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| HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

| GLOBAL SOUTH
SCHOLAR-IN-RESIDENCE
PROGRAMME



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Photos couverture : bâtiment Rothschild. HAÏTI, Port-au-Prince: Haitian people fight for food during an UN food distribution in the centre of Port-au-Prince, after the devastating quake on January 20, 2010. AFP/ Thomas COEX

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L'INSTITUT ET LA SUISSE

THE INSTITUTE AND SWITZERLAND

Philippe Burrin, directeur | Director



Philippe Burrin

L'Institut est fier de son cosmopolitisme et déterminé à accroître son rayonnement dans le monde. Cela dit, il est installé en Suisse, bénéficie du soutien des autorités publiques et reçoit un appui grandissant des mécènes de ce pays. Son ancrage suisse lui importe donc grandement.

Depuis 2006, il est lié à l'Université de Genève par de nouvelles conventions qui assurent la reconnaissance de ses diplômes. L'an passé, les deux partenaires ont créé un Conseil de supervision afin de gérer l'activité de leurs centres et programmes conjoints. Ensemble, ils ont établi en 2007 le Réseau suisse pour les études internationales, dont l'appel d'offres annuel suscite un nombre important de requêtes et qui permet de renforcer la collaboration avec des collègues de tout le pays.

Les liens, notamment en termes d'expertise, s'accroissent de manière réjouissante avec les autorités fédérales (DFAE, DDC, SECO, Offices de l'environnement et de la santé publique). Par ses programmes de formation continue, l'Institut contribue également au perfectionnement professionnel de cercles de plus en plus larges. Et, comme le montre la création avec l'Institut de hautes études en administration publique (IDHEAP) d'une Université d'automne (voir page 4), il offre aux acteurs politiques un programme destiné à développer une meilleure compréhension des enjeux nationaux et internationaux de la Suisse.

The Institute is proud of its cosmopolitanism and determined to increase its outreach in the world. That said, it is based in Switzerland, benefits from the backing of the public authorities and is enjoying growing support from philanthropists based in the country. Its anchorage in Switzerland matters a lot to the Institute.

Since 2006, the Institute has been associated with the University of Geneva through a new set of conventions which ensure the recognition of its diplomas. Last year, the two partners created a Supervisory Council to manage the activities of their joint centres and programmes. Together, in 2007, they created the Geneva International Academic Network, whose annual call for projects results in an important number of requests and helps strengthen collaboration among colleagues from all over the country.

Links with the Federal Authorities (FDFA, SDC, SECO, Federal Offices of Public Health and for the Environment), especially in terms of expertise, continue to expand in a positive manner. Thanks to its Executive Education programmes, the Institute is also able to contribute to the professional enhancement of an ever wider public. And, as demonstrated by its new executive programme in collaboration with the Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration (see page 4), it offers political actors a programme intended to help them develop a greater understanding of the national and international challenges confronting Switzerland.

GLOBAL SOUTH SCHOLAR-IN-RESIDENCE PROGRAMME



We are pleased to announce the creation of our first “Scholar-in-Residence” programme. The “Global South Scholar-in-Residence” programme is intended specifically for academics from Africa, Asia and Latin America working in the Institute’s main disciplines and areas of expertise. Its creation was motivated by our acute awareness of the difficulties – poor infrastructure, ill-resourced libraries – faced by university teachers in many regions of the world. It represents our contribution to the academic development of less-privileged countries and institutions.

As of autumn 2010, three academics – preference will be given to young and female participants – will join the Institute faculty for a period of one semester. A call for applications has been sent out, with deadlines at 31 March for the autumn 2010 semester and 31 October for the spring 2011 semester. Successful applicants will have the opportunity to update and strengthen their teaching curricula; further their research projects, thanks to the resources available in the library and the expertise in the Institute’s centres and programmes; and interact with colleagues and students working in their field of specialisation.

This programme has been made possible thanks to the generous support of a Swiss foundation that wishes to remain anonymous and to whose leaders we feel deeply indebted. With their support and trust, the Institute will be able to welcome participants for the next three academic years.

The Institute is looking for further external support to create additional “Scholar-in-Residence” programmes, including one intended for distinguished practitioners (diplomats, international or national civil servants) who would spend a few weeks in Geneva to develop their own expertise and contribute to the intellectual life and global outreach of the Institute.

http://iheid.ch/corporate/in_residence_fr.html



The Institute launches a Call for Participation in its 5th Global South Workshop which will be held from 4–8 October 2010. The Workshop welcomes around 20 selected doctoral students from universities in the Global South doing research in the fields of international and development studies. Under the supervision of Professors G. Balachandran, T. Biersteker, R. Bocco and J.-L. Maurer, participants will be invited to present and discuss their research topics with students at the Institute. The main aim of the Workshop is to contribute to the network of scholars from the South and develop collaborative projects which can enhance Southern perspectives in doctoral research.

Applications from 1 April to 15 May 2010.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/southworkshop>



UNIVERSITÉ D'AUTOMNE DES ACTEURS POLITIQUES SUISSES

Dr Jasmine Champenois, directrice exécutive, Formation continue

10 JOURS DE COURS ET D'ATELIERS POUR ANALYSER LES DÉFIS DE L'ACTION PUBLIQUE

Préparer le monde de demain

Le monde politique suisse fait face à des problèmes de plus en plus complexes et les solutions exigent une analyse des mutations en cours au niveau national aussi bien qu'international. L'action publique requiert d'une manière croissante des décideurs informés, capables de dialoguer les uns avec les autres.

C'est la raison pour laquelle l'Institut, en partenariat avec l'Institut de hautes études en administration publique (IDHEAP, Lausanne), lance la première Université d'automne des acteurs politiques suisses. Cette formation intensive et interactive a pour objectif de fournir à la relève politique suisse (partis, syndicats, associations) les outils nécessaires à une action publique éclairée au niveau national comme international. Elle vise en outre à développer un réseau entre des participants venant de tout l'éventail politique de manière à améliorer la qualité du débat public et de la prise de décision.

Entre le national et l'international: des thématiques entremêlées

Des professeurs des deux instituts ont élaboré un programme d'enseignement traitant des défis rencontrés dans l'action politique. Comment construire une politique

publique; comment intégrer les contraintes du système international sur la politique nationale; comment développer de nouvelles opportunités pour la politique de l'emploi, de la santé ou de l'éducation par une meilleure prise en compte des enjeux nationaux et internationaux? Pourquoi dessiner un partenariat public-privé? Comment gérer la communication en situation de crise? Sur tous ces points, les participants seront invités à échanger leurs vues avec les enseignants ainsi qu'avec des praticiens de haut niveau.

Un programme unique en Suisse

L'Université d'automne des acteurs politiques suisses est unique sur l'échiquier de la formation en Suisse. Cette formation s'inscrit dans une démarche libre de toute préférence partisane. Ouvert à des participants de la Suisse entière, le programme veut contribuer au renforcement du monde politique suisse et au développement d'une culture démocratique faite de raison et de dialogue.

Les organisateurs remercient très vivement les partenaires suivants qui, par leur soutien, permettent la réalisation de ce programme novateur: Alpiq, Migros et La Poste.

L'édition 2010 de l'Université se tiendra les vendredis et samedis de novembre à décembre sur le campus de l'IDHEAP (Lausanne) et de l'Institut (Genève).

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L'HUMANITAIRE HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

IRAQ, Baghdad: US Army soldiers from the 1st Brigade Combat Team of the 3rd Infantry Division walk inside the compound of a presidential palace near Baghdad's international airport, southwest of the capital. April 2003. AFP/Romeo GACAD



WHATEVER HAPPENED TO HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTIONS?

Davide Rodogno, “professeur boursier” of International History and Politics

Twenty years ago humanitarian intervention re-emerged after a century of hibernation. Humanitarian intervention has been practiced on and off since the 19th century. Its achievements, contradictions and shortcomings have changed little in that time.

ever, despite this humanitarian zeal, unfortunately the 1990s will be remembered for the numerous humanitarian *non*-interventions, for example in the genocide in Rwanda, the war crimes in Chechnya, the crimes against humanity in Tibet and the

of civilians have died and no less than 2.5 million people have been internally displaced or become refugees. Similarly, there has been no intervention in DRC where, between 1998 and 2006, despite the presence of UN peacekeepers, more than four million people have died – a loss of civilian life believed to be greater than in the conflicts in the Balkans, Rwanda, Iraq and Darfur put together.

“The next time armed intervention takes place... it will probably be faced with a stark choice between waiting until massive numbers of lives have been lost or reaching rushed agreement on action before tragedy strikes.”

Its sudden reappearance in the 1990s and abrupt disappearance in the 2000s is not altogether surprising.

The 1990s were hastily labelled the “humanitarian decade”. The UN Security Council authorised several armed operations to save foreign civilian populations victims of massive violations of the most basic human rights in Iraq (1991), Somalia (1992), Bosnia-Herzegovina (1995), East-Timor and Sierra Leone (1999). How-

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The last humanitarian intervention was the highly controversial 1999 NATO military campaign in Kosovo. It was undertaken without a mandate from the UN Security Council, allegedly to prevent an impending humanitarian catastrophe. In the meantime, and since the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 and wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, there has been no humanitarian intervention in Darfur (Sudan) where hundreds of thousands

Looking back, the 1990s can be viewed with disillusionment, and perhaps cynicism. We are now fully aware that this controversial practice was sporadic and motivated by political circumstances often unrelated to the suffering of civilian populations. It was a short-term, last resort option with unexceptional outcomes and unintended consequences. Intervention in Iraq provided some comfort to Iraqi Kurds but no comfort whatsoever to Iraqi Shi’a whose needs were no different from those of their northern fellow-citizens. Intervention in Somalia ended up contributing to an escalation of violence. And an attempt to disengage occupying troops from Bosnia according to a strict timetable pegged to political reform fared no better after 1995. Intervention in East Timor came too late. NATO air-strikes in Kosovo increased the number of dead or

displaced civilians, including hundreds of Kosovar Albanians, aggravated hatred between Serbs and secessionists, intensified fighting and killing among them and enhanced “reverse ethnic cleansing”, a lethal coercive process by which Serbs and Roma were forced to leave Kosovo or endure the deadly consequences of staying. NATO did not fulfil its promise of economic or social reconstruction, including the reintegration of returning refugees, or its offer of stability in the South Balkans.

In the early 2000s the *Responsibility to Protect* (R2P) report, endorsed in a much-diluted form by the UN General Assembly in 2005, insisted on the responsibility of the international community to prevent massive violations of human rights by setting up early warning mechanisms and stressed the importance of improving post-intervention reconstruction processes. However, this laudable initiative provides no solutions in the event that a state fails to live up to its primary duty of protecting citizens living on its territory, if peaceful attempts to end massive violations of human rights fail, and, most importantly, if the Security Council is paralysed. Re-labelling humanitarian intervention has not changed the nature of this controversial practice;



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO, BUNIA: Joseph stands in Drodoro, Democratic Republic of Congo close to the massgrave where members of his family were killed and buried together with 45 other people after 8 April 2003. About 1,000 members of the Hema ethnic group were killed, reportedly by fighters of the rival Lendu tribe, during a three-hour attack on some 15 villages in the Ituri region. April 2003. AFP/Marco LONGARI

the international community remains a community of sovereign states. Nation states are still the chief providers of foreign and domestic security for human populations, despite the increasing role of international and transnational non-state actors.

The next time armed intervention takes place to protect victims of genocide or crimes against humanity, it will probably be faced with a stark choice between waiting until massive numbers of lives have been lost or reaching rushed agreement on forceful action in response to ambiguous evidence before tragedy strikes. Furthermore, intervention will hardly target rich and powerful states. If Western states intervene in weaker non-Western countries their deeds are likely to be viewed as a replay of the old imperialist record. If they do not intervene they will be accused of indifference and racism for doing nothing in the face of massive human suffering. If intervention is limited

and focuses on rescuing victims, intervening states will be accused of unwillingness to spend money or take military risks. The long-term protection of victims (through durable peace, promotion of good governance and sustainable development) will arouse suspicion among many governments fearing a repetition of the “*mission civilisatrice*”.

In 1999, Kofi Annan asked: “If humanitarian intervention is, indeed, an unacceptable assault on sovereignty, how should we respond to a Rwanda, to a Srebrenica – to gross and systematic violations of human rights that offend every precept of our common humanity?”¹ In 2010, this question remains unanswered.

¹ *We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century*, Millennium Report of the Secretary-General, New York, UN Department of Public Information, 2000.

HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CIVILIANS

David Sylvan, Professor of Political Science

In his Nobel Peace Prize address, Barack Obama articulated the standard justification put forward for the use of force for humanitarian purposes: “to prevent the slaughter of civilians by their own government, or to stop a civil war whose violence and suffering can engulf an entire region.” This rationale has come under increasing criticism in recent years because of dissatisfaction with the results of deploying foreign troops against abusive regimes, particularly when those regimes are engaged in a civil war. However, these critiques understate the problems with the use of military force in such situations, which have more to do with the nature of organisations in intervening states and the use of violence as a political tool.

External military intervention is considered as an option when a regime is carrying out or at the very least permitting exactions against one or more groups of its population. The idea is to use force against the regime, either eliminating it from a specific territory or overthrowing it altogether. Organisational procedures dictate that the type of intervention planned will depend on the size of the armed forces against which intervening troops are to be pitted and the scale of the operation;

or planning may focus on air strikes, which maintain an advantage over the target military.

The result is paradoxical. Countries with small militaries, which are capable of inflicting comparatively less damage on their own citizens, are more likely to be targets of external intervention than countries with more powerful regimes, capable of oppressing greater numbers of people. Similarly, countries in which the population is spread out over a vast

exactions. Indeed, the history of interventions over the last two centuries has shown that they usually take place months, if not years, *after* the worst abuses have occurred.

What happens once intervention does take place? Remember that violence is carried out in pursuit of political goals, usually the maintenance of a particular grouping in power or its ouster and replacement by another group. It is rare for initial successes by foreign troops to result in the discard-

“At the time of Obama’s Nobel speech, many noted the irony of a war leader receiving a peace prize.”

terrain are likely to escape attack by foreign ground troops. Of course, larger or more powerful states may still suffer air strikes, but these are a much blunter way to stop abuses. This does not mean that ground combat troops will never be sent against larger states, but if so, it will be because those states are in otherwise bad odour and not because of their

ing of those goals, and hence of that violence. There are several types of post-invasion violence. First, it may take some time to overthrow the regime’s forces and/or to expel them from a given territory; during this time, forces fighting for their survival against an intervening power often engage in even bloodier acts of violence against target populations as



NORWAY, Oslo: US President and Nobel Peace Prize laureate Barack Obama gives his Nobel lecture at the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony at City Hall in Oslo. December 2009. AFP/ Olivier MORIN .

a way of protecting their rear. Second, once the forces of a particular regime have been broken up, they frequently engage in guerrilla operations against the foreign troops and/or the new regime as well as against any members of the population seen as benefitting from that new regime. Third, both the occupying forces and the new regime and its supporters will find it rational to use violence against presumed supporters of the ousted regime, the aim being to kill or terrorise them into taking flight. This last type of violence, it should be noted, is an implicit threat in any type of prolonged occupation, no matter how humanitarian the motives. Moreover, and precisely because of their vulnerability, civilians are far more likely to be the targets and victims of post-invasion violence than either professional armies or clandestine militias.

This is why violence is endemic to foreign interventions. Worse, the level of violence will be greater as the target regime is stronger and thus the force levelled against it will be greater – even if that force is not used principally for humanitarian goals. Such situations are often accompanied by a shift in the identities of the victims: supporters and beneficiaries of former regimes become the victims of the new regime. Thus, the Russian intervention in Bulgaria in the 1870s, which was sparked by massacres of Christian peasants, resulted in large numbers of Muslims being killed or fleeing the country; so too the removal of Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq sharply diminished the number of Kurdish and, to a lesser degree, Shiite victims and led instead to widespread deaths, expulsions, and flight on the part of Sunnis.

