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L'ÉDITORIAL

- 2 Le regard de Méduse – *Marie-Laure Salles*

L'INSTITUT

- 4 Développement et perspectives – *Beth Krasna*
 6 Advancing Sustainable Finance Research and Practice – *Nathan Sussman*
 7 Team from Yale University Wins 2021 Geneva Challenge on Crisis Management

L'ACTUALITÉ

- 8 Vladimir Poutine et l'Ukraine – *Andre Liebich*
 9 COP26 – The Road after Glasgow – *Joëlle Noailly*
 10 How the COVID Pandemic Is Shifting International Knowledge Production from Global to Local – *Gita Steiner-Khamsi*
 11 L'État en Afrique : entre utopie démocratique et dystopie autoritaire ? – *Déjidji Eric Degila*

LE DOSSIER – The Future of Human Rights

- 14 Human Rights: The State of the Art – *Andrew Clapham*
 16 The Historical Foundations and Contemporary Crises of Human Rights – *Emmanuel Dalle Mulle*
 18 Human Rights and Anthropology – *Julie Billaud*
 20 Depletions: The Future of Population Decline and Human Rights – *Aditya Bharadwaj*
 22 The Future of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights – *Christophe Golay and Miloon Kothari*
 24 Feminisms and Human Rights – *Joanna Bourke Martignoni*

LA FORMATION CONTINUE

- 26 Reinventing Executive Education – *Interview with Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou*
 28 The Profound Necessity of Humour – *Interview with Patrick Chappatte*

L'ENSEIGNEMENT

- 29 Policy-Oriented Teaching: A Subtle Balance – *Cédric Tille*
 30 A New Interdisciplinary Master in International and Development Studies – *Interview with Davide Rodogno*
 32 Applied Research Projects: Connecting Students, Research and International Geneva – *Interview with Claudia Seymour*
 33 New Assistant Professor in the Anthropology and Sociology Department – *Anna-Riikka Kauppinen*
 33 Vinh-Kim Nguyen reçoit le prix de recherche honorifique de la Fondation Croix-Rouge française

LES ÉTUDIANTES

- 34 Student Leadership Awards Ex Aequo – *Diandra Dillon | The Graduate Press*
 36 TEDx Comes to the Geneva Graduate Institute, thanks to Its Students
 37 Students Mobilise to Organise Inaugural African Summit
 38 Amplifier les voix africaines – *Abdourahmane Diaw*
 39 Vivre pour agir – *Ahoua Linda Yasmine Sarr*
 40 Supporting Talented Students from around the World

LES ALUMNI-AE

- 42 The Challenges Faced by a Woman Ambassador – *Her Excellency Ambassador Mervat Tallawy*
 44 Interview – *Signe Krogstrup*
 45 Portrait – *Felix Stähli*

LA RECHERCHE

- 46 New Co-directors of the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy
 47 Nouvelles publications
 52 Podcasts – *Paola Gaeta*



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Couverture : UKRAINE, Odessa. Forced onto the road to exile, people rush to board a train at a railway station. 9 March 2022. Bulent KILIC/AFP

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L'ÉDITORIAL

Le regard de Méduse

Marie-Laure Salles

Directrice

L'Institut condamne fermement l'invasion de l'Ukraine en violation complète des règles de droit international. Nous pensons avec tristesse et solidarité aux femmes, aux hommes et aux enfants qui ont vu en quelques heures leur vie basculer et leur avenir s'obscurcir. Nous admirons le courage des Ukrainiennes et des Ukrainiens et partageons la souffrance des familles qui ont perdu des proches depuis le 24 février. Nous sommes particulièrement attentifs à notre communauté, demeurant en contact avec nos étudiant·e·s et nos alumni et à leur disposition.



Le 24 février 2022 à l'aube, nous nous sommes réveillés médusés. Le regard de Méduse pétrifie au sens propre – il transforme celles et ceux qui le croisent en statues de pierre. Ce matin-là, nous étions comme paralysés. Comment faire sens de cette tragédie qui s'impose? Comment penser l'impensable – une autre guerre en Europe? Comment agir, que faire, que dire?

Le premier acte de cette tragédie nous a fait envisager une histoire simple. Un dictateur plein de haines et de ressentiments accumulés, persuadé de la faiblesse structurelle des démocraties occidentales et du régime multilatéral qui incarne leurs valeurs, convaincu d'avoir derrière lui tout son peuple, s'engage dans une guerre de conquête,

qu'il qualifie de « reconquête » ou d'« opération spéciale » et qu'il imagine courte et victorieuse. Cette première étape pourrait être un test lui permettant, le cas échéant, d'aller plus loin tout en ouvrant potentiellement une autre boîte de Pandore quelque part en mer de Chine. Dans ce premier acte, nous sommes face à un dilemme. Si nous ne faisons rien, c'en est fini de la légitimité des démocraties et du système multilatéral du siècle américain. Nous entrons pour de bon dans une nouvelle ère, où le triomphe des nationalismes autoritaires combiné à la puissance de manipulation que permettent les technologies digitales nous fait anticiper des années, voire des décennies de violences, de conflits et de guerres cybernétiques et territoriales profondément destructrices. Mais si, au contraire, nous agissons militairement, le risque est celui d'une escalade immédiate et par effet de domino vers la matérialisation de l'impossible, la troisième guerre mondiale. Nous sommes donc médusés, comme pétrifiés entre Charybde et Scylla...

Assez vite, pourtant, le deuxième acte s'enclenche. C'est l'étonnante résistance des Ukrainiens, en dépit d'une force de frappe russe bien supérieure, qui nous met la puce à l'oreille. Cela ferait en fait déjà plusieurs années que l'OTAN et la coalition occidentale préparent ce scénario, y compris sur place et militairement – bien qu'indirectement et discrètement. Et tout aussi soudainement, dans ce

deuxième acte, l'Union européenne devient enfin ce qu'elle aurait dû être depuis longtemps – un acteur fort, crédible, clair, mobilisé et qui prend d'une seule voix des décisions fermes mais réfléchies en affirmant sa double raison d'être, celle qui l'a fait naître, la paix et la liberté. Serait-il possible que Vladimir Poutine ait fait une telle erreur de jugement? Serait-il possible que cette intervention militaire illégitime et cette violence d'État agissent comme l'étincelle mobilisatrice que nous n'attendions plus? Celle dont nous avons tant besoin pour re-légitimer le droit international et pour réaffirmer les valeurs de démocratie et de liberté malmenées depuis trop longtemps. Serait-il possible qu'un double effet collatéral soit un régime affaibli en Russie d'une part et, d'autre part, la mise en cause de celles et ceux qui sur les scènes nationales de nos démocraties ont trop longtemps soutenu Poutine et les régimes autoritaires dans leur violence et leur hubris? Bien sûr, ce deuxième acte peut facilement déraiper vers une guerre qui s'éternise, qui s'enlise, voire qui s'étend. Les évolutions de ces dernières heures auraient tendance à le suggérer. Les conséquences seraient alors dévastatrices pour les peuples – pour le peuple ukrainien d'abord, mais aussi pour le peuple russe et ensuite bien au-delà, c'est-à-dire pour nous toutes et tous.

Poutine semblant prêt à franchir (presque?) toutes les limites, l'armée russe va donc remporter des victoires et continuer à infliger souffrances et destructions. Mais l'idée que Poutine aurait déjà perdu la guerre fait son chemin. La puissance de la mobilisation collective en cours, y

compris en Russie, est sans précédent. Le 2 mars, pendant l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, 141 pays ont exigé le retrait des forces russes d'Ukraine, 35 s'abstenant. Ce vote peut être vu comme une réaffirmation collective de l'interdiction du recours à la force et à la guerre qui structure les relations internationales depuis la création des Nations Unies en 1945. La guerre est toujours une défaite – une défaite pour l'humanité!

Par la ruse, Persée finit par trancher la tête de Méduse. Et du sang de Méduse naît Pégase, le cheval ailé libre et indomptable qui permet à son cavalier, Bellérophon, de terrasser la Chimère. Cependant, l'histoire nous a appris que la Chimère peut revivre, nourrie par les cendres de l'humiliation et l'incohérence des doubles standards. Une victoire durable ne peut être qu'inclusive et partagée; elle doit garantir au peuple ukrainien comme au peuple russe un avenir d'intégrité et de sécurité. Plus généralement, elle doit mettre en œuvre, pour de bon et sans double standard dorénavant, le principe international du non-recours à la guerre.

SERBIE, Belgrade. Des manifestants portent un drapeau ukrainien géant lors d'une manifestation contre l'invasion militaire de la Russie en Ukraine 11 jours après le début de l'invasion. 6 mars 2022. Andrej ISAKOVIC/AFP

Développement et perspectives

Beth Krasna

Présidente du Conseil de fondation



La création de l'IHEID, issue de la fusion des deux instituts HEI et IUED, remonte à 2008. Les années qui ont suivi ce rapprochement ont naturellement été orientées vers l'intégration des deux instituts et la consolidation d'une position commune dans le paysage académique suisse et international. Si je ne devais citer que quelques succès de cette période, je mentionnerais la concentration sur la qualité académique, l'accueil d'un nombre croissant d'étudiant-e-s et de professeur-e-s, la reconnaissance de l'indépendance de l'Institut et la construction d'un campus particulièrement attrayant. Ce dernier a permis non seulement de regrouper l'Institut sous un toit, de l'asseoir dans le paysage genevois et d'offrir des logements intéressants aux étudiant-e-s, mais aussi d'assurer un revenu financier non négligeable, nécessaire à l'équilibre budgétaire.

Le passage de témoin entre Philippe Burrin et la nouvelle directrice, Marie-Laure Salles, s'est bien passé, mais quelques mois plus tard est apparue la pandémie de COVID-19 et son cortège de restrictions sanitaires. S'il fallait nommer un effet secondaire positif du virus, ce serait son impulsion de grand catalyseur de la digitalisation. L'Institut, qui n'avait que deux MOOCs en 2019, a vécu une accélération dans ce domaine : grâce à la prouesse du personnel administratif et technique, le corps enseignant a pu passer rapidement et avec succès à l'enseignement à distance. Dans les années à venir, la digitalisation restera un grand défi, posant les questions de son utilisation à l'interne pour améliorer l'efficacité de l'administration ; de l'équilibre à trouver entre enseignement présentiel, hybride et à distance ; de la digitalisation comme thème dans l'enseignement et la recherche ; et de l'influence de l'Institut dans les organisations gérant les politiques mondiales de digitalisation.

Les changements démographiques et géopolitiques qui pointent à l'horizon nécessiteront aussi une adaptation de l'orientation de l'enseignement et de la recherche, qui se fera sur la durée et comportera un renforcement indispensable de l'expertise en questions africaines et asiatiques. L'atteinte d'un juste équilibre entre recherche et pratique (*polymaking*) afin d'étendre l'influence de l'Institut et de tirer parti de sa position privilégiée au sein de la Genève internationale continuera à alimenter nos débats ces prochaines années.

L'excellence académique reste non négociable. Soutenue et promue par le Collège des professeur-e-s, elle sera toujours notre but à travers la sélection des enseignant-e-s et l'admission des meilleur-e-s étudiant-e-s. Cependant, malgré sa reconnaissance internationale, et au vu du financement public dont il bénéficie, le besoin se fait sentir de montrer aux autorités et à la population locale la pertinence et l'impact de l'Institut. Cela nécessite une plus grande communication, et c'est pourquoi les cinq années à venir jusqu'à notre 100^e anniversaire seront l'occasion d'intensifier le dialogue avec nos partenaires (*stakeholders*) et d'engager, nous l'espérons, un peu plus étroitement nos alumni-ae dans les développements de l'Institut.

Le rôle du Conseil de fondation est la fixation de la stratégie et la supervision de son exécution pour assurer la pérennité de l'Institut. Nous nous réjouissons d'accompagner Marie-Laure Salles dans le positionnement de l'Institut pour l'avenir et de soutenir les multiples et intéressantes initiatives qu'elle lance et lancera dans ce dessein. L'Institut n'a jamais eu de directrice ni de présidente. Dans un monde parfait, cela ne prêterait pas à discussion, étant une situation possible et non exceptionnelle. Par souci d'égalité des genres, il me semble qu'il faudra juger sur les résultats.



Beth Krasna, citoyenne américaine et suisse, a fait toutes ses classes à Lausanne avant d'obtenir un diplôme en génie chimique de l'ETHZ. Après cinq ans dans l'industrie, elle va à Boston où elle passe un diplôme en management au MIT Sloan School of Management.

Elle travaille ensuite 10 ans dans le capital-risque, 3 ans dans la consultance, 10 ans dans le redressement d'entreprises industrielles comme CEO avant de se consacrer à ses mandats d'administratrice. Elle a notamment siégé 18 ans au Conseil des EPF (vice-présidente, puis présidente *ad interim*), 14 ans à la Coop, 12 ans à la BCV et 4 ans aux CFF.

Beth est actuellement présidente du conseil d'administration d'Ethos, vice-présidente de Symbiotics, membre du Conseil de l'Université de la Suisse italienne et présidente des associations de l'École de danse de Genève et de son Ballet Junior.

Advancing Sustainable Finance Research and Practice

Interview with Nathan Sussman

Professor and Pictet Chair in Finance and Development

Director of the Centre for Finance and Development and Its Swiss Lab for Sustainable Finance



What is the role of sustainable finance and its main challenges today?

The formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the adoption of the Paris Climate Accords in 2015 brought sustainability to the forefront. The financial industry rapidly evolved to cater to the demand for sustainable finance, responsible finance and impact investing. Major sustainable finance vehicles include green and social bonds that finance environmental and societal investments, private equity funds and wealth management that invest in SDG-related investments, and, of course, impact investing by international organisations. In parallel, the European Commission is developing a regulatory taxonomy of economic activities according to environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria.

