

LA REVUE DE L'INSTITUT | THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE REVIEW

# GLOBE

N°3 Printemps | Spring 2009

GRANT FROM  
MRS KATHRYN DAVIS  
CAMPUS DE LA PAIX  
SPECIAL ISSUE  
PEACEBUILDING



THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE | GENEVA

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

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Traductions: Katharine Mann. | Corrections: Ling Perrelet, Nathalie Tanner.

Rédaction: Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement,  
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Photo couverture: Maison de la paix, IPAS Architectes SA | EAST TIMOR, Dili: An Australian soldier vies for the ball  
with an East Timorese boy playing football in Dili, 18 June 2006. AFP PHOTO/Candido ALVES

Conception et réalisation graphique: Bontron & Co | Impression: Courvoisier

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# L'INSTITUT DANS SES MURS

## THE INSTITUTE ON ITS OWN PREMISES

Philippe Burrin, directeur | Director

L'institut est engagé dans un projet immobilier important pour sa taille et décisif pour son avenir. Comme l'explique Charles Kleiber dans les pages suivantes, ce projet comprend à la fois la construction de bâtiments entre la voie ferrée et la Place des Nations et la rénovation de villas entre la rue de Lausanne et le bord du lac. Le visage du quartier en sera changé et l'institut ancré au cœur de la Genève internationale.

Ce projet bénéficie d'un fort soutien de la part des autorités publiques. Le canton de Genève et la Confédération helvétique apportent ainsi près de 80 millions de subventions pour la Maison de la paix. Le solde des fonds nécessaires à la réalisation du Campus, une somme au moins équivalente, proviendra d'emprunts – et de dons, dans toute la mesure du possible.

Dans sa recherche de fonds, l'institut est aidé par son statut de fondation de droit privé et par le fait qu'il sera propriétaire des immeubles qu'il est en train de construire, une situation rare dans le paysage universitaire européen. Or la propriété immobilière facilite les dons, les mécènes soutenant moins volontiers des projets qui relèvent exclusivement de la puissance publique. A son tour, ce partenariat public-privé favorisera l'autonomie financière de l'institut en donnant de la flexibilité à sa gestion budgétaire et en accroissant ses ressources propres. Ce qui lui permettra, en fin de compte, de renforcer son développement académique et d'assurer son avenir.

The Institute has embarked on a campus development project which is both ambitious in its scope and crucial to its future. As Charles Kleiber explains in the following pages, this project includes the construction of new buildings between the railway lines and the Place des Nations and the renovation of villas situated between the Rue de Lausanne and the lakeside. The neighbourhood will be given a facelift and the Institute will be firmly anchored at the very heart of International Geneva.

This project enjoys the strong support of the public authorities. The Canton of Geneva and the Swiss Confederation have donated close to 80 million Swiss francs for the "Maison de la paix". The remaining funds required for the Campus, about the same amount again, will come from loans – and donations, wherever possible.

The Institute's status as a private foundation is of great benefit to its fundraising campaign, as is the fact that it will own the buildings currently under construction, a rare feature in the European academic landscape. Owning real estate makes it easier to attract donations; donors are more reluctant to support public projects. The public-private partnership will give the Institute greater financial autonomy by providing the flexibility necessary in the management of its budget and by increasing its resources. Ultimately, this will enable it to strengthen its academic development and secure its future.



# A US\$ 10 MILLION GRANT FROM MRS KATHRYN DAVIS



Mrs Kathryn Davis.

**M**rs Kathryn Davis has just celebrated her 102nd birthday. Our former student – she obtained her Ph.D. from the Institute in 1934, in the same year as her late husband, Shelby Cullom Davis, former United States Ambassador to Switzerland from 1969 to 1975 – displays impressive vitality and vivaciousness. Overflowing with energy, an independent spirit, with a mischievous glint in her eye and the very embodiment of kindness, Mrs Davis is always true to form and makes an impression on all those who meet her.

Imbued with a curiosity about what is going on in the world, she loves to travel and form her own opinions. Eighteen months ago she went to China and spent several weeks travelling around the country. Mindful of the evolution of public affairs in the United States, she is deeply concerned by the current crisis, which is reminiscent of another crisis which she lived through in the 1930s. It is fair to say that the quest for peace has always been her primary concern and a major inspiration for her philanthropic activities. Ever the internationalist, Mrs Davis lends her support to many efforts which promote greater knowledge and understanding among peoples and cultures. She has passed on this

vision to her children, Diana and Shelby, both of whom are also active philanthropists – Shelby founded the “Davis United World College Scholars Programme” which, this year, will fund more than 400 grants to assist foreign students attending North American universities.

Mrs Davis has maintained an attachment to the Institute which she has expressed in different ways over the last few years. Each year since 2007 she has financed four new doctoral scholarships, each for a duration of four years. In accordance with her wishes, two of these scholarships are given to a male and a female student from an American university, and the remaining two are given to a male and a female student from a Muslim country. Since 2007, the year of her one hundredth birthday, she has donated one million dollars to support the “100 Projects for Peace” programme which she founded and to which she wished to associate the Institute.

She takes an active interest in developments within the Institute, especially its campus development project, which she chose to support last year through a matching grant of US\$ 10 million. Her gesture impressed the other patrons we approached and provided positive encouragement. We are now reaping the fruits of this and plan to express our gratitude by naming the library of the Maison de la paix after her and her late husband. Mrs Davis’ planned visit to Geneva later this year will provide us with an opportunity to celebrate her in a fitting and much-deserved manner.

Philippe Burrin

*Translation by Katharine Mann*

## Kathryn Wasserman Davis' Biography

Kathryn Wasserman Davis is Chairman and Trustee of The Shelby Cullom Davis Foundation and Partner of Shelby Cullom Davis & Company. A lifelong internationalist, she is a noted philanthropist and supporter of the arts, education, conservation, global peace initiatives and representative government.

Educated at Miss Madeira's School, Washington DC, she received her BA from Wellesley College (cum laude) in 1928 and an MA in International Relations from Columbia University in 1931. She received a Ph.D. from the University of Geneva (HEI) in 1934 and holds Honorary Doctorates from Columbia University and Middlebury College.

Kathryn Davis is the author of *The Soviets at Geneva* and a regular contributor to several journals, including *The United States in World Affairs*, published annually by The Council on Foreign Relations. Very widely travelled, she has lectured to civic groups on India, Russia, China and Switzerland.

The many awards she has received, include the Harry Edmonds Award from International House of Columbia University; the Women's National Republican Club for Life Achievement; The Gold Medal from the National Institute of Social Sciences, and the Woodrow Wilson Award for Public Service.

## Projects for Peace

On the eve of her 100th birthday, Kathryn Wasserman Davis reflected on the century that had passed. She was saddened that neither her generation, nor those that followed, had succeeded in achieving world peace. She concluded that perhaps the answer lay with the younger generation and determined to tap into youth to advance the cause for peace.

Inspired by the philanthropic activities of her own son who had set up the Davis United World College Scholars Programme, she decided that participating American colleges and universities offered an ideal platform to test her ideas for attaining world peace through youth engagement. In 2007 she put up US\$1 million and issued her challenge to all students of the 91 participating campuses to unleash their creativity and design their own grassroots projects for peace. Winners would receive US\$10,000 to implement their projects in the summer of 2008. Not content to restrict her challenge to US campuses, she issued her call through International Houses and the Graduate Institute in Geneva. Her initiative captured the imagination of many campus heads who began to promote and provide matching funding for projects. So successful was her appeal that in 2008 she put up another US\$1 million.

The "Projects for Peace" programme was born.

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

# CAMPUS DE LA PAIX

## HORIZON 2012

Charles Kleiber

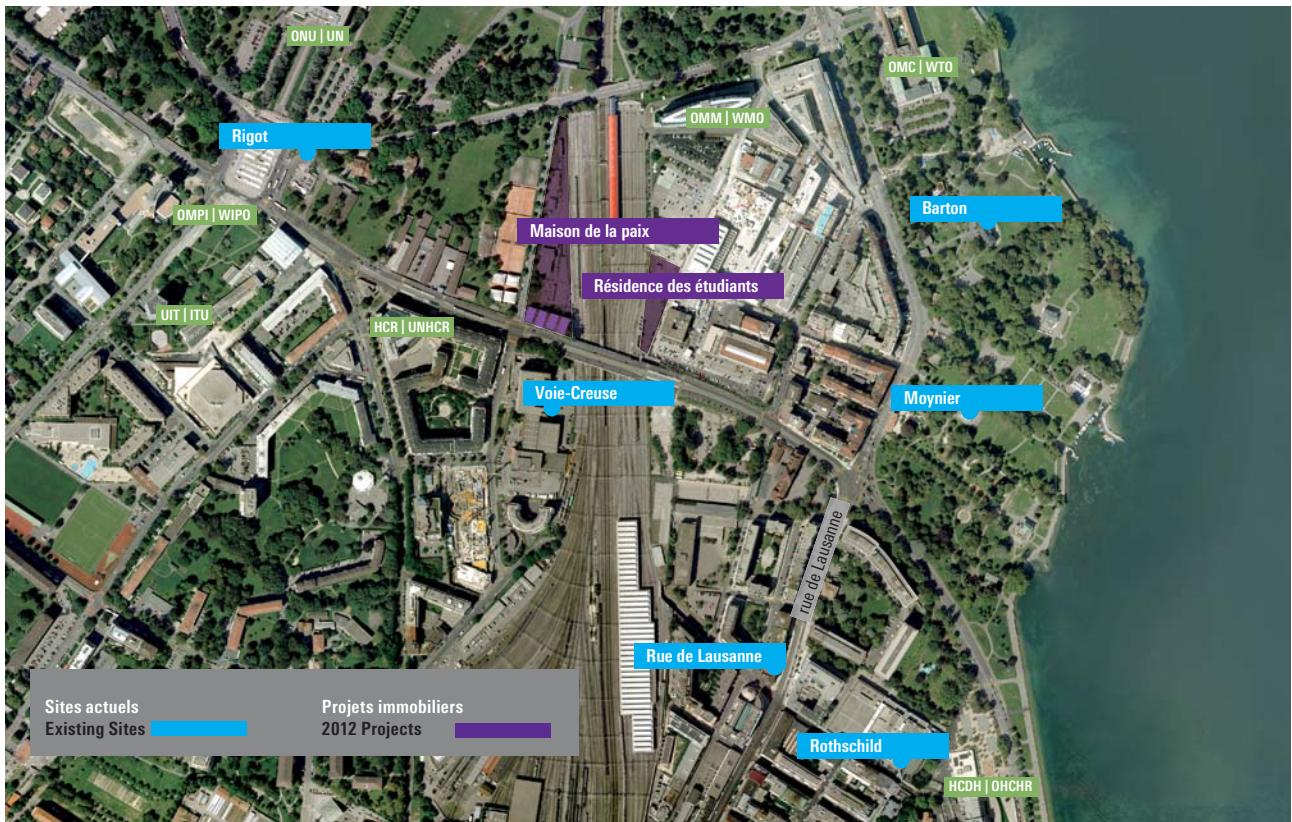
Ancien secrétaire d'Etat à l'Education et à la Recherche, Charles Kleiber a été mandaté, en sa qualité d'architecte, par le Conseil de fondation de l'Institut pour concevoir et superviser la réalisation du Campus de la paix.

Plus que des bâtiments, plus que des activités, plus que des étudiants, des enseignants, des chercheurs, des femmes et des hommes au travail: un campus est un lieu et une communauté. Et parfois, quand l'esprit souffle, ce lieu a une âme.

Le lieu est là, superbe. De la place des Nations vers le lac, vers l'eau toujours présente qui miroite au travers des arbres, trois ensembles se succèdent: le parc Rigot tout en haut; le quartier de Sécheron, habitat, commerces, entreprises mélangés; ensuite et plus bas, bercé par le lac, le parc Mon Repos. Tout autour, à moins de dix minutes à pied, le siège de l'Organisation des Nations unies, l'Organisation mondiale du commerce, l'Organisation météorologique mondiale, l'Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle, l'Union internationale des télécommunications, le Haut-Commissariat pour les réfugiés. Un peu plus loin, des dizaines d'ONG, de multiples autres organisations intergouvernementales. Ici bat, depuis plus de quatre-vingts ans, un des cœurs du monde en changement. Et au cœur de ce cœur, l'Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement et ses partenaires académiques. La situation est exceptionnelle: de cette proximité devraient naître un partenariat, un langage commun, peut-être de la confiance, en tout cas des projets capables de mettre en question les habituels aveuglements du monde. Cinq institutions, toutes engagées dans des actions pour la paix, y trouvent également une place: le Centre de politique de sécurité, le Centre de déminage

humanitaire, le Centre pour le contrôle démocratique des forces armées, le Centre pour le dialogue humanitaire et le Forum humanitaire mondial. Dans trois ou quatre ans, si tout va bien, près de 200 millions financés ensemble par les pouvoirs publics et de généreux mécènes auront été investis dans ce campus. La Maison de la paix, nouveau centre académique, sera ouverte nuit et jour ou presque; un portique complétera la place des Nations et accueillera les visiteurs de la Genève internationale et des chercheurs de l'Institut; la Résidence des étudiants hébergera plus de 200 étudiants et des professeurs invités; la villa Barton et ses pavillons auront été transformés en centre de formation continue, la villa Moynier en académie de droit humanitaire international et la villa Bartholoni en lieu de formation et de réception pour le campus et pour la Genève internationale. Tradition et modernité, beauté et efficacité devraient marquer ce lieu.

Une communauté y vit déjà; ils sont environ 1200 aujourd'hui, ils seront près de 3000 demain, femmes et hommes, étudiants, enseignants, chercheurs, experts, diplomates, personnels administratifs et techniques parcourant le campus de la place des Nations à la Perle du lac, le long du cheminement vert des piétons, enjambant les voies de chemin de fer grâce à la nouvelle passerelle, se retrouvant dans le *Knowledge Centre* de la Maison de la paix, attentifs au bruit du monde, tentant de transformer ce bruit en informations, en connaissances et finalement en action. Ce lieu a du génie, on peut y vivre heureux. Aura-t-il une âme?



L'âme vient en plus. Quand le lieu parle; quand des liens invisibles tissés dans le quotidien du travail, renforcés par la libre controverse, créent une culture et une identité partagées; quand soudain le travail sur les faits fait briller,

derrière les apparences les plus trompeuses de l'histoire, quelques éclats fugitifs de la vérité du monde. Quand une raison commune unit chacun, au-delà des enjeux personnels, à l'effort de tous. Quelle raison? Celle du Campus, la paix.

The new buildings described below are the first two planned as part of the campus development project. Alongside these building projects, the Institute will also undertake the renovation of the villa Moynier (near completion) and the villa Barton (within the next three years).

### Maison de la paix

- Architects: IPAS Architects, Neuchâtel, winner of the International Architecture Competition
- Owner and principal occupant: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
- Tenants: Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
- Surface area: 22,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Date of completion: 2012
- Cost of construction: CHF 137 million
- Funding: CHF 34.5 million from the Swiss Confederation, CHF 43 million from the Canton of Geneva; the balance will be made up by donations and a bank loan to be repaid from the rental income.

### Student Residence

- Architects: Lacroix/Chessex Architects, Geneva, who won the contract following a call for tender
- Owner: Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies
- Capacity: approximately 240 lodgings for students and visiting professors
- Date of completion: 2012
- Cost of construction: approximately CHF 20 million
- Funding: donations and a loan to be repaid from the rental income.

# LES ARCHITECTES LAURÉATS PRÉSENTENT LEUR PROJET

## LA MAISON DE LA PAIX

Eric Ott, IPAS Architectes SA



La paix est un état fragile, elle tient d'un équilibre funambule. Lorsque l'homme l'atteint, il s'approche de la plénitude...