At the time of Obama's Nobel speech, many noted the irony of a war leader receiving a peace prize. More wrenching, though, is that the very justification Obama cited for the humanitarian use of military force is so often, and so systematically, belied by the evidence he had in mind.

CAN LAW ENSURE HUMANITARIAN BEHAVIOUR?

Louise Doswald-Beck, Professor of International Law

We are daily assaulted by reports of seemingly endless atrocities, committed by both governments and individuals. Particularly troubling is that these actions are not limited to unstable countries but are committed by persons from all types of nations and all types of backgrounds. The question might legitimately be asked whether the international humanitarian law of armed conflict (IHL), or human rights law have actually had any significant effect.

Of course, a valid reply to these observations is that respect for the law is not newsworthy; no one is writing about illegal attacks and ill-treatment that did not take place and little is written about the improvements of human rights that do occur. The fact that newspapers now address issues of IHL when civilians are killed in a conflict is an improvement on their almost total lack of awareness of the existence of this area of law before the 1990s. There can be little doubt that it is the interest taken by human rights organisations, with their open advocacy approach, that has led to this change. The effect of human rights overall cannot be underestimated.

Although the Geneva Conventions and other IHL treaties retain their central importance in regulating armed

“It is critically important to maintain a human rights system implemented by courts, including impartial international human rights systems, in order to prevent and address abuses.”

conflicts, international human rights law has established courts and quasi-judicial tribunals to analyse States' behaviour and for individuals to bring their complaints. Unlike the UN Human Rights Council (and earlier Human Rights Commission), which, being a political body, suffers from inevitable double-standards, courts and other bodies created to implement human rights treaties do so impartially. A huge number of cases heard before these bodies concern armed conflicts and counter-terrorism measures.

It is recalling the obvious to say that after 9/11 there was a troubling regression in protection of fundamental human rights on the part of all nations. Confusions between actions labelled as “terrorism” (for which there is no overall accepted definition) and armed conflict continue. On

the one hand, the so-called “war on terror” has been largely discredited as a dangerous misnomer. IHL, originally called the “law of war”, outlaws unnecessary destruction and cruelty, but protects military necessity. In particular it allows the attack on sight of combatants, with the acceptance that there may well be “incidental” or “collateral” civilian deaths and injury, provided that these are not “excessive”. This kind of behaviour is hardly desirable in all places and at all times to curb criminality! On the other hand, many governments refer to what are obviously armed conflicts as “terrorism”, and their own military activity as “police operations” as they fear that calling the situation an “armed conflict” might give some sort of recognition to rebel groups (which is not the case legally).



The Road to Guantanamo (2005). Photo 12. Archives du 7^e Art.

This political obfuscation has the effect of confusing the applicability of IHL, whereas it has no effect on international human rights law which is applicable at all times. It applies wherever governmental personnel have effective control, either over territory or over a person. Although it is controversial whether individuals or groups are bound by human rights law, it is clearly the case that governments violate this body of law when they neglect to protect persons from abuses by such individuals or groups.

Such applicability of human rights law means that governments cannot escape this legal control through characterisations of a situation. This in turn has had a significant effect on how rules are perceived in armed conflicts and the kind of controls that governments realise they need to put into place. Why then are there still so many violations? There are a number of relevant factors, but here we will

consider just two that relate directly to the significance of international human rights law, which, it must be remembered, is relatively recent.

First, empirical studies undertaken by UN rapporteurs and human rights treaty bodies show that societies which do not respect human rights as a matter of course are less likely to respect IHL during armed conflict. For example, IHL provides for the right to fair trial – how can we expect this to happen in war if it does not in peacetime? IHL also prohibits torture and inhuman treatment, but such treatment occurs most frequently where due process guarantees for detainees are not respected, e.g. early access to a lawyer and supervision of detention by an independent legal system. Also of great significance is the finding that the prohibition of sexual abuse in IHL is unlikely to be respected where women occupy an inferior position in society.

Second, and this is the author's own opinion, massive violations of IHL and human rights since 9/11, by countries that normally respect the rule of law, show that if individuals do not personally firmly believe in these rules, the effect of fear will negate their implementation. This is why it is so critically important to maintain a human rights system implemented by courts, including impartial international human rights systems, in order to prevent and address abuses. By the same token, this is why arguments to put aside rules in relation to given individuals seen as "terrorists" must be rejected because to do so will inevitably lead a society down the slippery slope to arbitrariness.

Human rights law does have an impact on humanitarian behaviour. It is heartening that increasing numbers of young people are choosing to study this area of law and making it their life's ambition to ensure its respect.

ACTION HUMANITAIRE

LES ENJEUX DE LA FORMATION

Jean-Daniel Rainhorn, professeur de santé internationale et d'action humanitaire



HAÏTI, Port-au-Prince: Un survivant du séisme est soigné par les docteurs Susan Shepherd (à g.) et Inga Osmers dans une clinique de Médecins sans Frontières (MSF) à Port-au-Prince. Janvier 2010. AFP/Stan HONDA

Port-au-Prince, 12 janvier 2010, 16h 53. Soudain, au beau milieu d'une phrase, l'impression que quelque chose d'incompréhensible est en train de se produire. Le sol qui vacille et se dérobe, le fracas des murs et des plafonds qui s'écroulent, la poussière blanche qui vous étouffe, le sentiment qu'il faut courir vite. Se jeter à terre. Où? N'importe où. Des secondes interminables, un silence immense, inhabituel. Et puis, les premiers cris. Les gens qui se relèvent, hébétés. Vivants, mais immédiatement submergés par l'angoisse. Où est-elle? Où sont-ils? Est-ce que cela ne va pas recommencer?

Une secousse de quelques dizaines de secondes et Port-au-Prince, ville de 2 millions et demi d'habitants, a été complètement détruite. Des dizaines de milliers de morts. Des centaines de milliers de blessés. Un véritable chaos. Partout des gravats, des corps sans vie et le gémissement des blessés. Comment prévenir, comment savoir, alors que les téléphones ne fonctionnent plus?

Ailleurs dans le monde, en quelques heures, la machine humanitaire internationale s'est mise en marche. Gouvernements, organisations onusiennes et ONG se sont mobilisés. Comment coordonner cette aide qui va converger vers Haïti? Aider est une chose. Le faire efficacement en est une autre. L'exemple du tsunami de décembre 2004, où près de 400 organisations se sont retrouvées en quelques jours à Aceh dans un grand désordre, est encore dans toutes les mémoires. Au chaos qui suit la catastrophe répond malheureusement parfois le chaos de l'aide internationale.

Qui sont ces humanitaires qui par milliers ont débarqué à Port-au-Prince dans les semaines qui ont suivi le tremblement de terre? Savaient-ils tous ce qui les attendait? Comment ont-ils été formés? Être un humanitaire, c'est d'abord ressentir un élan irrésistible devant le spectacle de populations démunies et traumatisées qui errent dans l'espoir de recevoir une aide. C'est se dire: « Je ne peux rester comme cela les bras croisés à regarder la télévision. » La motivation est certes une condition nécessaire, mais elle est loin d'être suffisante. Est-on un humanitaire simplement parce que l'on veut faire quelque chose? Soigner, nourrir, abriter, protéger des personnes en détresse, cela paraît simple, mais cela demande en fait à la fois une expérience, des connaissances et des compétences.

Cela fait longtemps que les organisations humanitaires font un remarquable travail de formation. Stages, jeux de

rôles, simulations de situations extrêmes, formation dans des domaines spécifiques, évaluation des interventions contribuent à familiariser les humanitaires avec les réalités du terrain. On ne s'improvise pas humanitaire. On le devient parce qu'en plus d'une forte motivation personnelle, on montre une capacité à résoudre des questions difficiles, souvent urgentes, dans des contextes parfois très complexes et dangereux.

Même s'ils sont aujourd'hui parmi les acteurs les plus visibles de la solidarité, les humanitaires ne sont pas simplement des gens de bonne volonté. Ce n'est donc pas un hasard si on assiste depuis une dizaine d'années à la multiplication des formations universitaires. Aujourd'hui dans le monde, plus de 50 universités offrent des formations diplômantes en *humanitarian studies*. S'il s'agit souvent de formations centrées sur la santé publique, le droit et le management, on voit de plus en plus se développer des formations multidisciplinaires basées sur des analyses et une réflexion critique autour de l'humanitaire. C'est dans cet esprit qu'à Genève, le Centre d'enseignement et de recherche en action humanitaire (CERAH) propose un Master et un Certificat en action humanitaire. Pour les universitaires, il ne s'agit pas de former des humanitaires – une telle proposition ne serait guère légitime ! Il s'agit essentiellement d'offrir les outils théoriques, conceptuels et méthodologiques qui permettent de mieux comprendre la complexité et les enjeux des crises humanitaires contemporaines et de mieux préparer les prochaines interventions.

Etre efficace aujourd'hui, c'est d'abord bien connaître le contexte géopolitique, économique et culturel du pays dans lequel on intervient. C'est l'une des raisons pour lesquelles on assiste à une croissance rapide du nombre d'humanitaires provenant directement des pays en crise. C'est également connaître les bases du droit international

humanitaire, les principes de la réponse aux besoins sociaux essentiels des populations déplacées ou réfugiées, l'importance de la prise en charge psychosociale de personnes en situation de détresse, ou encore savoir maîtriser les relations avec les médias. Les humanitaires doivent donc être à la fois des médecins, des ingénieurs, des juristes, des managers et des communicants. Une profession aux limites imprécises, mais une profession polyvalente, quelles que soient par ailleurs les compétences professionnelles.

Enfin, on n'est pas humanitaire toute sa vie. Au bout de quelques années vient le temps de l'évolution professionnelle. Comment valoriser cette fantastique expérience alors qu'elle est peu reconnue dans le monde du travail ? C'est là que l'enseignement universitaire peut également jouer un rôle en offrant des diplômes qui sont une forme de reconnaissance des savoirs acquis et donc la possibilité d'une réinsertion professionnelle dans d'autres métiers.

L'action humanitaire doit-elle devenir une profession en soi ? La question reste ouverte car rien ne remplacera l'énergie que provoquent l'indignation et la compassion. Mais rien ne remplacera non plus les connaissances et les compétences qui permettent de faire face aux situations les plus complexes. C'est là que se situent les enjeux de la formation.

www.cerahgeneve.ch



POINTS DE VUE POINTS OF VIEW

LE DÉBAT SUR LE NOUVEL ORDRE INTERNATIONAL LA PERSPECTIVE D'UN HISTORIEN

Bruno Arcidiacono, professeur d'histoire et politique internationales

Ce qui caractérise l'historien (en tout cas *cet* historien), c'est le goût pour les discontinuités entre le passé et le présent plutôt que pour les continuités. Autant l'amateur d'histoire est généralement captivé par l'« actualité » du passé, autant l'historien de métier tend à se délecter de son altérité. Il se méfie par-dessus tout des fausses ressemblances. Il répugne à transposer le passé dans le présent, et encore plus à le projeter dans l'avenir. Le passé est un pays étranger, et le plus étrange des pays : c'est cet exotisme qui en fait le charme.

Force est pourtant de constater qu'il existe des permanences, non seulement dans ce que nous sommes convenus d'appeler la nature humaine, mais aussi dans certains schémas de pensée : certains modes d'organiser conceptuellement la réalité traversent les siècles, tels des réceptacles dont le contenu changerait avec le temps mais la forme resterait la même. C'est l'impression que l'on retire quand on étudie comment l'esprit humain s'est mesuré, depuis le Moyen Âge, avec le problème de l'ordre – c'est-à-dire du désordre – international : la pluralité des princes séculiers, les guerres qui résultent de cette pluralité et les méthodes concevables pour mettre fin à ces guerres. Si l'on parcourt les centaines de projets de pacification planétaire (à partir de *De Monarchia* jusqu'à la Charte de l'ONU) et les milliers de pages qui les composent, on peut déceler un petit nombre de modèles ou paradigmes se répétant sans cesse. *Cinq types de paix*, en fait. Le langage

varie selon les époques, et les concepts accessoires aussi, mais la logique interne à chaque modèle ne change pas, de même que les grands arguments des adeptes et les principales critiques des détracteurs.

La première est la paix hiérarchique, celle que l'on nommait au Moyen Âge « monarchie universelle » et qu'on qualifie aujourd'hui d'*hégémonique* ou d'*unipolaire*. L'agent censé la donner au monde était, alors, une autorité de droit (le pape ou l'empereur selon que l'on était guelfe ou gibelin) ; c'est aujourd'hui une hyperpuissance. Mais l'appartenance de ces plans à la même famille ne fait pas de doute : une paix, disent ses partisans, assurée par un acteur assez fort pour imposer à tous sa volonté et trop fort pour vouloir autre chose que le bien général ; une paix, rétorquent ses adversaires, qui sera nécessairement trahie par un acteur si fort qu'il peut tout faire impunément.

La deuxième paix, appelons-la d'*équilibre*, est censée reposer, en revanche, sur la neutralisation mutuelle de poussées égales et contraires – une des acceptions possibles, non la seule ni la plus répandue, du concept de *balance of power*. La version originarie, qui présente l'équilibre bipolaire comme un système fondamentalement pacifique grâce au rapport de dissuasion mutuelle entre deux superpuissances équivalentes, ne date pas de la « guerre froide » du XX^e siècle : elle a été formulée au XVII^e, quand les deux colosses étaient la maison d'Autriche et celle de



ITALIE, L'Aquila : (de g. à dr.) Le Premier ministre italien Silvio Berlusconi, le président français Nicolas Sarkozy, le président russe Dmitri Medvedev, le président américain Barack Obama et le Secrétaire-général de l'ONU Ban Ki-moon applaudissant lors de l'inauguration d'une plaque commémorative après une rencontre du Groupe des Huit (G8) avec la participation de pays africains pendant le sommet du G8 à L'Aquila, en Italie centrale. Juillet 2009. AFP/Vincenzo PINTO

France. Une série d'auteurs tentera ensuite, et ce ne sera pas chose facile, d'appliquer le paradigme au monde multipolaire qui va progressivement émerger au XVIII^e siècle.

Le troisième modèle est celui de la paix que l'on pourrait baptiser d'*union politique*, censée résulter de la fédéralisation du système international: ses membres (princes, Etats ou peuples, cela dépend des époques) passent entre eux un pacte semblable aux contrats sociaux conclus jadis, selon Hobbes, par les particuliers, c'est-à-dire un traité instituant une autorité commune *autre* que les contractants et *supérieure* à eux. L'idée moderne (post-hobbesienne) d'une telle paix remonte à la fin du XVII^e siècle et au début du XVIII^e, et les arguments qui l'appuyaient alors ne dépareraient pas les plaidoyers des fédéralistes actuels.

La quatrième méthode de pacification repose sur un pacte associatif différent de celui qui précède, car il laisserait intacte la souveraineté des associés. Pensée pour la première fois dans les années 1780, cette forme de paix, disons *confédérative*, a été théorisée (par Kant) en 1795 comme une réponse à la grande question posée par la paix fédérative: comment unir les nations sans nuire à l'indépendance de leurs gouvernements et à la liberté politique de leurs citoyens? Ce modèle débouchera en 1919 sur la SDN, dont le Pacte va reprendre, sans que ses créateurs s'en doutent, un archétype fixé cent trente ans auparavant.