The most important challenges to sustainable finance are:

- (1) the failures of markets to price sustainability risks;
- (2) lack of consensus on standards and definitions;
- (3) heterogeneity and inconsistency on SDG data and services;
- (4) improvement of market governance mechanisms and regulatory oversight;
- (5) design and implementation of digital technological solutions;
- (6) internalisation of sustainability norms into public policy and corporate governance.

Why is sustainable finance an important topic for the Institute?

The Geneva Graduate Institute is convinced that peace is unthinkable without sustainability. We believe that finance should be a key enabler of the transformation that sustainability implies, working for that purpose in close interaction with political actors, international organisations, NGOs, civil society and academic institutions. The Geneva sustainable finance ecosystem is one of the most developed in the world and benefits from the presence of international organisations. The Institute has a long-standing academic tradition of connecting finance with development. Building on these strengths, it's expanding its contributions to finance and sustainability – in teaching and research.

Why did you decide to create the Swiss Lab for Sustainable Finance and what are its main goals?

The Lab – a multistakeholder partnership between Swiss universities and universities from low-income countries and international organisations – was created to advance research and practice in sustainable finance.

Our goal is to address the challenges in scaling up investments to meet the Sustainable Development Goals and train the next generation of researchers in sustainable finance. Our teams will focus on actionable research. We will develop standardised impact measurement tools, we will research the complementarity between environmental and social investments, market institutions, inclusion and inequality, governance and regulation, and how we can harness fintech for SDG investing.

→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/sl4sf



L'INSTITUT

Team from Yale University Wins 2021 Geneva Challenge on Crisis Management

The team from Yale University won the contest with their project “BuyBy”, a software-based marketplace application that enables farmers to sell crop stubbles and other by-products to generate alternative income.

“We try to offer farmers an incentive to not just burn the by-products but to show that these have actual value and can be utilised and sold instead”, said Yale’s team spokesperson, Maximilian Schubert, speaking with Geneva Solutions. He added that the project offers a grassroots solution, promoting the principle of a “circular economy”, using the output of one sector as an input to another.

Other Geneva Challenge winners included teams from Latin America (Project Motirõ São Paulo: The Learning Network for Crisis Response) and Asia (Project DAAN: Connecting Concepts and Paving a Food Secure Philippines), which were each awarded second prize ex aequo. The teams from Africa (Project WADABA Water Data Bank) and Europe (Project ARDE’ – How to Manage Climate Change Crisis One Meal at a Time) were each awarded third prize ex aequo.

A special prize was also attributed in partnership with Sustainable Development Solutions Network – Youth (SDSN – Youth) to a team from Stanford University for their project “Flood Mapping Project: A Resilient Flood Sensing System for Equitable Disaster Response”.

In her introductory remarks during the award ceremony, Marie-Laure Salles, Director of the Geneva Graduate Institute, stressed that “the many crises that the world faces undermine human security, exacerbate inequalities, and hold back the global development goals agenda”. She added that “the management of today’s crisis must go beyond the one-size-fits-all schemes and requires an interdisciplinary lens”.

In his congratulatory speech, Mr Michael Møller, President of the Jury, announced the theme for the ninth edition of the Geneva Challenge: “The Challenges of Poverty Reduction”. Global extreme poverty rose in 2020 for the first time in over 20 years as the disruption of the COVID-19 pandemic compounded the forces of conflict and climate change, which had already slowed poverty reduction progress. In addition, poverty alleviation efforts are an essential part of realising the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Thus the Advancing Development Goals Contest of 2022 calls upon graduate students from around the world to develop innovative solutions that address the global challenge of poverty reduction. Teams have been invited to register their participation before 20 April 2022.

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The Geneva Challenge, created thanks to the vision and generosity of Swiss Ambassador Jenö Staehelin and under the patronage of late Kofi Annan, is an annual contest that encourages master students to bridge the gap between their studies and real development policy by devising innovative and practical proposals for effecting change.

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→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/geneva-challenge/2022



L'ACTUALITÉ

Vladimir Poutine et l'Ukraine

Andre Liebich

Professeur honoraire d'histoire et politique internationales

UKRAINE, Kiev. L'emblème de la Russie sur le bâtiment de l'ambassade de Russie. iStock.

Poutine, comme beaucoup de Russes, estime que l'Ukraine n'est pas un « vrai pays ». En juillet 2021 il a signé un article sur sa page web, donc destiné à être largement connu, « De l'unité historique des Russes et des Ukrainiens ». Passant en revue mille ans d'histoire, il a conclu que parmi les multiples ennemis auxquels les Ukrainiens et les Russes avaient dû faire face se trouvaient les Polonais. Aujourd'hui, la Pologne est le premier des pays de l'OTAN à reprocher au président américain, Joe Biden, sa politique d'apaisement et sa volonté de trouver une solution diplomatique plutôt que militaire à la crise actuelle.

L'histoire, telle que racontée par Poutine, est assez classique. Kiev, capitale de l'Ukraine et lieu de la christianisation tant des Russes que des Ukrainiens, est leur ancêtre commun. Il est vrai qu'à l'époque soviétique il y avait plus d'églises orthodoxes en Ukraine qu'en Russie et, malgré les efforts ukrainiens pour créer une Église nationale, le patriarcat de Moscou reste dominant. La langue ukrainienne est très proche du russe et le nombre de Russes aux noms ukrainiens est immense, résultat d'un processus séculaire de mariages et de migrations entre l'Ukraine et la Russie. D'ailleurs, à la veille de la « révolution de la Dignité » de 2014 en Ukraine, le pays comptait plus de livres publiés en russe qu'en ukrainien. Le nombre de Russes en Ukraine a beau fléchir, tout Ukrainien éduqué, qui ne parle pas le sourjyk, mélange de bas niveau entre le russe et l'ukrainien, est parfaitement russophone.

Poutine a peut-être eu raison dans le passé. Il n'a plus raison dans le présent. Le pourcentage d'Ukrainiens qui désirent rejoindre l'OTAN est monté de 20% à 62% dans les dernières années et a dû monter encore depuis l'invasion de l'Ukraine par la Russie. Le président Zelensky, vu au départ comme bien disposé envers la Russie, s'est rallié au camp pro-OTAN et se présente aujourd'hui comme véritable chef de guerre. La conscience nationale ukrainienne s'est énormément développée, largement sous la menace russe, et le processus d'ukrainisation dans les médias, l'éducation et ailleurs va bon train. Poutine plaide la sécurité et le principe que tout pays doit tenir compte de l'avis de ses voisins avant de prendre des décisions à portée internationale. La position des États-Unis et du reste de l'OTAN, confirmée par écrit, est que chaque pays est souverain et que ses décisions ne concernent que lui.

Poutine prétend n'avoir pas de problème à reconnaître l'État ukrainien distinct de la Fédération de Russie. Une ambassade russe a longtemps fonctionné à Kiev. Il exprimait encore récemment le souhait que les relations russo-ukrainiennes soient aussi harmonieuses que les relations entre les États-Unis et le Canada ou entre l'Autriche et l'Allemagne. Visiblement, il ignore les différences de situation.

Entretemps, l'Ukraine se débat furieusement pour renforcer ses positions et obtenir les armes dont elle estime avoir besoin.

L'ACTUALITÉ

COP26 – The Road after Glasgow

Joëlle Noailly

Head of Research of the Centre for International Environmental Studies (CIES) and Lecturer in the Department of International Economics

In 2015, the Paris Agreement on climate change set out the goals of limiting the global temperature increase to two degrees by the end of the century – with a recommendation to work towards a stricter goal of 1.5°C. At the start of the academic year, a group of students from the Geneva Graduate Institute played the World Climate Game, a highly simplified but realistic simulation of the UNFCCC climate negotiations, in an event co-organised by the Centre for International Environmental Studies (CIES) and the students' Environmental Committee. The students' ambitious pledges led to an agreement of 2.1°C. The role-playing game was a stark lesson for them on the necessary speed and level of action that nations must take to address climate change.

Fiction met reality when negotiators from more than 190 countries met in Glasgow for the 26th Conference of Parties (COP26) aiming to halt climate change. The event saw many important announcements to keep the world on track to 2°C. India, the world's fourth largest emitter, promised to join the club of net zero countries by 2070. New coalitions of countries announced efforts to phase out coal-fired power, halt deforestation, cut down methane emissions by 30% by 2030, and develop global carbon-trading markets. Making good on promises, the world could head toward 1.8°C by century's end, according to a report from the International Energy Agency.

Activists, NGOs and scientists rightly pointed out the gap between long-term commitments and short-term goals. Most pledges for 2030 are still not worked out and a recent assessment from the Climate Action Tracker science group found that nationally determined targets for 2030 currently set the world on track for 2.4°C. On the road after Glasgow, we still need to see how the promised deep emission reductions will be successfully implemented in domestic climate policies, which are likely to face political opposition at home – as the challenges of passing Joe Biden's Build Back Better's plan in the Senate showed.



Countries will also face no repercussions if they withdraw or fail their commitments. Specific policies such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism may be more effective in triggering actionable plans. As of 2025, non-EU companies that want to sell carbon-intensive goods in the EU will need to buy certificates based on EU carbon prices. Hence, countries without effective climate policies in place will run the risk of being financially penalised when entering the EU market. This could encourage the US and China to clean their export production and adopt more stringent policies at home. There are nonetheless obvious concerns on how such carbon border measures will impact the least developed countries without important financial and technological support from advanced economies.

NEPAL. Solar cookers use the sun's energy for cooking, thus reducing deforestation. BOYLOSO/iStock.

How the COVID Pandemic Is Shifting International Knowledge Production from Global to Local

Gita Steiner-Khamsi

Professor in the Interdisciplinary Programmes and Academic Director of NORRAG



TAIWAN, Taipei. Students eat their lunch on desks with plastic partitions as a preventive measure to curb the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus at Dajia Elementary School. 29 April 2020. Sam YEH/AFP

We have become accustomed to bad news. The doomsday scenario is omnipresent. Is there anything good coming out of this pandemic? I can think of at least one positive development: the necessity to trust local expertise and to actively promote a devolution of knowledge production from the global to the local level. Without any doubt, the international travel ban has accelerated the move of several bilateral donors, intergovernmental organisations, and international foundations to decentralise their operations, reduce the resources and staff at their headquarters, and channel more funds into their infrastructure at country level: several bilateral and multilateral donors have committed to more country-level participation, greater local expertise, and in some cases, also more local decision-making.

The Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), for example, completed its ambitious reorganisation plan last year, which will result in a shift from human resources, based in Bern, to the country coordination offices of SDC. USAID announced, in November 2021, its strategy towards localisation, responsiveness and inclusivity. Over the next four years, 25% of USAID funding will go to local

partners (currently only a meagre 6%) and 50% of USAID-funded projects must be designed, implemented and monitored by local experts rather than by American professionals. The UN system, finally, launched an ambitious development system reform that strengthens resident coordinators and staffs the country offices with analytical capacity and local expertise. In fact, Switzerland has been one of the greatest financial supporters of this particular reform.

Of course, the reasons for acknowledging and amplifying local expertise and knowledge production vary widely depending on the organisation. It would be far-fetched to hope that an active promotion of decolonial values is the main engine for the current trend. But at least there is a growing awareness that governing from the global level, including governance from a distance by means of numbers, comparison, data circulation and target setting, not only has serious limitations in terms of effective management but also is inequitable, culturally insensitive and coercive, and therefore undermines the larger purpose of international cooperation.

The pandemic and the difficulty to govern from a distance may be seen as a window of opportunity to implement localisation reforms more rigorously and more systematically.

■ Gita Steiner-Khamsi is professor of comparative and international education and splits her time between the Geneva Graduate Institute and Columbia University, New York. She is a member of the Advisory Committee on International Cooperation, an extra-parliamentary committee that advises the Federal Council and federal offices of Switzerland on issues related to international cooperation.



L'ACTUALITÉ

L'État en Afrique : entre utopie démocratique et dystopie autoritaire ?

Dèlidji Eric Degila

Professeur de pratique de relations internationales/science politique

L'histoire semble se répéter : ces derniers mois, une pandémie de coups d'État s'est abattue sur l'Afrique, comme durant les premières décennies postindépendances. Au Mali, en Guinée, au Soudan et plus récemment au Burkina Faso, les « grandes muettes » sont sorties de leur silence et de leur caserne, dans des contextes socio-politiques marqués par un délitement de l'appareil étatique en tant que pierre angulaire de la *civitas*. Il est intéressant de noter que chacun des pays qui ont dernièrement fait l'expérience d'un changement politique non constitutionnel est confronté à un double défi : d'une part, l'amplification de problèmes sécuritaires hybrides et souvent trop rapidement catalogués comme menaces terroristes, et d'autre part, la banalisation de pratiques néopatrimoniales illustrées notamment par une situation de prévarication endémique. Dans ces circonstances, une option semble émerger en sourdine dans la région : celle de la tentation, sinon d'une certaine résignation, face à la militarisation de la vie politique. L'instauration de régimes militaires – par nature non démocratiques – serait-elle le chemin du salut pour les pays africains ? Les putschs ne sauraient devenir la recette de la stabilité politico-institutionnelle dans la région, d'autant que les configurations et dynamiques à l'œuvre dans les pays qui ont expérimenté ces coups d'État sont complexes et uniques. Cependant, une constante émerge : chaque cas questionne la capacité d'appropriation par les acteurs politiques et militaires ainsi que par les diverses composantes de la société civile (chefs traditionnels, responsables religieux, syndicats, mouvements de jeunes, etc.) de ce qu'est un État ou plutôt de ce que devrait être l'État moderne africain.