C'est pourquoi nous avons préféré nous libérer de la logique urbaine et communiquer avec le parc situé en amont, de prolonger, de conclure son espace végétal et ses promenades sur l'esplanade du nouveau bâtiment.

Le projet développe une esthétique de la nature comme élán vers la paix: des arrondis où l'intensité de la lumière se diffuse et s'adoucit, des courbes où l'œil glisse et se prolonge dans le parc, des angles taillés qui font basculer subitement le reflet du paysage. Dans l'allure de leurs déplacements ou dans l'immobilité de leurs activités au travail, les usagers touchent en permanence à cet univers...

Le projet se détend le long du site en quatre volumes qui se frôlent, se tiennent la main comme un signe de fraternité. Ils cohabitent entre eux comme les arbres s'adressent à leurs homologues en se caressant les feuillages...

## LA RÉSIDENCE DES ÉTUDIANTS

Bureau Lacroix/Chessex



Les futurs logements d'étudiants de l'Institut, situés à l'entrée de Genève, le long des voies de chemin de fer, seront ouverts sur le monde. La forme du bâtiment est une barre brisée dont l'un des grands côtés épouse la courbe des voies ferrées. Cette forme perturbe l'échelle de lecture de ce grand bâtiment urbain qui tire parti de sa taille et des contraintes du site. La façade est constituée de balcons privatifs à l'est et de grandes coursives extérieures à l'ouest. Elle exprime une superposition de grands plateaux horizontaux jouant également le rôle de filtres contre le bruit et le soleil. La hauteur de leur garde-corps varie en fonction de l'angle d'incidence du bruit et des trains et dote le bâtiment d'une façade qui s'allège progressivement. Les géométries des deux plans de façade génèrent des jeux d'ombre qui donnent au bâtiment une identité et une plasticité singulières, en captant en son sein les dynamiques du site.

A l'image d'une main ouverte, le bâtiment s'ouvre sur le panorama de Genève et dégage un jardin semi-privé à ses pieds, le long de la promenade publique reliant l'avenue de France à la future Maison de la paix. Tous les appartements sont traversants. Les chambres donnent à l'est et bénéficient du calme, du soleil du matin et de la vue sur le lac et les Alpes. Les espaces communs s'ouvrent à l'ouest, sur des coursives extérieures communes. Ces coursives sont des lieux de rencontre à l'air libre, tels des ponts de navire surplombant le spectacle fascinant des trains entrant et sortant de Genève.

Ce bâtiment de logement dialogue par sa simplicité, sa forme et son jeu d'échelles avec la ville et les grandes institutions.

# LA CRISE FINANCIÈRE THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

## GOVERNMENTS THE LAST LINE OF DEFENCE

Charles Wyplosz, Professor of International Economics

The crisis started in August 2007 when banks stopped lending to each other. Interbank lending is the cornerstone of financial markets. The freeze was so exceptional that it became immediately clear that the world faced a massive threat. The message was not lost on central banks, which quickly – well, the Bank of England thought about it for a few days – undertook to provide banks with the liquidity that they were no longer getting from each other.

Increasingly bold, because increasingly desperate, the actions of the central banks succeeded in stabilising the situation for a while. Unfortunately, these actions also allowed banks to delay the day of reckoning. For several years, they had bought assets – the infamous collections of US mortgages known as sub-primes – that were potentially extremely dangerous, all the while believing that they were perfectly safe. Following the long-overdue decline in inflated housing prices in the US, these assets started to lose much of their value. Hoping that somehow things would improve, the banks chose not to recognise their losses. For more than a year, most of them just sat on their toxic assets. As time passed, and as the financial markets failed to recover, banks realised that there would be no miracle. Instead, they started to dream up a wonderful solution: they would pass on their losses to taxpayers.

The reasoning was simple. An economy cannot operate without banks, so banks, unlike ordinary firms, cannot be allowed to go bankrupt. Conclusion: governments would bail them out. The reasoning was transparent, and governments chose not to go along with it, at first. In September



INDIA, MUMBAI: Indian investors watch share prices on a digital broadcast screen on the facade of the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in Mumbai on 17 October 2008. AFP PHOTO/Pal PILLAI

2008, the US Government willingly let a big and famous bank, Lehman Brothers, go bankrupt. A good lesson was being taught. What lesson exactly? Within hours of Lehman's demise, financial markets around the world went into panic mode and suddenly many other major banks found themselves on the verge of bankruptcy. The lesson was that, indeed, the fate of failed banks could not be left to bankruptcy courts. This is why, since September 2008, astronomical sums of money have been pumped into bail-outs. In practice, governments are busy nationalising, totally or partially, much of the world's banking system.

With banks unable to lend, economic conditions have deteriorated. Scared by what they see, people have started to save instead of spending. The world economy has descended into a recession of historical proportions. With their markets quickly shrinking, firms are firing employees, thereby adding to the sense of panic. Governments, once again, are the last line of defence and they must now run large budget deficits to revive spending.

## AFRICA AND THE GREAT CONTRACTION

Jean-Louis Arcand, Professor of Development Studies and International Economics

Although the crisis currently sweeping through many OECD countries may prove devastating for the developing world, there are nonetheless grounds for guarded optimism, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. Ironically, this may be precisely because of Africa's failure to participate in the process of globalisation.

Efforts of governments and the principal international institutions to restore the world's financial system may result in the coordination of key policies, such as market access, that could have positive impacts on the developing world in the medium term. This will depend upon the equilibrium that emerges from this process. In this, the situation of the haves and have-nots is remarkably similar – beggar-thy-neighbour policies will be bad for everyone, irrespective of GDP per capita.

In the short term, the impacts of the current crisis on the developing world in general, and sub-Saharan Africa in particular, are obvious. As demand falls in the developed world, prices of developing country exports, especially primary commodities, will drop, resulting in a further deterioration in their terms of trade. Foreign direct investment (FDI) in the developing world will fall, leading to job losses in hitherto growing FDI-dependent sectors. Finally, as immigrant workers are laid off in rich countries, remittances will decline, leaving a huge gap in capital flows (both official and non-official) to the developing world. The latter is perhaps the one feature of globalisation to have had a positive impact upon millions in the developing world: the proliferation of Western Union signs in many medium-sized African villages bears witness to this.

But the developing world is not homogeneous; and only a small portion of labour in a typical African country is wage labour. For a peasant scraping out a living in the

fields of the Mossi plateau in Burkina Faso, the billions wiped off the stock markets in New York or London are of little consequence.

Currently available empirical evidence indicates that the distributional impact of economic growth in developing countries is neutral: economic growth benefits rich and poor in equal measure. Therefore, there is no reason to believe that the poor will be disproportionately hurt by the current downturn. Indeed, one of the reasons the poor, especially in rural sub-Saharan Africa, remain poor is because they are excluded from the international markets that have fuelled growth in other parts of the developing world, and lifted millions out of poverty. The problem for much of sub-Saharan Africa over the last 20 years has not been globalisation, but rather its exclusion from globalisation.

This may not be much consolation for the overwhelming number of Africans who have remained in abject poverty for the better part of a generation. However, it does at least mean that their reaction to the current global crisis may be similar to that of Indian peasants at the time of the nation's independence from the British. When asked by the Indian authorities whether they knew that the British had left, most of the peasants had never heard of the British, let alone that they had been in India!

# LE SECRET BANCAIRE SUISSE SOUS PRESSION

Cédric Tille, professeur d'économie internationale

La place financière helvétique fait face à une forte pression de la part des gouvernements étrangers qui cherchent à lutter contre l'évasion fiscale. Au cœur du débat est le secret bancaire, selon lequel une banque ne communique l'identité du détenteur d'un compte à un Etat que lorsqu'une décision de justice l'y oblige. Un contribuable étranger peut alors placer un revenu soustrait au fisc dans un compte en Suisse, ou dans une autre place financière, sans que cela soit notifié automatiquement aux autorités de son pays. La crise économique grevant les budgets publics, on ne peut s'étonner que les Etats accentuent leurs efforts de lutte contre l'évasion fiscale.

La Suisse n'est de loin pas le seul pays à offrir un tel secret, et d'autres juridictions au sein de l'Union européenne et au-delà permettent aux contribuables de dissimuler leurs avoirs. La pression particulière sur la Suisse est en grande partie due aux déboires d'UBS envers le fisc américain, la banque ayant de son propre aveu aidé des clients à lui échapper. La Suisse se retrouve alors sur la défensive face aux Etats-Unis et à l'Union européenne.

Si l'épisode d'UBS a servi d'étincelle, il n'en demeure pas moins que le problème était latent depuis bien des années, et aurait dû être abordé à un moment ou un autre. Les contacts actifs entre les autorités suisses et étrangères

laisquent espérer qu'un arrangement sera trouvé dans un délai raisonnable. Il apparaît certain que le secret bancaire en sortira diminué, et la Suisse se serait trouvée en position plus avantageuse si nous n'avions pas attendu d'être sous pression avant de négocier.

La tendance étant au rétrécissement du secret bancaire, quelles sont les implications pour la Suisse? Il est difficile d'y voir clair. Certains disent que la place financière suisse perdrat alors sa raison d'être. Dans ce cas, on peut toutefois se demander dans quelle mesure l'avantage de la Suisse comme place financière n'est pas artificiel et voué à disparaître tôt ou tard. D'autres voix soulignent que la Suisse a d'autres atouts, comme sa stabilité politique et la qualité de sa main-d'œuvre. Dans ce cas, la place financière s'adaptera, même si cela représente un passage douloureux à court terme. Le succès à long terme du secteur financier, comme des autres pans de l'activité économique, ne pourra venir que de la valeur ajoutée et de l'innovation. Tout autre «avantage» n'est en fait qu'éphémère.

# PEACEBUILDING

SOMALIA, Mogadishu: A Ugandan Peacekeeper from the African Union. AFP PHOTO/Roberto SCHMIDT



# PEACEBUILDING

Keith Krause, Director, Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP),  
 The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies  
 Oliver Jütersonke, Head of Research, CCDP

The concept of "peacebuilding" has increasingly become a central part of the international community's vernacular. In contrast to associated terms such as peacekeeping, peace support, peace enforcement, peace promotion and peacemaking, the agenda of peacebuilding has come to encompass a multitude of activities ranging from demobilising ex-combatants to (re)building civil society institutions, creating the conditions for economic and social development, and establishing the political institutions to resolve and manage societal tensions and disputes.

**"The notion of peacebuilding offers an opportunity to incorporate the insight that peace is not simply the opposite of warfare."**

Although often ordained with the qualifier "post-conflict", the notion of peacebuilding offers an opportunity to incorporate the insight that peace is not simply the opposite of warfare. Rather, the building of peace is a continuous process ranging from the prevention of violence, to humanitarian relief and early recovery, to the long-term (re)construction of society. Indeed, the standard emphasis on conflict versus post-conflict may be highly misleading, as violent deaths in non-conflict settings greatly exceed those in contemporary wars – perhaps two to five times greater, according to the recently published *Global Burden of Armed Violence* report. Guatemala, for instance, is currently experiencing levels of homicide exceeding those at the height of its civil war, making the distinction conflict/post-conflict appear somewhat perverse.

In much of the academic and policy-related literature on the subject, peacebuilding is often compared, or even equated, with "statebuilding". Though often not spelled out, the discourse rests on the assumption that peacebuilding entails a form of sophisticated social engineering that could

replace, or accelerate, a process of state formation that occurred rather more organically in more established states, and over a much longer period of time. Peacebuilding in the 21st century revolves around the specification of a particular set of indicators for state "fragility", and sets itself the daunting task of resolving the world's "fragile situations" in a coherent and holistic manner.

In a more optimistic vein, the discourse on peacebuilding should be seen as an opportunity to merge the institutional aspects of "building states" with an awareness of the social context within which political and criminal violence occurs. It helps us to acknowledge the double-edged nature of state power, and urges us to pay greater attention to the delicate institutional, political and social balances that need to be struck in order to attain, and consolidate, sustainable peace.

The peacebuilding vocabulary allows development concerns to be linked with the needs of the individual. After all, peacebuilding is primarily about engaging those people whose lives and livelihoods are at risk, and whose

interactions with their families, neighbourhoods and local communities make up the social fabric that has been torn by violence. Critically, such a focus on the individual highlights the fallacies involved in embarking upon a peacebuilding strategy either with blueprints drawn from the teleological endpoint of the liberal (secure) state, or driven by the institutional and bureaucratic imperatives of external actors. Asserting that a country is to be placed on the path towards liberal statehood does not help affected communities fulfil their daily needs. In this regard, the concept of "human security" is a powerful tool allowing issues of local empowerment, human rights and participatory politics to be linked with an overarching concern, expressed by the term "peacebuilding", over the security and welfare of the individual.

Against this conceptual backdrop, the Graduate Institute recently established the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP) to engage in innovative research into the connections between security and development in fragile states, and into situations of violence and insecurity more generally. Its research streams focus on the factors and actors that are implicated in the production and reproduction of violence within and between societies and states, as well

**"Peacebuilding is primarily about engaging those people whose lives and livelihoods are at risk, and whose interactions with their families, neighbourhoods and local communities make up the social fabric that has been torn by violence."**

as on integrated interventions and responses at the international, state, and local levels to enhance socio-economic development and foster a lasting peace.

The articles collected for this dossier reflect a number of research avenues and affiliated projects currently ongoing at the CCDP. The issues raised include the challenges and opportunities facing the United Nations Peacebuilding Commission, the impact of natural resource-based economies for state development, the role of civil society, and the process of reconciliation.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/ccdp>



# THE UN PEACEBUILDING COMMISSION CURRENT CHALLENGES AND FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES

Thomas Biersteker, Curt Gasteiger Chair in International Security and Conflict Studies

The UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC) represents an important new institutional development. It is, at least in part, a product of individual and institutional learning within the UN and draws on an array of experiences with the complex and interrelated challenges of conflict resolution, peace-making, peacekeeping and post-conflict peacebuilding, reconciliation and development. Two years after its creation, the PBC has four countries on its agenda: Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and the Central African Republic. This article seeks to provide a brief synopsis of some of the challenges and constraints under which the PBC has thus far operated. It will also suggest some of the important opportunities that it represents.

*Defining Peacebuilding:* Many diverging operational definitions of peacebuilding currently co-exist within the international system. For some it is equated with the cessation of conflict, for others it is the creation of institutional structures for managing conflict, for yet others it is concerned with the elimination of the structural conditions that led to conflict in the first place. There is a danger that the lack of a broadly shared definition could affect the substantive content and coherence of the Commission's activities, given that the plethora of actors engaged in various

**“The success of different peacebuilding operations will depend on the political will of key players in the conflict zones themselves.”**

“peacebuilding” initiatives may be acting under very different appreciations of how their activities relate to the creation of “peace”. One challenge for the PBC will be to manage this multiplicity of actors so that their efforts are directed in a positive and coherent manner.

*Meeting High Expectations:* From the outset, the PBC was met with high expectations. The last two years have proven to be difficult, especially given the enormity of the peacebuilding task – a complete societal reconstruction, from overt violence to peaceful conflict resolution. The ambiguity both in the goal (“peace”), and thus the process employed to achieve the goal (“peacebuilding”), makes it equally hard to qualify the concept of “successful”.

*Peacebuilding as a Liberal Project:* Peacebuilding is essentially a liberal project; it is broadly constituted on

the premise that democratic institutions and market mechanisms will ultimately provide stable foundations for peace, both internally and externally. The challenge for the PBC going forward will be to remain sensitive to contextual factors and strike a balance between imposing institutional structures and ideals and accepting local adaptation of these same structures – the latter is crucial for national uptake and creating a sense of local ownership of the process. The PBC should act as a facilitator of the national strategy and not its primary author. To achieve this, the PBC should consider focusing on facilitating processes and creating spaces for the development of local solutions.