Le cinquième modèle est celui que l'on pourrait qualifier de *directorial*: la paix offerte – ou imposée, selon les points de vue – à tous les membres du système par le consortium

des entités de premier rang, celles qu'on nomme couramment « grandes puissances », liées les unes aux autres par un pacte de gouvernement du monde. Elle a trouvé son premier théoricien après la fin des guerres napoléoniennes, une tentative d'application en 1945, dans la Charte de l'ONU, et inspire, très vaguement, l'idée de G-7 ou G-8.

Si on devait en conclure quelque chose, ce serait qu'il n'y a pas *une* paix internationale. Il y en a plusieurs, et aucune ne s'impose sans contestation possible: chacune comporte des vertus intrinsèques, et des défauts qui le sont aussi – on peut les atténuer, pas les éliminer complètement. « Je veux la paix » est une déclaration moralement sympathique, mais politiquement vide. Le débat sur la réforme du système international serait plus clair et de meilleure qualité si chacun précisait *quelle* paix il veut, *pourquoi* il la préfère aux autres, et *comment* il compte maximiser les avantages et minimiser les défauts inhérents au modèle choisi.

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B. Arcidiacono publiera prochainement un livre intitulé: *Cinq types de paix. La quête du meilleur des mondes: une histoire des plans de paix perpétuelle (XVII^e-XX^e siècles)*.

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LA CONFÉRENCE DE COPENHAGUE, UN ÉCHEC?

Jorge E. Viñuales, titulaire de la Chaire Pictet de droit international de l'environnement

Que dire de Copenhague ? Qu'ajouter à la cacophonie d'espoirs et de déceptions, de nouvelles et de commentaires exprimés pendant les mois précédant et suivant la 15^e Conférence des parties à la Convention-cadre des Nations unies sur les changements climatiques (COP) agissant également en tant que Réunion des parties au Protocole de Kyoto (CMP) ?

Les sceptiques n'auront pas été déçus. Malgré la conclusion d'un accord politique, les deux questions essentielles qu'il s'agissait de régler, à savoir l'adoption d'obligations spécifiques en matière de réduction d'émissions de gaz à effet de serre aussi bien par les pays industrialisés que par certains pays émergents (tels le Brésil, la Chine ou l'Inde) et le financement des mesures d'atténuation du changement climatique, sont restées ouvertes.

L'accord de Copenhague n'est pourtant pas sans intérêt, dans la mesure où il devrait, à terme, rendre plus transparents les engagements politiques chiffrés des pays industrialisés en matière de réduction des émissions à l'horizon 2020, ainsi que les mesures nationales adoptées par certains pays émergents. Surtout, la manière de vérifier l'impact des mesures de réduction d'émissions dans ces derniers pays se voit assortie d'une composante internationale, peu claire pour ce qui est des mesures purement nationales mais sans ambiguïté pour les mesures nationales soutenues par des contributions financières internationales. Ce lien est très important car, dans la suite des négociations, il sera très difficile de prétendre à une aide internationale substantielle sans se soumettre à un contrôle international. Par ailleurs, ce lien introduit une division importante dans le front des pays en voie de développement, dissociant les intérêts de la Chine, qui rejette un contrôle international, de ceux de nombreux autres Etats, qui seraient prêts à accepter ce contrôle en échange d'une aide financière. Cela

devrait reconforter un tant soit peu celles et ceux qui ne veulent pas perdre espoir.

Ajoutons à cela le fait que les contours d'un accord sur la gouvernance des forêts, question autrefois si difficile, continuent à se dessiner, sous la forme d'une décision de la COP et de plusieurs références dans l'accord de Copenhague. C'est un élément à ne pas négliger, car la déforestation est actuellement responsable d'environ 20 % des émissions annuelles, un chiffre assez proche des émissions américaines ou chinoises.

Mais, au fond, je pense que l'essentiel de Copenhague n'est pas là. N'en déplaise aux internationalistes, dont je fais partie, le changement climatique est un problème bien trop vaste pour qu'un accord international suffise à le régler. C'est plutôt le « processus » dont Copenhague était l'épicentre qui doit retenir notre attention, un peu à la manière d'une plaque tournante autour de laquelle de nombreux éléments, souvent encourageants, sont venus se greffer. En mentionnant ici quelques-uns de ces éléments, je voudrais mettre en relief, pour utiliser une métaphore bien connue, aussi bien les arbres que la forêt.

En ce qui concerne, tout d'abord, les arbres, même les plus sceptiques ne manqueront pas de constater les nombreuses initiatives qui ont été lancées dans le cadre du « processus » de Copenhague. L'idée de base des négociations de Copenhague, ainsi que de celles menées au sein du G-8 élargi et des dialogues bilatéraux, était de fixer certains standards en laissant aux Etats le soin de les mettre en œuvre de la manière la plus adaptée à leurs particularités nationales. Et plusieurs Etats n'ont pas attendu Copenhague pour prendre des initiatives, telles que le lancement de mécanismes de *cap-and-trade*, des subsides pour la recherche de technologies propres, des mesures diverses d'incitation au changement



Le sculpteur animalier Marek Coreth en train de façonner un ours polaire grandeur nature à Trafalgar Square, dans le centre de Londres, le 11 décembre 2009. La sculpture fait partie d'une campagne du World Wildlife Fund (WWF) pour mettre en évidence la situation critique des ours polaires dans l'Arctique, menacés dans leur survie par la fonte des glaces. AFP/Carl DE SOUZA

des processus de production, des taxes environnementales, des mesures pour augmenter la transparence en matière d'impact environnemental des entreprises, et bien d'autres encore.

Ces mesures ont été longuement discutées et présentent un intérêt certain. Mais ce qui me semble nettement plus important est la tendance de fond qu'elles reflètent. Si notre perception cesse de se focaliser sur chacun de ces « arbres » pour tenter de saisir la « forêt » dans son ensemble, la signification du processus de Copenhague apparaît sous un jour nouveau. C'est alors la prise de conscience des populations par rapport à l'ampleur de l'enjeu climatique qui passe au premier plan. Il n'est pas exagéré de dire que, jamais auparavant, la question du changement climatique n'avait été aussi visible et aussi amplement expliquée au public. Ce sont ces mêmes populations qui, en fonction de leur prise de conscience, pourront changer leurs habitudes de consommation et faire pression sur les entreprises et sur les gouvernements pour que ceux-ci prennent des mesures sérieuses.

Le passage vers une économie verte est avant tout une question de volonté, et la volonté a besoin d'élan. Copenhague a été une contribution majeure à cet élan. Ce même *homo oeconomicus*, dont l'avidité a déclenché des problèmes environnementaux, est désormais encouragé à y trouver des solutions, non pas seulement par responsabilité, mais aussi par avidité, pour satisfaire à une nouvelle génération de consommateurs et de citoyens de plus en plus conscients des questions environnementales et donc aussi exigeants. Celles et ceux qui trouveront les solutions aux défis seront aussi les vainqueurs de l'économie de demain. Désormais, que l'homme soit solidaire ou égoïste, la direction à suivre semble de plus en plus la même. Tous les chemins conduisent à Copenhague.

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du 7 janvier 2010.
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L'INVITÉ THE GUEST

DEVELOPMENT AID

FEWER PRETENSIONS, MORE AMBITION

Louk de la Rive Box, Member of the Foundation Board and Professor of International Cooperation, International Institute of Social Studies, The Hague



Louk de la Rive Box, at the Graduation Ceremony at ISS in December 2009.

Development agencies stand at a crossroads. Development aid is changing in many countries, rich or poor. Last year, Dambisa Moyo wrote a damning book, *Dead Aid*. Moyo wanted to be controversial, and she succeeded.

In January a book appeared in The Netherlands that did not want to be controversial, had no political axe to grind and is not based on one-liners but on solid policy research. *Fewer Pretensions, More Ambition: Aid that makes a difference* is based on years of research by the respected Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR). Independent and original, it argues that traditional development aid has had its day.

The book calls for new approaches to knowledge generation for global cooperation. The days when Northern agencies could spread themselves thin over a multitude of projects in a range of countries are over. The Council calls for focus and coherence. Focus, by limiting the ever-larger pretensions of development aid and coherence to come to a recipient-based donor division of labour.

Aid may remain important, but the prime focus needs to be on policy coherence. This is an old plea in Development Studies, yet hardly heeded by aid-happy governments. Governance of global public goods (e.g. human security or financial stability) needs to become the central focus of global cooperation. Greater global policy coherence will be achieved by intensifying global knowledge networks. The Council calls for excellence in multi-disciplinary research on global issues, shared between scientists linked to decentralised *knowledge banks*. It urges that new models are needed to transform traditionally “closed shops” – including academic disciplines or fields like development studies – into open networks.

The Graduate Institute is engaged in opening up its “global shop”. Through novel research programmes, the disciplinary strengths of the former HEI are matched with the multidisciplinary knowledge network of the former IUED. Thanks to innovative links with civil society movements, it will be possible to tackle new issues in human security; while a new Chair in International Environmental Law will enable contributions to increased environmental policy coherence.

The time for the old academic divisions is over. Novel approaches to the transdisciplinary study of global issues are called for to achieve greater policy coherence. If we cannot achieve this ambition, we’re in for many more Copenhagens.

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An English edition of the WRR book will appear in 2010.
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ALUMNI INTERVIEWS

L'INSTITUT UNE OUVERTURE SUR LE MONDE

CHRISTINE DELAVENNAZ

Responsable marque et communication, BNP Paribas

Pourquoi avez-vous choisi de faire vos études à l'Institut ?

Je souhaitais étudier les sciences politiques dans une approche très internationale. C'est donc principalement la dimension internationale de l'Institut qui m'a attirée, et aussi son ouverture aux sujets contemporains. Le système français me paraissait beaucoup plus timoré à cet égard.

Quels sont vos souvenirs les plus marquants de vos années à l'Institut ?

Tout était stimulant : la grande diversité des étudiants, et plus encore la qualité des enseignants. Beaucoup étaient personnellement impliqués dans les grandes négociations internationales de l'époque (négociations Est-Ouest de l'ONU, négociations commerciales multilatérales du GATT/OMC) et travailler avec eux était un vrai privilège.

Quel a été votre parcours en nous quittant ?

J'ai commencé comme journaliste économique à la *Tribune de Genève*, puis je suis partie à Paris en 1980. J'ai eu la chance d'entrer assez rapidement à *L'Express*, dont je suis devenue rédactrice en chef « économie », avant de rejoindre le *Point* en 1990. J'ai quitté le journalisme pour entrer en 1993 au cabinet de Nicolas Sarkozy, alors ministre du Budget, pour assurer sa communication. En 1995 a commencé ma troisième vie professionnelle, dans la communication d'entreprise, comme directrice de la communication du groupe Vivendi puis de France 2. Depuis deux ans, je suis en charge de la communication du pôle Services financiers et banque de détail à l'international de BNP Paribas.

Les connaissances acquises à l'Institut vous ont-elles été utiles en débutant votre carrière ?

Oui, dans la mesure où j'ai démarré mon activité de journaliste en « couvrant » les négociations internationales du GATT, que j'avais étudiées à l'Institut. Même si j'ai dû très vite m'ouvrir à d'autres sujets qui n'avaient plus de liens directs avec mes études, celles-ci m'ont donné une ouverture d'esprit et une culture générale indispensables à une meilleure compréhension du monde.

Sont-elles utiles dans votre vie professionnelle actuelle ?

Directement, non. Mais je travaille en contact permanent avec des équipes en Pologne, en Turquie, en Ukraine, au Maroc, en Egypte, etc. Et j'ai le sentiment que je les comprends plus facilement grâce à mes études à l'Institut, même si le monde a changé depuis.

Que conseillez-vous à nos étudiants qui visent une carrière dans le secteur privé ?

La compétition est rude partout. Tout en étant raisonnablement exigeant, n'attendez pas le job miracle ! Considérez chaque poste comme une expérience qui sera utile pour le poste suivant. Certaines filières comme le journalisme deviennent très difficiles car les places sont extrêmement rares. Mais le monde de l'entreprise est bien plus stimulant qu'on ne l'imagine, à condition d'être curieux et adaptable.



Christine Delavennaz

THE START OF A LONG INTERNATIONAL CAREER

SHERRY STEPHENSON

Head, Institutional Relations, Organization of American States (OAS)



Sherry Stephenson

Why did you choose to study at the Graduate Institute?

I knew early on that I wanted to pursue an international career. After learning about the Institute, I was determined to study there. The former Director gave me a trial in the *Licence* programme. I ended up spending five years at the Institute in the *Licence* and PhD programmes (1973–1978) and nearly another decade associated with it while working full time in Geneva and Paris before defending my thesis in 1987.

What are your foremost memories of Geneva and the Institute?

I remember the excellent faculty and the small PhD classes, which made for very close interaction between students and professors. The Institute was a magnet that attracted top scholars and practitioners. My most vivid memory however is defending my thesis in the *Salon Vert*, which was one of the high points of my life.

What course has your career taken since leaving us?

For over 30 years I have worked as an expert on international trade policy, mostly in multilateral and regional institutions. I began my career in Geneva at UNCTAD and GATT. I then moved to Paris to work in the Trade Directorate of the OECD. This was followed by a year teaching at the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade and three years in Jakarta where I was an adviser to the Ministry of Trade and also assisted in the APEC process. My most recent career move was to Washington DC to work on trade at the OAS.

Was the knowledge acquired at the Institute useful at the beginning of your career?

The knowledge and the exposure that I gained from my years at the Institute and in Geneva laid the foundation for what I have achieved throughout my career. My studies instilled in me a belief in the benefits of free trade as a positive stimulus to economic growth and development that I was determined to work to promote wherever the opportunity arose. I have enjoyed being part of the alumni community and am currently an active member of the Steering Committee of the Washington chapter.

Is it of use in your present employment?

The knowledge I acquired at the Institute helped me transition to my current position that encompasses a broader, more political focus within the OAS. My academic training has given me the interest and tools to work on other important areas of the inter-American agenda. Also, I have always felt most at home working in an intergovernmental, multi-lingual, multi-cultural environment that mirrors my student days in Geneva.

What advice would you give our students for their future career?

I would advise students to choose work in which they are passionately interested and wish to make a difference. A half-hearted approach to a career, even with great technical training, will be a liability to overcoming obstacles along the way.

SUPPORT YOUR ALMA MATER



Roundtable event organised in Bern on 2 December 2009 on the occasion of the Annual Alumni event. The theme of this year's event was "Copenhagen and beyond: Do we have the institutions to respond to climate change?" In a panel discussion, chaired by Urs Luterbacher, Professor of Political Science, with the participation of Liliana Andonova, Associate Professor of Political Science and Jorge E. Viñuales, Assistant Professor of International Law, participants discussed their sometimes differing views of what they saw as the prospects for action on climate going forward.



Support your alma mater by participating in our events, helping us to extend our networks and presence throughout the world, or offering internships or part-time work to our students.

We also welcome donations, however small, in memory of your time with us. These will help fund scholarships for exceptional students from the South, prizes for outstanding Master's dissertations or PhD theses in a discipline of your choice, or equipment for the future "Bibliothèque de la paix".

For more details, please see:
<http://graduateinstitute.ch/fundraising>
<http://graduateinstitute.ch/alumni>

The Annual Alumni Reception in Geneva will be held on **26 May 2010**.

carine.leu@graduateinstitute.ch
Head of the Alumni Office



LA VIE DE L'INSTITUT

INSTITUTE NEWS

LES NOUVEAUX PROFESSEURS

NEW PROFESSORS

PAOLA GAETA

NEW ADJUNCT PROFESSOR TELLS *GLOBE*
WHY HER APPOINTMENT IS “MADE IN HEAVEN”



Paola Gaeta

My appointment as Adjunct Professor of Law in the International Law Unit of the Institute adds a third strand to an already exciting Geneva-based academic trajectory.