Il faut bien dire que la définition canonique wébérienne de l'État articulée autour du monopole de la violence physique légitime ne prend pas en compte les réalités propres au processus de formation des entités politiques en Afrique. L'analyse diachronique de la formation de l'État au sein des aires non occidentales nous donne à voir des trajectoires et formes d'organisation diverses, souvent peu prises en compte. En outre, l'impact de l'expérience coloniale est souvent aseptisé dans l'analyse de l'État. La nécessité du débat autour de la pertinence du modèle étatique westphalien sur le champ africain n'est plus à démontrer. Pour autant, le recours aux coups d'État ne saurait être l'option idoine dans la recherche du modèle d'organisation politique le plus adéquat sur le continent. S'il est vrai que les pays africains doivent trouver eux-mêmes leur voie dans cette quête du Graal – la fabrique d'un État moderne ancré dans les réalités de chaque pays – ils ne doivent pas tomber dans un nivellement par le bas en se détournant des principes de liberté, d'inclusion, d'État de droit. Ces valeurs partagées constituent, en Afrique comme ailleurs, des aspirations profondes des peuples, communautés de destin imbriquées qui continuent à façonner l'avenir du berceau de l'humanité. Ainsi, forte de son histoire, en adéquation avec ses réalités mais sans concession sur les valeurs universelles axées sur le bien-être des peuples, l'Afrique pourra offrir sans complexe sa vision du vivre ensemble.

BURKINA FASO, Ouagadougou. Au lendemain du coup d'État militaire ayant renversé le président Roch Marc Christian Kaboré, des manifestants réunis pour soutenir les putschistes brandissent une photo du lieutenant-colonel Paul-Henri Sandaogo Damiba, chef de la mutinerie et du Mouvement patriotique pour la protection et la restauration. 25 janvier 2022. Olympia de MAISMONT/AFP

DOSSIER

THE FUTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

After 70 years of existence, human rights are facing criticism from many sides, some even claiming their fundamental inadequacy for the 21st century or imminent end. The human rights regime, based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and several subsequent covenants, is variously being accused of being elitist, Eurocentric and/or imperialistic in its universal claims and remaining blind to local customs and cultural specificities; of being implemented too tamely, inconsistently or even counterproductively by International organisations that are frequently co-opted by powerful state interests; and of being unable to address fundamental societal issues and transformations such as inequality, digital transformations and climate change.

Further critiques castigate human rights' unmet promises, framing them as a neoliberal smokescreen, or admonishing their anthropocentrism, overlooking the rights of animals, plants or other non-human entities such as robots. In such a state of flux and uncertainty, human rights have also become, to some extent, victims of their own success, being articulated not only by an increasing armada of human rights actors and activists but also by atavistic forces referring to them more cynically. Such inflationary use of human rights, increasingly following a logic of transversality as reflected in the ever-expanding UN human rights issues or the flourishing of corporate CSR strategies and codes, ultimately risks eroding their operability and epistemic traction.

However, as shifting geostrategic constellations, the rise of populism, identitarian politics, authoritarian governments and the current epidemic are all contributing to further fragilising human rights, they remain more crucial to the world's future than ever. The current Dossier therefore asks how the human rights regime will likely evolve faced by such challenges. Can it reinvent itself and, if so, how? Can we imagine human rights without the pretension to universalism and beyond the decline of the liberal paradigm? Are we moving towards human rights that are more collective in nature or of variable geometry? New perspectives and insights are needed from the legal, social and human sciences to answer these pivotal questions.

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→ <https://globalchallenges.ch>

BAHRAIN, Manama. A blindfolded Bahraini man experiments with an interactive art installation at the "revolution museum" set up by the opposition group al-Wefaq National Islamic Society, aiming to document human rights violations perpetrated by the Bahraini regime against opposition activists. 28 October 2013. Mohammed AL SHAIKH/AFP

HUMAN RIGHTS: THE STATE OF THE ART

Andrew Clapham

Professor of International Law

I was asked to write some introductory remarks about human rights and the “state of the art”. This seemed like a relatively straightforward task, but then I started wondering, is human rights really an art? Or is it more of a science? There is luckily no space to answer this question properly but let me offer some shallow thoughts.

One could teach and write about human rights stressing the accepted meanings of the terms and the strict rules for interpreting the terms in the treaties. This would be to see human rights as a “term of art”. It could offer a scientific approach which allows an authoritative decision-maker to determine whether an act counts as torture under international law; whether denying someone access to a job or to healthcare counts as illegal discrimination; or whether taking down a post should be considered a denial of freedom of expression, or alternatively a necessary interference to prevent a violation of the right to privacy or incitement to racial hatred. It is possible for lawyers to keep the discussion of human rights confined within these contours, and treat the mapping of human rights and the possible remedies as a sort of science: violations can be detected and the results of the investigation can be confirmed with scientific rigour. Human rights violations can be mapped and tabulated.


But the thing about human rights is that they come alive when people feel a sense of injustice. When human

rights claims are made, they are often not reclamations made under existing law but rather protests that the law itself is unjust. Complaints about slavery or apartheid were made in the face of laws that facilitated these injustices. Human rights claims related to gender injustice or in opposition to targeted killings by drones draw on deep conceptions of morality and appeal to solidarity beyond what has been agreed to by states as a matter of law. Demonstrations demanding dignity or justice or freedom of association may be protesting the existing laws in force. The law may be part of the problem rather than the obvious solution. And yet claims about human dignity and the right to life have succeeded in forcing an end to the use of the death penalty in some states; demands of respect for privacy and family life have led to the abolition of laws criminalising same-sex relations and discrimination on grounds of gender identity or sexual preference. Complaints that states and companies have not done enough to reduce CO₂ emissions may soon lead to binding rulings based on the idea that the resulting climate change violates human rights today and in the future.

To craft a good human rights argument could be considered an art. One might need to suspend a scientific approach to the law. To win a human rights case one should certainly be familiar with human rights rules as terms of art. But human rights talk has

to speak to its audience and reflect contemporary concerns, in a way just like much contemporary art. Today the human rights movement is concerned about climate justice, gender identity, reproductive health, vaccine equity, the dominance of the tech and social media companies, and levels of structural violence and inequality that are obviously unjust.

A state-of-the-art human rights campaign probably has less to do with the science of treaty drafting, and much more to do with the art of building a social movement. Of course some will always worry that the currency of human rights will become devalued if the meaning of human rights is inflated to cover everyone’s wishes. But human rights claims have never really only mirrored what people are already entitled to. Finding the spot where a demand based on a sense of injustice becomes an obvious entitlement is the art of human rights argumentation. To understand how these demands play out in practice we need all the social sciences that we are fortunate to have represented in the Institute’s student body and faculty. This dossier allows for a plethora of scientific voices and allows us to see how various social sciences contribute to a better understanding of the role of human rights today. The future of human rights, on the other hand, may depend on finding the artist in all of us.



“But the thing about human rights is that they come alive when people feel a sense of injustice.”

BANGLADESH, Dhaka. An artist performs during an exhibition of photographer and rights activist Shahidul Alam and a performance arts event about “extrajudicial crossfire killings” by Bangladesh law enforcement agencies. 4 September 2020. Munir Uz ZAMAN/AFP

THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS AND CONTEMPORARY CRISES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Emmanuel Dalle Mulle

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In recent decades, human rights have become omnipresent in our daily lives. This impressive amount of attention is even more stunning if we consider that the expression “human rights” was barely in use before the mid-1940s.

French Revolution; the second half of the 1940s, with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR); and the 1970s, when, according to some, human rights spilled out of the UN and into the global consciousness of humanity.

was limited to the internal domestic jurisdiction of nation-states and that several groups of people (women, slaves, minorities, among others) remained excluded. Those who privilege the 1940s as the real beginning emphasise that human rights are international rights and the UDHR their founding document. They simultaneously tend to ignore the UDHR’s lack of legally binding nature, the absence of enforcement mechanisms and the virtual inexistence of contemporary grassroots transnational human rights movement. Finally, the adherents of the 1970s thesis understand human rights as rights that go beyond and against the nation-state. Pointing to the strategic or instrumental use of human rights language by as diverse a set of actors as dissident movements in the Soviet Union and Latin America, Western NGOs such as Amnesty International, and US President Jimmy Carter, they conclude that it is only in the late 1970s that human rights became the global phenomenon that we know today. Yet, they forget that for most of the global community human rights were not a priority at that time, coming second to the attainment of state sovereignty, economic development and more equal North-South redistribution. Despite these disagreements, the most recent historiography has improved exponentially our knowledge of the long and short history of human rights, leading

“Human rights inevitably relate to a number of collective identities and webs of relations that make a uniquely individualist understanding of human rights highly problematic.”

Where and when were human rights born? How have human rights become today’s powerful doctrine and language of legitimacy? Three historical moments enjoy pride of place in this discussion: the Enlightenment and the 18th century revolutions, notably the

For those who locate human rights’ birth in the 18th century, these are akin to natural rights and their appearance in constitutional texts (such as the *Déclaration des droits de l’homme et du citoyen*) is enough to proclaim their existence, despite the fact that their reach



to more accurate and less celebratory accounts.

The human rights movement used to be hegemonic in the 1990s and in the early 2000s. This is no longer the case today. Criticism has come from different corners and become louder. Among the many critiques, three are worth mentioning. According to the first, human rights are a Western Trojan horse used to infringe upon the sovereignty of non-Western people for geopolitical purposes. From such a perspective, human rights amount to a new “standard of civilization” used by powerful states pursuing imperial agendas by other means. The second critique casts human rights as a Western invention incompatible with non-Western cultures. First formulated in the 1990s by the Singaporean head of state Lee Kuan Yew, this reading of human rights history curiously represents a major break with the past. In 1950, Western politicians openly opposed an extension of the application of the UDHR to colonial territories on grounds that their populations were not civilized enough. Sixty years later, the tables have turned: while Western actors more often than not defend the universality of human rights, a growing

number of non-Western voices rejects it as an alien imposition. Third, the formation of a transnational human rights movement in the 1970s (embodied for instance by Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch) transformed human rights into a global force. But the understanding of human rights that has become dominant within this movement is a minimal doctrine focused more on saving bodies than promoting broader views of social transformation. In the process, social rights have been put on the backburner, eclipsed by the denunciation and prosecution of gross violations of civil and political rights. As Samuel Moyn has argued, in a world of growing inequalities, this minimal understanding of human rights is simply “not enough”.

Several of these critiques tend to come from actors that reject the primacy of international universal norms over the autonomy of the sovereign state. This is not new. Since at least 1945, self-determination has served as the point of friction between universalist and particularistic approaches to human rights narratives.

Human rights have traditionally been conceived as individual rights, as the rights that we hold as individual

human beings. Yet, humans do not exist in a vacuum. Human rights inevitably relate to a number of collective identities and webs of relations that make a uniquely individualist understanding of human rights highly problematic. Furthermore, “we are not born equal”, Hannah Arendt observed, “we become equal as members of a group on the strength of our decision to guarantee ourselves mutually equal rights”. While humanity as a whole might one day become the group that guarantees such rights, nation-states still provide the primary framework for the enforcement of rights. They are among the greatest human rights violators, but also among their first defenders. The imbrication between nation-states and human rights, between the individual and the collective, is still a neglected theme in the historiography of human rights; a frontier to explore, with far-reaching consequences for contemporary political debates on the tension between equality and difference in the application of minority rights, the inclusion of immigrants in social security systems, or the degree of precedence that universal human rights norms should have over the democratic decisions of particularistic communities.

UNITED STATES, Washington, DC. A woman looks over Civil Rights era documents at the “Public Vaults” exhibition in the National Archives. 12 November 2004. Brendan SMIALOWSKI/AFP



THE FUTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

HUMAN RIGHTS AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Julie Billaud

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AUSTRALIA, Sydney. Gumubanga Djunguti man Grahame Silva walks past a mural by Jim Simons from The Block, part of the first land grant to Aborigines. 7 July 1998. Torsten BLACKWOOD/AFP

The relationship between human rights and anthropology has been rather fraught from the start. Indeed, when in 1947 Drafting Committee members of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) approached the American Anthropological Association (AAA) to ask for its input, they were received with suspicion. A few months later, the Executive Board of the AAA, represented by its then president Melville Herskovits (a former student of Franz Boas), issued a statement addressed to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in which it defended its ethical commitment to cultural relativism. The AAA board explained that it could not support “universal human rights” since such a normative project was meant to become another expression of cultural

imperialism, especially with regard to notions of what it means to be human. This episode marked the beginning of a long debate between the proponents of “universalism” and the advocates of “cultural relativism”, a debate that was not resolved until the 1990s.

In spite of their defiance toward universal standards, anthropologists were in reality deeply committed to social justice and continued to carry out behind-the-scenes advocacy with vulnerable groups, initially not using the language of human rights. But as their informants started to mobilise this language themselves, it became increasingly difficult not to support their quest for recognition, using the opportunities opened up by human rights discourses and instruments. In 1999, the AAA finally issued a new

declaration on human rights, in which it revised its initial position and recalled anthropology’s commitment “to the promotion and protection of the right of people and peoples everywhere to the full realization of their humanity, which is to say their capacity for culture”.

In the 1980s and 1990s, a shift was initiated whereby anthropologists started to look at human rights empirically as objects of anthropological scrutiny. They did no longer conceive human rights as abstract normative categories but as dynamic social practices that had to be studied contextually so as to unravel specific cultural understandings in the use of rights. They sought to understand how rights were used, claimed, talked about as well as resisted and transgressed.

By contrast to lawyers who embraced the governance matrix of human rights and took their emancipatory potential for granted, anthropologists’ engagement with rights remained willingly distanced and critical.