*Financing:* This will continue to be a challenge for the PBC. The initial role of the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) was to fill the resource gap for critical needs such as disarmament, demobilisation



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, Goma: A United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) soldier passes by children during a patrol on December 6, 2008 near Mugunga camp for internally displaced people (IDP), in Goma. Rwandan Hutu rebels based in the Democratic Republic of Congo called for talks with Kigali and Kinshasa after both agreed to mount a military offensive against them. AFP PHOTO/Pascal GUYOT

and reintegration during the period between the signing of a peace agreement and the convening of (and eventual disbursement of funds from) donor meetings. However, in practice the Fund has played a much larger role by providing funding at all stages of PBC engagement. The PBF is unlikely to be sustainable in the long term given current levels of engagement by the PBC, and particularly if it continues to expand its work into other countries. The recent addition of Guinea Bissau and the Central African Republic to the PBC agenda has accentuated this concern.

*Institutional Coherence:* The PBC is not intended to duplicate or replace the myriad peacebuilding activities underway in other UN agencies. Rather it seeks to facilitate coordination and fill missing gaps. It is imperative therefore for it to incorporate institutional lessons learned and integrate ideas from other

UN agencies (as well as institutional actors outside the UN system) on "early recovery" and effective engagement of civil society in its activities.

*Future Opportunities:* The greatest opportunity going forward rests in the fact that despite shortfalls, the countries that have requested assistance from the PBC – Burundi and Sierra Leone – have been positive about their experiences. Additionally, the PBC has been able to extend its activities to other countries, with many more expressing an interest in future collaboration with the Commission.

The PBC represents an important institutional innovation within the UN system, as a possible model for future institutional cooperation between the General Assembly and the Security Council. Although the challenges are daunting, there is a very real chance that the PBC and the institutional

experiment it represents will achieve successes.

Ultimately, however, the success or failure of the PBC is beyond the Commission's immediate, effective control: the success of different peacebuilding operations will depend on the political will of key players in the conflict zones themselves. With the political backing and encouragement of other UN member states, those key players can hopefully be encouraged, while the processes of engagement and the provision of resources for urgently needed transitional projects could create the conditions for successful, sustained peacebuilding.

# GLOBAL AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN WEAK STATES

Gilles Carbonnier, Professor of Development Studies

Several least developed countries are becoming significant oil and gas exporters, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. This means that some of the world's poorest countries have an unprecedented opportunity to mobilise domestic resources to finance development, alleviate poverty and, in some instances, rebuild their war-shattered economies. Yet research conducted in resource-rich countries demonstrates that extraction of commodities such as oil, gas and minerals tends to be associated with extreme poverty, repressive regimes, environmental degradation and civil war. Weak states with abundant resource wealth often under-perform in relation to resource-poor states. This apparent paradox is referred to as the "resource curse". Academics have highlighted several economic, institutional and political factors to explain this phenomenon:

- High oil or mining export earnings tend to push the domestic currency value upward, which damages other export sectors and economic diversification efforts (the so-called "Dutch disease").
- The rentier-state theory argues that oil rent is detrimental to democracy. Since the government of a rentier state draws most of its income from resource rents, it hardly needs to levy domestic taxes from individual

taxpayers. As a result, those in power feel less accountable to the people they govern and can allocate part of the oil rent to generously reward supporters and harshly repress opponents. Governments of oil-exporting countries in the developing world thus tend to be authoritarian and fail to turn resource abundance into inclusive development. Furthermore, they tend to run large budget deficits because of expensive investments in unproductive projects as well as expenditure aimed at co-opting or coercing specific population groups.

- Over the past ten years, research on the causes of civil war has underlined that countries that are highly dependent on oil or mining revenues are more likely to experience civil war than resource-poor countries because of rent-seeking behaviour by ruling elites and insurgency. Oil and mining booms often benefit a politico-economic elite while the majority of the population is left in dire poverty. Such conditions represent an ideal breeding ground for social unrest and armed violence. In protracted wars, extractive resources often become the backbone of war economies. In the long run, rent capture not only serves to finance the war but can become the main reason for continuing the fighting.

The resource curse represents a critical challenge for the international community in terms of security, energy supply, and development. It may also stifle nascent civil society and democratisation processes in resource-rich countries.

The effective management of resources in post-conflict environments poses additional challenges. Failure to deliver

**"Extractive resources often become the backbone of war economies."**

peace dividends to former combatants and the population as a whole increases the risk that a country will relapse into armed conflict. The linkages between resource extraction and violent conflict need to be taken into account in peace agreements and peacebuilding strategies. One of the key aspects of a lasting peace after violent conflict rests in strengthening the state's ability and legitimacy to collect taxes and to manage public expenditure in a manner



NIGERIA: Women sitting in front of a gas flare fire, near the Niger Delta port city of Warri. Record-high oil prices have done little for the people of the oil-rich Niger Delta, where many earn a dollar a day if they can find work at all and rundown villages sit neglected – 2007. AFP PHOTO/Lionel HEALING

which is acceptable to key stakeholders. To the extent possible, resource rents need to be kept out of the reach of peace spoilers.

Since 2003, governments and international organisations have partnered with non-governmental organisations, oil and mining companies, and investors in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). This is a multi-stakeholder initiative aimed at strengthening the governance surrounding resource extraction by enhancing transparency and accountability. The EITI requires companies to publish what they pay and governments to disclose what they receive. The idea is

that transparency will benefit resource-rich countries, leading to a more attractive investment climate and better governance. It should also result in increased energy security. The next two years will tell us to what extent the Initiative will prove to be a success.

The CCDP is developing a research project with the objective of assessing the incentives, risks and opportunities that drive civil society and industry in addressing security and development challenges in resource-rich countries. It will examine how market incentives and regulation affect business engagement in multi-stakeholder processes such as the EITI. It will also assess

how extractive booms and busts impact on the mobilisation of civil society organisations in response to the “resource curse”. The research should contribute to furthering our understanding of the potential and limits of multi-stakeholder mechanisms as a new form of governance.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/ccdp>  
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# « DEALING WITH THE PAST » RÉCONCILIATION ET POLITIQUES DE LA MÉMOIRE AU MOYEN-ORIENT

Riccardo Bocco, professeur en sociologie politique

Dans ses efforts et stratégies pour la promotion de la paix, en novembre 2006, l'Assemblée générale des Nations unies avait proclamé l'année 2009 «Année internationale de la réconciliation». Environ trois décennies après la fin de la guerre froide, dans un nouveau contexte de libéralisme politique et de discours sur les droits de l'homme «globalisés», les

A la fois objectif et processus, presque impossible à définir du point de vue opérationnel, culturellement, voire religieusement marquée, la notion de réconciliation est généralement présentée comme une caractéristique de tout processus de paix réussi, une sorte de panacée et de catalyseur de transformations positives mobilisant les acteurs locaux, nationaux et internationaux. En tant que processus, ce que l'on appelle «réconciliation» connaît des pratiques très différentes, des diverses commissions «vérité et réconciliation» aux tribunaux pénaux internationaux établis en Amérique latine, en Afrique, en Asie et en Europe de l'Est depuis la fin des années 1980. En tant que souhait, davantage qu'instrument, la réconciliation a été intégrée dans le nouvel agenda de la communauté internationale pour trouver une réponse efficace à la mémoire de la violence qui hante les sociétés et les Etats ayant connu des régimes autoritaires, des guerres civiles et/ou internationales. Pas mieux définie et encore moins mesurable sinon par ses vertus supposées – le climat de stabilité politique et sociale induit par un sens de justice qui accompagnerait la construction de la paix –, la réconciliation est aussi censée s'opposer aux mécanismes plus connus et répandus de sortie des conflits: l'amnistie et

l'amnésie. Mais est-ce le combat contre le déni de mémoire et de justice qui peut garantir la durabilité d'une paix retrouvée? Comment parler de guerre, de répressions, de tortures et d'atrocités en tout genre sans réveiller les démons de la violence, sans la reproduire? Dans quelles conditions, à quel prix et pour qui?

## « Est-ce le combat contre le déni de mémoire et de justice qui peut garantir la durabilité d'une paix retrouvée? »

agences onusiennes et la majorité des acteurs de la coopération internationale essaient de remplacer les anciennes visions pessimistes de la Realpolitik, qui avaient balisé les premières décennies successives à la Seconde Guerre mondiale, par une approche renouvelée de prévention des conflits et de construction de paix «durables».

La mémoire de la violence, plutôt que celle culturelle ou historique, nous paraît un phénomène très contemporain et les enjeux de la réconciliation doivent à notre avis être plus opportunément englobés dans les stratégies du traitement du passé, du *dealing with the past*, selon l'appellation anglaise qui s'est imposée. Ces stratégies contribuent, dans un nouveau contexte, au renouvellement d'anciens débats entre récits officiels et mémoires sociales. Socles fragiles des Etats postcoloniaux, l'histoire et la mémoire sollicitent un questionnement historicisé de leurs légitimités aux yeux des communautés locales et internationales, mais aussi de celles des acteurs qui les portent dans des processus de (re)construction nationale et politique.

Le Moyen-Orient arabe, régulièrement à la une de la presse pour les diverses formes de violence présentes et passées qui s'y manifestent, a connu



SAWAHREH: un homme peint un drapeau palestinien sur le mur de béton séparant Jérusalem du village de Sawahreh en Cisjordanie – 2003. AFP PHOTO/Pedro UGARTE

diverses formes de transition politique (au Maroc, en Jordanie, en Syrie) et plusieurs espoirs de paix, à la suite de guerres civiles ou internationales (en Algérie et au Liban, en Palestine et en Irak). Les stratégies du traitement du passé dans la région ont connu des succès divers, parfois balbutiants, certainement encore encadrés par plusieurs impasses qui empêchent d'entrevoir la «lumière de la paix» au bout du tunnel.

Dans ce projet en construction, nous voudrions nous atteler principalement à l'analyse historique et sociopoliti-

que des modèles de *peacebuilding* «exportés» par la coopération internationale (à travers ses agences bilatérales et multilatérales en particulier) dans la région, et de leurs impacts sur les processus de (re)construction étatique et nationale. En bâtissant sur plus de dix ans de recherches personnelles sur le conflit israélo-palestinien, sur les enjeux liés à l'historiographie des réfugiés entre autres, nous avons récemment exploré les défis de la réécriture de l'histoire en Irak à travers un colloque international organisé à l'Institut en novembre 2008. Dans les deux cas susmentionnés, exemplaires à plus

d'un titre de notre problématique, le traitement des mémoires des violences passées se conjugue, de façon souvent conflictuelle et douloureuse, au travail de reconstruction du lien social par le bas et au redéploiement d'un ordre politique par le haut.

Si l'analyse des stratégies de réconciliation proposées au Moyen-Orient ne peut certes pas faire l'économie d'une généalogie des modes du traitement du passé adoptés en Europe et aux Etats-Unis à l'issue des deux guerres mondiales du XX<sup>e</sup> siècle – modèles souvent sous-jacents aux projets exportés par la coopération internationale –, il sera indispensable de mettre en lumière les spécificités, les réponses, voire les innovations locales. C'est à l'automne 2009 que nous comptons également soumettre à financement un projet pluridisciplinaire, regroupant quelques doctorants et chercheurs confirmés, pour développer un axe de réflexion au sein du Centre d'études sur les conflits, le développement et la paix (CCDP) qui explorera de façon comparatiste les formes et les pratiques de ce qu'il convient désormais d'appeler les nouvelles «politiques de mémoire (et d'oubli) de la violence».

# CIVIL SOCIETY AND PEACEBUILDING

Thania Paffenholz, Visiting Lecturer

In political science, and democratic theory more specifically, civil society is a common concept representing a key pillar of functioning democracies. Its conceptual roots go back to modern European thinkers such as Locke, Montesquieu, Hobbes, Hegel, Marx, Tocqueville, Gramsci and Habermas. However, the specific role of civil society in the context of armed conflict and thereafter is under-theorised and lacks systematic empirical evidence. In contrast, policy practice assumes almost undisputedly that civil society is an important actor in peacebuilding and should be supported.

In order to clarify this ambiguity, and to gain more empirical knowledge of civil society's role in support of peacebuilding, a three-year international research project entitled "Civil Society and Peacebuilding" analyses this pertinent issue in a comparative manner across 13 countries.

At the outset of the project, an analytical framework was elaborated consisting of seven civil society functions derived from democracy, development and peacebuilding theory, as well as from existing case study knowledge. This framework was then applied in 13 countries (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Northern Ireland, Nigeria, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo,

**"The effectiveness of targeted advocacy campaigns is highest when combined with monitoring, media attention, and support from international networks."**

Afghanistan, Israel/Palestine, the Kurdish conflict in Turkey, Cyprus, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Guatemala and Tadzhikistan). The results will be published in a reviewed academic book (forthcoming in 2009). The current phase of the project (2009–2010) is dedicated to the research-policy transfer in the form of a CCDP policy paper, as well as various workshops and events.

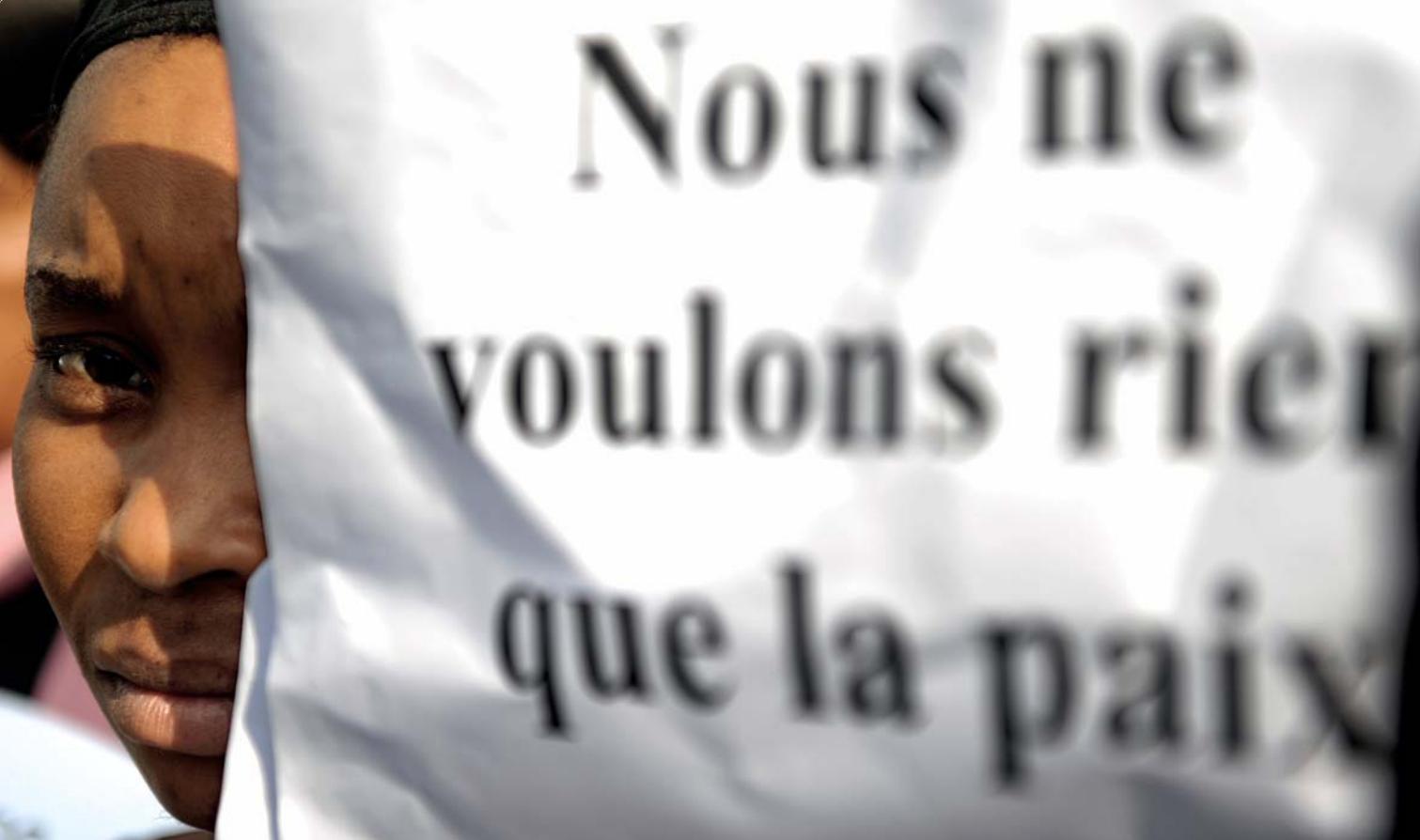
Overall, the research to date shows that civil society can play an important role in peacebuilding, though its engagement occurs mainly in a supportive capacity. The central impetus for peacebuilding comes in most cases from political actors – above all, from the parties to the conflict themselves.