An Italian citizen, I graduated with a degree in Political Science from the University of Florence in 1991 and a PhD in Law from the European University Institute in 1997. After early experience as a legal assistant in the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, I chose to pursue an academic career at the University of Florence. I joined the Faculty of Political Science as an Assistant Professor of International Law in 1998 and was subsequently named Associate Professor (2001) before being named Full Professor in 2005, a position I occupied until I became full time in Geneva.

In 2006, a position came up for a part-time Professor of International Criminal Law at the Geneva University Law Faculty, as well as for a director to join the newly established Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights. Although I was already Full Professor in Florence, I was very keen to work in Geneva. I was particularly attracted by the excellent reputation of its academic institutions, its international environment, and the presence of colleagues who are *the* world experts in many areas of international law. Furthermore, the chance to join the Geneva Academy and assume responsibilities alongside the newly appointed Director, Profes-

sor Andrew Clapham, was very attractive. I wanted to contribute towards making the Geneva Academy a centre of excellence for research and post-graduate studies. My application was successful! In September 2007 I was appointed Full Professor of International Criminal Law at the Geneva University Law Faculty, and Director of the LL.M. in International Humanitarian Law at the Geneva Academy. I am delighted to join the Institute as Adjunct Professor at this stage in my career.

These last two years have been both intense and challenging. Geneva really is at the centre of International Law, the working environment is extremely stimulating with a high degree of commitment and professionalism at all levels.

My new appointment at the Institute adds to an already busy and exciting career. I am particularly keen to take advantage of the interdisciplinary approach, which I believe is crucial for better understanding the dynamics and process of international law. My teaching will focus on International Criminal Law – my main field of research and expertise. In addition, I hope to continue to develop the Law Clinic in International Criminal Law alongside my colleagues, Professors Andrea Bianchi and Robert Roth. I feel very fortunate: to combine my positions as a professor at Geneva University and the Geneva Academy with a role at the Institute really is a match made in heaven!

LES DÉPARTS

DEPARTING FACULTY

LES PROFESSEURS DE L'INSTITUT RENDENT HOMMAGE À LEURS COLLÈGUES

CLAUDE AUROI

Professeur d'études du développement

Déjà lors de sa licence à HEI, Claude Auroi est pris par l'Amérique latine. Il visite Cuba dont il tire sa thèse *La nouvelle agriculture cubaine* (Paris, Anthropos, 1975). Après diverses activités notamment à l'Université de Genève et à l'UNRISD, il est nommé professeur d'économie du développement à l'IUED en 1988.

Le premier mérite de Claude Auroi est d'avoir acquis un solide bagage sur l'Amérique latine en *self-made-man*, combinant culture générale et histoire (cette belle oubliée de beaucoup d'études sur le tiers-monde). Sur le développement, il a pu acquérir quelques éléments à HEI, mais il les complète par ses propres moyens. Le second mérite de Claude Auroi tient à son approche très large du continent. Il y accomplit de nombreuses missions de recherche, publie livres et articles. De 1983 à 1987, il est au Centre international de la pomme de terre à Lima. Il s'intéresse aussi au soja brésilien. Ces indispensables

côtés technocratiques s'étaient sur la compréhension du paysan et des structures sociales. Les enjeux politiques ne sont pas non plus oubliés, comme le montre *Des Incas au Sentier lumineux: l'histoire violente du Pérou* (Genève, Georg, 1988).

Au fil des années s'élargissent encore les horizons de notre collègue: il dirige *The role of the state in development processes* (Londres, Frank Cass, 1992) et, avec Catherine Schümperli Younossian, *Le commerce durable: vers de plus justes pratiques commerciales entre le Nord et le Sud* (Genève, IUED, 2001). A noter aussi des travaux publiés en espagnol. Un excellent exemple de la manière d'aborder le monde en développement: l'expérience du terrain, la compréhension des grandes échéances socio-politiques et économiques, et les « détails ».

Gilbert Etienne, professeur honoraire



Claude Auroi

MOHAMMAD-REZA DJALILI

Adjunct Professor of International History and Politics



Mohammad-Reza Djalili

The 2009–2010 academic year will be the last at the Graduate Institute for Mohammad-Reza Djalili, Adjunct Professor with the International History and Politics unit, who is due to retire. This departure follows a long and illustrious career. Born in Iran, Mohammad-Reza Djalili obtained his PhD from the *Université Libre de Bruxelles*. He taught at the University of Tehran in the 1970s and at the *Université Paris II* in the 1980s. Professor Djalili joined the faculty of the Graduate Institute in 1978. During his 32-year career at the Institute, he has been one of the most respected and popular members of the faculty and has made a deep impression on several generations of students. His courses have ranged from the history of contemporary Iran and Central Asia to the role of diasporas and religion in international affairs. A devoted teacher, he has supervised countless PhD and Master's theses. A widely published author, his body of scholarly

work includes numerous books on contemporary Iran and the Caucasus. He is also the author of a highly popular textbook, *Les relations internationales*, that has been translated into several languages. For the last two years he has been acting editor of the journal *Relations Internationales*. Over the years, Professor Djalili has been a frequent contributor to the media. He is a recognised figure not only at the Institute but also within international Geneva as a whole.

In honour of Professor Djalili's many contributions, the Institute is planning a two-day international conference on 18–19 June 2010 on the topic "*L'Iran face aux défis du XXI^e siècle*" (see page 47).

Jussi Hanhimäki,
Professor of International History and Politics

HANS GENBERG

Professor of International Economics



Hans Genberg

The International Economics Unit will bid farewell to Professor Hans Genberg who is retiring from the Graduate Institute after more than thirty-five years as a member of its faculty. Hans Genberg joined the teaching staff in 1973. He became a full professor in 1979, a position he occupied until 2008. During his time at the Institute he took a sabbatical to become Executive Director (Research) of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and Director of the Hong Kong Institute for Monetary Research in 2005.

During his tenure, Professor Genberg made a huge contribution to the life of the Institute in general and the Economics Unit in particular. He was head of the Unit for several prolonged stints, director or co-director of several important research projects and director of many Master's (DEA) and PhD theses. In addition, he directed the International Centre for Monetary and Banking Studies from

1995 to 1998, and was responsible for the Centre's executive education programme from 1991 to 1998. He then went on to head the executive education programme of the Centre's successor, FAME (now the Swiss Finance Institute) until 2005.

In addition to his many and important contributions to the body of economics literature, notably to open economy macroeconomics and to the understanding of the functioning of the international monetary and financial system, Hans Genberg leaves a profound mark on the Institute thanks to his teaching, mentoring of graduate students and thesis supervision during his tenure.

Alexander Swoboda,
Professor of Economics Emeritus

JEAN-DANIEL RAINHORN

Professeur d'études du développement

Après des études de médecine à Paris, Jean-Daniel Rainhorn a travaillé avec Michel Foucault dans le « Groupe information santé » de 1969 à 1973 puis comme médecin généraliste de 1973 à 1982. En 1970, il fut aussi associé à la création de MSF et à la première mission des *French doctors* lors du tremblement de terre de Managua en 1972, et resta membre de l'équipe jusqu'en 1975. Par la suite, il fut notamment directeur du CREDES puis professeur associé au CERDI de Clermont-Ferrand de 1998 à 2004, lorsqu'il eut l'occasion, à ce titre, de fréquenter l'équipe en santé publique de l'IUED. Le soussigné fit appel au Dr Rainhorn en 2002. Nommé professeur associé, ce dernier a apporté à l'Institut sa vaste expérience des problèmes de santé publique. De 2002 à 2009, il participa entre autres à un séminaire majeur, intitulé « Le défi social du développement », qui rencontra un vif succès auprès

des étudiants. En 2004, il reprit la direction du PIAH, alors en grande difficulté, et le transforma en un Master of Advanced Studies (MAS) en action humanitaire, devenu le principal fleuron de la coopération entre l'Institut et l'Université de Genève.

Gageons que cet homme de cœur, de réflexion et d'action, qui a consacré sa vie au développement humain, à l'analyse du fléau des inégalités et à la promotion de la protection sociale, continuera à être engagé, dans sa « retraite », sur tous les fronts du combat de sa vie.

Jean-Luc Maurer,
Professeur d'études du développement



Jean-Daniel Rainhorn

ROLF STEPPACHER

“Chargé de cours” of Development Studies

Rolf Steppacher leaves the Graduate Institute this year after a long and distinguished career. Prior to joining the Institute, he worked for six years with the late K. William Kapp – an alumnus of the HEI – until his death in 1976. Steppacher was an active member of Kapp's research group, which regularly hosted personalities including G. Myrdal, I. Sachs, J. Galtung and E. Altvater, among others. For the next three decades he was a lecturer in ecological/institutional economics (in the Veblenian tradition) at the Graduate Institute, as well as in economic anthropology at the University of Zurich. He was a highly regarded teacher in both institutions. He also spent two years in India and Bali studying agrarian development issues. Among his influences are psychologists E. Fromm and

E. Drewermann. He has published several articles (mostly as book chapters and in alternative and Institute journals) on “property economics”, sustainable development, agrarian questions, and the history of economic thought. These interdisciplinary perspectives have enabled the Institute to anticipate and follow developments of heterodox perspectives on economics, which are today at the forefront of global scientific and policy debates.

Michel Carton,
Vice-Director



Rolf Steppacher

LES ÉTUDIANTS STUDENTS

LES DÉFIS DE LA CAMPAGNE DE RECRUTEMENT 2009-2010

Dr Laurent Neury, conseiller académique

Afin de renouveler un corps étudiant de plus en plus cosmopolite, l'Institut recrute les meilleurs étudiants des universités européennes, américaines, asiatiques ou africaines. Grâce aux efforts d'une équipe aidée d'anciens et de doctorants, les candidatures ont augmenté de 40 % depuis 2006 ; elles se sont surtout diversifiées, comme en témoignent la part croissante d'étudiants internationaux et la variété des origines géographiques.

En 2009-2010, l'objectif était double : il s'agissait pour l'Institut de s'affirmer sur de nouveaux espaces de recrutement (comme les pays dits « émergents ») tout en renforçant son attractivité auprès de viviers plus traditionnels. Pour mener à bien cette mission, plusieurs vecteurs de promotion ont été utilisés :

- la participation à des salons étudiants internationaux, comme ceux organisés par l'*Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs* ;
- la présentation des programmes d'études dans des universités ciblées ;
- une forte présence sur Internet, avec notamment une ouverture au Web 2.0 et aux réseaux sociaux ;
- une collaboration de plus en plus active avec les anciens et leurs chapitres locaux.

Parmi les nombreuses actions conduites en 2009-2010, deux méritent d'être plus particulièrement soulignées :

- En novembre et décembre 2009, le doctorant Dominic Eggel a effectué une tournée en Asie du Sud-Est (Indonésie, Thaïlande et Malaisie) et en Inde, qui a mis en exergue la qualité des candidats potentiels et leur motivation pour venir suivre, à Genève, des études internationales et du développement. Dans cette région en pleine mutation, l'Institut a participé à 3 salons (Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur et New Delhi), visité 12 uni-



Le doctorant Dominic Eggel lors de sa tournée en Asie du Sud-Est.

versités, 5 collèges et plusieurs centres de recherche – ces événements rassemblant plus de 1300 étudiants.

- Depuis janvier 2009, le Dr Pape Diouf a rencontré les autorités académiques, les acteurs internationaux, les professeurs et les étudiants de 10 pays africains (Afrique du Sud, Burkina, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sénégal et Tanzanie). L'un des enjeux de cette mission a été de réfléchir avec les responsables locaux à un processus de présélection des candidats et d'offrir à ces derniers des possibilités de mise à niveau méthodologique et linguistique. Plusieurs projets de rapprochement ont notamment été évoqués avec des universités africaines dans le souci d'assister la relève scientifique de pays menacés par l'exode des cerveaux.

La campagne d'admissions s'est close le 15 janvier 2010 et les 1500 candidatures enregistrées à ce jour attestent l'attrait manifeste des masters et doctorats de l'Institut à travers le monde.

GRADUATION CEREMONY

A STUDENT REPRESENTATIVE EXPLAINS HOW THE INSTITUTE NURTURED HIS PASSION FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW

Vladyslav Lanovoy, PhD student of International Law

When you complete a Master in International Studies at the Graduate Institute, it brings to an end a chapter in academic life. However, it also signals the start of a new chapter with renewed challenges. Some will go on to PhD studies, while others will leave the Institute and join the workforce.

These two years have left us with exceptional memories of the people we have met, diverse academic and professional experience, extensive interdisciplinary knowledge, and the spirit of a truly international community. These two years were marked by dedication and hard work, group studies, conferences, workshops, dinners, trips and a lot of fun. Studying at the Institute also offered us a chance to engage with international organisations. It has been an enormous challenge and honour to study at such a prestigious institution.

Many of us have reconciled studies with internships in international organisations, law firms and research projects. Others have studied while holding down permanent positions. During the second year of our programme, some of us had a unique chance to participate in an exchange programme. This was an extremely enriching experience. Having had that privilege, I now realise the extent of the knowledge that this institution imparts to us and how well it prepares us to cope with global challenges.

This Institute is a huge repository of energy and intelligence. There can be few other institutions in the world offering such a variety of courses in international law. This, coupled with the high quality of the faculty and small bilingual discussion groups made up of people from so many different backgrounds, makes the Institute a perfect place for dedicated scholars with a cosmopolitan outlook.



V. Lanovoy during the Graduation Ceremony on 25 September 2009.

Similarly, studying at the Graduate Institute has greatly increased my passion for international law. It has also made me realise that fostering constructive international change will only be achieved by extending a helping hand to people in other parts of the world who have not enjoyed the same opportunities.

On this occasion, it is fitting to express our sincere gratitude to our families. The best way to pay tribute to them and the Institute is to remain faithful to the values and spirit of humanity, so that the challenges of tomorrow become no more than another step towards the ultimate goal of reducing injustice and inequities worldwide. Our generation is expected to address wide-ranging problems in the international community. Effort and dedication will be key to unlocking our potential.

Stick to your beliefs even when hope seems vain. Let our ventures and deeds be worthy of future generations.

ENTRETIENS

POURQUOI ONT-ELLES CHOISI L'INSTITUT ?



Francesca Piana (Italie)

Doctorante, histoire et politique internationales,
Bénéficiaire de la bourse *Geneva-Oxford*



Pourquoi avez-vous choisi de poursuivre vos études à l'Institut ?

Etant donné que mon domaine de prédilection est l'histoire et la politique internationales, le programme de ce qui, en 2005, s'appelait encore Diplôme d'études approfondies (DEA) semblait correspondre parfaitement à mes attentes. La recherche que j'ai ensuite menée pour mon mémoire de DEA m'a donné l'envie de commencer un programme de doctorat à l'Institut et m'en a fourni la matière.

Sur quel projet de recherche travaillez-vous ?

Je suis assistante de recherche pour le projet dirigé par le professeur Davide Rodogno et financé par le Fonds national suisse de la recherche scientifique (FNS). Ce projet porte sur l'histoire des organisations internationales humanitaires pendant la période de l'entre-deux-guerres et il est étroitement lié à ma thèse, puisque celle-ci est centrée sur les migrations forcées à la fin de la Première Guerre mondiale.

Quels avantages l'Institut vous apporte-t-il pour effectuer ce travail ?

L'Institut est un cadre idéal pour héberger les projets financés par le FNS. En outre, grâce aux liens qu'il entretient, je bénéficierai de la bourse *Geneva-Oxford*, mise à disposition par l'*Europaevm*. Par le biais de cette bourse, je serai en mesure de passer un mois à l'Université d'Oxford, ce qui me permettra d'avancer mon travail de thèse, d'analyser des fonds d'archives utiles pour le projet de recherche, d'assister à des conférences et de créer des liens avec le corps académique.