In his 1997 book *Human Rights, Culture and Context*, anthropologist Richard Wilson called for empirically grounded studies documenting the ways in which rights are imagined, formulated and responded to, focusing

rights mean for different social actors, and how human rights relate to other transnational assemblages. They call for anthropological studies that examine how actors become enmeshed in the normative logic of human rights.

Many other anthropologists have responded to these calls for a critical anthropology of human rights since then, notably Sally Engle Merry who systematically studied how transnational ideas such as human rights

cultural contexts where she observed the practices of “translators” working for NGOs and community-based organisations, and spent time at the United Nations in Geneva to observe the proceedings of the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

International civil servants, experts and government representatives interacting in the global centres where human rights are produced may think that they do law. But for anthropologists, the jargon, the etiquette, the ritualistic dimension of bureaucratic processes set in motion by human rights are characteristic of a distinct culture: the transnational culture of secular modernity. By considering institutions of global governance as social worlds with distinct characters, recent ethnographies of human rights processes and institutions invite scholars to adopt a new gaze and to look at the many small (including mundane bureaucratic, institutional and administrative) activities which collectively contribute to making human rights “real” in the world. Such anthropological inquiries highlight the importance of remaining surprised by practices that can initially appear insignificant and even, at times, “boring”. But this focus on processes instead of outcomes, notably the attention paid to the production of highly opaque forms of knowledge, has enabled to overcome the rather dated debate on the universality of human rights. More importantly, this strand of anthropological investigation gives a human face to these world-reforming institutions, revealing the experiences and moral commitments – infused with hopes, ideals and frustrations – at the origin of official findings and the recommendations of policy papers.

“By contrast to lawyers who embraced the governance matrix of human rights and took their emancipatory potential for granted, anthropologists’ engagement with rights remained willingly distanced and critical.”

on culture and context. Likewise, in their 2001 book *Culture and Rights: Anthropological Perspectives*, Jane Cowan, Marie-Bénédicte Dembour and Richard Wilson brought into conversation theorisations of rights with empirical, contextual studies of rights processes, especially around “culture”. The edited volume provides ethnographic accounts of how rights actually function empirically, what human

approaches to violence against women become meaningful in local social settings. Focusing on “knowledge brokers” such as community leaders and social activists, her book *Human Rights and Gender Violence* (2006) examines practices of translation and framing. It does not ask if human rights are good ideas but rather seeks to understand what difference they make. To answer this question, Merry compared various

DEPLETIONS: THE FUTURE OF POPULATION DECLINE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Aditya **Bharadwaj**

Professor of Anthropology and Sociology

The world is gradually moving towards subpar fertility. India and China – long considered fertility “hot spots” powering exponential population growth – have begun to rapidly cool towards below-replacement-level fertility. The role played by high incidence of disease burden linked to sexual and reproductive health (SRH); aggressive

conflicts and now increasingly climate change is rapidly shaping the emerging face of population depletions around the globe.

The idea of depletion or the amount by which something is lessened offers a unique conceptual inflection to the urgent need for understanding the future of both human population and

and investments in governance modalities typified by the concept of “demographic security”, (2) state-supported reproductive demands, including pronatalist and/or antinatalist policies, may adversely impact human-rights-based approaches to sexual and reproductive health, bodily autonomy and choice. This, in turn, risks further aggravating gender inequality and social injustice and accelerates the depletion cycle.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has already sounded alarm on how political demands for more children and the consequent violation of women’s rights are actively justified by governments in terms of low fertility and demographic insecurity. For example, a targeted push to increase birth rate is gradually becoming common across the Eastern European region. There is an urgent need to amplify UNFPA’s concerns at the highest multilateral levels. For instance, the important focus on economic and social rights within UN Human Rights (OHCHR) could be further expanded to address fertility decline on account of postponement of the age at first birth, due partly to economic uncertainty and partly to sociopolitical arrangements such as curtailed childbearing in a climate of political uncertainty exacerbated by rapid out-migration. These structural

human rights. The notion of depletion makes us attentive to how in different national contexts: (1) fertility and consequently population depletions produce a climate of demographic anxiety

“Emerging demographic anxieties focused on fertility depletion are likely to engender noxious consequences for both sexual and reproductive rights as well as human rights more generally.”

antinatalist population control and family planning policies; aging population; fertility decline and out-migration on account of rapid socio-economic stress; population displacement due to



issues importantly contribute to the phenomena described as “lowest-low fertility”. This is particularly true for a number of established low fertility “hot spots” around the world such as the Eastern Europe and Central Asia (EECA) region. While demographers and public policy analysts have identified migration, socio-economic factors, aging population, to name a few, as leading causes of demographic decline in the EECA region, little or no work has gone into understanding the high incidence of infertility and associated SRH complications with profound human rights implications. The EECA region has seen some of the highest levels of secondary infertility – the inability to have a child after first-order birth – which, emerging research suggests, may be due to the high incidence of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), unsafe abortions and delayed childbearing in many Eastern European countries.

This contemporary moment of fertility depletion can be best contextualised drawing on French thinker Michael Foucault’s work *Security, Territory, Population*, where he shows

how population transformations brought about by growth, decline and movement (of populations) in Europe became a state subject from about the second half of the eighteenth century. This, according to him, facilitated a certain form of governmentality that turned the management of populations into a state subject leading to the emergence of practices and interventions such as social medicine and demography. In other words, the current moment of fertility depletion around the world is part of a longer imbricated history. What makes this contemporary iteration of a seemingly long and intractable problem particularly important is the urgent need to identify how a focus on total fertility rate – 2.1 live births per woman in the 15–49 age cohort – is becoming a governance and policy concern producing elevated risk of depletion in rights-based imperatives. As anthropologists and critical gender studies scholars Michele Rivkin-Fish and Tatsiana Shchurko have shown, the Russian Federation and its client states like Belarus deploy “technological resources, surveillance power, and tactics of persuasion” to

shape pronatalism whilst increasing levels of “medical manipulation” is pressed into service to foist “compulsory motherhood” that denies a woman “agency over her physical, reproductive being”.

Emerging demographic anxieties focused on fertility depletion are likely to engender noxious consequences for both sexual and reproductive rights as well as human rights more generally. More academic research is urgently needed to undergird policy-led efforts, such as those of WHO and UNFPA to predict demographic shifts, understand their impact and develop evidence-based policy responses rooted in human rights. As reproductive lives and destinies of women and men get shaped by emerging governance narratives preoccupied by securitisation rather than human rights concerns, academic and policy inaction risks overseeing politically inflected changes to relatively stable concepts of population and demography. A lack of evidence-based interrogation of emerging biopolitical concerns risks producing differential and adverse human rights and SRH outcomes.

CHINA, Beijing. Children peek out from a window with their parents along Qianmen Street, on International Children’s Day, a day after China announced it would allow couples to have three children. 1 June 2021. Noel CELIS/AFP



THE FUTURE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE FUTURE OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

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ETHIOPIA, Southern Omo Valley region. A boy from the Karo tribe poses in front of the Omo river. Human rights groups fear for the future of the tribes living in the Omo Valley who depend on the river for their survival and way of life. 23 September 2016. Carl DE SOUZA/AFP

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted in 1948, giving equal recognition to civil, cultural, economic, political and social human rights. The UDHR emerged from a conviction from UN member states that the atrocities resulting from World War II should never be repeated and that we need a world where all human rights are equally respected.

Since 1948, economic, social and cultural (ESC) rights have been enshrined in numerous international human rights instruments, and their monitoring mechanisms have been reinforced at national, regional and international levels. Today, ESC rights comprise, notably, the right of peoples to sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources; the human rights to work, social security, food, housing,

water, sanitation, health, and education; the rights of indigenous peoples and peasants to land and seeds; and cultural rights. Most recently, in 2021, the right to a healthy environment has also been recognised by the UN Human Rights Council as a human right.

In the future we anticipate this positive trajectory to continue. We expect, for example, the human rights of the world's urban population – through the

mobilisation of the global movement for the right to the city – to be recognised by the United Nations in the same way that the rights of indigenous peoples, peasants and other people working in rural areas were recognised in 2007 and 2018. We also expect a binding treaty on the human rights obligations of non-state actors to be adopted, and a world court of human rights to be created, with the competence to receive complaints about violations of all human rights, be they perpetrated by state or non-state actors. With the advent in 2008 of the UN's Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the peer review mechanism through which all human rights of every UN member state are comprehensively reviewed every five years, the recognition and importance of ESC rights have been reinforced throughout the UN system and at national levels.

In the future, we see two scenarios at opposite ends of the spectrum of ESC rights realisation and violations, with a multitude of possibilities in the middle. In the first scenario, social and economic inequalities will continue to increase; climate change, displacement resulting from conflict, disasters and development, and pandemics will not be controlled; and there will be an increasing number of armed and ethnic conflicts in the world. These phenomena will have a devastating impact on the ESC rights of people and communities across the world, in particular on the most vulnerable and marginalised. A vicious circle would be initiated, and an apartheid would be imposed, with humanity and societies being divided between those who can enjoy the full exercise of ESC rights, and those who would die or live in extremely precarious and debilitating living conditions.

In the second scenario, a virtuous circle would be created, with the enjoyment of ESC rights, the control of pandemics, the signing of peace agreements, the adoption of development policies that do not ride roughshod

over people's human rights, and the reduction of extreme events due to climate change leading to a decrease in the tensions between communities, societies and nations.

For the second scenario to unfold, a number of initiatives need to be taken on an urgent basis:

– In addition to obligations stemming from international human rights instruments and mechanisms such as UN Treaty Bodies, Special Procedures and

the World Bank should be put in conformity with human rights.

– Intellectual property rights should not be protected if they violate the right to health or the right to seeds, which is essential both for global food security and biodiversity.

– The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) should be implemented across the world in consistency with related human rights and states' environmental obligations.

“The future of ESC rights will be defined by the choices we are making today.”

the Universal Periodic Review process, state and non-state actors should implement the practical and operational guidance offered by “soft-law” instruments to protect, among other things, the human rights of internally displaced persons, those living in extreme poverty, and those threatened by forced evictions or large-scale land acquisitions.

– International humanitarian law as well as international agreements to protect refugees (including the 1951 Geneva Convention), to protect the environment (including the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Aarhus Convention), and to combat climate change (including the Paris Agreement) should be fully implemented.

– Local and national policies, regional and international agreements (including free trade agreements and investment treaties), and the rules and activities of the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund and

– The relevance of global public goods and the necessity of a universal basic income should be further promoted at national and international levels.

The future of ESC rights will be defined by the choices we are making today. Today's orientations will determine whether the future of ESC rights will be ensured for the current and future generations, and whether they will have a meaning for all “in small places close to home” – to paraphrase Eleanor Roosevelt. The promise of the indivisibility, interdependence and inter-relatedness of all human rights conceptualised in the UDHR and then stressed at the Vienna World Conference of Human Rights in 1993, and subsequently reinforced in international human rights instruments and mechanisms, needs to be operationalised in all international, regional and national laws, policies and administrative actions.

FEMINISMS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

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Feminists have long been attentive to the failure of international human rights laws, policies and institutions to adequately observe and respond to the human rights harms experienced by women and other persons who have been marginalised within mainstream theories and practices of rights. In the same way that postcolonial critiques argue that foundational human rights texts, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, do not effectively capture all human experiences, feminist approaches to human rights compel a radical rethinking of many of the underlying assumptions about the nature of power relations contained in dominant human rights narratives.

In the early 1990s, a time of intense transnational human rights norm-making, feminist movements contested the pervasive idea that women's rights and human rights were two separate fields and sought to inject a sense of urgency into global action to address gender and sex-based inequalities. Largely as a result of the mobilisation of feminist civil society organisations, the outcome document of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights affirmed that "the human rights of women and of the girl child are an inalienable, integral and indivisible part of universal human rights" and called for a gender equality and women's rights perspective to be mainstreamed into the work of the international human rights system.

Thirty years down the track, feminist perspectives are continuing to challenge orthodox human rights theories, methodologies and practices.

Feminist groups from around the world have focused on a wide range of often neglected human rights issues that they believe to be crucial to advancing equal rights and sustainable development. These include: the

rights. These discussions have drawn attention to the socially constructed nature of inequalities and to the ways in which power, resources and accountability must be more equitably redistributed if the emancipatory promises of human rights are to be realised for everyone.

Feminist theories and practices are multiple and varied and have

“Intersectional feminist thinking and organising have brought with them the imperative to centre voices ‘from the margins’.”

interdependence of socio-economic rights and civil and political rights, the continuum of gender-based violence from the “private” to the “public” spheres, the responsibilities of businesses and other non-state actors for human rights abuses and the nexus between environmental and human

served as a critical counterpoint to hegemonic, univocal definitions of human rights, including those emanating from within women's rights movements themselves. This diversity is reflected in the different approaches taken by feminist human rights advocates to defining and explaining the



causes of sex and gender-based inequalities as well as potential remedies.

Existing international human rights language and institutional arrangements have generally been viewed by Western liberal feminist movements as being capable – with some gender responsive reforms – of adequately guaranteeing women's equal human rights. Meanwhile, radical, relational and Marxist feminists have emphasised the need for active state regulation of the so-called “private sphere” and for far greater attention to be paid to the human rights abuses that women experience as a result of their sexuality, maternalism and labour relations.

Since the late 1980s, intersectional and postcolonial feminists have critiqued the failure of mainstream liberal feminist approaches to human rights to adequately observe and redress systems of oppression that are simultaneously racist, colonial and patriarchal. Intersectional feminist thinking and organising have brought

with them the imperative to centre voices “from the margins” and to include a far broader range of gendered experiences of human rights harms beyond those encountered by white, heterosexual, middle-class women. While there have been fears that intersectional feminism might lead to the dilution of gender equality demands, the introspection that postcolonial and intersectional feminist movements have inspired has opened the door to the meaningful inclusion of previously marginalised groups including women of colour, indigenous women, girls, older women, lesbians, intersex and transgender people within human rights practices, policies and norm-making processes.