The research demonstrates that all seven functions (listed below) are relevant, depending on the context and phase of conflict/peacebuilding, though their overall effectiveness varies tremendously.

*Protection* is effective when performed by local (often traditional and religious) actors. The work of professional protection NGOs is mostly effective when combined with monitoring and advocacy campaigns.

The main focus of *Monitoring* during armed conflicts is on human rights violations. The effectiveness of monitoring is fairly high in most cases; however, it never serves as a stand-alone function.

Overall, *Advocacy* is one of the most effective functions in all phases of conflict. Next to advocacy for protection-related issues, civil society groups advocate for the inclusion or implementation of issues into peace agreements or the recognition of rights of marginalised groups. In general, the effectiveness of targeted advocacy campaigns is highest when combined with monitoring, media attention, and support from international networks.



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, Goma: A woman holds a sign that reads "We want nothing but peace" as she and two dozen other women gathered on a road in the North Kivu provincial city of Goma on 14 November 2008. AFP PHOTO/Roberto SCHMIDT

*Socialisation of the population at large* with generic Democratic and peace values has little effect in times of armed conflict, because pre-existing institutions such as schools, associations, work and families tend to reinforce existing divides often in a way that fosters radicalisation. The bulk of NGO peace education and training work has therefore not been effective as it has taken place outside of these institutions.

It was found that the work of (mostly) NGOs in building *Inter-group social cohesion* – efforts aimed at bridging conflicting groups – is almost exclusively focused on group identity conflicts such as Northern Ireland, Bosnia or Sri Lanka, and is concentrated on the divides between the main groups (e.g., Protestants/Catholics, Singhalese/Tamils). They largely ignore other conflict lines within these societies, for instance between radicals and moderates, or between geographical regions.

Those activities that are not directly related to peacebuilding, such as development initiatives bringing together people from different groups, are more successful than peace-related work.

The effectiveness of *Facilitation* is contingent upon the context and the existence of eminent civil society persons. Often religious or other leaders can pave the way to official negotiations and help in times of deadlock.

*Service delivery* is relevant when aid initiatives are systematically used for peacebuilding as they often create good entry points for protection, monitoring and social cohesion.

Various context factors enable or disable civil society in its support of peacebuilding; the level of violence and the state being the most important. The higher the level of violence and the more repressive the state, the more civil society's space is reduced.

It seems that in most conflict countries, either only formal democratic structures exist, or neo-patrimonial ruling prevails that tends to oppose or co-opt civil society.

The project "Civil Society and Peacebuilding" is coordinated by Thania Paffenholz at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, and involves 16 partner universities and institutions in Europe, the US, Africa and Asia.

# THE GENEVA PEACEBUILDING PLATFORM

## A CONTRIBUTION TO PEACEBUILDING PRACTICE

Frédérique Guérin, Coordinator of the Geneva Peacebuilding Platform (GPP)

"Peacebuilding" has become a large-scale global public policy enterprise, engaging Northern and Southern governments, an array of international organisations, and innumerable NGOs. It entails a vast collection of stakeholders doing everything from building local schools and clinics to reforming national bureaucracies and reconstructing state institutions. All aspects of "peacebuilding practices" need critical scrutiny, but two stand out in particular. First, while dialogue and inclusiveness are the leitmotifs of local engagement and civil society, they are arguably lacking among international stakeholders, who are often trapped in vertical institutional and policy stovepipes with little opportunity or incentive to adapt to or engage with their complex environments.

Second, while a piecemeal and pragmatic approach to building peace is surely appropriate given the radically different contexts in which efforts to build peace are today undertaken, the tendency to impose utopian models (of democracy, human rights,

state-society relations, liberal economics, etc.) is prominent. Models are not in themselves good or bad, but when used implicitly or explicitly they can rob people of the chance to shape their social, economic and political destinies in a meaningful way.

The newly-created Geneva Peacebuilding Platform (GPP) – an initiative of the Geneva Centre for Security Policy (GCSP), the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), and the Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO) – has been designed to tackle these two challenges. Created at the beginning of 2008, it has already established a substantial presence and received recognition from stakeholders in New York, Geneva, and the field.

The Geneva Peacebuilding Platform has three main goals: to serve as a knowledge platform to advance practical understanding of key issues in peacebuilding; to be an interface able to build bridges between political actors at the UN in New York, operational agencies (both UN and non-UN)

in Geneva, and field-based peace-builders; and to provide a neutral forum for dialogue, exchange and action-oriented cooperation among Geneva-based stakeholders involved in peacebuilding around the world, and thus reduce existing institutional and organisational barriers to effective coordination.

These goals are set against the backdrop of the two challenges outlined above, in an effort to engage stakeholders, both at the policy and field levels, in constructive debate around a shared peacebuilding vocabulary.



[www.gppplatform.ch](http://www.gppplatform.ch)



# TRANSNATIONAL AND NON-STATE ARMED GROUPS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW LEGAL AND POLICY RESPONSES

Liliane Zossou, Project Manager

Under the leadership of Professors Keith Krause and Andrew Clapham, this research project is being jointly conducted by the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding and Harvard University's Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research (HPCR). Ongoing since 2005, the aim is to develop new insights into how the increasingly prominent role played by transnational and non-state armed groups is changing the nature of traditional warfare and challenging basic notions of the laws of war. It aims to develop innovative legal and policy responses to cope with these phenomena. Despite the increasing involvement of transnational and non-state armed groups in many armed conflicts around the world such as Colombia, Lebanon and Sri Lanka, comprehensive analysis of the characteristics of these armed groups remains lacking. In order to fill this gap, one of the project's main activities is the development of a database.

The database provides a wide range of information about non-state armed

groups operating in all regions of the world. This repository includes details of the origins, objectives, structure, leadership and funding of each non-state armed group studied, as well as the status of its armed operations. It also includes information about the existence of possible external aid and the relationship between the international community and specific armed groups. The database features books, articles, key documents, press information and Internet links relating to each armed group. It is accessible at [www.armed-groups.org](http://www.armed-groups.org). Currently the database offers analysis and information resources on 50 transnational and non-state armed groups, but more groups will be added.

Additionally, an Internet portal aims to provide a forum for research and networking on the topics covered by the project. Featured resources combine news, in-depth expert reports, briefing papers, MP3 audio clips, policy statements, blogs, and original case studies to provide extensive context for researchers, academics, and

professionals seeking a better understanding of armed groups. It is accessible at [www.tagsproject.org](http://www.tagsproject.org).

The database and the portal serve as the primary means for disseminating the project research and create a virtual community that stimulates further interest in the research areas. They constitute a premier resource for scholars and policy-makers seeking cutting edge research on future developments in this field.

[www.armed-groups.org](http://www.armed-groups.org)

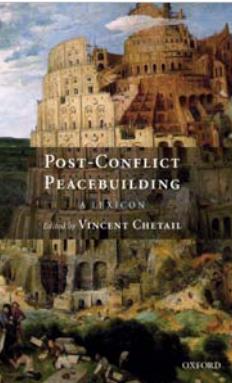
[www.tagsproject.org](http://www.tagsproject.org)



# POST-CONFLICT PEACEBUILDING

## A LEXICON

Edited by Vincent Chetail



Oxford University Press,  
2009, 388 p.

This lexicon comes at a critical time for post-conflict peacebuilding. Its rapid move towards the top of the international political agenda has been accompanied by added scrutiny, as the international community seeks to meet the multi-dimensional challenges of building a just and sustainable peace in societies ravaged by war. Beyond the strictly operational dimension, there is considerable ambiguity in the concepts and terminology used to discuss post-conflict peacebuilding. This ambiguity undermines efforts to agree on common understandings of how peace can be most effectively "built", thereby impeding swift, coherent action. Accordingly, this lexicon aims to clarify and illuminate the multiple facets of post-conflict peacebuilding, by presenting its major themes and trends from an analytical perspective.

To this end, the lexicon opens with a general introduction on the concept of post-conflict peacebuilding, followed by twenty-six essays on its key components (including capacity-building, conflict transformation, reconciliation, recovery, rule of law, security sector reform, and transitional justice). The essays were entrusted to international experts from a range of disciplines, including political science and international relations, international law, economics, and sociology. Contributing authors from the Institute include Riccardo Bocco, Gilles Carbonnier, Andrew Clapham, Marwa Daoudy, Louise Doswald Beck, Victor-Yves Ghebali, Vera Gowlland-Debbas, Pierre Hazan, Keith Krause, Thania Paffenholz, Daniel Warner, Achim Wennmann and Vincent Chetail as the editor of the lexicon. In reflecting a diversity of perspectives the lexicon sheds light on many different challenges associated with post-conflict peacebuilding. For each key component a generic definition is proposed, which is then expanded through discussion of three main areas: the meaning and origin of the concept; its content and essential components; and its means of implementation, including lessons learned from past practice.

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This lexicon is the result of an international research project undertaken over three years (2006–2008) under the supervision of Dr Vincent Chetail. This project was financed by the Geneva International Academic Network and coordinated by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies and the European Institute of the University of Geneva, in close cooperation with the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, the School of Translation and Interpretation of the University of Geneva, the Library of the United Nations Office in Geneva, and the Archive Service of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

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# PEACEBUILDING

## Students Present Their Thesis Projects

### POST-CONFLICT PEACEBUILDING THE EMERGENCE AND EVOLUTION OF AN “INTERNATIONAL” PRACTICE

Moncef Kartas (Germany), Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science

Thesis Directors: Keith Krause and Thomas Biersteker

This thesis will examine the emergence and transformation of “post-conflict peace-building” (PCPB). It will draw on the author’s own experience as a Lecturer at the University of Potsdam, teaching international relations and peace and conflict studies, as well as a current course focusing on conflict transformation, transitional justice and reconciliation theories.

The research starts from the observation that current PCPB strategy is based on the assumption that building modern, democratic state institutions reconciles the parties of civil (intra-state) conflicts and fosters peace among once warring parties – the so-called “liberal peace” thesis. The dissertation will therefore examine how it has been possible, despite

the lack of clear empirical evidence, for PCPB to be equated with democratic transition and state-building. The goal is to provide an understanding of how a specific notion of peacebuilding, and its corresponding practices, emerged in the early 1990s and evolved until the creation of the Peacebuilding Commission in 2006.



### DEVELOPMENT POLICY RATIONALE WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SECURITY DISCOURSE AND ACTION

Christanya M. Stevenson (US), Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science

Thesis Directors: Keith Krause and Thomas Biersteker

As traditional economic development successes remain limited, mounting crises in beneficiary countries are shifting policy-makers’ debates toward integrated responses involving state security and development practices that emphasise peacebuilding. Nevertheless, the relevant literature has yet to comprehensively assess the emerging “securitisation” of developing states. This research draws upon comparative and discourse analysis

regarding the rationale for development aid as a response to global threats, from 1945 to the present.

The research seeks to identify the conceptualisation of development in terms of security dialogue and policy, and attempts to unpack past and evolving constructions of development rationale as a response by security actors to global threats at the global and national levels. It is based on four empirical

case studies of donor organisations and their impacts in two countries.

Using a multi-disciplinary framework, the underlying argument of this research is that the emerging sources of global threats have increasingly become the actual recipients of aid; consequently, these threats lead to an increased and evolving rationale for securitised development.



## POTENTIAL, LIMITS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF GLOBAL GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS THE CASE OF THE EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

Fritz Brugger (Switzerland), Ph.D. Candidate, Development Studies

Thesis Director: Gilles Carbonnier



The last decade has witnessed the emergence of multi-stakeholder based governance mechanisms with two primary objectives. The first of these objectives is to regulate transnational businesses to ensure that they operate in a manner that limits societal and environmental harm. The second objective is to increase the positive contributions that firms, as "good citizens", can make to social

development. The planned thesis will therefore assess the potential and effectiveness of these mechanisms, focusing on the extractive sector in resource-rich developing countries.

The research methodology builds on (institutional) economics, business ethics, and political science, and will place private actors at its center. However, the project will not

confine itself to the role of extractive companies, but will also include other actors along the value chain, such as investors, traders, suppliers, and economic regulators.

## REGIME CHANGE, RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS AND MICRO-(NON) VIOLENCE A STUDY OF COMMUNAL RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS IN INDONESIA AND NIGERIA, 1999–2002

Jana Krause (Germany), Ph.D. Candidate, Political Science

Thesis Director: Keith Krause



In 1999, an argument in Ambon, Indonesia between a Christian bus driver and a Muslim passenger escalated into days of mob violence. Although local fights had been common in the past, in the aftermath of Indonesia's democratisation this brawl developed into a three year long local civil war. During its final stages, thousands of jihad fighters terrorised the local population. At least 5,000 people died.

During the same period, the introduction of criminal provisions of Sharia law in 12 northern Nigerian states triggered major fighting between Muslims and Christians. Since the transition in 1999, ethno-religious violence has killed over 14,000 people.

Analysing the micro-dynamics of these conflicts reveals that while deadly violence grips some cities and regions chronically, neighbouring

towns see no violence at all. Why do outbreaks of violence quickly cease in one city while another one nearby experiences repeated clashes over several years? This thesis seeks to explain the spatial variation of communal violence and identify mechanisms and processes that drive conflict escalation versus those that render (religious) communities resilient.

# **SECURITY SECTOR REFORM (SSR) AND POST-CONFLICT PEACEBUILDING IN AFRICA AN ANALYSIS OF UNITED NATIONS INVOLVEMENT**

William T. Assanvo (Côte d'Ivoire), Ph.D. Candidate, International History and Politics

Thesis Directors: Gopalan Balachandran and Keith Krause

Security Sector Reform (SSR) has recently become an essential element of the peacebuilding agenda, and a challenging undertaking in countries emerging from conflict. In war-torn societies, SSR is understood to be *sine qua non* for a stable, safe and secure environment conducive to lasting peace, growth and long-term development.

The need for initiating, designing and implementing such reform processes

in an effective, sustained, and efficient way poses increasing challenges to the international community and particularly to United Nations (UN) peace interventions.

The UN has been involved in assisting and supporting a wide range of SSR and SSR-related activities in several post-conflict settings in Africa. This involvement has unveiled some noticeable policy, organisational and capacity

gaps, which are currently the subject of much debate within the UN system. There is a recognised need to develop better capacities to address the problems and challenges associated with post-conflict SSR internationally. As such, this thesis aims to follow and analyse UN engagement in SSR, specifically with regards to the post-conflict peacebuilding process of African countries, through mapping out the wide spectrum of UN interventions.