Que ferez-vous après votre thèse ?

J'aimerais poursuivre une carrière académique. Mon doctorat terminé, j'ai l'intention de mettre en place un projet postdoctoral d'histoire comparative sur les migrations forcées après la fin de la Première et de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Dans un marché du travail de plus en plus compétitif, je suis persuadée que l'expérience cumulée à l'Institut m'aidera à définir mon profil académique et à renforcer ainsi mes chances pour la suite de ma carrière.

Quels sont, selon vous, les atouts de l'Institut ?

Un suivi attentif et constant de la part des professeurs, une bonne synergie parmi les étudiants, la proximité avec les Nations Unies sont les principaux atouts de cet Institut dont la vocation est de proposer un enseignement d'excellence ainsi que des conditions optimales pour la recherche académique. Sans compter que l'étude des migrations, qui constitue un des axes importants de recherche à l'Institut, contribue à faire de ce dernier un pôle réputé dans le domaine des relations internationales.



Sandra Paola Alvarez Tinajero (Mexico)

PhD, Development Studies, Contributing Editor
of the *Journal of Public and International Affairs* (JPIA)

Why did you choose the Institute?

The Institute is unique in many ways. I really enjoy being part of such a diverse student body. It is a privilege to share experiences with so many talented people from such diverse backgrounds. The high quality of teaching and the critical spirit of the programmes were also very appealing to me. Moreover, I was awarded a scholarship during the first year of my PhD, which confirmed to me the determination of the new Institute to continue offering high level education opportunities for all.

What is the subject of your thesis?

My research focuses on how the condition of the migrant is shaped as he or she integrates the local labour market in the province of Ragusa, Sicily. I am particularly interested in constructing two analytical tools or “emblematic figures of migration”: the *male migrant agricultural worker* and the *female migrant domestic worker*. I am thus looking at the ways in which such conditions are created at the intersections of political, economic, legal, social and cultural factors.

What are the advantages of the Institute for your research and in general?

I gained a strong theoretical background on development issues that has allowed me to study the migration–development link using a more critical and interdisciplinary approach in my dissertation. Also, the fieldwork requirement is an important asset of our doctoral programme in Development Studies. It has allowed me to “capture” my subject and to develop a deep, very personal understanding of it; this kind of knowledge is irreplaceable.

You recently represented the Institute as Contributing Editor of the *Journal of Public and International Affairs*. Could you share your experience with us?

The JPIA is a journal devoted to publishing the work of graduate students from prestigious universities in the United States, Europe and Asia, in the areas of international relations, development studies and US domestic policy. The selection process is quite competitive. I am happy to say that many students from our school have had their papers published; this is a testimony to the Institute’s proficiency in the fields of international relations and development studies.



The *Journal of Public and International Affairs* is a publication of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs (Princeton University) and the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA). It provides a unique forum for students to present their research and exchange ideas, and for APSIA members to foster academic collaboration. The Institute is a member of APSIA.

Every year in November, students are invited to submit for publication policy papers and essays including specific policy recommendations, as well as reviews of current policy-relevant literature. This year, a total of 54 articles were submitted and assessed by 30 graduate students from APSIA schools.

An article entitled “The Logic of EU Enlargement: Exporting Stability or Inheriting an Empire”, by Velibor Jakovleski, PhD student in Political Science at the Institute was selected for publication. He will finalise his article for publication this coming Spring.

www.princeton.edu/jpia/index.xml



LA FORMATION CONTINUE EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

LEARNING THE SKILLS OF INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION

Dr Jasmine Champenois, Executive Director, Executive Education



Participants to the Executive Master in International Negotiation and Policy-Making 2008/2009

As international negotiation becomes more complex and there is increasing cross-over with the fields of environment, trade, economics, politics and security, the Institute's Executive Education programmes offer short academic and degree courses for working professionals from the public and private sectors to prepare them to meet these challenges.

The Institute has a pool of some 150 faculty and researchers who keep a watching brief on developments in world affairs. Every year, 400 international practitioners follow Executive Education courses and benefit from this expertise. Participant selection is done through an application process. One of these courses is an Executive Master in International Negotiation and Policy-Making, a part-time, degree-granting programme.

International negotiation requires a two-pronged approach, a structural approach which deals with the actors and their strategic agendas, and an individual approach which focuses on inter-personal skills and defining influences.

Negotiators need first to understand historical legacies and geopolitical intricacies. An analysis of why a negotiation is taking place at a particular point in history is key to preparation. It also permits an understanding of external factors which may influence the outcome of negotiation. We call this part of our programme "Analysis of Global Governance".

Once the context is established, the actors, processes and issues for discussion need to be addressed. A study of policy analysis and decision-making theory is helpful. It enables negotiators to establish a comprehensive picture of the situation and the processes required, with details of all the inputs or constituent factors which may influence the outcome of the negotiation. We call this phase of the programme "Policy-Making".

Finally, our course looks at the characteristics of individual negotiators. This is particularly important because working with multi-cultural, multi-stakeholders is no easy task. A key to success is exposure and practice. Our executive education programmes offer this. They provide a neutral space for negotiators to practice their communication and tactical skills through interaction with fellow negotiators drawn from a wide range of backgrounds and negotiating on a whole host of issues. In addition to individual debriefings, this also allows participants in our programmes to join a network of experts. Other activities include conferences, events and policy facilitation through our specialised research programmes and the Centre for International Governance. Finally, we welcome participation in our programmes by members of our alumni and take a keen interest in their career paths.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/executive>



TESTIMONIES

WHY THEY CHOSE THE EXECUTIVE MASTER IN INTERNATIONAL NEGOTIATION AND POLICY-MAKING (INP)



**Naser A. Eidha
Al Rashedi, UAE**

UAE Representative
at the International
Telecommunications Union (ITU)

"I am currently representing my country, the UAE, for all ITU events and activities involving international treaties and agreements. My position involves much international negotiation. The INP helped enhance my understanding of policy-making and my negotiation skills; it also helped improve my research, analytical and writing abilities. I chose the Graduate Institute because of its sound reputation and quality of its courses, its location at the heart of International Geneva, and the excellent quality of its INP and other programmes. In addition to offering the skills that I require every day in order to do my job, this part-time course also afforded me the flexibility I needed to fulfil my professional responsibilities and study at the same time. I thoroughly recommend this course to any busy professional, in particular for those whose careers are of international nature."



**Pia Weber,
Switzerland**

Specialised Officer
for Multilateral Police Cooperation

"My job is to act as the focal point for police-related matters arising in the UN, OSCE, Council of Europe and SDC. I advise my employers on police-related support programmes, peacekeeping operations and security sector reforms. I chose to participate in the INP to improve my diplomatic and negotiating skills. This course is perfect for anyone seeking a quick and thorough overview of the world of international public and private administration. It offers excellent opportunities to anyone seeking to improve their decision-making abilities along with public speaking and communications skills. I have been able to directly implement many of the lessons learned from the course in my day-to-day job and improve the way I carry out my professional responsibilities."



**José Francisco
Lozano García, Mexico**

Adviser, RIMMSA Power Team

"I am employed as an adviser by RIMMSA Power Team, a private company specialising in construction in the energy sector – thermoelectric plants, refineries and oil ships – in Mexico and the US. I chose the INP because it is a complete and interactive programme which helped me to hone my cross-cultural negotiation skills and build a dynamic global network of contacts – both vital to my career and in today's ever-changing world. The location and long academic history of the Graduate Institute make it an ideal place for this course. The course content and lectures are fantastic. I was able to learn a lot from the Institute's professors and from other participants in the course. The networking opportunities with fellow students were unparalleled."



**Stéphanie Houzé,
France**

Former Legal Counsel,
Foundation Franz Weber

"My main responsibility in my capacity as Legal Counsel at Franz Weber was to provide legal advice in environmental cases and animal welfare issues. I decided to participate in the INP to acquire new tools and the aptitude to view global challenges from perspectives other than a legal one. My ambitions were fulfilled and I now have a much broader picture of how international policy-making is shaped. I enjoyed the balance between academic courses and practical training offered by the Institute. Furthermore, it provided a dynamic setting in which I was able to meet participants from all over the world and share great moments with them."

THE CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL GOVERNANCE

TRAINING AS A TOOL FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

Dr Sophie Huber, Managing Director, Centre for International Governance



Training session in Bujumbura, Burundi, Great Lakes Regional Training Programme for civil servants.

Today's international multi-stakeholder environment requires government institutions, private companies and civil society organisations to rapidly adjust if they are to fulfil their missions and goals. Capacity development programmes, and more specifically training, are critical if institutions and organisations are to change and perform efficiently. The Centre for International Governance offers tailor-made capacity-building and training programmes in Geneva or on-site by mandate from a variety of institutions to help them to meet these challenges.

The Centre offers customised training on a wide range of topics including international governance processes, dynamics of negotiation, international and regional trade, environmental governance or humanitarian challenges. All courses focus on professional practice. They seek to enhance participants' skills in these areas.

Capacity building and training are all the more beneficial when organisations are able to ensure effective implementation and sharing of newly-acquired skills. The Centre offers "training the trainers" programmes to assist organisations with their long-term training strategies.

For example, the Centre's wide experience and knowledge of diplomacy means it is able to assist diplomatic academies to develop their curricula, instruct trainers, and evaluate both trainers and training programmes.

Alumni involvement also ensures long-term impact of training programmes. The Centre works with its partners to establish alumni networks and innovative follow-up activities. Alumni organise events with a view to sharing knowledge and skills with colleagues and the public at large. The Centre has scored several important successes namely in the South Caucasus, where programmes conducted in collaboration with government officials have resulted in the creation of independent alumni associations whose managers receive training from the Centre. They have gone on to organise more than a dozen public events each year.

Efforts to strengthen the impacts of training have resulted in the organisation of regional training programmes for governments and regional institutions. This reflects the regionalisation of governance processes surrounding critical issues such as trade, natural resources and migration. It is also a sign of the growing international influence of regional groupings. Participants are introduced to the intricacies of multilateral diplomacy in their regions as a first step towards participation at the international level. The regional dimension also has a strong multiplier effect with institutions – both national and regional – able to benefit from the training and follow-up activities conducted by alumni of the Centre's courses.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/cig>



LA RECHERCHE RESEARCH

THE SHIFTING BOUNDARIES OF NORMATIVITY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW

Andrea Bianchi, Professor of International Law

"The ultimate justification for the law most likely lies outside the law."¹ Lawyers have long grappled with issues including what leads to the creation of international rules and how they are and can be justified. A new project on the topic, *The Shifting Boundaries of Normativity in International Law*, will seek to analyse normativity in international law by focusing on international practice and drawing theoretical insights from other disciplines.

This project, funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation, comes at a critical time. Normativity in international law is increasingly called into question. The traditional discourse about normativity is often reduced to the distinction between legally binding and non-legally binding acts and to the contradistinction between hard and soft law. However, it is today evident that the complexity of current normative phenomena no longer fits within such formal dichotomies. The still predominant positivistic approach does not take into consideration a whole range of elements that are at play in the creation and justification of international rules, as well as in the day-to-day functioning of the international legal system.

¹ Gerald Fitzmaurice, "The Foundations of the Authority of International Law and the Problem of Enforcement", *Modern Law Review*, 1956, vol. 19, n°1, pp.1–13.

This project will examine the heterogeneous factors which influence normativity as part of an exercise to assess the capacity of legal prescriptions to affect the behaviour of international actors. Relevant research questions include: why do international actors choose certain legal instruments rather than others? What is the impact of specialisation on normativity? To what extent has the fragmentation of the doctrinal discourse tampered with traditional understanding of what constitutes international norms and how they operate? Ultimately, the objective of this study is to provide a new understanding of normative phenomena by offering a re-conceptualisation of normativity in international law.

This project is funded by
the Swiss National Science Foundation.

andrea.bianchi@graduateinstitute.ch



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Professor Andrea Bianchi has undertaken extensive research on the topic of normativity in international law. He has also drawn on other disciplines to provide insights surrounding the question of hierarchy in international norms and to explain normative phenomena in international law. He will be joined in this project by three research assistants: Fouad Zarbiev (Graduate Institute), Delphine Hayim (Graduate Institute) and Lorenzo Gradoni (University of Bologna).

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LES CONSÉQUENCES SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGIQUES DES POLITIQUES AGRICOLES COMPARAISON SUISSE-FRANCE-QUÉBEC

Yvan Droz, chargé de cours d'études du développement

Depuis une bonne quinzaine d'années, l'agriculture européenne et des pays industrialisés en général passe par une série de questionnements et de redéfinitions de ses conditions-cadres. Une étape marquante a été l'introduction du secteur agricole dans les négociations de l'OMC en 1992 (Uruguay Round), sonnait le glas de l'exception agricole qui avait protégé jusque-là les différentes agricultures de la libre concurrence internationale.

Différentes réformes s'ensuivirent afin de rendre l'agriculture compatible avec les règles du commerce mondial. La notion de découplage (séparation de la politique des prix de celle des revenus) a émergé, entraînant dans son sillage celle de multifonctionnalité. Au cœur du débat, une libéralisation accrue du commerce agricole, la levée de divers obstacles à la libre circulation des produits agricoles (tarifaires ou non tarifaires, barrières douanières, etc.) et la reconnaissance des autres biens produits par l'agriculture, biens publics non marchands, tels que l'entretien du paysage, le maintien des ressources naturelles ou encore la sécurité alimentaire.

Ce changement de paradigme s'est accompagné d'une profonde restructuration des campagnes : disparition accélérée des exploitations agricoles, augmentation continue de leur taille, diminution des prix agricoles, diminution du revenu, dépendance accrue vis-à-vis des politiques publiques, etc.

Différentes équipes de recherche (rattachées respectivement à l'Institut, à l'Université de Neuchâtel, à l'Université de Franche-Comté, à l'Université Laval et à l'Université du Québec à Montréal) ont mené des travaux de manière indépendante dans trois régions d'étude – Suisse romande, France et Québec – pour aboutir au même constat sur le plan sociologique, psychologique et de la santé publique : crise identitaire, surcharge de travail, stress, *burn-out*, découragement, divorce, isolement social, voire suicide, sont de plus en plus présents dans les campagnes.

Dans le projet « Les conséquences socio-psychologiques des politiques agricoles : étude interdisciplinaire et comparative Suisse-France-Québec », coordonné par Yvan Droz et financé par le Réseau suisse pour les études internationales, ces diverses recherches préliminaires seront confrontées de manière systématique, en vue de quatre objectifs centraux :

→ Un ensemble d'indicateurs qualitatifs et quantitatifs sera développé afin de dresser le bilan social, de santé et psychologique des agriculteurs dans les trois régions d'étude. Ces indicateurs porteront sur la situation économique des exploitations, le niveau de stress des agriculteurs et des agricultrices, la santé, la détresse psychologique, les pensées suicidaires, ainsi que sur l'image qu'ils ont de leur métier et le sentiment d'isolement et d'exclusion sociale.



→ En parallèle, une analyse des mesures proposées par les trois politiques agricoles de soutien aux exploitations permettra de présenter leurs convergences et divergences. Cette analyse tiendra compte du contexte social, politique et économique général dans lequel s'insèrent les politiques agricoles de chaque pays : balance commerciale, contribution de l'agriculture au PIB, dépenses agricoles en regard des dépenses publiques totales, taux d'emploi agricole et non agricole, etc.

→ La mise en rapport de ces mesures politiques et économiques avec le diagnostic socio-psychologique de l'agriculture permettra d'évaluer l'impact social des

politiques agricoles et d'interroger la pertinence des différentes formes d'accompagnement institutionnel des transformations que vit le monde agricole depuis plusieurs décennies.