Alongside their revelation of the gender biases being reproduced through purportedly “neutral” human rights laws and policies, feminist movements have pioneered participatory, reflexive, and interdisciplinary human rights methods and practices. Seeking to develop collective strategies and approaches “from the ground up” on

the basis of lived experiences and knowledges of oppression, feminist ways of “doing rights” contrast with the apolitical, disembodied and standardising approach taken by mainstream human rights institutions. All too often, the overtly political, inclusive and transformative nature of feminist human rights praxis has been met with resistance from groups concerned with maintaining the unequal status quo. This backlash is a testament to the challenge that feminism poses to tightly held ideas about power and entitlement, particularly in the ongoing discussions around sexual orientations and gendered identities.

The critical, contextualised and practice-centred approaches promoted by feminist movements in all of their diversity will continue to exert an important influence over the future shape of global human rights. It remains to be seen whether mainstream international human rights institutions are willing to be transformed.

BRAZIL, Rio de Janeiro. A picture of late Brazilian politician, feminist, and human rights activist Marielle Franco, killed on 14 March 2018, is projected on a screen as Juliana Strassacapa sings. 3 October 2019. Mauro PIMENTEL/AFP



LA FORMATION CONTINUE

Reinventing Executive Education

Interview with Professor
Mohammad-Mahmoud Ould Mohamedou
Director of Executive Education

You are Professor of International History and Politics, you headed the Department of International History and Politics for the past five years, and are now the Director of Executive Education at the Geneva Graduate Institute. What motivated your acceptance of this new position?

Two things. Firstly, the Executive Education Programme is one of the pillars of the Institute's mission. It stands at the crossroads of everything the Institute has to offer, intellectually, professionally and historically. We should recall that, traditionally, the Institute's outlook has always been to open spaces for practical engagement between global academia and the international policy world, and this translates primarily into programmes deepening knowledge and expanding skills. Secondly, the Institute has, since the arrival of Director Marie-Laure Salles, embarked over the past year and a half on an important series of reforms, which this core programme needed, in my view, to support and lead on to shape that next phase of learning.

Precisely, what inspires you to lead these programmes?

In a nutshell, quality and relevance – to which I might add the exciting challenge of exploring intellectual worlds to come. The principal value of the Institute's Executive Education courses lies in their anchoring in the research and teaching conducted at the Institute. This natural anchor, so to speak, provides an intellectual depth that allows course participants to benefit directly from the findings and insights garnered here. In addition, the forward-looking aspect of the programmes – short or long – starts with the timeliness of the topics identified and their material pertinence to existing or new careers in the field of international affairs. The programme also emphasises a close-knit relationship with the participants and this makes it easier to conduct deep-dive sessions – thus ensuring that the graduates of our certified programmes come out with a genuine edge and a competitive profile.

“Executive Education stands at the crossroads of everything the Institute has to offer, intellectually, professionally and historically.”

What then are your priorities and the main elements of the new Executive Education strategy?

Together with my colleague Eliane Ballouhey, the Executive Director of Executive Education, and all the members of the Executive Education team, we have embarked over the past few months on an in-depth reimagining and restructuring of the programme. The new strategy we adopted in late 2021 is built on the triple objective of *coherence* around the Geneva Graduate Institute's singular identity and strength in international affairs, *growth* and enrichment of our modular programmes, whether on-demand or open-enrollment, and *responsiveness* to the fast-changing context – both as regards fast-paced international developments and in relation to the evolution of executive education itself.

Specifically, we are updating the existing core programmes on, respectively, negotiation, advocacy, environmental governance and Sustainable Development Goals investing, alongside those on development and conflict project management and our LL.M. in international law, and launching in the next phase a new generation of short courses on key current issues. These will tackle, notably, global health, sustainable finance, antiracism and diversity, technology and diplomacy, trade, migration and cities, and innovative financing in education amongst other topics we will introduce. We will also be launching a newly designed Executive Master in International Affairs offering working professionals and others an opportunity to gain a degree in the Institute's main field of expertise. Several partnerships with other organisations are under active development and we have recently renewed our Swiss quality label EDUQUA certification and become a member of the UNICON global consortium of university-based executive education programmes.

In that context, how do you see the role of executive education in today's professional world, and who benefits most from your courses?

The field has profoundly changed in recent years, making executive education I think even more relevant to making sense of the global transformations taking place. The focus on expert-provided solutions and hands-on impact is still there, as it should be, but there is an increased experiential, mutual-learning participatory aspect, as well as an elevated measure of inquiry and reflection on complex problems, lasting uncertainty and unsettled or emerging issues. That development squares well with the critical thinking we insert at the core of our reading of the world. Our programmes have the advantage of being naturally focused on participants already engaged in international affairs, writ large, but also being open more widely to all those – regardless of specialisation or professional background – interested in updating and sharpening their knowledge and skills. In that sense, our approach combines executive education and continuing education, thus also bridging short- and long-term needs. The Geneva Graduate Institute Executive Education course participant is by nature versatile and inquisitive, coming from government, international organisations, corporations, private foundations or civil society, and interested all the time to learn and apply. We embrace such multitude and variety, which in fact echoes how one functions professionally today, as we seek to provide an expanded and deepened set of skills or what I call “intelligent” executive education.

→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/executive

The Profound Necessity of Humour

Interview with Patrick Chappatte

Editorial Cartoonist



In August 2021, editorial cartoonist Patrick Chappatte was a guest of the Executive Education's Certificate in Advanced Studies in International Advocacy programme at the Geneva Graduate Institute. He gave a lecture that was highly appreciated by all participants, and during which he illustrated the importance of communicating in a subtle, concise and efficient way, no matter the field of work. Mr Chappatte is also an advocate, as his numerous projects show, such as the Crossed Pens and Windows on

Death Row projects, or the Freedom Cartoonists Foundation he chairs (previously Swiss Foundation Cartooning for Peace).

How do you process and manage information?

I think political cartoons are, both for the reader and for the creator of cartoons, a very good way to digest all the atrocities and stupidity of the world and of the news. It is sometimes hard to go through the news and see what's going on in this crazy world. But cartooning and humour help us alleviate the pain and the weight of the world.

When I'm looking at the news, I see a lot of bad things, terrible pictures, but then when I see the social media feeds of my kids, there's even more violence in there! Humour helps us as an antidote, and we need it as much as the air we breathe. There is no logic in the world, but through humour, we can make sense of it.

How do you make the link between the information you receive and the final drawing?

A political cartoon is a shortcut that circumvents your brain and goes straight to the heart; you understand it in a snap, that's the power and the strength of cartoons. That said, it's not that easy to find the right balance. For me, the perfect cartoon strikes a balance between the depth of what it says and the lightness of the form.

It has to be funny, but if it's really good, it will tell something deep. The perfect cartoon is not easy to create;

sometimes simple is really difficult. I give myself two hours looking at five or six different ideas and sketches for one final cartoon. And sometimes for an hour and a half, I have nothing. It takes time; it's more sophisticated than it seems to find a good joke. It's work, actually.

When do you feel in harmony with your audiences?

Humour and cartooning work best with an audience that is close to you because it's in your culture, and you can share the same sense of humour. In my career, I've always been interested in reaching out to different audiences. I wanted to work for *The New York Times*, and I did for 20 years, because I was interested in trying to find the way to make people laugh and think not only in my sphere, but all around the world, in different cultures.

Reaching out is, I think, one of the beautiful things that cartooning allows because it's not based on language. So, one cartoon does not need to be translated, and you can speak to the world with one simple image.

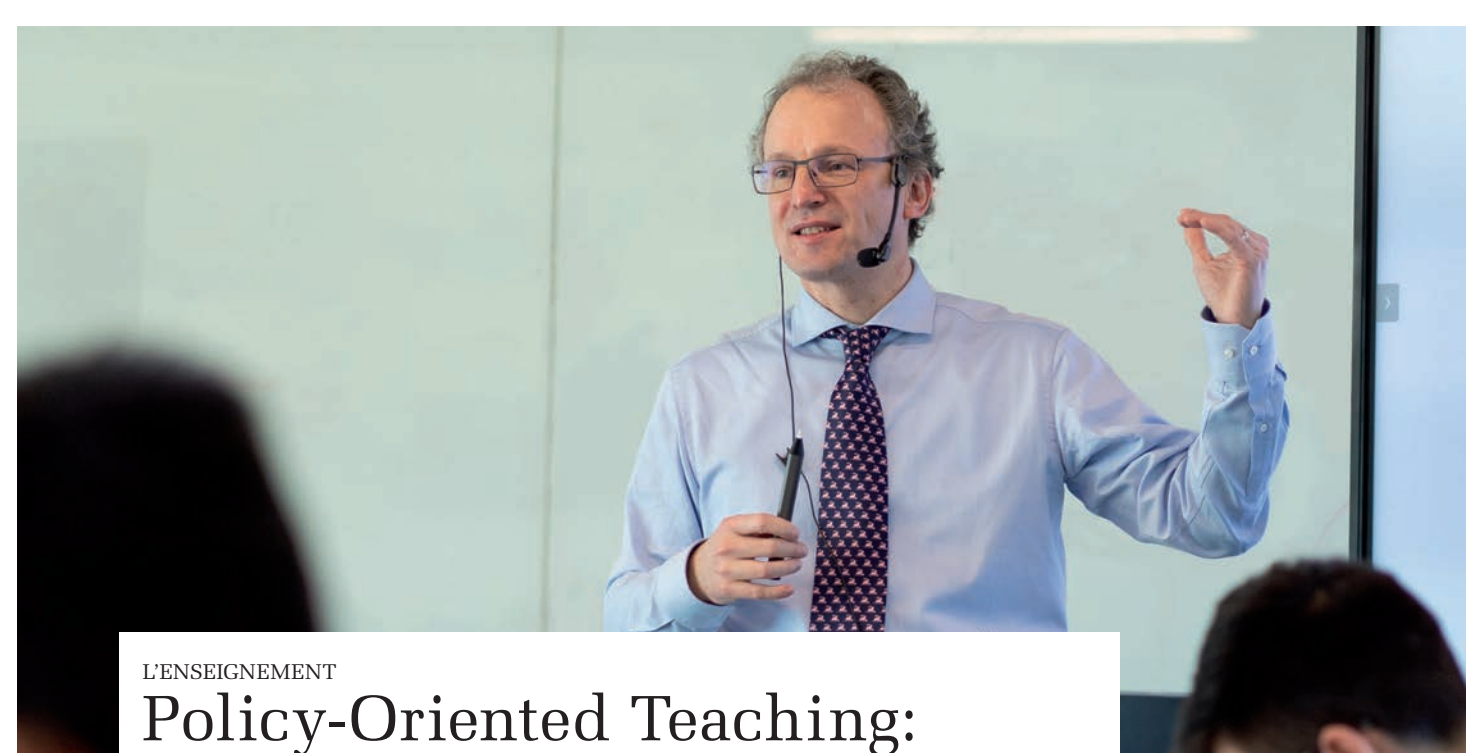
In your opinion, what is effective communication?

For me, an effective message has to touch your heart and get you to understand without thinking too much about it. It would be nice if it's also authentic and real. Those things don't always go together.

It's hard to communicate on big catastrophes. The only way to get people to relate is to communicate a single human story. I think empathy and the human story are the best ways to get people to understand the larger picture.

I have experienced this through my comics reportages: when I want to talk about 9/11 in New York, when I want to talk about the war in Lebanon, when I want to talk about the gangs in Guatemala, I tell human stories; I recall simple but meaningful anecdotes and I go for the empathy of the reader.

■ This text is a transcript of a video interview with Patrick Chappatte during his visit to the Institute.



L'ENSEIGNEMENT

Policy-Oriented Teaching: A Subtle Balance

Cédric Tille

Professor and Head of the Department of International Economics

“Tell me what I haven't seen, and is going to create problems soon.” While I never literally heard these words in my pre-Institute years working at a policy institution, they pretty much summarise what was expected from my fellow economists and me. Being able to meet this expectation is what I keep in mind in my supervision and teaching.

So, what does it take? My view is that two major ingredients are needed. First of all, it is crucial to be well equipped. Analytical tools, be they theoretical or empirical, are not an end in themselves, but without them one cannot go much beyond some gut feeling or simple description of the question at hand. Many insights start with a “well, this looks bizarre” moment when an economic model or a statistical analysis points to an aspect that we would never have guessed on our own.

Second, one needs an inclination towards challenging. Telling others what they haven't seen requires that we are not merely satisfied with the existing state of knowledge. Handling economic problems means chasing an evolving and moving target, and one needs to be nimble. Policymakers who think they have it all figured out are in for a rude awakening.

An economist equipped with only one of these two ingredients will not meet my former bosses' expectations. The person will be either locked in yesterday's knowledge, however sophisticated, or challenge it in disorderly ways

that will not lead anywhere. I therefore aim to bring my students a rigorous technical training, while at the same time stressing what the policy story is behind the dry – and often frustrating – math work.

Managing students' expectations is a central part of our task, so they keep the motivation that brought them to the Institute even when things prove tedious. In my teaching, I focus on having a proper level of challenge to the students (as those who took my exams can surely attest) so they can progress, while also making sure that they don't get discouraged. It is also important to support students when the long haul of learning and research feels a bit too long. Making a difference is a fine goal, but to reach it we often have to work on specific issues that may look small in the broader context. While this can feel frustrating, it is by solving problems piece by piece that one can steer things the right way. Handling one policy problem may not change the world, but for the people who are affected by that problem it changes everything.