# **DES EFFETS SOCIAUX DE LA VIOLENCE SUR SES VICTIMES VIOLENCES COLLECTIVES, SOUFFRANCES ET LIEN SOCIAL EN IRAK**

John Beauquis (France), doctorant, études du développement

Directeur de thèse: Riccardo Bocco

A partir du cas de l'Irak, ce projet a pour ambition de montrer l'intérêt d'une réflexion autour de la violence et du lien social dans des sociétés marquées historiquement par des guerres ou des répressions internes. La violence, définie comme ce qui provoque

de la souffrance dans le cadre d'une relation sociale, n'est pas un phénomène social comme un autre: elle s'impose à la subjectivité de sa victime. Néanmoins, la souffrance a elle-même une dimension sociale intrinsèque évidente: elle peut être collective, elle peut être pour ou contre autrui (compassion vs. ressentiment),

et elle est construite par la victime dans un certain type de contexte politique, mémoriel et culturel. L'Irak, au vu des souffrances actuelles et passées de son peuple, nous interroge sur celles-ci, leurs constructions, le sens qu'elles portent aujourd'hui et leur poids pour le futur.



# TRIBUNE OPINION

## PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS ENGINES OF GOVERNANCE INNOVATION

Liliana Andonova, Associate Professor of Political Science, and Jacqueline Coté, Head of Communication and Public Relations, and Permanent Representative of the International Chamber of Commerce

States and international organisations increasingly engage business, NGOs and other non-state entities in public-private partnerships. Between 1990 and 2003 over 80 major partnerships, such as the Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition or the Global Fund, were established for global health alone. International agencies, business organisations, companies and NGOs have fostered hundreds of environmental partnerships in the same period and this trend continues unabated. Partnerships increasingly permeate issues such as energy and climate change, biodiversity, development and human rights. Partnership agreements between state and non-state actors establish norms, rules, practices or implementation procedures that apply at multiple levels and for multiple purposes. As such they spur institutional innovation in global governance away from the state-dominated, hierarchical model toward a network-based, flexible mode of governance which allows for pooling of competences, resources and sources of authority (market, moral, legal) to resolve collective problems.

A principal source of innovation is governance entrepreneurship. While such a statement might be intuitive in business, it comes across as counter-intuitive to observers of traditional intergovernmental organisations, which are typically viewed as inert, inefficient and stuck in their bureaucratic ways and standard procedures. International organisations, in fact, through their leadership and epistemic

communities, have acted as key partnership entrepreneurs, responding to policy pressures and budgetary, efficiency and legitimacy crises. Heads of multilateral organisations such as Kofi Annan, Gro Harlem Brundtland, Mark Malloch Brown and James Wolfensohn institutionalised partnerships in the 1990s as an essential aspect of the broader UN reform. They recognised that their organisations alone could not solve those global issues that were entrusted to them and that their members needed new avenues to interact with non-state actors. The United Nations Fund for International Partnerships and the Global Compact were created at that time to support these aims.

For business and social entrepreneurs, partnering with states and international organisations provides different kinds of benefits. The “business case” for partnerships includes managing political and business risks; improving stakeholder and community relations; achieving social and environmental objectives; developing new markets, products and services; diffusing norms; strengthening the corporate supply chain; and ultimately increasing their corporate brand and reputation and maintaining their license to operate in a complex world. Most partnerships offer many of these benefits to the private sector partners at the same time, such as in the Global Alliance for ICT and Development (GAID), the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles or the UNEP Finance Initiative.



iStock Photo

What motivates public and private entrepreneurs to engage in a public-private partnership has important implications not only for the added value of the partnership itself, but also for its success to the individual partners. Data from the last fifteen years reveals that partnerships are not uniformly accepted as effective and efficient solutions to global problems. There are governance niches such as energy technology and services diffusion, biodiversity and livelihood management, carbon markets, childhood immunisation, and application of proven medical technologies, where partnerships cluster and perform relatively well. Successful partnerships tend to be characterised with clearly defined and measurable goals, alignment of the interests and values of public and private actors, high level of technical expertise and built-in mechanism of transparency and accountability. Such conditions facilitate self-enforcing collective action and innovation, which are the main comparative advantages of partnerships as

governance mechanisms. Data has also shown that some international organisations are better equipped to engage in partnerships than others and that each partner must fully understand the motivation of the other in order for the partnership to fulfill its objectives.

Partnerships undoubtedly provide new opportunities for governance, but they are not a universal solution and primarily work in arenas where very specific public and private objectives intersect. What drives partnerships and what are those arenas? What is the true value of partnerships for stakeholders and society in addressing contemporary challenges? What are the conditions for partnership success and how can such partnerships be scaled up and replicated? Such questions are regularly debated in the Graduate Institute's classrooms and are part of our research projects.

# ALUMNI PORTRAITS

## CARLOS LOPES

### SOUS-SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DES NATIONS UNIES; DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL DE L'UNITAR

Entretien réalisé par Jean-Pierre Gontard, ancien directeur adjoint de l'ex-IUED



Carlos Lopes.

#### Quel a été votre parcours?

J'ai commencé mes études à l'IUED en 1979 et j'ai obtenu un doctorat en histoire en 1988 à l'Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne. J'ai dirigé l'institut national de recherche de mon pays, la Guinée-Bissau, avant de commencer une carrière aux Nations unies. J'ai occupé de nombreux postes de direction au Programme des Nations unies pour le développement (PNUD), tels que représentant au Zimbabwe et au Brésil et directeur du Bureau des politiques de développement; j'ai également géré le Programme mondial et été directeur des Affaires politiques au sein du Cabinet du secrétaire général Kofi Annan.

Sous-secrétaire général de l'ONU, je dirige actuellement l'Institut des Nations unies pour la formation et la recherche (UNITAR), à Genève, et l'Ecole des cadres du système des Nations unies, basée à Turin. Je suis en outre dans le conseil d'une douzaine d'institutions académiques ou internationales et j'ai publié une vingtaine de livres et de nombreux articles.

#### Qu'est-ce qui a été le plus enrichissant dans vos études à l'ex-IUED?

Le caractère pluridisciplinaire des approches de développement et l'ambiance multiculturelle. C'était ma première expérience de réseau personnel transnational, et j'ai gardé cette capacité d'établir des réseaux pour toujours.

#### Qu'avez-vous retenu de votre passage à l'ex-IUED?

La capacité de se remettre en question tout le temps. J'ai vécu une expérience de dialogue et de discussion et j'ai appris à valoriser des points de vue contraires aux miens. C'était une vraie école de la démocratie des idées. Nous nous mettions en question parfois sans même nous en rendre compte. Comme j'étais président de l'Association des étudiants, j'ai pu participer aux activités du Conseil de fondation de l'IUED, et j'ai appris ainsi des éléments de gestion que j'ai utilisés dans ma vie professionnelle.

#### Quelles valeurs souhaitez-vous retrouver dans le nouvel Institut?

Je pense qu'il est important qu'il ne soit pas élitiste. J'aimerais retrouver une sympathie à l'égard des pays du Sud, à travers des activités conjointes avec des institutions de pays en développement. Il faut que l'Institut garde les pieds sur terre. L'enseignement traditionnel ne fait plus recette. Il faut s'ouvrir à de nouvelles approches et à des méthodologies plus dynamiques.

# PATRICIA ESPINOSA

## MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MEXICO

### Can you briefly present your career path?

I joined Mexico's Foreign Service in 1981. During my early years at the Ministry I was in charge of economic affairs at Mexico's Permanent Mission to the UN in Geneva (1982–1988). From 1988 through 1991 I worked at the Mexican Chancellery as Chief of Staff to the Mexican Undersecretary for Foreign Relations. I was then appointed Director General for International Organisations (1991–1993). For the following four years I worked at Mexico's Permanent Mission to the UN in New York (1993–1997). I was then appointed Director General for Regional Organisations and Mechanisms of the Americas (1997–1999).

I was promoted to Ambassador in 2000. I served as Mexican Ambassador in Germany (2001–2002) and Austria (2002–2006). I was appointed Foreign Secretary by the President of Mexico, Felipe Calderón, on 1 December 2006, a position I currently hold.

### Why did you choose to study in the Graduate Institute of International Studies?

I was drawn to the Institute on account of its strong academic reputation, its interdisciplinary approach and its emphasis both on policy issues as well as theoretical insight. I felt certain that undertaking graduate studies there would allow me to get a better understanding of international affairs and would prove of great value in my diplomatic career.

### Which is the most striking memory from your years of study at the Institute?

It is hard to say. I hold many dear memories both of Geneva and of my time at the Institute. If I had to single one out, it would have to be the intellectually challenging but rewarding atmosphere that it offers. I think that, in this sense, the Institute is a true centre of academic excellence. I must also say that the striking views of the lake are also deeply embedded in my memory...

### To what extent is what you learned in Geneva useful to your career?

It is not so much the knowledge I acquired, which of course was useful, but rather the overall attitude towards international affairs that I value the most. Clear and disciplined thinking is always useful. The Institute helped me to develop further the habits of careful analysis and deliberation. And it also allowed me to improve my communication and even my negotiation skills. All this has been of great value to me over the years.

### What advice would you give to students wishing to embrace a diplomatic career?

Prepare yourself for a trying and demanding career. Make sure that you acquire a sound working knowledge in a variety of fields, from law to economics and, in today's world threatened by climate change, even basic science. Today, as in the past, much of the diplomatic work carried out around the world is aimed at changing the lives of people. But globalisation means that our actions, as well as our omissions, have a more immediate and more widespread effect than ever before. This carries great responsibility. Diplomats must commit with resolve to such an important mission.



Patricia Espinosa.

# IN MEMORIAM

## PROFESSEUR VICTOR-YVES GHEBALI

Daniel Warner, directeur du Centre pour la gouvernance internationale, et Vincent Chetail, Unité de droit international



Pr. Victor-Yves Ghebali.  
EDIPRESSE/Patrick MARTIN

Le professeur honoraire Victor-Yves Ghebali s'est éteint le 6 janvier à la suite d'une longue maladie qu'il a combattue avec courage et détermination. Victor-Yves Ghebali fut un éminent érudit du système onusien, de l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe (OSCE) et de la politique internationale en général. C'était un enseignant et un pédagogue hors pair et ses contributions journalistiques étaient fréquentes. Il laisse derrière lui son épouse Anne-Marie, sa fille Claire et deux petites-filles.

Victor-Yves est arrivé à l'Institut de hautes études internationales au début des années 1960 pour y achever ses études. Il y a collaboré avec les professeurs Jean Siotis et Georges Abi-Saab et a terminé sa thèse à l'Université de Grenoble. Il a travaillé pendant plusieurs années pour le Centre européen de la Fondation Carnegie à Genève. Il a commencé à enseigner à l'Institut dans les années 1970. Il a consacré une grande partie de sa carrière académique à la Société des Nations et au système onusien et fut également l'un des premiers chercheurs à s'intéresser au processus d'Helsinki, qui devint par la suite la Conférence pour la sécurité et la coopération en Europe (CSCE) et finalement l'OSCE.

Son œuvre est immense, protéiforme, comme en témoignent la diversité de ses centres d'intérêt et le nombre de ses publications. On ne mentionnera ici que deux ouvrages de référence: *La diplomatie de la détente: la CSCE, d'Helsinki à Vienne (1973-1989)*, paru en 1989, et *L'OSCE dans l'Europe post-communiste, 1990-1996: vers une identité paneuropéenne de sécurité*, publié en 1996 aux éditions Bruylant.

En plus de son travail académique et de son intérêt pour les civilisations anciennes, il se passionnait pour les bandes dessinées et les films américains des années 1950 et 1960, dont il possédait une grande collection.

Georges Abi-Saab écrit de Victor-Yves: «J'ai pu apprécier non seulement l'érudit, mais aussi l'homme de grandes qualités: personnalité entière, intelligence vive et intégrité morale absolue, ne souffrant ni compromis ni compromissions; et en même temps, personnalité chaleureuse, sensible et fidèle en amitié.»

Le professeur Ghebali était un travailleur infatigable, poussé par sa soif de connaissance, de communication et de justice. Son auditoire appréciait sa manière claire et concise d'expliquer les événements actuels. Sa famille dévouée et ses amis à travers le monde se souviendront de cet homme dont la sensibilité était sans égale et qui était un camarade loyal et fidèle, un vrai homme de cœur.

## DOCTOR ELLEN WIEGANDT

David Sylvan, Professor of Political Science

It is with deep regret and sorrow that we announce the sad and untimely death of Dr Ellen Wiegandt on 6 February 2009 in Geneva.

Dr Ellen Wiegandt, lecturer in the Political Science unit of the Graduate Institute, died after a sudden and difficult illness. Ellen Wiegandt had for a number of years taught courses at the Graduate Institute, where she was also an active and distinguished researcher heavily involved in numerous projects connected with the environment, frontiers, and the populations of mountainous regions. She is survived by her husband, Prof. Urs Luterbacher of the Graduate Institute, two sons, Jeremy and Samuel, a brother, Ralph, and her parents, Jane and Herbert.

Dr Ellen Wiegandt received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Michigan; her doctoral research was on the peasantry of the Valaisan Alps. For the next three decades, she carried out research and published widely on the demography, the local politics and, more recently, the reactions to changes in the physical environment of these and other groups of mountain dwellers.

Starting in the later 1980s, Dr Wiegandt began to be interested in a host of issues connected with the environment. She did research, and also served as programme coordinator, for projects on the human dimensions of climate change.

This led to important work on water resources, transboundary relations, and glacier retreat. These efforts were widely recognised by academic institutions, nongovernmental organisations (Dr Wiegandt was a winner of the Moppert Prize for sustainable development), major publishers and, most recently, the European Commission (she coordinated the social science part of its ACQWA project).

For many years, Ellen Wiegandt was an instructor at the Institute. Her courses on various environmental subjects were always well-attended, not only because of the subject matter but because of the clarity, the lucidity, and the devotion she brought to these courses, week after week. It is no exaggeration to say that an entire generation of students had their outlook on environmental issues strongly influenced by what they learned from Ellen Wiegandt.

In spite of the many demands on her time, Ellen was a generous colleague. She always had time, not only for her co-instructors and research collaborators, but for others who wanted to talk about politics, or culture, or any number of other topics. She read widely, thought clearly, listened attentively, and argued passionately. Although her office was probably the smallest at the Pavillon Rigot, it always seemed among the warmest and most inviting.



Dr Ellen Wiegandt.

# LA VIE DE L'INSTITUT INSTITUTE NEWS

## A NEW MASTER OF LAWS IN GLOBAL HEALTH AND INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH GEORGETOWN

The Graduate Institute is pleased to announce a new partnership with Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C., to offer a new Master of Laws (LL.M.) in Global Health and International Institutions. This innovative, intensive course of study is open to highly qualified candidates with a Bachelor, J.D. or other first degree in law and strong interest or background in global health law and policy. The Global Health Law and International Institutions LL.M. programme brings together two institutions at the cutting edge of global health law and diplomacy. Georgetown University Law Center offers graduate students a unique opportunity to advance their knowledge and skills through focused studies in core legal and policy courses on global health, public health, environmental health, health and human rights, bioethics, food and drug law, biotechnology, and intellectual property. In addition, the O'Neill Institute, housed at Georgetown, focuses on disease prevention, health regulation and governance, and health care financing. At the Graduate Institute, students in the joint programme will have a choice of spring term courses in international law, human rights, international trade law, international environmental law, international organisations, and international development studies. Furthermore the Graduate Institute's Global Health

Programme is currently focused on the characteristics and mechanisms that define successful global health governance at the beginning of the 21st century and on the shifting power balances in global health, such as the increasing influence of emerging economies and the powerful role played by new foundations, the private sector, and nongovernmental organisations. Students will begin their course of study at Georgetown, with either one full-time semester, or up to three part-time semesters, and will complete the programme with a full-time spring semester at the Graduate Institute. Between their coursework at Georgetown and their studies at the Graduate Institute most students will participate in winter internships at an international institution in Geneva, such as the World Health Organisation, UNAIDS, or the World Trade Organisation.