→ Il s'agira enfin de développer et d'améliorer les interventions de prévention auprès du monde agricole.

Ce projet est financé par le Réseau suisse pour les études internationales.

www.snis.ch



COOPÉRATION INTERNATIONALE ET RENOUVEAU DE L'ISLAM AU BURKINA FASO

Fenneke Reysoo, chargé de cours d'études du développement

La bipolarisation du monde entre un « Nous » et les « Autres » selon la ligne de partage de l'appartenance à l'Occident ou au monde islamique a depuis des décennies marqué les relations internationales, mais est restée l'enfant pauvre de la réflexion sur la coopération internationale (plus particulièrement des pays de l'OCDE). Ce n'est que récemment que cette dernière s'intéresse aux acteurs islamiques. Cet intérêt se manifeste de deux façons. D'une part, les pays de l'OCDE voient s'ériger en bailleurs de fonds un certain nombre de pays arabes qui étendent leur aire d'influence et, d'autre part, la coopération internationale de signature occidentale voit dans certains acteurs islamiques sur le terrain un obstacle à l'accomplissement des Objectifs du millénaire pour le développement, notamment ceux qui concernent la scolarisation des filles et la santé reproductive. Dans ce contexte, le Ministère des affaires étrangères néerlandais a mandaté une recherche dans le double but d'accroître les connaissances du monde islamique et de pouvoir renforcer le dialogue. Cette recherche, coordonnée par le bureau « Islam Research » de l'Université de Leyde, se déroule dans huit pays : Arabie saoudite, Burkina Faso, Egypte, Indonésie, Maroc, Nigeria, Sénégal et Turquie. La partie concernant le Burkina Faso est effectuée en collaboration avec l'Institut, l'EHESS (Paris) et la Faculté des sciences des religions de l'Université Radboud de Nimègue (Pays-Bas).

Pourquoi parler d'un renouveau islamique au Burkina Faso, Etat laïc qui depuis son indépendance a été en grande partie gouverné par une élite politique issue des écoles catholiques ? Et en quoi les acteurs islamiques, qui composent environ 52 % de la population, jouissent-ils d'un intérêt timide de la part de la coopération internationale occidentale ?

Tout d'abord, ces questions se situent au centre des débats actuels sur le réagencement du monde international, aussi bien en ce qui concerne un nouvel ordre économique que géopolitique. Le Burkina Faso est à cet égard très intéressant du fait que les musulmans y sont numériquement majoritaires tandis qu'ils ont un statut de « minoritaires » dans les processus politiques et sociaux. Cette marginalisation est tributaire de leurs stratégies de « visibilité », conceptualisées par des termes de « renouveau », « revitalisation » ou « remoralisation ».

L'émergence d'un renouveau islamique sur la scène publique et politique au Burkina Faso doit se comprendre à la lumière de l'expansion de l'Islam dans la sous-région et la place de second ordre qu'il a eue pendant la colonisation. Les Français y ont introduit le principe de la laïcité et ont grandement évincé l'Islam de la sphère publique.

Avec les régimes unipartites de l'après-indépendance, il était relativement facile pour le gouvernement de contenir les aspirations au pouvoir des acteurs religieux tous azimuts. Le pouvoir central reconnaissait une ou deux Eglises ou communautés musulmanes, et empêchait ainsi l'autonomisation d'autres associations. Deux phénomènes ont par la suite permis l'émergence d'associations en parallèle de l'Etat. D'une part, l'inscription du multipartisme dans la Constitution (1991), à la suite des pressions internationales dans le domaine de la bonne gouvernance et de l'instauration de la démocratie, fut un *momentum* favorable à l'émergence d'une société civile. D'autre part, avec l'adhésion aux politiques néolibérales de commerce et de dérégulation de l'Etat, certaines strates de la population (urbaine) ont vu leurs conditions de vie matérielles se détériorer. Elles se sont alors organisées pour répondre



Mosquées à Ouagadougou. Salif OUEDRAOGO.

aux besoins sociaux dans les secteurs délaissés par l'Etat. Le renouveau islamique au Burkina Faso se réfère ainsi au dynamisme de ces acteurs: nouveaux oulémas et imams, jeunes cadres, jeunes intellectuels, plus particulièrement arabisants, et femmes instruites, à côté – ou parfois au sein – des tendances musulmanes bien établies (Communauté musulmane, Mouvement sunnite, la Tidjania). Les repères séculiers de l'Etat n'ayant pas répondu aux attentes des musulmans, anciens comme jeunes, ceux-ci furent amenés à inventer de nouveaux repères de solidarité et de production de sens. Dans les domaines privé et religieux, ces associations islamiques investissent surtout dans le champ socioculturel et l'instruction islamique adaptée aux réalités actuelles, à l'image de l'Association des élèves et étudiants musulmans du Burkina (AEEMB), le Centre d'étude, de recherche et de formation islamique (CERFI), etc. De plus, depuis les années 1970, mais surtout après le démantèlement des blocs Est-Ouest, de nouveaux bailleurs de fonds (Arabie saoudite, Libye, Koweït et Qatar, parmi d'autres) investissent dans des projets infrastructurels de développement, dont la construction de mosquées et d'écoles franco-arabes.

Nous avons pu mettre en lumière cette émergence d'associations islamiques – et leurs rivalités. Il semble que de

nos jours, ce sont avant tout des jeunes et des femmes qui se situent sur le devant de la scène de ces actions sociales d'intérêt collectif. Politiquement cependant, l'Etat burkinabé n'est pas près de perdre de son influence dans l'espace public. La création de la Fédération des associations islamiques du Burkina Faso (FAIB) en décembre 2005, organisation faîtière des tendances islamiques les plus importantes, sous la présidence du charismatique et influent homme d'affaires octogénaire El Hadj Oumarou Kanazoé, donne pour le moment un interlocuteur allié au pouvoir et permet de maîtriser les clivages au sein de la communauté musulmane, notamment ceux entre différentes tendances et entre générations. Quant à la coopération internationale de signature occidentale, aussi difficile qu'il lui soit de renoncer à se laisser bernier par la bipolarisation du monde, elle commence à prendre en considération l'importance des initiatives des acteurs islamiques locaux dans le social et l'humanitaire.

Ce projet est financé par le Ministère des affaires étrangères néerlandais.

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ACCOUNTABILITY AND EFFECTIVENESS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC POLICY-MAKING

Joost Pauwelyn, Professor of International Law and Co-Director, Centre for Trade and Economic Integration

Professor Joost Pauwelyn's research project entitled *"New International Law: Mapping the Action and Testing Concepts of Accountability and Effectiveness"* has been selected by The Hague Institute for the Internationalisation of Law (HiIL) as the winner of its 2009 tender on "Transnational Constitutionality". Professor Pauwelyn designed the project in response to HiIL's call for project proposals seeking to answer the question, "How can forms of informal international public policy-making be made more democratic and accountable?"

With globalisation, the world has witnessed an increase in international cooperation. But it is not only states, as unitary actors, who cooperate more. Sub-units of the state, such as regulators, agencies, courts and parliaments are also increasingly cooperating with their counterparts across national borders. The work of these "transgovernmental networks" typically focuses on exchanging information, cooperating on enforcing national laws, harmonising national laws, or issuing standards. Typical examples of such cooperation include the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, whose members are central bankers, or the International Organisation of Securities Commissions, whose members are securities regulators. Some of these networks have been very active, issuing non-binding but influential policies (typically referred to as "soft law"). For example, the Basel Accords issued by the Basel Committee set out requirements on the capital to be set aside by banks. Although not binding, these standards have a far-reaching effect, as they have been implemented by banks worldwide, as well as by banks in states that are not represented in the Committee.

As yet, traditional international law does not recognise these kinds of transgovernmental networks. Most of them are unlikely to qualify as intergovernmental organisations (which are constituted on the basis of treaties among unitary states), nor would many of them have international legal personality. For these and other reasons, they are considered an "informal" mode of cooperation. This gives rise to accountability problems, since as a consequence of their informality, the activities of transgovernmental networks are arguably not regulated by international law. Moreover, it is questionable to what extent these networks are regulated by domestic law. Scholars and practitioners have raised fears, particularly regarding regulators' networks, of "agencies on the loose" (Slaughter). The concern is that regulators, in their transgovernmental activities, are in practice free from the constitutional controls that normally apply to their domestic activities, and as such result in a lack of democratic control over the bureaucracy. Thus, transgovernmental networks are typically considered to fall between the cracks of international law and domestic law, without the clear application of any legal system to their activities, leading to potentially serious accountability problems, especially given the significant impact their output may have on people on the ground. In light of this problematic, HiIL called for proposals for projects to respond to the question "How can forms of informal international public policy-making be made more democratic and accountable?"

The New International Law (NIL) Project addresses this question. Organised in three phases, it focuses particularly on cooperation among regulators. In the first phase,



Photo Eddy MOTTAZ.

it will empirically assess the “informal international public policy-making” at work in or close to the two research sites of the NIL project, namely Geneva and Brussels. In the second phase, it will explain incidence and variance in design of this “informal international public policy-making”, and test existing concepts and theories of accountability and effectiveness on a selected number of case studies. In the third phase, it will explore common principles and potential for reform.

Dr Theresa Carpenter, Executive Director

A first workshop of the project will take place on 24–25 June 2010 at the Graduate Institute; this will be followed by a Conference in October 2010 in The Hague.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/ctei>



Professor Pauwelyn’s proposal was selected from a number of proposals submitted by several highly-qualified applicants. Professor Pauwelyn is the recipient of a €200,000 grant, which will be used to fund the two-year research project. Collaborators on the project include Prof. Gabrielle Marceau, Counsellor in the Legal Affairs Division of the WTO and Associate Professor of Law at the University of Geneva, Prof. Jan Wouters, Director of the Institute for International Law at the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium), and Prof. Ramses A. Wessel, Co-Director of the Centre of European Studies at the University of Twente (The Netherlands). Ayelet Berman, PhD candidate in International Law, and Ana Berdajs, MIDS student, have been appointed as research assistants.

POWER SHIFTS IN GLOBAL HEALTH GOVERNANCE AN APPLIED RESEARCH STUDY ON ASIAN ACTORS IN THE CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL HEALTH LANDSCAPE

Ilona Kickbusch, Visiting Professor and Director of the Global Health Programme



Prof. Ilona Kickbusch and HE Mr Sihasak Puangketkeow, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Thailand to the UN Office and other International Organisations in Geneva, at the 3rd High-Level Symposium on Global Health Diplomacy, 15 October 2009.

Global health governance has been shaped by the dynamics of globalisation with a steady de-territorialisation¹ of health issues and diseases, affecting state and non-state actors beyond traditional state borders. This change has resulted in an increasing recognition that in order to ensure a functioning health system at national level, states must first actively establish and maintain effective health governance at a regional and global level.

This growing awareness is occurring in the context of two spheres that challenge existing global health governance: “development” and “interdependence”. The

global health governance system is often defined by its multi-actor, multi-issue, multi-role and multi-value complexities and by increasing health inequities between the winners and losers of globalisation. In addition, interdependence blurs the dividing line between domestic and foreign policy, between health and security, and between health and other policies, such as trade, thereby enabling global health to gain unprecedented prominence on the global agenda².

Emerging economies such as Brazil, India, China or South Africa are playing an increasingly influential role at the global level. At the same time, a number of Asian countries – not considered “front-row” emerging countries – also seem able to leverage increasing power in decision-making within multilateral, regional and global health organisations. It is these dynamics that underpin the research questions related to the rising power and influence of Asia in global health governance.

The S.T. Lee Project on Global Governance³ – co-chaired by Professor Kishore Mahbubani, Dean of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy, and by Professor Ann Florini, Director of the Centre on Asia and Globalisation and Senior Fellow at the Brookings Institution – aims to contribute to effective decision-making at the global level by identifying the role of the increasingly influential Asian region in global governance, in particular in health, security and ICT.

As a member of the study group on health, the Global Health Programme contributes to the S.T. Lee research project by mapping the engagement of Asian state and non-state actors within key institutions involved in global

health governance. The Global Health Programme's research project seeks to explore, among others, the following questions: What role do Asian actors play within global health governance institutions and negotiations? How has this role changed from previous decades? How do these changes in global health governance reflect more general and wider shifts in Asia's role in global governance?

This work forms part of the Global Health Programme's own research, the "Power Shift in Global Health", directed by Professor Kickbusch. The research project is supported by Carey Scheerer, a PhD student in cultural anthropology at the University of Colorado who has conducted primary and secondary data collection, and Miriam Faid, a research assistant with the Global Health Programme.

<http://graduateinstitute.ch/globalhealth>



1 Dodgson, Richard, Lee, Kelley and Drager, Nick (2002). Global Health Governance: A Conceptual Review. London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and the World Health Organization (WHO). <http://cgch.lshtm.ac.uk/globalhealthgovernance.pdf>

2 Kickbusch, Ilona (2009). Moving Global Health Governance Forward in Buse, Kent; Hein, Wolfgang and Drager, Nick (eds.). Making Sense of Global Health Governance. Palgrave Macmillan. pp. 320–339.

3 For further information, see:

http://www.spp.nus.edu.sg/cag/Global_Governance.aspx.

Global Health Programme receives grant from Rockefeller Foundation

The US-based Rockefeller Foundation has recently made a grant of US\$ 500,000 to support the Global Health Diplomacy and Governance pillar of the Institute's Global Health Programme. The grant will be used to support the capacity-building activities for foreign affairs and health professionals. It will also be put towards developing training materials, including a training manual and web-based resources. The grant also includes a special provision for support to East Africa and South-East Asia to strengthen these regions' capacity to participate in global health policy formulation.

BUILDING A GLOBAL DETENTION INFORMATION NETWORK

Michael Flynn, Lead Researcher, Global Detention Project

Across the globe today, the detention of migrants and asylum seekers is drawing attention and resources from nearly all parts of society – government agencies, not-for-profit groups, corporations, international organisations – and leading to the creation of new forms of collaboration between state and non-state actors. On the island of Lampedusa, for instance, IOM, UNHCR, the Red Cross, and the Italian government are collaborating in an EU-funded programme to assist detained migrants. Many countries – including, most notably, Australia, the United States, and the UK – contract multinational corporations to manage migrant detention centres. And in October 2009, European officials proposed using the EU border agency Frontex to jointly manage with international organisations “reception centres” for asylum seekers in North Africa.

At the same time, migration-related detention is drawing increasing criticism from observers, who charge that those involved in the treatment of detainees consistently fail to abide by international norms. In September 2009, during a special session of the UN Human Rights Council devoted to the detention of immigrants and asylum seekers, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Navi Pillay, claimed that the plight of migrant detainees is “one of today’s most critical human rights challenges”. Similarly, Manfred Nowak, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, said at a press conference last October that because states are failing in “their obligations to respect the basic dignity of human beings in detention”, it is time to adopt a UN treaty on the rights of detainees.

Despite growing attention to migration-related detention, our understanding of this practice remains woefully incomplete. For example, while most countries keep detailed prison records that are open to public scrutiny, information about the facilities used to detain migrants is often sparse or non-existent. Also, many countries provide little access to detainees by independent observers, deny detainees legal representation, and maintain poor records about where and how long detainees have been confined.

To help address these gaps, the Global Detention Project (GDP), an interdisciplinary endeavour based at the Programme for the Study of Global Migration, will launch in September 2010 a collaborative detention-monitoring and data-gathering initiative with several NGOs as part of an effort to establish a global information network.