But one can only speak to those willing to listen. One of the major strengths of the Institute is the drive and quality of our students. This makes for fruitful interactions, and the fulfilment of graduates who will see the problems that others haven't, as well as be receptive to the issues pointed out by others that may have been missed.

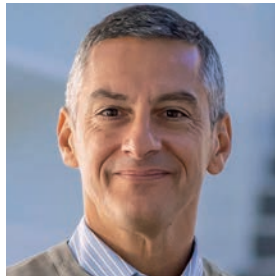
A New Interdisciplinary Master in International and Development Studies

Interview with Davide **Rodogno**

Professor of International History and Politics

Head of the Interdisciplinary Master in International and Development Studies

The new Interdisciplinary Master known as MINT is set to launch at the start of the 2022–23 academic year. This degree combines the previously distinct interdisciplinary masters (International Affairs and Development Studies) into one. Why this change and why now?



The reform is not a revolution; it is an update of the excellent work of my predecessors: Gopalan Balachandran, Damien Neven and Liliana Andonova. The reform is the result of a collective effort. The initial input came from Director Marie-Laure Salles. I do have very distinctive memories of the exchanges we had

online during the first lockdown in 2020. From the outset I was supported by the formidable MINT team: Antonella Ghio; Silke Olsen, our Academic Coordinator; and James Sellaro, our Programme Manager. Since September 2020, the existing MINT academic committee helped me identify what needed to be changed and how to do it.

At that time both interdisciplinary programmes, the Master in International Affairs and the Master in Development Studies, were successful. I heard so many times: “don’t fix it unless it is broken”, a saying that did not address a different, deeper need certainly accelerated by the pandemic. COVID-19 – among many other issues, from climate change to the crisis of democracy – clearly indicated that the separation of international affairs and development studies was outdated. Times were ripe to move beyond the two programmes that were still, tangibly, the legacy of the merger of the *hautes études internationales* Institute (HEI) with the Development Studies Institute. We decided to intertwine international affairs and development issues, combining inter- and trans-disciplinarity, as well as critical thinking. We worked on the intellectual coherence of the programme, on its academic consistency, and consolidated all the good things about the existing programmes,

such as the capstones, which we renamed “applied research projects”. Our ambition is to offer tools to understand the world we live and will be living in to the next generations of world professionals and decision makers coming to the Geneva Graduate Institute.

Speaking about the collective effort, before launching all the necessary benchmarking exercises, we thought long and hard about ourselves, our identity, our strengths and our weaknesses. This reflection took place alongside, and symbiotically, with a broader reflection on the Institute’s identity. We set up ad hoc working groups and held, despite the pandemic, more than 80 meetings. We met current and previous MINT students, disciplinary master and PhD students, and teaching assistants. We exchanged with the Library’s personnel and the administrative staff, from IT to Career Services. All of our work was carried out in close cooperation with the Direction of Studies. All faculty from all departments, the research centres and the Research Office were involved in this process. Subsequently, we tested the project of the reform with employers; the working group included representatives of the private and public sectors, research institutions, the United Nations and other international organisations, NGOs and Swiss diplomats.

What makes this master’s degree unique and what are its objectives?

The main difference with the past is the merging of the two master programmes, the Master in International Affairs and the Master in Development Studies, into a single one. The Master in International and Development Studies, to our knowledge, is a unique programme. One might think that “Interdisciplinary Master in International and Development Studies” is not the most creative name for a new programme, but it genuinely reflects the unique history of the Geneva Graduate Institute and the equally unique disciplinary pillars of the Institute: Anthropology and Sociology, International Economics, International History and Politics, International Law, and International Relations



and Political Science. The programme is founded upon a critical analysis of alternative paradigms, methodological competences and substantive core knowledge; it offers seven thematic specialisations, which should not be imagined as silos. Together with professional skills workshops, an applied research project, and a master’s thesis, students will gain the conceptual and practical tools they need to pursue successful careers in government, international organisations, the non-profit sector, as well as the private sector.

This master programme includes seven specialisations and an Applied Research Seminar (ARS) within each specialisation. What is the added value of these elements for students?

The seven thematic specialisations are: Conflict, Peace and Security; Environment and Sustainability; Gender, Race and Diversity; Global Health; Human Rights and Humanitarianism; Mobilities, Migrations and Boundaries; and Sustainable Trade and Finance. They are both the expression of key domains of expertise of our faculty and of what the Institute considers as fundamental issues to be taught and researched. These specialisations are

embedded in a set of transversal themes that – together with interdisciplinary and multi-methods dialogues – frame the common core of the programme. They include sustainability, global governance, digital and emerging technologies, democracy, justice and education. I hope the reformed MINT programme will confirm the Institute’s long-standing global academic reputation, will anchor the Institute as strongly as ever within International Geneva, and will offer our students the competencies, confidence and sense of responsibility necessary to drive positive transformation.

→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/mint-2022



L'ENSEIGNEMENT

Applied Research Projects: Connecting Students, Research and International Geneva

In an interview, Claudia Seymour, Head of Applied Research Projects and Practice, explains the importance of applied research projects, their connection to International Geneva and how they allow students to deepen their interdisciplinary skill-set.

Students undertaking the Interdisciplinary Master in International and Development Studies have the opportunity to participate in applied research projects (ARPs). Could you explain what these projects are?



ARPs are a foundational component of the Interdisciplinary Master, during which small student groups conduct policy-relevant research with partner organisations working on issues relating to international development and international relations.

They offer a unique pedagogical experience in which students work closely with policymakers, practitioners and leaders in Geneva and beyond to answer some of the most pressing research questions of global concern.

What can students expect to gain from participating in these projects (networking, understanding inner workings of IOs)?

Through ARPs, students learn and apply their analytical and research skills to practical and policy-relevant issues to produce research outputs for their partner organisation.

Academically – and under the guidance of Geneva Graduate Institute faculty – students conduct in-depth

literature reviews, learn how to frame appropriate research questions, design methodologies, undertake original research, and analyse and present their findings at the end of the project period.

Practically, students will benefit from the guidance and professional insights of their partners and other experts who they will engage with during the course of the project.

Personally, students will gain skills in effective group work, team building, interpersonal communication, and problem solving. These so-called “soft” skills (which are actually the hardest to master) may be among the most important preparation for their future careers.

Have the changes to the MINT programme also meant changes to the ARPs?

We are strengthening the overarching coherence of our ARPs, including through applied research skills workshops, which will allow students to learn about and practice the skills required of successful project management.

These workshops are currently being designed and will be rolled out in the coming year.

We are listening to the feedback we receive from students on the skills they feel they would most benefit from, as well as from ARP external partners on the skills they consider more useful for students’ future applied research contributions.

→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/applied-research-projects

L'ENSEIGNEMENT

New Assistant Professor in the Anthropology and Sociology Department



ANNA-RIIKKA KAUPPINEN (Finland)

Assistant Professor, Anthropology and Sociology & Pictet Chair in Finance and Development
Affiliated to the Centre for Finance and Development

Anna-Riikka Kauppinen is an economic anthropologist whose research explores trajectories of capitalist transformation and financial sector development in West Africa. She received her PhD from the London School of Economics and Political Science in 2018. She joined the Geneva Graduate Institute in February 2022, coming from the Department of Social Anthropology at the University of Cambridge, where she worked as a Research Associate in the Max Planck Cambridge Centre for Ethics, Economy and Social Change (2018–2021).

For the past three years, Anna-Riikka’s research has focused on the interface of finance, the private sector, and religion in Ghana’s capital, Accra, where Charismatic Pentecostal megachurches have become important “investors” following the past 30 years of their growing popularity. They invest financial capital in their congregants’ enterprises, some of which have evolved into large corporations. She intends to continue this research in Nigeria’s Lagos in the near future.

The second stream of her work and subject of her current book project investigates cultures of professionalism in Ghana, zooming in on social investment in career pursuits and “professionalisation”. In addition, Anna-Riikka sustains an interest in the colonial and postcolonial history of banking and finance in Africa.

As part of her appointment, she joined the Centre for Finance and Development (CFD) and the recently launched Swiss Lab for Sustainable Finance. She is excited to explore the traction of ethnographically based financial theory in comparison to and dialogue with economics and international financial history.



LE PROFESSEUR VINH-KIM NGUYEN REÇOIT LE PRIX DE RECHERCHE HONORIFIQUE DE LA FONDATION CROIX-ROUGE FRANÇAISE

Vinh-Kim Nguyen, professeur d’anthropologie et sociologie et codirecteur du Centre sur la santé mondiale, docteur en médecine et en anthropologie, est le lauréat 2021 du prix de recherche honorifique de la Fondation Croix-Rouge française pour l’ensemble de son parcours en médecine sociale et en anthropologie consacré à la lutte contre les épidémies et à l’accès aux traitements.

Le prix lui a été remis le 4 novembre dernier, après la diffusion d’une vidéo sur son parcours et ses questionnements.

Les Prix de recherche de la Fondation Croix-Rouge française ont pour objectif de valoriser des travaux scientifiques déjà aboutis ou des axes de réflexion novateurs consacrés à des problématiques humanitaires et sociales, au Nord comme au Sud. Ouverts à toutes les disciplines des sciences humaines et sociales et à toutes les nationalités, ils récompensent l’excellence scientifique et l’engagement humain, promeuvent la connaissance scientifique, la réflexion éthique et l’innovation sociale pour faire avancer l’action au service des plus vulnérables.

→ www.youtube.com/watch?v=RS6H7nMrEVA

Founder of Black Conversations Receives 2021 Student Leadership Award Ex Aequo



Diandra Dillon founded Black Conversations, a student initiative with the goal of providing “a space where people of African descent can engage in discussions and debate about our communities”. Diandra, pursuing a Master in International History and Politics, was honoured with the Student Leadership Award for her work in advancing inclusion and representation for students of African descent.

What inspired you to create Black Conversations?

I was inspired by the lively debates and conversations amongst my peers of African descent outside of the academic settings. After class, we would gather around Geneva to discuss how our collective histories, theories from our classes and current events impacted how we interacted with the world. At the onset, it was an excellent opportunity to highlight the nuances in ideologies and perceptions within the Black community, to show that it is not homogeneous.

What have you been able to achieve during your time as president and what are your future plans?

Black Conversations became an official initiative in February of 2020. Since then, we have collaborated with numerous initiatives at the Geneva Graduate Institute to discuss topics surrounding inclusion and representation within and outside academia. We engaged in discussions that critically analysed the intersectionality of Blackness in politics, society, economy and culture during our first year. We partnered with the Anti-Racist Coalition (ARC) and the Welfare Committee to raise awareness about the need for more mental health support for victims of racism on campus as well as the resources available.

Additionally, we collaborated with multiple departments to discuss how professors and students can best honour diversity in our classrooms to create an inclusive environment.

We partnered with the Latin American Network Initiative and the Gender Centre to present Afro-Latinos’ differing perspectives concerning their identity, gender, and participation and experiences in academia, activism, public and private spaces.

We hosted several conferences with the Gender Centre to discuss how to best decolonise academia and the curriculum.

Lastly, we launched our Mentorship Programme in the fall of 2021, partnering students with professionals.

The current board aspires to increase our discussions of decolonisation, promoting mental health awareness and other topics supporting the African diaspora.

What does receiving the Student Leadership Award mean to you?

I am highly moved with gratitude for receiving this award for my contribution to the growth and resilience of our student community. It shows that my work to increase the institutional conversation about Blackness and decolonising the academy was necessary and appreciated.



Student-run Graduate Press Receives 2021 Student Leadership Award Ex Aequo

The Graduate Press (TGP) is an independent news source maintained by graduate students at the Institute. This fall, its board members – Anne Lee Steele, Isabela Carroza Joia, Tapakshi Magan, Laura Silva Aya, Samuel Pablo Pereira, Neva Newcombe and Safa Rahim – were honoured with the 2021 Student Leadership Award for their hard work and dedication to bringing student voices to the fore.

In the fall of 2021, with the ushering in of a new board, *The Graduate Press* emerged as a lively platform for students to share their thoughts on a wide variety of topics. What changed and why was the change necessary?

We initially responded to the needs of students during the rise of the coronavirus pandemic, providing a central platform for student voices during the lockdowns. During the ensuing summer, *The Graduate Press (TGP)* started regularly covering social movements and issues that were closer to home and we soon realised that there was a real need for this kind of platform at the Institute.

Given how culturally vibrant and international the student community is at the Institute, we also wanted to become a platform that celebrated this diversity and allowed our peers to express themselves through the lens of their distinct backgrounds, perspectives, and life philosophies. We’re really proud of how far we’ve come.

What has *The Graduate Press* achieved that you are particularly proud of?

We are particularly proud of having obtained the trust of the student community. We grew into a platform where

students felt welcomed and respected enough to be able to articulate their innermost thoughts. We have done our best to construct a neutral platform where the spirit of respectful conversation and debate on all kinds of issues is upheld, and which ultimately advocates for freedom of expression at the Institute.