[www.law.georgetown.edu/graduate/IHEID.htm](http://www.law.georgetown.edu/graduate/IHEID.htm)



# RÉSEAU INTERNATIONAL

## PROJET DE RECHERCHE SUR LE RESPECT DU DROIT DANS LES CONFLITS ARMÉS

Annyssa Bellal, chargée de recherche, Académie de droit international humanitaire et de droits humains  
Andrew Clapham, professeur de droit international, directeur de l'Académie

Le 25 septembre 2008, l'Académie de droit international humanitaire et de droits humains à Genève a mis en ligne l'un de ses projets de recherche phares, intitulé «Rule of Law in Armed Conflicts Project» (RULAC).

Le projet RULAC a pour ambition de rendre compte de la mise en œuvre par les Etats du droit applicable dans les situations de conflits armés, à savoir le droit international humanitaire, le droit pénal international, le droit des réfugiés et le droit international de protection des droits humains. Il couvre l'ensemble des Etats membres de l'ONU et parties aux Conventions de Genève ainsi que les territoires contestés, qu'ils soient en situation de conflit ou non. En effet, certaines des obligations du droit applicable aux conflits armés, notamment celles concernant la répression des crimes de droit international, doivent être mises en œuvre dans les situations de paix ou sont pertinentes dans les situations postconflictuelles. En outre, le droit relatif à la lutte antiterroriste, également couvert par le site, s'applique à des Etats qui ne sont pas nécessairement en situation de conflit armé.

Plus spécifiquement, le site du RULAC se compose de trois grandes parties. La page de garde (*homepage*) offre une brève description du droit applicable ainsi que des principales problématiques juridiques dans le domaine, comme la question de la qualification juridique des conflits ou celle de l'applicabilité du droit international humanitaire aux groupes armés non étatiques. Dans un deuxième temps, le site recense pour chaque pays les documents pertinents ayant trait au cadre législatif national (textes de lois et jurisprudence) et international (résolutions pertinentes d'organisations internationales et régionales, traités de paix, jurisprudence des tribunaux internationaux, etc.). Finalement, le site offre une analyse juridique qui, d'une part, qualifie pour chaque pays le ou les conflits en cours

The screenshot shows the homepage of the RULAC project. At the top, there's a banner with a black and white photograph of a conflict scene. Below the banner, the header includes links for 'home', 'about us', 'legal developments archive', 'contact', 'disclaimer', and 'links'. On the right side of the header, it says 'Tuesday, 02 February 2009' and features the logo for 'Académie de droit international humanitaire et de droits humains à Genève' with the acronym 'Adh' and 'adh-geneva.ch'.

The main content area has several sections:

- APPLICABLE LAW**: A sidebar with links to 'International humanitarian law', 'International human rights law', 'International refugee law', and 'Other'.
- ISSUES**: A sidebar with links to 'Qualification of armed conflicts', 'Application of international law to the situation of armed conflict', 'Application of humanitarian and human rights law to the situation of armed conflict', 'Termination of hostilities', 'Derogation from human rights treaties in situations of emergency', and 'Interaction between humanitarian law and human rights in armed conflicts'.
- Recent developments**: A section with a link to 'United States ratifies major IHL treaties, January 2009'.
- Judicial decisions**: A section with a link to 'A Spanish judge begins on 20 January 2009 an official inquiry into seven Israeli officials alleged to have committed war crimes after a 2002 attack on the Gaza Strip'.
- Judicial decisions**: A section with a link to 'The trial of former Chadian president Hissène Habré, which opens on 28 January 2009 before Trial Chamber II of the International Criminal Court, is the first trial in the history of the Court, and the first trial in the history of international law which will see victims participate fully in the proceedings'.
- Other**: A section with a link to 'In response to the BBC, the Israeli army is to investigate claims it used white phosphorus (illegally) during its three-week offensive in Gaza. The move follows numerous allegations by rights groups and in media reports that the army fired phosphorus shells where they could harm civilians'.

At the bottom of the page, there are links for 'home', 'about us', 'legal developments archive', 'contact', 'disclaimer', and 'links'. A copyright notice at the very bottom reads 'Copyright 2009 © Adh Geneva. All rights reserved.'

s'il y a lieu et, d'autre part, détermine le droit applicable. Cette partie du site Internet, certainement la plus délicate en termes juridiques et politiques, est en majorité encore inédite sur le web.

Les profils de plus de 80 pays sont déjà publiés. Plusieurs de ces Etats vivent des situations de conflit armé, comme le Soudan, l'Irak, l'Afghanistan, la Géorgie ou le Sri Lanka. Les profils des Etats qui sont ou ont été impliqués dans des conflits *hors de leur territoire* sont également mis en ligne, notamment ceux des Etats-Unis, de la Grande-Bretagne, du Canada ou de la France.

Le RULAC devrait s'avérer une source d'information précieuse pour les gouvernements, les journalistes et, d'une manière plus large, toute personne intéressée par le respect du droit dans les conflits armés.

Le site Internet est en anglais, bien que certains documents soient publiés dans leur langue originale.

[www.adh-geneva.ch/RULAC](http://www.adh-geneva.ch/RULAC)



## 2009 ACTIVITIES OF THE SWISS NETWORK FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Tobias Haller, Director

The Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) will undertake two major activities this year. The first will be to select for funding the research projects submitted as part of its second Call for Proposals, which has been completely restructured. The second major activity will be to organise the first annual SNIS Conference in October 2009.

There are several important new features of the 2009 Call for Proposals. To start with, the submission and selection procedures have been split into two phases. Researchers are invited to submit electronically short pre-proposals of 600 to 1000 words (see [www.snis.ch](http://www.snis.ch) → mySNIS). These are evaluated by the Scientific Committee. Authors of those presentations that are chosen are then invited to develop full proposals. About half of the full proposals are selected for funding, based on the evaluation of the Scientific Committee. Detailed feedback from the Scientific Committee is provided during the second stage of the process, to ensure that it is both efficient and transparent. This two-step process is being implemented in order to reduce the burden on those research teams whose proposals fail to obtain SNIS funding. Given the limited availability of SNIS funds, only the best-reviewed projects can be selected; as a result, it is necessary to refuse funding to many, albeit excellent, projects. The second innovation in the Call for Proposals means that researchers are now able to submit not only projects dealing with the wide field of International Studies, but also projects on a specific thematic issue defined by the Academic Council of International Geneva – a body composed of experts drawn from Geneva-based International Organisations. In 2009, the Academic Council has proposed as its thematic topic social and humanities-based perspectives on climate change, with sub-themes ranging from local adaptation to climate change to governance and policy issues.



The second major activity planned will be the organisation of the inaugural annual SNIS Conference. The theme for this conference is European integration, migration and Swiss foreign policy. The Conference will take place on 15 and 16 October 2009 in Bern. It will provide a platform for scholars working in the domain of International Studies in Switzerland to come together and exchange ideas on multi- and interdisciplinary research on specific topics. It will also provide an opportunity to define research gaps and strategies in International Studies for the coming years.

Further activities are planned with the Academic Council, which will not limit itself to defining and selecting the special annual topic of the Call for Proposals. In addition, it will launch a monthly event entitled "The Academic Council Debates" to discuss issues of major importance for International Organisations. This year's Academic Council debates will take place from February to June 2009, on each last Thursday of the month. At each event a representative from an International Organisation will present his/her views on the topic "Perspectives Within International Organisations on the Financial and Economic Crisis".

[www.snis.ch](http://www.snis.ch)



# FORMATION CONTINUE

## UNE OFFRE À L'ÉCOUTE DE LA DEMANDE

Cédric Dupont, directeur, et Jasmine Champenois, directrice exécutive de la formation continue

De plus en plus de professionnels souhaitent se perfectionner et acquérir de nouvelles compétences, tant pratiques qu'académiques, en vue d'une évolution professionnelle. Instabilité économique, gouvernance internationale, affaires politiques, négociation internationale, commerce ou encore environnement: toutes ces thématiques sont au cœur des recherches et du savoir-faire de l'Institut. Par un conseil et un suivi personnalisés, l'équipe de la Formation continue s'emploie ardemment à soutenir les participants dans leurs démarches.

Les programmes diplômants, courts et sur mesure portent tous une grande attention à la pédagogie pour adultes. Les enseignements répondent aux besoins des professionnels: la méthodologie inclut aussi bien études de cas, résolutions de problèmes, travaux en groupe que plates-formes en ligne. Les formations sont conçues pour être conciliées avec une activité professionnelle et privilégiennent la rencontre entre «étudiants», praticiens et experts. Certifiés EduQua, les cours répondent aux critères suisses de qualité dans le domaine de la formation continue et font l'objet d'une évaluation régulière.

Cette première année 2008 a rassemblé près de 450 participants dans des programmes diplômants (IMAS en études du développement, Executive Master in International Negotiation and Policy-Making), des formations courtes (santé, environnement, finance et management, développement, droits culturels), des programmes d'été (gouvernance, commerce international) et des cours sur mesure (négociation, économie politique, crise financière). Enseignées principalement par des professeurs de l'Institut, ces formations ont reçu un écho très positif de la part des participants.

L'année 2009 sera, quant à elle, placée sous le signe de nouvelles formations et de partenariats internationaux. En effet, la Formation continue accueillera dès cet été quatre modules du Executive MBA européen de la *business school* Thunderbird Global School of Management. Numéro 3 aux Etats-Unis, ce EMBA rassemblera cadres et managers de haut niveau qui bénéficieront, entre autres, de l'enseignement des professeurs de l'Institut. En parallèle, l'Institut et Thunderbird allieront leurs compétences respectives pour créer des formations conjointes. Dans la foulée, la Formation continue élargira sa gamme de cours sur des thématiques d'actualité: négociation pratique, risques internationaux, processus décisionnels.

Grâce au renouvellement de nos partenariats, Georgetown University et University of Southern California (USC) School of International Affairs enverront des étudiants, soigneusement sélectionnés par leurs soins, participer à nos programmes d'été. Nos accords établis dans le cadre de l'IMAS avec les institutions DESCO (Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo, Pérou), AITCV (Asian Institute of Technology Center, Vietnam) et ISTA (Institut supérieur de technologies appliquées, Mali) ont également été reconduits. Par ailleurs, le service de la Formation continue et le Centre for International Governance de l'Institut créent conjointement un cours sur mesure pour la section des Relations extérieures de la Commission européenne, en partenariat avec l'Institut EIPA (European Institute of Public Administration) à Maastricht.

Le déploiement et la consolidation de tous ces partenariats reflètent le rayonnement international de l'Institut, dont tous les participants bénéficient. Cette stratégie de coopération globale s'inscrit parfaitement dans la mission de l'Institut, qui offre une analyse indépendante et rigoureuse des grands enjeux actuels et émergents du monde contemporain.

## EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

### TESTIMONIALS FROM PARTICIPANTS



Summer Programme Participants 2008.

**Summer Programme on the WTO,  
International Trade and Development**

**LIOUBOV POGORELOVA**

Law student, Leiden University, the Netherlands.

Attending the Summer Programme on the WTO has been an invaluable experience for me from both an academic and a cultural perspective. The multidisciplinary approach allowed me to gain knowledge about trade issues from economic, political and legal points of view. Most importantly, the lectures were conducted by world-renowned academic and professional experts in the field of trade. Visiting the WTO and the UN, as well as listening to speakers who work in these organisations, provided real-world applications of theoretical materials learned during the lectures.

**Executive Master in International  
Negotiation and Policy-Making (INP)**

**FRANK BERTELSBECK**

Programme Coordinator, Swiss Red Cross (SRC).

After twelve years in International Humanitarian Assistance, I wanted to enhance my knowledge and understanding of global issues as well as sharpen my negotiation and leadership skills. The INP course is an excellent opportunity to achieve this. Firstly, it focuses on the growing interconnectivity of today's globalised world. Secondly, it teaches some fundamental techniques for successful negotiation. Finally, INP serves as a forum for exchanging know-how and experiences with lecturers, practitioners and fellow students alike. This will certainly have a positive impact on my work in the future.

#### IMAS in Development Studies

**NEW ZIN WIN**

I applied to the DFD/IMAS 2005–2006 because I felt the need to bring together theoretical knowledge about the major development challenges with my professional experience. After having obtained the diploma, I got appointed as Programme Director of the NGO Pyi Gyi Khi working on health of women and children at the grassroots level. The programme strengthened my capacities in leadership and management skills and helped me to take the right decisions. I had more confidence to take a leading role in my NGO.

#### Finance et management au service du développement

**OLIVIER GEISSLER**

Project Officer, Service social international.

Je remercie toute l'équipe de la Formation continue de l'Institut pour la qualité et la bonne organisation des deux sessions *Finance et management au service du développement* auxquelles j'ai pu participer. L'échange a été très riche et je souhaiterais qu'il puisse continuer. Le développement est un domaine mouvant qui ne cesse de se renouveler et qui nécessite un dialogue constant avec ses différents acteurs. Le Service social international et moi-même restons à votre disposition pour des échanges et pour participer aux événements visant à améliorer l'efficacité de notre travail commun en faveur d'un développement durable, responsable et efficace.

# ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

## CHALLENGES FOR SCIENTISTS AND POLICY-MAKERS

Climate Change Project team, Centre for International Governance



Haïti, Hurricane Hanna, September 2008.  
AMERICAN RED CROSS/Matthew MARCH

Mitigation of climate change has been a priority in international negotiations for the past few years, with major states actively engaging in the fight against global warming. As the risks and impacts of climate change become more concrete, international negotiations have now turned to adaptation schemes. To answer growing societal needs (physical as well as socio-economic), policy-makers recognise that they must work more closely with the scientific community and other stakeholders, including the private sector and civil society organisations.

It is in this context that the Graduate Institute's Centre for International Governance is conducting a one-year project focusing on ways to improve communication between scientists and policy-makers. Sponsored by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment, this project aims at identifying means and processes to make scientific data and models (climate research products) accessible to a wider public of decision-makers.

The project's objectives are to review the needs for climate research products, as well as obstacles to access and use them. Lessons learned will feed into the negotiations at the international level and more specifically during the World Climate Conference 3 (WCC-3) that will be hosted by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) in Geneva at the end of August this year.

A public conference held at the Graduate Institute on 23 February 2009 presented the project and discussed issues of climate change adaptation in current international negotiations. Three workshops will take place during the spring of 2009 to facilitate dialogue between scientists, policy-makers, users and other stakeholders. Issues such as water management, food security, health or natural disasters in developing and developed countries will be addressed during those workshops.

The preliminary results of the project will be presented during a side event at the WCC-3 on "Climate Change and Governance: Ways To Identify Users' Needs and Facilitate the Use of Climate Research Products". A final report will be published after the WCC-3.

The Centre for International Governance, which brings its expertise to the project in governance facilitation, is supported by Prof. Urs Luterbacher and the Institute's Political Science Unit. Both provide insights on the politics of adaptation to climate change. Dr Ralph Lugon, expert in Natural Sciences, coordinates the scientific aspects of the project and helps bridge the gap between the scientific community and policy-makers.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/cig>



WVC-3 will address challenges faced by states in responding to the recognised needs for climate research products <http://www.wmo.int/wcc3/>

Please visit: <http://graduateinstitute.ch/cig> for a summary of presentations and a video of the conference.