The GDP was established in late 2006 with a grant from the Geneva International Academic Network as a limited-term project aimed at documenting the extent of detention practices and establishing a database of detention sites to provide advocates and policy-makers with a tool for assessing this practice. By the end of 2009, the GDP had developed a database that included more than 1,000 facilities in nearly 80 countries and launched a website to provide access to its data and publications.

This new collaborative initiative marks a significant development in the GDP’s work. Instead of being a one-off research project, the GDP is positioning itself as a long-term research initiative that combines the rigour of academic scholarship with on-the-ground knowledge of local NGOs.



A key goal of this collaborative project is to hone the information skills of migrant advocates. It will focus initially on EU border countries and states located in neighbouring regions outside the EU, with the intention of eventually developing collaborative relationships in other parts of the world.

Activities of the project include:

- Work with the International Detention Coalition, a global NGO network, to contract field researchers in a dozen countries to attend a capacity-building event in Geneva aimed at establishing coding methods for constructing detention data.
- Development of a questionnaire to be administered to field researchers – as well as other relevant actors – that will include questions on detention facilities, national laws, and detention practices.
- Publication of a report in late 2011 discussing the status of the project, including an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of NGO collaborations as well as of the GDP's efforts to use data generated from the survey to develop indicators for measuring adherence to relevant norms.

Ultimately, we believe that by enhancing the data-generating capacities of NGOs and improving information channels, the project can help establish a global knowledge network

for tracking the evolution of detention practices and increasing transparency. Also, by standardising data on detention, the project will aid efforts to document abuses, and facilitate more in-depth, policy-relevant scholarship.

www.globaldetentionproject.org



Global Detention Project receives grant from Zennström Philanthropies

The Global Detention Project, part of the Institute's Programme for the Study of Global Migration, has recently received a grant of CHF 180,000 from the London-based Zennström Philanthropies. This grant will be used to support capacity-building and training among local advocates in selected parts of the globe on techniques for generating data about detention practices in their countries. "In many parts of the world, migration-related detention is an extremely fluid phenomenon," commented lead project researcher Michael Flynn. "This grant will enable us to lay the groundwork for creating a knowledge community based on common concepts and vocabulary, which in turn will assist our efforts to assess whether states are protecting the rights of immigration detainees."

“NON-LETHAL” WEAPONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Louise Doswald-Beck, Professor of International Law



The Active Denial System is a directed-energy weapon developed by the US military United States Armed Forces. It is a strong millimeter-wave transmitter said to be primarily used for crowd control.
Credit: United States Department of Defense

“Non-lethal” weapons sound like something attractive. Weapons that merely injure but don’t kill – isn’t that something we should all want? The reality, however, is more complicated, and the term something of a misnomer.

For one, the category of “non-lethal” weapons is extremely broad, crossing the boundaries between so-called “weapons of mass destruction” and “conventional” weapons. Thus, it potentially encompasses not only electrical weapons, lasers, rubber bullets, and acoustic weapons but also chemical and biological weapons. In 2002, Russian Special Forces sprayed a form of fentanyl, a “chemical incapacitant”, into a theatre in Moscow where Chechens were holding more than 800 people hostage. The “incapacitant” killed 130 of the hostages, representing twice the average fatality rate of gas used in World War I.

Better known to the general public are tasers, used by the police in many countries. Tasers are hand-held electronic stun guns which fire two barbed darts up to a distance of

7 metres, which remain attached to the gun by wires. The darts deliver a 50,000-volt shock to their victim, sometimes causing cardiac arrest. They are being used by police officers in some schools in the USA.

Existing international law governing weapons falling within the broad category of “non-lethal” is diffuse. The use of chemical weapons in armed conflict is outlawed by the *1993 Chemical Weapons Convention*, but the Convention does not cover the use of “riot control agents”, such as tear gas, in peacetime. Laser weapons intended to permanently blind are banned in armed conflicts, but development of “dazzling” lasers has continued in certain states.

Some of the weapons are reminiscent of science fiction, with “millimetre wave” electromagnetic energy weapons that can heat up the skin, causing painful burning. High-energy lasers can be lethal. Acoustic weapons have already been used by US forces in Iraq. Hearing damage can occur at levels as low as 80db of sound if the exposure is prolonged and at 120db hearing loss may occur after short exposures.

The research project underway at the Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights is looking at how existing international humanitarian and human rights law apply to a range of “non-lethal” weapons. A meeting from 17 to 19 May at the Academy will bring together experts to discuss the use and impact of many of these weapons, and how their use is legally regulated. The output of the meeting will be an analysis of non-lethal weapons under existing international law with recommendations for future actions. It will be published before the end of 2010.

Dr Stuart Maslen, Senior Researcher

www.adh-geneve.ch





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LES COLLOQUES CONFÉRENCES



Afrique: 50 ans d'indépendance

→ 6 mai 2010, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Colloque pour le lancement de la *Revue internationale de politique de développement*

Alors que les célébrations investissent l'espace public, des auteurs et des personnalités viendront débattre de leurs analyses sur la décolonisation. Que doit la situation actuelle de l'Afrique à son histoire coloniale? L'héritage et les relations avec les anciennes métropoles expliquent-ils la situation actuelle ou doit-on relativiser cette influence pour s'intéresser davantage à l'histoire pré- ou post-coloniale? Quelle est l'influence de l'histoire coloniale sur la genèse et l'évolution des agences d'aide au développement? Quelles perspectives pour l'Afrique cinquante ans après les indépendances?

<http://poldev.revues.org>



Entre guerre et ruptures, la protection dans les relations internationales

→ 28 et 29 mai 2010, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Colloque de la revue *Relations internationales*

Chaque année, la revue franco-suisse *Relations internationales* organise un colloque se tenant alternativement en France et en Suisse. Ce colloque scientifique fait appel à des professeurs, à des diplomates ainsi qu'aux jeunes chercheurs. Il est ouvert aux étudiants et au public intéressés. Les résultats feront l'objet de deux numéros de la revue. Il est apparu aux organisateurs du colloque que l'histoire de la protection diplomatique et de la représentation des intérêts étrangers par une puissance protectrice en cas de rupture des relations diplomatiques méritait d'être approfondie et d'être mieux mise en perspective qu'on ne l'a fait jusqu'à présent. Une vingtaine d'intervenants, dont Mme Micheline Calmy-Rey, chef du Département fédéral des affaires étrangères, sont prévus dans le cadre de ce colloque.



L'Iran face aux défis du XXI^e siècle

→ 18 et 19 juin 2010, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Colloque en l'honneur du professeur Mohammad-Reza Djalili

Trente et un ans après sa naissance, la République islamique traverse la crise politique la plus importante de son histoire. Cette situation inédite renforce l'intérêt d'une réflexion sur les défis auxquels doit faire face le pays au début de ce XXI^e siècle. L'Institut a donc jugé nécessaire de saluer le départ à la retraite du professeur Djalili, spécialiste de l'Iran contemporain, en organisant un colloque international sur *L'Iran face aux défis du XXI^e siècle*. Ce colloque se déroulera en trois demi-journées consacrées chacune à un domaine de réflexion: les dimensions sociale et culturelle, le défi économique – car l'Iran doit aujourd'hui affronter de nombreux obstacles à son développement – et, enfin, la diplomatie révolutionnaire, qui sera analysée à l'aune des intérêts nationaux du pays.



CONFÉRENCE DE L'INSTITUT

→ 19 avril 2010, Auditorium Jacques-Freymond

Cosmopolitanism and the Emergency Imaginary

Craig Calhoun, Professor of Sociology at New York University; President of the Social Science Research Council and Director of the Institute for Public Knowledge.

CONFÉRENCE ANNUELLE PIERRE DU BOIS

→ 20 mai 2010, CICG

L'Europe post-nationale: un défi, une chance, un espoir?

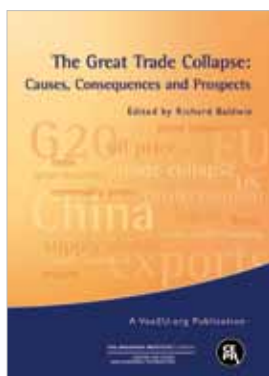
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LES PUBLICATIONS NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE GREAT TRADE COLLAPSE: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND PROSPECTS

Richard Baldwin, editor



A VoxEU.org Publication,
Centre for Economic Policy
Research
2009, 235 p.

This “eBook” consists of two dozen essays authored by leading economists from across the planet. The authors summarise their original research into the causes of the collapse and some go on to conjecture about prospects for a trade recovery.

Remarkably, the essays arrive at a rough consensus on the cause. The primary cause was a demand-side shock – namely a sudden, severe and synchronised reduction in the demand for goods – exacerbated by so-called “compositional” and “synchronicity” effects.

The “synchronicity” effect stems from the “fear factor” that was precipitated by the collapse of Lehman Brothers and governments’ unsteady reaction to the possibility of a financial system meltdown. This caused consumers and companies around the world to postpone expenditures – especially on durable consumer goods and investment goods. Falling sales led firms to scale back production, thus leading to a significant drop in GDP and trade. As this “fear” spread globally and almost instantly, the demand and production drops were synchronised throughout the world. The problem was made much more serious by the existence of international supply chains – a by-product of globalisation.

The “compositional” effect turns on the fact that “postpone-able” goods are far more important in international trade than they are in national output. Thus the shock to demand and production had a much larger impact on trade than it did on GDP.

Interestingly, most authors are in agreement that the credit crunch itself has not had a hugely significant impact on the collapse. Equally, protectionism, which once seemed a very likely threat, has not, as yet, reared its head; similarly there is little evidence to suggest that supply chains have collapsed.

Looking towards the prospects for recovery, the consensus that emerges is hopeful. Most authors are of the opinion that recovery, which seems to have started in mid-2009, will be rapid, with pre-crisis growth rates being achieved once again by mid-2010. The caveat, of course, being the provision that global economic recovery continues at the current pace.

Several authors of the collection of essays caution that the rapid revival of trade nonetheless runs the risk of creating increased global imbalances. If, as predicted over the next couple of years, unemployment rises or remains high, many nations in the world could witness a protectionist backlash. Authors of the articles are in broad agreement that to avoid such a backlash and prevent the conditions for another global crisis, countries with significant trade imbalances, including but not restricted to the US and China, will need to implement macroeconomic adjustments, including exchange rate realignments, and design credible plans for long term fiscal sustainability.

NON-STATE ACTORS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Andrea Bianchi, editor

The neat paradigm wherein the practice of international law was the exclusive responsibility of sovereign States is being eroded. The international societal body is changing at a rapid rate and new actors in international law are emerging and gaining prominence. Scholars and practitioners have to think fast to keep pace with global change. As a result, the theoretical discourse is sometimes lost in the attempt to provide a satisfactory explanation of legal processes in a changing and unpredictable world.

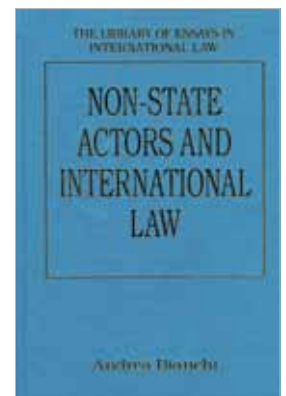
Non-State Actors and International Law, edited by Andrea Bianchi as part of the “Library of Essays in International Law” series, is a key exercise in efforts to refocus the theoretical debate on non-State actors.

A collection of 18 carefully-selected articles written by scholars and experts in international law from 1970 to the present, it explores crucial features of non-State actors in international law theory; participation by non-State actors in international legal processes and standard setting; and the question of their accountability.

While not an exercise in defining non-State actors, the selected articles do nonetheless focus on non-governmental organisations, transnational corporations, individuals and armed groups to see how they participate in shaping or enforcing international law. The question of their accountability is explored against the background of State responsibility and other, less formal, mechanisms of accountability under international and national law.

The articles question the traditionally held view of States as the sole subjects of international law – a mechanism intended to avoid bestowing legitimacy and undue status on non-State actors. Much of the discussion in the volume deals with whether the political struggle for inclusion as legitimate participants in the legal process can be convincingly accommodated in the traditional international law framework or whether new paradigms are needed.

The inquiry presented throughout this volume is vital for a sound understanding of the factors and ideologies underpinning the debate on non-State entities. This is especially important at a time when philosophical battles surrounding interpretation of international law are waged alongside debates about what international law is for and how it is made.



—
Ashgate,
June 2009, 634p.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LEXICON

Andrew Clapham and Susan Marks



—
International Human Rights
Lexicon, Oxford University Press,
2005 (English).

&
Lessico dei diritti
umani Vita e Pensiero
Catholic University of Milan,
2009 (Italian).

As scholars of international human rights law seek to make sense of the current world (dis)order, the existing plethora of human rights treaties, conventions and agreements does not simplify their task.

A new Italian edition of Andrew Clapham's and Susan Marks' 2005 publication, *Lessico dei diritti umani* (*International Human Rights Lexicon*), may now bring practitioners closer to understanding rights-based approaches to global challenges and making decisions about their application. The translation and publication is provided by the Press of the Catholic University of Milan *Vita e Pensiero* in a series under the general editorship of Professor Andrea Bianchi of the Graduate Institute.

Using a novel approach to the analysis of human rights instruments, the authors, specialists in international law, offer a review of the scope and significance of international human rights law articulated around real-life issues and their impacts on people, in a format which makes it relevant to readers of all languages and cultures.

Written in simple, non-legal terminology, both language versions deal with traditional human rights topics, such as children and the death penalty, and some less conventional – though highly contemporary – subjects such as health and small arms. Each topic is the subject of a different chapter and undergoes a human rights-based examination (“how does international human rights law apply to gun-wielding members of youth gangs on the streets of a busy city?” is one example).

The diversity of topics, and detail of their treatment, accounts for only a portion of the value of the work. Its novelty also rests in the “taxonomy” of the subjects. Issues are listed not in terms of perceived importance, but alphabetically. While chapter one of the original English edition deals with “Arms”, the first chapter of the Italian edition is about “*Abitazione*” (housing). The result is a work which lends itself to translation, both linguistically and conceptually, giving it more universal appeal.

By avoiding sorting issues according to a value-laden hierarchy, this treatment can be interpreted, for example, to imply that no one set of rights is more worthy of consideration or more important than another. This could add strength to arguments in favour of the indivisibility of rights.

Importantly, readers are given the freedom to make their own assessments of different human rights laws and instruments and their application. The work is a significant contribution to untangling the myriad existing human rights tools and instruments.

The volumes are accompanied by a searchable companion website www.internationalhumanrights-lexicon.org in English which includes all the treaties, cases and reports referred to in the book.

THE UN GENOCIDE CONVENTION

A COMMENTARY

Paola Gaeta, editor

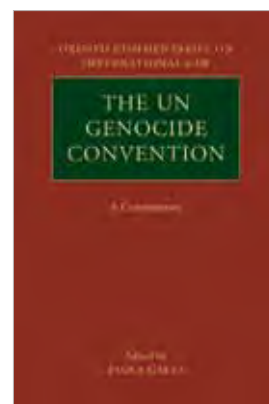
Genocide is a crime which shocks, appals and offends all of mankind, and finds itself rightly situated at the apex of human criminality. Yet the key legal instrument for its prevention and repression, *The Genocide Convention of 1948*, remained somewhat dormant until the early 1990s and has only recently been applied by domestic and international criminal tribunals. As a result, the legal landscape surrounding mankind's most heinous conduct has escaped a rigorous and consolidated analysis, until now.

The UN Genocide Convention: A Commentary, edited by Paola Gaeta is a highly anticipated and necessary contribution to improving the understanding of one of the most important instruments of contemporary international law, *The Genocide Convention of 1948*. This commentary represents the first comprehensive legal assessment of the Convention. It takes into account the momentous steps taken over the last 15 years through judicial application by domestic and international criminal tribunals, as well as by the International Court of Justice. It is these major and significant developments which justified the need for this new book.