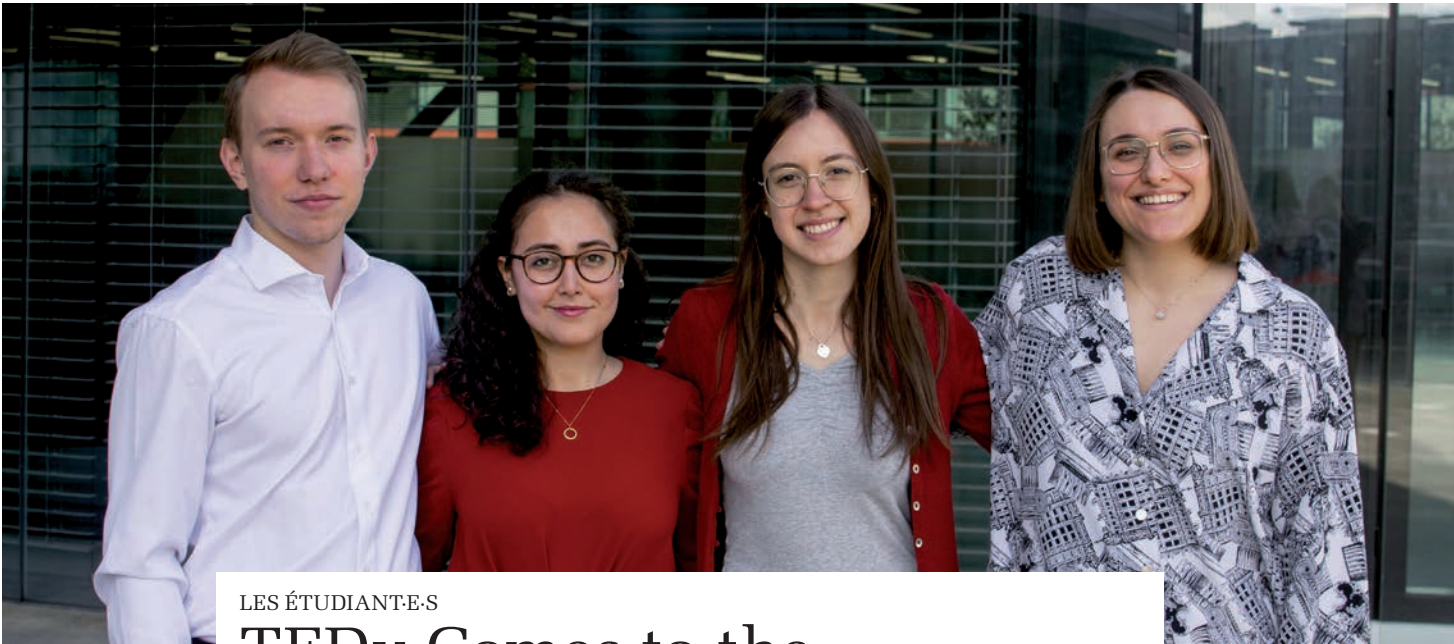
What’s in store for the publication?

Thanks to the consolidation of our structure and dynamic as an editorial board, we have been able to retain a degree of continuity in our publication style and editorial choices. We have also paved the way for current members of the board to explore and expand on more issues that pertain to student life. The board is also preparing collaborations with other publications, both student and professional, in the near future.

Most critically, however, we hope that *The Graduate Press* will continue to flourish as a welcoming, neutral platform that amplifies student expression at the Institute. We hope to see it maintain its journalistic curiosity and independence, and serve as a mechanism for accountability and visibility in favour of the students it represents.

What does receiving the Student Leadership Award mean to all of you?

We feel a sense of accomplishment, pride and gratitude to know that our hard work made an impact on, and a difference for, the student community. We were a strong, collaborative and lively team, and it’s incredibly meaningful to be able to share this achievement together. While *TGP* has surpassed our initial hopes and expectations, this award feels like an opportunity to take a step back and look at how far our student community has come.



LES ÉTUDIANT·E·S

TEDx Comes to the Geneva Graduate Institute, thanks to Its Students

From left to right: Conrad Otto Lude, Gaya Raddadi, Silvia Ecclesia and Marta Quadrini Mosca Moschini.

In May 2021, Gaya Raddadi, Silvia Ecclesia, Marta Quadrini Mosca Moschini and Conrad Otto Lude formed TEDxIHEID, a grassroots student initiative with support from the Geneva Graduate Institute Student Association (GISA), to share “ideas worth spreading”. The team currently counts 24 student volunteers, both first- and second-year master students, who represent multiple departments and a wide variety of backgrounds.

Why did you decide to organise a TEDx at the Geneva Graduate Institute?

The Geneva Graduate Institute has a long tradition of nurturing future leaders from a highly international student base. In the same spirit, we have witnessed students increasingly taking agency of what they wish to learn, unlearn and relearn, both in personal and professional spheres. With this in mind, we decided to organise TEDxIHEID as a platform to voice our community’s imagination of the coming era.

Located in the heart of International Geneva, the Institute frequently engages with international organisations, NGOs, governments and multinational companies, truly at the centre of a multicultural hub that allows us to invite speakers and performers from an incredibly wide range of sectors and backgrounds – and we could not think of a more ideal setting for hosting a TEDx event that enshrines that community-driven circulation of inspiration and innovative ideas.

What is the theme and what is the goal of this TEDx?

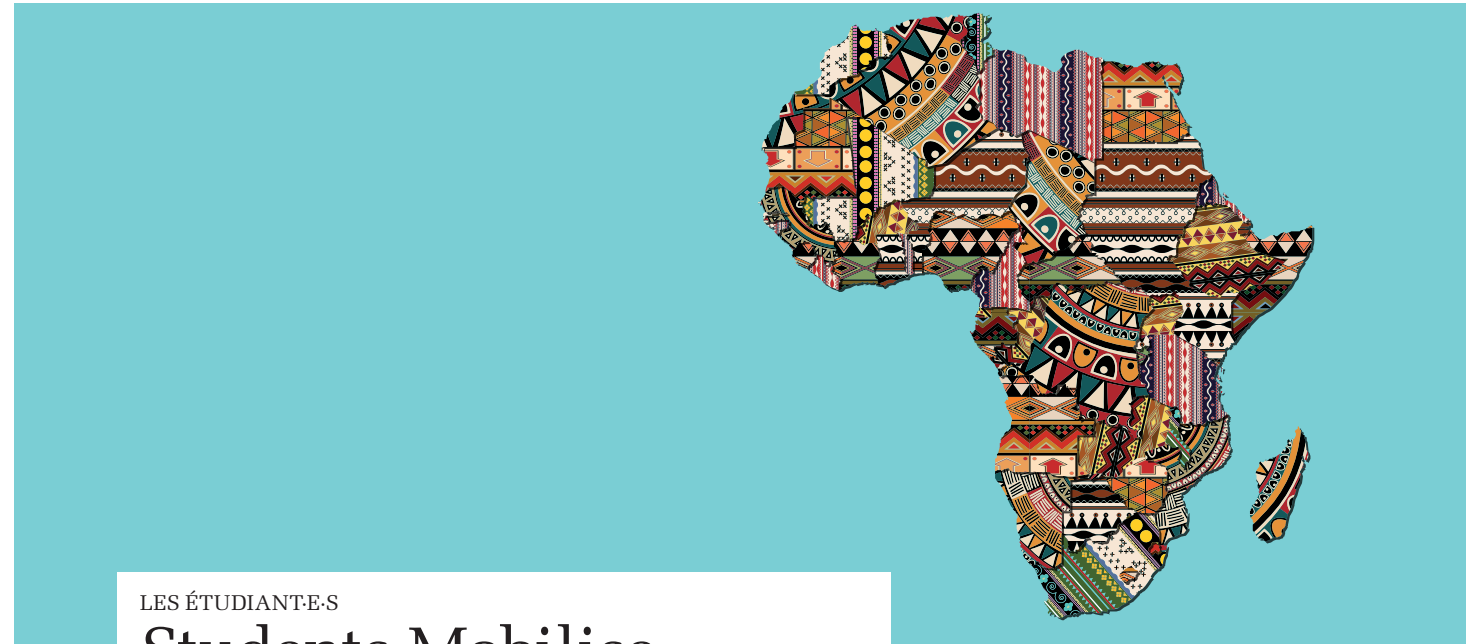
Our theme for the TEDxIHEID 2022 conference is “The Dawn of a New Era”, which combines many of the changes that we have witnessed both globally as a society and within the Institute’s community as well. Our goals for this event are threefold:

Firstly, we want to provide an event that is an inclusive space for all voices – both within and outside our university. In accordance with the core values of TEDx, our aim was to create a platform where innovative ideas can be brought forward, regardless of gender, ethnicity, class, or sexual orientation.

Secondly, we want to empower our students’ voices as the voices of tomorrow. With this in mind, we have created the Student Corner – a parallel event to the main conference – where a number of selected students are invited to spread their ideas and work, from all the disciplines offered at our university, thereby tapping into the amazing potential of our student body to provide a deeper understanding of our world.

Lastly, we hope to start a legacy that can continue at the Institute for the years to come, as we are certain that there are many more “ideas worth spreading” that could arise from such a melting pot of backgrounds and cultures. We look forward to seeing how TEDxIHEID flourishes in the future, with a new influx of stimulating themes, talks and performances!

→ www.tedxihed.com



LES ÉTUDIANT·E·S

Students Mobilise to Organise Inaugural African Summit

Ramata Franklin, Laura Izere, Zachariah Jambo, Marie-Simone Kadidura and Sinan Kirisci are amongst a group of students who have teamed up to elevate the people and continent of Africa on the world stage. The result of their efforts will culminate in the first ever African Summit, to be held at the Geneva Graduate Institute on 13 and 14 October 2022.

Why did you decide to be part of the organising team of the African Summit?

Ramata Franklin (RF) I am passionate about humanising approaches to structural change and centring the knowledge and experiences of African peoples in anyway possible. The Summit is an outlet for innovative thinking but also a way in which I can be apart of the foundational processes of creating a legacy for people of the continent and diaspora in spaces like the Institute where representation of African expertise is too little.

What do you see as the main goal of this event and what makes it unique?

Zachariah Jambo (ZJ) The main goal of the event is to show that Africa is not just poverty, war, famine, and bad governance. Africa is entrepreneurship, creativity, culture, and perseverance.

What is one thing you want participants to take away from the African Summit?

Marie-Simone Kadidura (MK) To recognise that Africa is much more than a development project and is instead a place of inspiration and new knowledge.

Sinan Kirisci (SK) To transcend the fatalistic perceptions of Africa and be aware of the amazing work done in Africa by Africans.

ZJ To understand that Africa has so much to offer to the world and is a force to be reckoned with.

RF A taste of the profound knowledge and eclectic experiences of African peoples with regards to global development and futures of decoloniality. I want the Summit to engage a more dynamic and in-depth understanding of how critical African thought is to revolutionising the world for the better.

Laura Izere (LI) Increased insight and understanding on current african Affairs.

As students living and studying in Geneva, how do you view Africa and its evolution?

SK Despite the challenges, a lot of good practices in various fields are emerging in Africa. The continent is evolving with speed and innovating to solve its problems.

LI There is still so much work to be done in terms of development and overcoming social challenges. However, there is great hope (e.g. Rwanda, once known for its genocide, is now known as a model for economic growth and stability). The continent has great potential.

Amplifier les voix africaines

Abdourahmane Diaw,
étudiant de master
en études du développement



Plus connu sous le nom de Abdou, j'ai grandi à Dakar. Comme la plupart des jeunes de mon âge, j'ai aussi reçu une éducation islamique qui a servi à m'inculquer des valeurs religieuses mais aussi sociales. Le respect, la bienveillance, la solidarité et l'humilité, pour en citer quelques-unes, nous sont transmis dès le bas âge.

Grandir à Dakar, c'est aussi se rendre compte rapidement des fléaux de la société, tels que la pauvreté et l'inégalité. Ils deviennent des sujets de discussion quotidiens auxquels tout le monde participe, indépendamment de son niveau d'étude, car tout le monde est confronté à ces réalités, en souffre et a la légitimité d'en parler et d'en débattre. Cependant, rarement arrive-t-on à une analyse de la cause racine de ces fléaux, en partie du fait de leur complexité. De même, parce qu'on est en Afrique, il y a un facteur d'analyse crucial qui manque, mais dont l'absence n'est pas si évidente, et c'est l'oppression du système international dont souffre le continent.

C'est dans ces conditions que je décide de poursuivre des études en relations internationales à l'Université d'État de San Francisco en 2014. Là-bas, je commence à

rassembler les outils nécessaires pour une analyse des causes fondamentales des fléaux présents dans la société sénégalaise, mais aussi dans ledit « tiers-monde ». Durant ce cursus, je réalise l'importance de l'interdisciplinarité dans toute analyse mais aussi dans la quête de solutions à ces maux. Naturellement, l'Institut et le caractère interdisciplinaire de ses programmes m'amènent à Genève.

Au-delà de la continuité sur le plan académique, Genève a également été une suite naturelle d'une expérience à la fois enrichissante et frustrante qui a débuté en Californie : celle de rencontrer des personnes de l'autre bout du continent africain (et aussi du monde). Enrichissante parce qu'elle m'a permis de faire tomber les préjugés dont j'ai hérité inconsciemment, et frustrante parce qu'il a fallu que je sorte du Sénégal pour rencontrer des personnes qui vivaient sur le même continent, mais qui avaient l'air distantes autant sur le plan géographique que culturel.

Aujourd'hui, je suis le codirecteur du premier sommet africain qui aura lieu à l'Institut en septembre. Cette initiative étudiante, qui rassemble des élèves africains et non africains, a pour objectif primaire d'amplifier les voix africaines, celles des victimes de l'oppression du système international, celles des citoyens qui débattent quotidiennement des causes de leur sort, celles d'un continent qui a réalisé des progrès malgré les énormes difficultés. Mon implication dans ce projet est tout sauf anodine. Elle révèle la bienveillance que j'ai héritée de l'éducation islamique qui prône le bien d'autrui, et l'humilité qui me permet de comprendre qu'un diplôme n'est sous aucun prétexte une source de supériorité.