## MCKINSEY EXCELLENCE SCHOLARSHIPS FROM THE GRADUATE INSTITUTE TO CONSULTING

Laura Beetschen, Recruiting, McKinsey & Company, Inc. Switzerland.



Why is McKinsey interested in recruiting students from the Graduate Institute?

McKinsey & Company is an international management consulting firm with 92 offices in 53 countries. We are always looking for distinctive people who demonstrate drive and passion and who come from a wide range of backgrounds. This allows us to bring together the best expertise in our teams. Our consultants work primarily at a client's location to help them establish a close and trustful relationship with the client. Often, this requires that they work abroad and with people from various countries, backgrounds and cultures.

For these reasons, McKinsey is very interested in meeting candidates from the Graduate Institute. You come from the top universities around the globe. You are curious, open-minded and want to further develop your analytical skills. You are also used to working with people from countries and cultures other than your own.

Consequently, McKinsey has decided to contribute to the further education of the Graduate Institute's students and encourage them in achieving their career and academic goals. Since 2007, McKinsey has rewarded up to three students every year for their excellent academic and personal achievements.

What can students from the Graduate Institute expect from a career with McKinsey?

Two things stand out that make McKinsey special: *choices* and *growth*. As the largest management consulting firm worldwide, McKinsey possesses unrivalled experience and expertise. The clients we serve range from multinational corporations to small-to-medium-sized companies, as well as non-profit organisations and governments. Thus, our consultants have the opportunity to work on a very wide range of projects. For example, evaluating how to attract new customers and increase the frequency of customer visits for a retail company or how to implement a viable healthcare system for a developing African country.

At the beginning of their careers, junior consultants usually work in a variety of industries on many different topics and in different subject areas. This way they can discover all there is to see in the world of business. As consultants gain experience, they have the opportunity to shape their own career and can specialise in a sector or a function they most enjoy.

Such diversity means that McKinsey provides continuous opportunities for learning, professional progress and personal development. Consultants discover new things every day, both on the job and through a wide range of formal training courses and informal mentoring. These provide consultants with the tools they need to develop and take on new responsibilities and challenges as their careers evolve.

Up to three excellence scholarships covering tuition fees are awarded annually by McKinsey & Company to students enrolled in any degree programme and who have an outstanding record of academic and personal achievement. Recipients must demonstrate clear personal impact and distinctive leadership in their extracurricular activities, have already completed an internship, and possess outstanding communication, collaboration, team-player and problem-solving skills. A notable field experience in a developing country would be an asset.

carine.leu@graduateinstitute.ch



Connexion 2009, the Career Forum.

### Testimonial from one of last year's recipients, Willem Oosterveld:

"I heard about the scholarship via a communication from the Institute's Career Services. What particularly encouraged me to apply was the fact that McKinsey was looking for candidates who have been successful at the international level, academically and in their professional careers. The scholarship enabled me to complete my dissertation proposal and to accomplish numerous international assignments for my employer. As a result, I am now ready to do a year of full-time dissertation research at a major American university."

## GIMUN AND EURASIAMUN

# 10 YEARS OF UNDERSTANDING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THROUGH EXPERIENCE

Ivo Näpflin, Website & Publications, GIMUN 2009



In 1999, students from ex-HEI had the idea to organise a Model United Nations conference in Geneva, the European capital of multilateralism. As "Geneva International Model United Nations", GIMUN was born.

The core concept of a Model United Nations conference is that students take on the roles of state delegates in simulated mock sessions of different UN bodies. They hold speeches, negotiate and try to find solutions that are in the interest of the state they are representing.

Besides playing the role of a delegate, the Conference offers many other positions for students in different fields: journalists, chairpersons, secretaries, translators and interpreters.

Today, 10 years after the first Conference, GIMUN has evolved into more than a mere MUN conference. Since 2007, GIMUN is also officially recognised as an NGO, as it was granted Special Consultative Status to the ECOSOC. This status offers GIMUN the possibility to accredit people to the UN, to attend and organise workshops or even to speak at official UN sessions. Hence, GIMUN saw its role enhanced and redefined its goal as "*Youth Gateway to the UN*".

These events included brief MUN simulations to give students an insight in the MUN concept, but also larger events such as a conference organised on the occasion of the anniversary of the entry in force of the UN Charter on 24 October 2008. The conference welcomed approximately 200 participants, including many representatives of permanent missions and NGOs, and was hailed as a huge success.

A recent example is EurasiaMUN, a MUN conference that took place last summer at the Institute. The initiative to create EurasiaMUN was taken by members of the LUMUN organisation, based in Lahore, Pakistan, who approached the GIMUN association during GIMUN 2008. An independent organisation committee was then appointed to plan the first EurasiaMUN Conference.

The organisation committee was able to not just create another MUN, but come up with new ideas such as workshops during the conference and the possibility to alternate the conference location between Asia and Europe. EurasiaMUN's concept also includes its specific focus on relations between Europe and Asia, in terms of conference topics, origin of participants and composition of the organisation committee.

The first EurasiaMUN Conference was a clear success in broadening the horizons of participants. Europeans learned more about Asians, in particular Pakistani culture, and vice versa. One consequence of this was that three participants of EurasiaMUN made the next step toward intercultural understanding and travelled to Pakistan in November to participate in a MUN conference in Lahore.

This spirit of creating understanding of international relations through practical experience, as a complement to academic education, is exactly what GIMUN is trying to foster.

[www.gimun.org](http://www.gimun.org)  
[www.eurasiamun.org](http://www.eurasiamun.org)  
[www.emunnet.org](http://www.emunnet.org)



# LES COLLOQUES CONFERENCES

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRANSATLANTIC SECURITY ISSUES

→ 23–24 April 2009

Jussi Hanhimäki, Professor of International History and Politics, and Bernhard Blumenau, Ph.D. candidate and assistant

On 4 April 1949, the treaty creating the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, the NATO, was signed. It established a military alliance that was to shape international affairs ever since its foundation. Although its original purpose – to organise the defence of the West against military challenges coming from the East – became obsolete in the wake of the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact, NATO still exists today.

On the occasion of NATO's 60th anniversary, the *Fondation Pierre du Bois pour l'histoire du temps présent* and the Graduate Institute's International History and Politics Unit are organising an international conference on 23–24 April 2009. Entitled "Transatlantic Security Issues from the Cold War to the 21st Century", it will bring together well-known scholars from all over the world to explore NATO's past, present and future. Among others, emphasis will be put on the transatlantic relationship by focusing on the US and key European states. Moreover, the impact of important international events – such as the Korean War and the end of the Cold War – on the alliance will be addressed as well as the new challenges for NATO in the post-Cold War era.

Six different panels will deal with the following subjects: NATO during the Cold War: Success and Problems (Anne Deighton, François David, Leopoldo Nuti, Sam Wells); Country Perspectives: an Evolution (Jenny Raflif, Georges-Henri Soutou, Benedikt Schönborn, Daniel Möckli); Culture, Identity and Representation in Transatlantic Relations



1949 North Atlantic Treaty Conference. NATO Media Archive

(Tuomas Forsberg, Jérôme Gygax, Guillaume de Rougé, Basil Germond); Trans-atlantic Security and the Middle East (Roland Popp, Jon Alterman, Pascal Venier); Transatlantic Relations and Institutional Issues (Hanna Ojanen, Wolfgang Krieger, Axel Marion); and Transatlantic Security and the Legacy of the Cold War (Jérôme Elie, Vladislav Zubok, James Goldgeier, Jussi Hanhimäki).

The conference will launch a series of meetings organised by the *Pierre du Bois* Foundation which was officially inaugurated last December by the President of the Swiss Confederation, Pascal Couchebin, and aims at promoting knowledge about contemporary history. The convenors of the conference are Mrs Irina du Bois, Prof Jussi Hanhimäki, Prof Georges-Henri Soutou and Dr Basil Germond. They are assisted by Bernhard Blumenau (Ph.D. candidate, HPI).

# CONFERENCE ON GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN SOCIETIES

8–9 October 2009

Urs Luterbacher, Professor of Political Science

Global environmental change is today recognised as having significant impacts on human societies. Rising sea levels and increases in the number of extreme weather events resulting from climate change, could render parts of the globe uninhabitable and reduce agricultural productivity in some vulnerable regions. One outcome of this could be mass human migrations.

Migration is a complex issue with economic, political, social, and more recently, environmental ramifications. It has both local and global implications. All these factors make policy discussion and action challenging.

As part of attempts to explore all these factors and the synergies between them, the Graduate Institute will host a scientific seminar, on 8 and 9 October 2009, to discuss the impacts of global environmental change on human societies.

This event is made possible thanks to a generous donation from Mr. André Hoffmann, who has just endowed a Chair in Environmental Economics. This endowment will be used in part to fund the seminar.

The goal of this seminar is to examine the different influences on migratory processes and their interactions; and to stimulate dialogue about possible actions that could be undertaken to mitigate the potentially devastating impacts of population movements, including conflict, environmental degradation, and negative reactions by host countries.

This event will bring together prominent scholars from a variety of disciplines and prestigious institutions, who will present their research and debate it with faculty and students from the Graduate Institute. The event is open to students, faculty, and interested individuals from the Institute, the University of Geneva and other academic institutions in Switzerland, as well as members of the international community based in Geneva.



Glacier du Mont Miné, Valais, Suisse  
Crédit photographique: Christophe Lambiel

# 8TH CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN HISTORICAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY

## BACK TO THE FUTURE

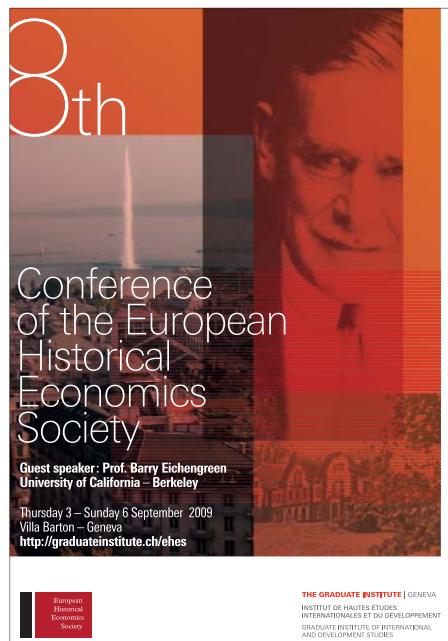
→ 3–6 September 2009

Marc Flandreau, Professor of International Economics and International History and Politics;  
President of the European Historical Economics Society

Between 3 and 6 September 2009, the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies will host the biennial conference of the European Historical Economics Society (EHES). The EHES was set up in 1995 to promote in Europe research and knowledge in economic history, and is concerned with the advancement of education in European Economic History. It regroups scholars based in leading European universities and research institutions as well as the European economic history diaspora. It is a fairly new association and most of its members are young scholars. Yet it has established itself as the leading academic society in the field.

The Society's flagship is its journal, the *European Review of Economic History*. The Review has established itself as a major outlet for high-quality research in economic history. It publishes articles on a wide range of topics in European, comparative and world economic history and also features single papers as well as full issues devoted to modern policy relevant themes. Some recent journal rankings put it in the very top of the league of international journals not far behind the field's leader, the much older US counterpart created about half a century earlier.

For the Graduate Institute, this conference is also an opportunity to reinforce its old links with economic history and, in particular, policy informed economic history. A prominent economic historian was the creator of one of its two predecessor institutions: Paul Mantoux founded in 1927, along with William Rappard who was a close friend of President Wilson, the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva as a school devoted to the study of international relations. An anglophile and former student of Ecole normale supérieure in Paris, Mantoux was the author of an economic history classic, *The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century: an Outline of the Beginnings of the*



*Modern Factory System in England*, first published in French in 1906. During the Versailles Conference in 1919, Mantoux was the interpreter of Georges Clemenceau. He was also a social reformer and, during the interwar period, worked with Léon Jouhaux, then Secretary-General of the workers' union Confédération générale du travail. Historians are also familiar with his son Etienne Mantoux, famous for having criticised Keynes' role during and after the Versailles Conference in *The Carthaginian Peace or the Economic Consequences of Mr Keynes*, published in 1937. Over time, the Graduate Institute has built a reputation as a leading institution specialised in teaching social science informed international policy-making and its new reorganisation in 2008 as an inter-disciplinary, policy-oriented institute makes it a place where economic historians are at home.

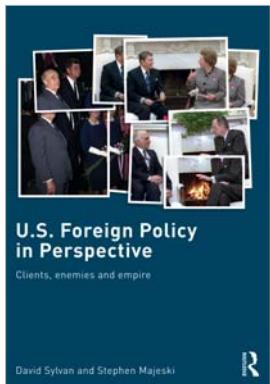
<http://graduateinstitute.ch/ehes>



# LES PUBLICATIONS NEW PUBLICATIONS

## U.S. FOREIGN POLICY IN PERSPECTIVE CLIENTS, ENEMIES AND EMPIRE

David Sylvan and Stephen Majeski



London: Routledge, 2009. 337 p.

### Review

"Empirical diplomatic history and theory at its best. This masterful, rigorous scholarship takes a long-term perspective, informed by rich case studies, to challenge in a pathbreaking interpretation many conventional wisdoms about the wellsprings of American foreign policy. Clear yet sophisticated at the same time – a rare combination. Must reading for future research."

Charles W. Kegley, Distinguished Pearce Professor of International Relations Emeritus at the University of South Carolina, USA.

*U.S. Foreign Policy in Perspective: Clients, Enemies and Empire* focuses on the long-term nature of American foreign policy. The book refutes the claim that United States actions toward other states have varied considerably across time and space, arguing that key policies have been remarkably stable over the last hundred years, not in terms of ends but of means.

Closely examining U.S. foreign policy, past and present, the authors of the book (David Sylvan, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies; and Stephen Majeski, University of Washington) draw on a wealth of historical and contemporary cases to show how the U.S. has had a "client state" empire for at least a century. They illustrate how much of American policy revolves around acquiring clients, maintaining clients, and engaging in hostile policies against enemies deemed to threaten them, thereby representing a peculiarly American form of imperialism. They also reveal how clientelism informs apparently disparate activities in different geographical regions and operates via a specific range of policy instruments, showing predictable variation in the use of these instruments. All of this they trace back to simple cybernetic mechanisms that connect the functioning of organisations to particular kinds of outputs.

The book includes a broad range of cases, from U.S. policy in the Caribbean and Central America after the Spanish-American War, to the origins of the Marshall Plan and NATO, to economic bailouts and covert operations, and to military interventions in South Vietnam, Kosovo and Iraq. As such, the book is at the intersection of several academic fields: U.S. foreign policy, security studies, history, and international relations.

A companion website for the book has also been created, including cases which are only mentioned, though not discussed, in the book.

[www.us-foreign-policy-perspective.org](http://www.us-foreign-policy-perspective.org)

# OPTIMAL PROTECTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW NAVIGATING BETWEEN EUROPEAN ABSOLUTISM AND AMERICAN VOLUNTARISM

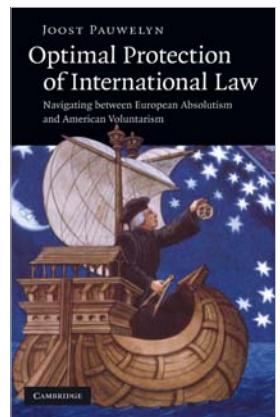
Joost Pauwelyn

The core message of this book is that optimal protection of international law implies variable protection of international law. Given the expansion and hardening of international law – expansion, to cover fields formerly reserved to domestic law-making; hardening, to include formal enforcement and tribunals with compulsory jurisdiction – international law has reached a degree of maturity that gives it the luxury, indeed, the obligation, of variable protection. Faced with similar expansion and diversity, no single domestic legal system requires absolute protection, or imposes the same sanctions, for all legal commitments. The specific model developed in this book distinguishes between (1) the allocation of entitlements, (2) the protection of entitlements, and (3) back-up enforcement. Within this framework, the book focuses on step 2, namely: how strongly should international entitlements be *protected*, and distinguishes between inalienability (no *inter se* transfers), property rules (transfers only by mutual consent) and liability rules (unilateral takings are permissible subject to compensation).