Divided into six chapters, The Commentary is composed of 26 carefully selected articles, written by experienced international scholars and experts, exploring many angles and perspectives of the Convention. A thematic approach ensures that all aspects of the Convention are examined, including its legacy and future.

The critical assessment of the Convention provided by the Commentary will help readers identify the gaps between the rhetoric of the objectives enunciated in the Preamble to the Convention and the means effectively envisaged by the Convention itself to achieve these same goals. The most complex and important provisions of the Convention, including the definitions of genocide and genocidal acts, are the subject of more than one contribution, which allows a detailed exploration of all aspects of these concepts. In addition the Commentary goes beyond the explicit provisions of the Convention to discuss topics such as the criminal repression of denials of alleged past genocide, its status in customary law, retroactive application and its future.

The work is a significant and essential contribution to understanding the legal regime surrounding the "crime of crimes".



Oxford University Press,
October 2009, 616 p.

THE LAW, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS OF RETALIATION IN WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Joost Pauwelyn and Chad P. Brown, editors



Cambridge University Press,
692 p.

Created some 15 years ago to deal with the rules of trade between nations, the World Trade Organization (WTO) allows its members to retaliate against one another in the event of non-compliance with WTO trade rules by raising trade tariffs and imposing sanctions. A sort of “crime and punishment” system. Unlike the trade retaliation procedures of its predecessor, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) which required consensus, retaliation under the WTO, while bilateral in nature (one country imposes sanctions on another for violating WTO rules), is automatically approved subsequent to arbitration. Since its creation trade retaliation has been approved no less than 17 times, in eight separate trade disputes. So far, only one developing country, Mexico, has actually implemented it.

But WTO Retaliation has come under fire from critics with analysts arguing in turn that it equates to “shooting oneself in the foot”; that it cannot be successful when the initiator and/or victor is a small or developing country; or even that “accurately calculating the authorised level of retaliation is a myth and close to impossible”.

Organised around these critiques, this volume seeks to make sense of the WTO retaliation system. Through contributions from leading academics, trade diplomats and practitioners, it analyses the legal rules underpinning the mechanism and assesses the economic rationales and calculations behind it. It describes experiences of countries that have been authorised by the WTO to employ retaliatory measures (trade sanctions, higher levies or duties) such as the US, the EU and Mexico. It analyses the successes and weaknesses of the mechanism and looks at how it can be made effective for small countries. Interestingly, it looks at different forms of non-compliance and levels of response and whether the “punishment” fits the “crime”. Finally, it examines lessons that could be learned from experiences and mechanisms used in other fields such as remedies for non-compliance in investment arbitration and anti-trust regimes.

By offering perspectives and accounts from contributors drawn from a large range of academic fields – law, economics, political science – this work provides a truly multi-disciplinary analysis of a mechanism that has potentially far-reaching consequences in terms of relations between and among states and the health of the global trade regime.

In a refreshing departure from other compilations, the introduction to this volume does not simply summarise the contributions of the different authors, but brings together the three critiques at the heart of the analysis and provides an overall picture. The book does not offer any definitive conclusions; rather, readers are given the freedom to examine the arguments put forward from the different disciplinary perspectives and form their own opinions.

DIVERSITY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Elisabeth Prügl and Markus Thiel, editors

According to the Treaty of Rome, European integration was meant to bring about “an ever closer union among the European peoples”. But as integration has progressed, and as it has become more controversial, the European Union (EU) has begun to emphasise also the value of diversity. Such diversity encompasses the national cultures of the member states, but increasingly also assertions of difference within European societies. Immigrants have brought to the fore religious, ethnic, and racial diversity, sexual minorities have demanded equal rights, and religious and cultural minorities have clamoured for recognition and participation.

In this volume, Professor Elisabeth Prügl and her colleague, Markus Thiel, an Assistant Professor at Florida International University in Miami, provide an interdisciplinary overview of diversity in the EU, a topic that has received relatively little scholarly attention. In an introduction, they develop a conceptual framework to think about the issue focusing on the body of literature on minority politics and activism, contestations over identity and difference, and the construction of new meanings of European citizenship. This is followed by a survey of EU actions seeking to manage diversity and written by former Member of the European Parliament, Joke Swiebel. Four chapters in the second part of the book focus on “migrants and Muslims” and explore the successes and failures of national integration policies in France and the UK; controversies surrounding EU directives on migration; the political activism of migrant women; and the lessons that Turkey offers for dealing with political Islam. Sexual minorities and gender are the topic of the third part with chapters on “illiberal” sentiments towards gays and lesbians in Poland and Latvia; the treatment of lesbian, gay, transsexual, and bisexual individuals before the European Court; the difficulty of dealing with “intersectional” discrimination in European law; and the problems in implementing anti-discrimination law in a new applicant country, i.e. Croatia. The topic of part four is national and cultural minorities. Here contributors take on the issue of minority languages; the mobilisation of Hungarians in Romania; and the difficulties in implementing minority rights in Lithuania. The book concludes with an appeal to broaden the study of the EU to include an understanding of change in European societies that has been generated by the processes of globalisation and integration.



—
Palgrave Macmillan, New York,
November 2009, 304 p.

REVUE INTERNATIONALE DE POLITIQUE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY SERIES

Interview de Gilles Carbonnier, directeur de la Revue et professeur d'économie du développement



Gilles Carbonnier

Quels sont les objectifs de la Revue internationale de politique de développement ?

La Revue a pour ambition de devenir un outil de référence pour les décideurs politiques, les praticiens, les chercheurs, les journalistes et les étudiants intéressés par les politiques de développement et la coopération internationale. La Revue entend à la fois analyser les principales évolutions de politiques qui ont une incidence majeure sur le développement et examiner chaque année une thématique particulière en profondeur. Une douzaine d'auteurs de diverses disciplines contribueront à chaque numéro.

Quelles sont les spécificités et les apports en comparaison avec d'autres publications scientifiques ?

La *Revue internationale de politique de développement* veut favoriser les échanges entre les experts des pays de l'OCDE et les chercheurs et des institutions des pays du Sud, avec par exemple l'écriture commune d'articles ou des partenariats autour de thématiques spécifiques. Ces échanges devraient permettre d'offrir une réelle diversité d'analyse et de garantir la haute tenue scientifique de la revue.

Une autre originalité de cette publication annuelle est qu'elle est publiée en français et en anglais, ce qui permet l'ouverture sur les deux sphères linguistiques. Par ailleurs, nous mettons un accent particulier sur la publication électronique afin d'être à l'avant-garde de ces nouvelles méthodes de diffusion et d'échanges.

A noter encore que la Revue succède à l'*Annuaire suisse de politique de développement* qui a été publié durant plus de deux décennies par l'Institut universitaire d'études du développement en français et en allemand. La nouvelle Revue s'adresse bien entendu aussi au lectorat suisse de l'ex-Annuaire, et continuera à bénéficier du soutien de la coopération suisse au développement.

Quels thèmes seront développés cette année et en 2011 et pourquoi ?

Le premier numéro consacre son dossier à l'Afrique, cinquante ans après la décolonisation. Que doit la situation actuelle de l'Afrique à son histoire coloniale ? Quelle a été l'influence de ce passé sur la création des agences d'aide au développement des ex-métropoles et sur les politiques poursuivies par les différents pays africains ? Des auteurs d'origines diverses proposent leurs analyses en s'intéressant également à l'histoire pré- et post-coloniale.

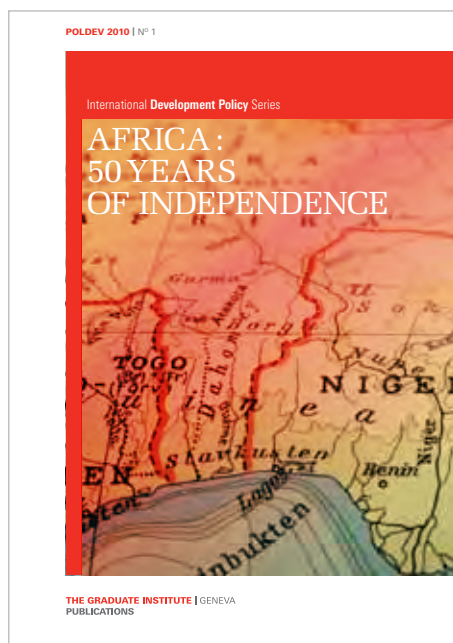
Ce numéro porte également sur l'évolution des politiques de développement, notamment sur les tentatives d'instituer un « nouvel ordre alimentaire mondial » suite à la crise de 2007-08. Il examine les conséquences de la crise financière et économique mondiale de 2009 et s'intéresse à l'irruption de questions liées aux changements climatiques au sein de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce. La coopération internationale au développement est, quant à elle, abordée sous l'angle de l'efficacité de l'aide et de la cohérence des politiques publiques au service du développement.

En 2011, la Revue s'intéressera aux relations intimes entre énergie et développement. Quelles sont les trajectoires et les politiques de développement induites par la perspective d'un passage vers une économie moins gourmande en carbone ? Quels en sont les dilemmes, les controverses théoriques, les risques et les opportunités ? Voici de quoi nourrir un dossier de qualité, qui mobilisera des auteurs de plusieurs continents.

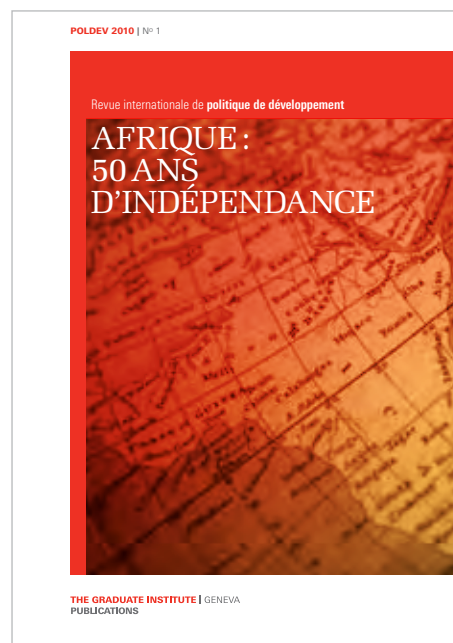
Revue et suppléments en ligne:

<http://poldev.revues.org>





International Development
Policy Series
n° 1, 2010.
Geneva: Graduate Institute
Publications.
300 p.



Revue internationale
de politique de développement
n° 1, 2010.
Genève: Graduate Institute
Publications.
300 p.

DÉFORESTATION ET DROIT COUTUMIER À MADAGASCAR

LES PERCEPTIONS DES ACTEURS

DE LA GESTION COMMUNAUTAIRE DES FORÊTS

Frank Muttenzer



Collection Développements.
Genève: Graduate Institute
Publications.
Parution printemps 2010.

À Madagascar, une rupture avec les politiques forestières léguées par le colonisateur apparaît souhaitable non seulement pour satisfaire aux impératifs universels de la justice environnementale, mais aussi en raison des particularismes induits par le droit coutumier. Pour les décideurs internationaux du champ de la conservation, il s'agit de reconnaître les usages ancestraux des ressources naturelles, afin de permettre une gestion durable et de freiner la colonisation par les pionniers fondateurs des ultimes frontières forestières.

Dans cet ouvrage, tiré de la thèse en études du développement qu'il a soutenue en 2006, Frank Muttenzer appréhende la complexité et la richesse d'une problématique où les discours légitimant les pratiques sociales inspirées par un ethos autochtone font feu de tout bois. Les études de cas, axées sur l'appropriation des terres agricoles et l'organisation des marchés ruraux de charbon de bois, présentent les multiples figures de la déforestation à Madagascar. Le droit coutumier, l'usage « traditionnel », la législation forestière et les injonctions des communautés épistémiques internationales sont invoqués par les « gens du lieu ». Le défrichage des forêts par une mosaïque de groupes ou d'acteurs reçoit ainsi des justifications polymorphes.

En s'interrogeant sur les présupposés culturels qui informent les approches participatives de « restitution de la parole » aux acteurs locaux, l'auteur cherche à clarifier les interdépendances complexes qui caractérisent la reproduction et la transformation du droit coutumier par les sociétés rurales. Il montre que l'action publique environnementale repose sur une vision légaliste et résolument constructiviste, qui sous-estime la continuité des droits traditionnels de Madagascar.

LA JUSTICE INTERNATIONALE À L'ÉPREUVE DU TERRORISME

DÉFIS, ENJEUX ET PERSPECTIVES CONCERNANT LA COMMISSION D'ENQUÊTE INTERNATIONALE INDÉPENDANTE (UNIIC) ET LE TRIBUNAL SPÉCIAL POUR LE LIBAN

Sébastien Moretti

L'attentat contre le premier ministre libanais Rafic Hariri, le 14 février 2005, représente une pierre blanche dans la lutte contre le terrorisme. Répondant aux demandes du gouvernement libanais, le Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU a d'abord établi la Commission d'enquête internationale indépendante (UNIIC) pour le Liban, un organe chargé d'aider les autorités libanaises à enquêter sur tous les aspects de cet acte de terrorisme. Le Conseil a ensuite accepté d'entrer en matière sur la question d'un tribunal chargé de juger les suspects identifiés par l'UNIIC. En fonction depuis le 1^{er} mars 2009, le Tribunal spécial pour le Liban est ainsi le premier tribunal à caractère international établi pour juger d'un crime de terrorisme.

Sébastien Moretti, diplômé de l'Institut (relations internationales, 2006-2008), a rédigé ce mémoire pendant l'enquête de la Commission. Il y retrace d'abord l'évolution du mandat de l'UNIIC ainsi que les aléas de son enquête entre le 14 février 2005 et la fin du mandat, le 28 février 2009. Il se tourne ensuite vers le Tribunal spécial pour le Liban, pour explorer les principales questions d'ordre juridique que soulèvent le Statut du Tribunal et le mode de mise en œuvre pour le moins surprenant de cette nouvelle juridiction. La conclusion de son étude de 90 pages est un plaidoyer pour la Cour pénale internationale. *Ce mémoire a reçu le Prix de l'Association des fonctionnaires internationaux suisses (AFIS) 2008.*



— Sébastien Moretti, 2009. eCahier de l'Institut 3. 92 p.

THE EVOLVING PATTERNS OF LEBANESE POLITICS IN POST-SYRIA LEBANON

PERCEPTIONS OF HIZBALLAH AMONG MEMBERS OF THE FREE PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT

Fouad Ilias

This essay by Fouad Ilias (Master in Development Studies, 2009), looks at political developments in Lebanon after the withdrawal of Syrian troops in April 2005. It analyses perceptions of Hizballah among members of its ally, the Free Patriotic Movement (FPM). As the alliance enters its fourth year, the author finds that Hizballah is generally well thought of among members of FPM, even though the organisations have very little in common. Members hail from different backgrounds, have differing religious ideologies, political views and cultural traits. The author asks how yesterday's (perceived) enemies have become today's best friends? He goes on to question how this *volte face* is viewed among supporters of the FPM. A question all the more pertinent in the post-9/11 world order where Christian-Muslim understanding seems unusual.

The author shows how Hizballah actually influences how it is perceived by those outside its own constituency. He analyses how FPM perceptions of Hizballah are also driven by the charisma of its leadership (former General Michel Aoun), and looks at the interdependency between charismatic leadership and the loose institutionalisation of the FPM. He examines the significance of the alliance within the context of Lebanese political polarisation, a situation which followed the withdrawal of Syria, the arbitrator of the post-Ta'if agreement system established at the end of the civil war in 1989.



— Fouad Ilias. 2010. Graduate Institute ePapers 4. 66 p.



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