The main claim resulting from this analysis is that, by default, international law ought to be protected by a property rule. As in domestic law, to let states transfer their entitlements by mutual consent gives effect to the contractual freedom of states (not to use the word sovereignty). Assuming that states – not international institutions or judges – are best placed to value a state's entitlement, property protection should also maximise inter-state welfare. For those reasons, what I called European absolutism (favouring uniform inalienability) and American voluntarism (favouring uniform liability protection and efficient breach) are undesirable as a fall-back rule. Moreover, as the book demonstrates, they are also descriptively mistaken as current rules of general international law do, indeed, impose property protection.

With the default rule of property protection in mind, the model of variable protection developed in this book also demonstrates that the further refinement and development of international law may increasingly justify inalienability as well as liability rules. Especially the increasing availability of international courts and tribunals (as in the field of human rights and international criminal law) as well as multilateral oversight (as under the Kyoto Protocol) may justify and enable, respectively, inalienability and liability protection.

The purpose of this book is not to offer fixed rules or solutions on how particular norms of international law ought to be protected. Rather, the book offers a baseline (the default rule of property protection) and a matrix of considerations (leading to either inalienability or liability protection) that can guide diplomats, treaty negotiators, judges and other stakeholders when framing and implementing international law.



Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008. 266 p.

## LA PALESTINE ET LES CONFLITS DU MOYEN-ORIENT

Sous la direction de Riccardo Bocco et Daniel Meier



Numéro spécial de *A contrario*, vol. 5, n° 2, Lausanne: Editions Antipodes, 2008. 216 p.

Dans le Moyen-Orient contemporain, comment s'organisent et se déploient la violence, ses images, ses symboles? Quel rôle l'aide internationale joue-t-elle dans la pérennisation des conflits de cette région? Quelles images et représentations de la violence sont-elles associées aux sociétés du Moyen-Orient? C'est en ces termes qu'avait été posée la problématique lors du colloque «Le Moyen-Orient de conflits en conflits» qui s'était déroulé en novembre 2006 sur le site de Rothschild, fruit d'une collaboration interinstitutionnelle entre les anciens IUED et HEI ainsi que les Universités de Genève et Lausanne. Ce numéro spécial de la revue interdisciplinaire *A contrario*, dirigé par Riccardo Bocco, professeur à l'Institut, et Daniel Meier, chargé d'enseignement invité et rédacteur en chef de la revue, en est le résultat. Son titre, *La Palestine et les conflits du Moyen-Orient*, laisse voir le rôle nodal que le conflit israélo-palestinien occupe dans la région.

Ainsi, les quatre premières contributions décortiquent différentes facettes de la question palestinienne, à commencer par les enjeux et l'impact de l'aide internationale durant la Seconde Intifada, ses interactions avec le développement économique et la formation de l'Etat, les questions du droit au retour et enfin du leadership politique. Deux «notes de terrain» issues de recherches menées en Palestine et présentées en fin de volume complètent cet aperçu. Au revers de la société palestinienne, il y a l'acteur israélien dont un article présente, à travers la doctrine militaire, l'équilibre entre société, armée et sphère politique. La violence qui tend à y devenir une norme fait écho à une autre situation violente, celle du cas irakien dont deux articles discutent les enjeux: enjeux internationaux liés à la rente pétrolière pour le premier; enjeux régionaux interarabes dans la qualification même de «société violente» pour le second. L'angle de la politique arabe de l'Iran permet de cadrer plus largement la perspective conflictuelle en regard de ses interventions sur les théâtres irakien, libanais et palestinien. De même, dans la perspective des représentations des conflits, la «rue arabe» est questionnée en tant que communauté imaginée. Enfin, cette conflictualité ne saurait se penser sans les effets pervers induits par le «moment américain» qui a enserré la région après le 11 septembre 2001.

[www2.unil.ch/acontrario](http://www2.unil.ch/acontrario)



# AIDE AU DÉVELOPPEMENT ET CONFLIT ARMÉ AU BURUNDI POURQUOI RESTER, COMMENT AGIR?

Jean-Eudes Beuret et Daniel Fino

Lorsqu'un conflit armé éclate, il est courant de voir l'aide au développement céder la place aux «humanitaires». L'aide au développement doit-elle quitter les régions soumises à de telles turbulences, ou accompagner ses partenaires en situation de crise? L'expérience de l'Organisation d'appui à l'autopromotion (OAP) permet d'aborder le problème à partir d'un exemple concret. Créeée au Burundi avant le début de douze années de guerre civile, cette organisation de développement a continué à soutenir les populations sinistrées tout en étant confrontée à de nombreuses questions relatives aux motivations et aux moyens de son action.

Dans des situations d'instabilité chronique, avec des conflits qui se déplacent sur le territoire, l'OAP a choisi de ne pas attendre la fin de la crise pour aider les acteurs à relancer des activités économiques. Elle a aussi choisi de ne pas sacrifier une génération privée d'école faute d'avoir reconstruit des infrastructures susceptibles d'être détruites dès le prochain regain de violence. Son expérience conduit les auteurs à proposer, dans de telles situations, d'articuler l'aide d'urgence, la relance d'activités génératrices de revenus, la reconstruction et le renforcement d'organisations locales résilientes. Mais comment combiner ces actions, souvent mises en œuvre avec des logiques différentes, pour les rendre complémentaires? Ce livre propose des éléments de réponse à cette question qui n'a rien de rhétorique: elle s'est posée aux auteurs à partir du vécu de l'OAP, d'abord d'une façon totalement imprévue, puis lors de chaque intervention sur le terrain.



Collection Développements, Paris: Karthala ; Genève: Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement, 2009. 180 p.

## MIGRATION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT UN MARIAGE ARRANGÉ

Sous la direction de Denise Efionayi-Mäder, Alessandro Monsutti, Gérard Perroulaz et Catherine Schümperli Younossian

On estime à près de 200 millions dans le monde le nombre de personnes (dont la moitié sont des femmes) ne vivant pas dans leur pays de naissance pour plus d'une année. Face à ce phénomène, les milieux académiques se sont penchés sur les liens entre migrations internationales et développement. 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 circulaires. Il examine également les politiques et pratiques menées par la Suisse dans le domaine migratoire. Ces différentes contributions amènent à penser que le succès et la durabilité de ce «mariage savamment arrangé» résideront sans doute davantage dans la mise en œuvre de mesures concertées avec tous les intéressés plutôt que dans un virage politique spectaculaire. Une telle approche permettrait aux migrations de déployer des effets propices au développement. Un article plus approfondi sur ce dossier est paru dans le dernier numéro de *Globe* (automne 2008, p. 27).

Cet ouvrage paraît également en allemand sous le titre *Migration und Entwicklung: eine Zweckallianz*, dossier du *Schweizerisches Jahrbuch für Entwicklungspolitik*.



Dossier de l'*Annuaire suisse de politique de développement*, vol. 27, n° 2, Genève: Institut de hautes études internationales et du développement, 2008. 278 p.

## LE BUTINAGE RELIGIEUX PRATIQUES ET PRATIQUANTS AU BRÉSIL

Edio Soares



Collection Développements, Paris:  
Karthala ; Genève: Institut de  
hautes études internationales  
et du développement, à paraître  
mi-avril 2009.

«Beaucoup de religion! Plus on en a, plus on la pratique», disent les habitants de Paranagua-mirim, l'un des trente-cinq quartiers qui forment le périphérie urbain de la ville de Joinville, dans la région Sud du Brésil. Et à Paranagua-mirim, on n'en manque pas: plus de soixante-dix lieux de culte, toutes doctrines religieuses confondues. D'où la richesse des parcours religieux des pratiquants. D'où aussi leur butinage religieux.

Ainsi, comme une abeille, le pratiquant butine d'une dénomination religieuse à l'autre, recréant et fabriquant du sens, au «parfum» chaque fois spécifique et renouvelé. Le butinage religieux n'est donc pas un produit. Il est production, processus, tentative plus que solution. Il informe plus qu'il ne forme. Il s'arrête là où les formations religieuses se cristallisent car il n'est ni début ni fin, il est milieu. Le religieux n'est ni départ ni arrivée, il est expérience. Le butinage religieux est donc juste une forme de voyage. Un voyage en train de se faire. Impliquerait-il des aires de repos? Peut-être. Mais ce ne pourrait être que pour repartir dans une nouvelle direction.

C'est aussi à un voyage que nous invite Edio Soares dans sa thèse de doctorat, qui a reçu l'automne dernier le Prix de l'Association des anciens de l'IHEID, récompensant la meilleure thèse de l'année 2007 soutenue à l'ancien IUED. Un voyage dont l'itinéraire est le fruit d'une étude minutieuse du «terrain», des styles d'architecture religieuse, des différentes formes de services qui y sont célébrés et des motivations qui obligent les pratiquants à multiplier leurs allégeances, pour se mettre en quête de prospérité, de santé, d'emploi et de tout autre désir dont ils espèrent la réalisation en échange de leurs prières.

Le butinage religieux permet de comprendre le Brésil d'aujourd'hui, loin des stéréotypes convenus, et relance le débat contemporain sur le «renouveau religieux» en le replaçant dans le contexte des pratiques sociales.

# MARIAGES ET IDENTITÉ NATIONALE AU LIBAN LES RELATIONS LIBANO-PALESTINIENNES DANS LE LIBAN DE TAËF (1989-2005)

Daniel Meier

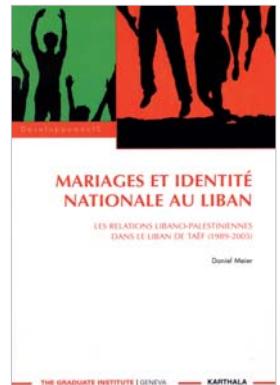
Comment se sont recomposés les liens sociaux au cours des quinze premières années qui ont suivi la guerre civile au Liban? Comment se redéploient les frontières de l'identité collective dans une société fragmentée par l'omniprésence et la toute-puissance de ses organisations communautaires? Comment l'altérité, celle des réfugiés palestiniens, a-t-elle été renégociée dans les processus de sortie de guerre civile qui, hélas, n'ont pas impliqué l'arrêt de la violence?

Dans cet ouvrage, tiré de la thèse de doctorat qu'il a soutenue à l'ancien IUED, Daniel Meier apporte un éclairage original sur les changements politiques survenus au Liban entre 1989 (signature de l'Accord de Taëf) et 2005, année marquée par l'assassinat du premier ministre Rafic Hariri, mais aussi par le début du retrait des troupes syriennes du Pays du Cèdre. Pour caractériser cette période d'après-guerre, l'auteur a forgé une nouvelle notion, la «configuration de Taëf», qui lui permet d'analyser pertinemment les dynamiques du nouveau champ des rapports de force esquissés par les accords de paix. Si ces derniers ont certes marqué l'avènement de la Deuxième République, ils ont également attribué à la Syrie une influence qui n'a pas été sans conséquences sur le fragile équilibre interne du système politique libanais. C'est à travers un double mouvement d'amnésie sociopolitique et d'amnistie juridique que les décideurs communautaires et étatiques ont atteint un consensus par rapport à la responsabilité de la guerre civile, dans lequel les Palestiniens, fauteurs de guerre, ont été désignés comme boucs émissaires et sacrifiés sur l'autel de la réconciliation nationale.

Mais Daniel Meier ne se borne pas à établir ce constat «par le haut», en bon politologue ; il le soutient à l'aide d'un travail de recherche fine «par le bas», fruit de plusieurs séjours de terrain et qui emprunte les outils du sociologue et de l'anthropologue. C'est ainsi à travers les stratégies et les logiques des mariages libano-palestiniens – un sujet actuellement presque tabou, mais qui a concerné des hommes et des femmes d'appartenances politiques et de classes sociales très variées – que l'auteur dévoile un pan de l'histoire à la fois des réfugiés palestiniens et des diverses communautés libanaises, de leur mode de fonctionnement interne et de leur relation à l'Etat.

Ce travail offre des pistes d'enquête qui devraient stimuler la recherche sur les processus de (re)construction des identités collectives dans nombre de pays du Proche-Orient affectés par les conflits armés.

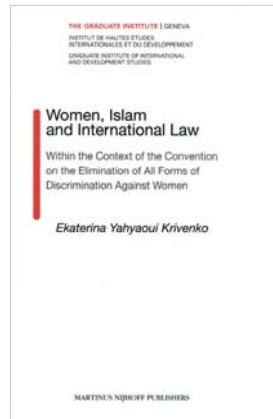
Riccardo Bocco,  
Professeur en sociologie politique



Collection Développements, Paris:  
Karthala ; Genève: Institut de  
hautes études internationales et  
du développement, 2008, 216 p.

# WOMEN, ISLAM AND INTERNATIONAL LAW WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN.

Ekaterina Yahyaoui Krivenko



Islam and women's human rights entertain an uneasy relationship. Much has been written on the subject. This volume addresses it from a new perspective. It attempts to define some basis for constructive dialogue and interaction in the context of international law and, more precisely, in the context of participation of many Muslim States in the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

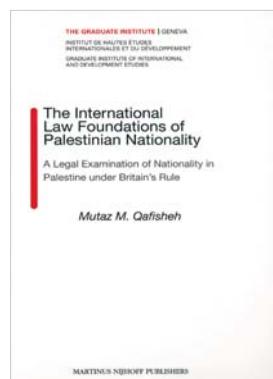
Having discovered a constructive potential in both Islam and women's human rights, the author concentrates on the role which international law should play in promoting dialogue and constructive interaction. This is done mainly through analysis of the regime of reservations and of the practice of reservations developed in the context of Muslim States' participation in the CEDAW.

The basic thesis defended is the following: Islam as articulated in the practice of States and women's human rights, as reflected in international instruments, are both results of human activity. Their analysis in this study reveals more commonalities than one might expect. International law should be more attentive to their voices and more innovative in using these commonalities in order to promote constructive dialogue between them and thus help to improve the situation of women suffering from discrimination and inequalities.

Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies 8, Leiden and Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. 2009. 272 p.

# THE INTERNATIONAL LAW FOUNDATIONS OF PALESTINIAN NATIONALITY A LEGAL EXAMINATION OF NATIONALITY IN PALESTINE UNDER BRITAIN'S RULE

Mutaz M. Qafisheh



By the end of British rule in Palestine on 14 May 1948, Palestinian nationality had become well established in accordance with both domestic law and international law. Accordingly, the legal origin of Palestinian nationality lies in this nearly thirty-year period as the status of Palestinians has never been settled since. Hence, any legal consideration on the future status of individuals who once held Palestinian nationality should start from the point at which the British rule over Palestine was terminated. This work provides a legal basis for future settlement of the status of Palestinians of all categories that emerged in some sixty years following the end of the Palestine Mandate: Israeli citizens, inhabitants of the occupied territory, and Palestinian refugees. In conclusion, nationality as regulated by Britain in Palestine represents an international status that cannot be legally altered except in accordance with international law.

Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies 7, Leiden and Boston: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. 2008. 252 p.

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