LES ÉTUDIANT·E·S

Vivre pour agir

Ahoua Linda Yasmine Sarr,
étudiante de master
en études du développement

« Ils ne m'ont pas pris que le fruit de mes entrailles, ma fille, ils m'ont également pris tout ce que j'avais de plus cher, l'espoir en un avenir meilleur (...) Cette crise politique à laquelle nous n'étions liés ni d'Adam ni d'Eve me l'a arraché... »

Ces mots sont ceux d'une de mes tantes dont la fille gravement malade est décédée faute d'accès aux soins durant la crise post-électorale en Côte d'Ivoire. Une fois ma tristesse surmontée, j'ai décidé de puiser dans son histoire le courage de me demander quelle pourrait être ma contribution à une terre ivoirienne où nos différences d'origines et de choix politiques deviendraient une force. J'ai trouvé la réponse dans une citation de Nelson Mandela qui disait que « l'éducation est l'arme la plus puissante qu'on puisse utiliser pour changer le monde ».

Le développement d'un pays s'établit sur la base de politiques efficaces et de relations stables. Raison pour laquelle j'ai fait des études en sciences politiques à l'Université Internationale de Grand-Bassam. Durant ces trois années, j'ai compris qu'il y avait beaucoup à apporter sur le continent et que mon apport serait bénéfique pour mon pays. *Union – Discipline – Travail*, telle est notre devise afin de promouvoir la culture, les traditions et l'histoire de notre chère patrie. Cette aspiration à un avenir meilleur n'est sans doute pas passée inaperçue à l'Institut, qui me donne l'opportunité d'être parmi les siens. Convaincue

qu'il faut apprendre avec les meilleurs et au vu des alumnes et alumnae de l'Institut, j'étais certaine que le master en études du développement m'offrirait une formation de haute qualité.

Par ailleurs, dans cet élan de développement, je suis actuellement en stage au sein du Global Survivors Fund (GSF) dans le cadre d'un projet en Côte d'Ivoire et au Burundi visant à améliorer l'accès aux réparations pour les survivant·e·s de violences sexuelles liées aux conflits armés. Je suis également chargée de relations publiques au sein d'une structure dénommée GN LAB dont l'objectif est d'amener la jeunesse ivoirienne à maîtriser les différents aspects de l'entrepreneuriat par des formations sur la gestion et l'insertion des PME dans le monde de l'emploi. De plus, voyant l'impact négatif de la migration irrégulière, nous avons travaillé avec l'OIM afin d'établir des programmes de *storytelling* sur les dangers liés à la migration clandestine. Nous croyons que nous, les jeunes, constituons la pièce maîtresse de cet avenir meilleur que nous avons en esprit.

J'ai la ferme assurance que la formation de l'Institut me permettra de renforcer les capacités acquises durant ces différentes expériences et d'adopter une approche plus efficace et locale. Au cours de mon premier semestre, j'ai déjà appris plusieurs notions, telles que l'innovation sociale, qui me seront d'une très grande utilité pour mes projets futurs.

Supporting Talented Students from around the World

Geneva Graduate Institute Community Scholarship

TIFFANY RAMOUTAR, currently pursuing a Master in International Relations/Political Science, grew up in Trinidad and Tobago, where she witnessed the shared history of colonialism and indentureship within the region. This went on to spark her interest in international relations. Her fascination with this subject is why she decided to pursue a Bachelor of International Relations with a minor in Criminology at the University of the West Indies, where she graduated with First Class Honours.



“I am grateful and appreciative to be awarded the Geneva Graduate Institute Community Scholarship. With this financial assistance, I am able to pursue my postgraduate studies in Switzerland and realise my professional ambition. This scholarship has given me the opportunity to devote my full and undivided attention to two main goals: achieving academic excellence in my master’s programme and contributing to the limited literature formulated on the Caribbean region. ”

■ Since 2013, the Geneva Graduate Institute community – the Foundation Board, administrative personnel and faculty, as well as retired professors – has mobilised to raise funds that provide a full scholarship for a student from the Global South. These funds are awarded annually as a show of solidarity with the Institute and with those students who would not be able to study in Geneva without financial aid.

Alumni Scholarship



REETUPARNA VISHWANATH, originally from India and working toward a Master in International Economics, studied economics at the Hanken School of Economics, Helsinki, Finland, and completed an exchange semester at Technische Universität München, Germany. In addition, she is a Quantitative Techniques for Economics and Management (QTEM) student. QTEM is an international network of brilliant students from top universities who want to pursue a highly quantitative and analytical degree.

“I have had the opportunity to look at poverty very closely since childhood. I know that I want to go back to India after getting the best education and experience possible and work for every student who has not had the resources that I had access to.

My parents have been great inspirations for me and I want to take their legacy forward through my research in economics. ”

■ The Alumni Scholarship was established in 2014 to fund the academic and living expenses of a student in financial need for a year. Funds for the scholarship are collected through direct donations on the Alumni Scholarship webpage and also during a raffle and silent auction held at the annual Alumni Reunion, which reunites alumni from around the world each year.

New York Alumni Chapter Scholarship

RUOYI SONG, master student in International Economics, grew up in northern China but did her undergraduate studies at one of the gender-inclusive women’s colleges in the United States. Throughout college, she became interested in development and interned with organisations on four continents. The field experience shaped her perspective on global inequity that determines people’s lives and resources based on where they are born.



“As a first-generation college student who benefitted from a scholarship during my bachelor’s, my master’s studies would not have been possible without this scholarship. It also helps me to feel confident in my choice and pursue employment opportunities that make a real impact, working for people in the last mile. I will focus on development economics and impact evaluation while open to application in different disciplines such as health, energy access, and gender, all exciting topics that the Geneva Graduate Institute offers to explore. ”

■ The New York Alumni Chapter Scholarship was created in 2019 to promote awareness of the Geneva Graduate Institute in the United States, while also helping the Institute recruit graduate students of high calibre. The scholarship is available to first-year master or doctoral students – irrespective of nationality – from American universities who wish to study at the Institute. It is awarded based first on academic achievement and secondly on economic need and funds nine months of study.

→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/fundraising

→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/alumni

The Challenges Faced by a Woman Ambassador

HER EXCELLENCY AMBASSADOR MERVAT TALLAWY
Diplôme en histoire internationale, 1974

Her Excellency Ambassador Mervat Tallawy is a former student of the Geneva Graduate Institute. Interviewed by alumnus Kareem Gerges on the eve of the 2021 Alumni Reunion, she discusses the biggest challenges facing her as the first woman ambassador from Egypt, but also how her studies at the Institute helped her prepare for such a career.

After having served a number of appointments to international organisations like the United Nations, as well as diplomatic missions, how did your studies prepare you for your international career?

The methodology of teaching at the Geneva Graduate Institute has been very interesting. It prepared me to accept (different) views. The Institute's methodology encourages students to comment and critique each other's views. This had an impact on me because in the United Nations there are 193 countries having different positions and policies, what is accepted in one is not accepted in another, which can often cause conflicts between delegations. So, the Institute helped me (learn how) to tackle problems that arise due to differences in cultures and religions.



What was your biggest challenge in your career?

The biggest challenge was that I am a woman. For instance, despite the legal and constitutional articles that guarantee women's rights in Egypt, social norms remain a major challenge for the actual realisation of women's rights. Egypt in the 1960s and 70s was unlike Egypt today. Why have we become more conservative? A major factor is because some religious figures continue to interpret the Quran in a very regressive and conservative manner. This has a tremendous impact on society. So I've faced that big challenge as well: confronting regressive conservative social culture in my country.

How can we overcome these challenges?

It is very difficult. It's a long-term project to overcome 30 years of spreading fundamentalist extremist ideology. I had an opportunity to study comparative religion at the American University in Cairo, that others did not, which allowed me to study religion academically and thus be aware of its reasonable and sound interpretations. Overcoming extremist interpretations of religion is a long-term project, one which will require the involvement of several authorities, including the mosques, the churches, the Ministry of Education (especially with a focus on primary education) and the Ministry of Culture.



Alumni Association Awards Presentation at the Annual Alumni Reunion on 25 September 2021. The awards presented were, from left to right, Lifetime Professional Achievement 2021 to Mervat Tallawy by Jasmin Danzeisen, Alumna of the Year 2021 to Signe Krogstrup by Jennifer Blanke, Young Alumnus 2021 to Felix Stähli by Jasmin Danzeisen. Jasmin Danzeisen is Senior Manager of Diversity and Inclusive Culture at PwC and a member of the Association's Committee. Jennifer Blanke is Non-Executive Director at African Risk Capacity (ARC) Group, former president of the Association and outgoing member.

I visited a school when I was the Minister of Social Affairs and Insurance, and only found religious books in its library. I thought, "Why is it that students don't have the chance to read a diversity of books that cover other topics?" Authorities should follow strict rules to prevent religious figures from spreading extremist interpretations of religion. This policy needs to be systematic and long-lasting. The media also hold a very essential role: they should confront and challenge extremist religious views, like those that say that wearing a hijab is compulsory according to Islam.

You were the first woman ambassador from the diplomatic corps in Egypt. Did you face challenges in advancing in your career because of your gender?

In my early career, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time, Mahmoud Riyad, prevented women from being posted abroad for 10 consecutive years by an oral order (because if it was a written order, women would have challenged it in court). This resulted in being delayed and ultimately losing to male diplomats in terms of the frequency of postings, but also in terms of relevance and importance of posts abroad. Women were relegated to consulate postings and non-prominent geographical posts. It took more effort and harder work for women to prove themselves and finally get the recognition and trust to hold positions equivalent to their male colleagues.

I also faced discrimination and stereotypical attitudes back in the 70s in the West, where even in advanced societies, the idea of a woman diplomat and especially ambassador was not common.

What advice could you give to our students about working in an international organisation or as a diplomat?

Students need to bear in mind that what they hear in seminars or classrooms at the Institute can be a small replica of what happens outside in the real world. So students need to be open-minded about different points of views, without prejudice, in order to solve problems and reach consensus in a peaceful manner. For example, some of the contentious issues among countries are stances on capital punishment. As a diplomat, you need to have the ability to navigate such differences and continue to interact with your counterparts to achieve the common good.

SIGNE KROGSTRUP

Diplôme et doctorat en économie internationale, 1998 et 2003
Governor at the Danmarks Nationalbank

Could you briefly trace your career path?

Before starting university, I knew I wanted to experience the world, travel and learn languages. I was also interested in understanding social and political issues, besides enjoying math. My choice of university studies fell on economics. After undergraduate studies at the University of Copenhagen, I started at the Geneva Graduate Institute in 1996, where I obtained a master and subsequently a doctoral degree in international economics in 2003.



After a brief posting in 2002–2003 as economist with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia in Beirut, Lebanon, I returned to the Institute where I spent another three years as a postdoc and lecturer. I learned a lot from working closely with Professors Charles Wyplosz and Alexander Swoboda.

In 2007, I joined the Swiss National Bank, where I spent eight years which were marked by the aftermath of the great financial crisis and taught me the importance of finance and monetary policy in driving economic outcomes.

My family and I moved to Washington, DC, in 2015, where I spent a year as Visiting Fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics and at the Federal Reserve Board. In 2016, I joined the International Monetary Fund as Advisor to the Chief Economist. In 2019, after 23 years abroad, we moved back to Denmark and I joined the Danish central bank, Danmarks Nationalbank, where I am now a Member of the Board of Governors.

How did your studies at the Geneva Graduate Institute help you in your career?

The years I spent at the Institute were formative and set the stage for my subsequent career as an international macroeconomist. They gave me a sense of purpose by emphasising the value of economics for solving important economic policy problems and formulating evidence-based policy recommendations to the benefit of society as a whole. They strengthened my international perspective, and my appreciation of how interdependent economies and societies are. They underlined the importance of international collaboration in meeting the big challenges of tomorrow. I also experienced first-hand how much we can learn from people with different cultural and political backgrounds.

What advice could you give our students?

My career may seem very linear and planned, but this is far from the truth. My career path is what happened while I was planning for something else. Rather than planning, my advice would be to seek out jobs that are meaningful to you in the moment, and that allow you to equally learn, develop personally and contribute. Keep a student's mind, stay curious, learn by doing, and – by consequence – don't be afraid of taking on assignments that you do not yet know how to accomplish.

FELIX STÄHLI

MIA (licence) 2009
Co-founder of Impact Hub Geneva-Lausanne

A colleague of mine recently asked me “how it had all started”. She was referring to the organisation I co-founded 10 years ago. And when I shared the story with her, I couldn't help but notice how it gave me energy. The sources for this I believe were twofold: one was that I still connect to the initial inspiration that got me onto the path leading to what I'm doing today. The second one was realising that the “career” intention of where I wished to put my energy, which had started to grow in me thereafter, is still alive.

It all started in 1998 during a family trip to East Africa, when I got the opportunity to visit an environmental regeneration project. In the late 1970s two ecologists had been given the task of bringing life back into a deserted area with salinised soil – the result of mining activities in the decades before. By the time of our visit, 30 years later, they had succeeded in turning the place into a biodiverse landscape, full of both natural and human activity.

This “triple impact” project of creating something from scratch while also simultaneously benefitting both nature and people inspired me deeply. Having come across such an example naturally made me look out for further ones, even if rather unconsciously for several years, and with questions as to how I might ever be able to work in this field.

A few years later, the interdisciplinary studies programme at the Institute gave me the opportunity to better understand how different human-made systems and concepts interacted. The more I got to know them, the more I became interested in their underlying economic incentive structures.

Towards the end of my time at the Institute, and in the context of a student association, I organised a small conference on social entrepreneurship, during which I came across an international network of enabling spaces for people and organisations to launch new initiatives in the field. Temptation quickly turned into a decision to try bringing the idea to Geneva, as it seemed interesting with regards not only to learning more about the world of future-fit business models, but to supporting their initiation and growth and connecting them to the UN ecosystem.

It then took three more years, two trials and changing jobs until I went “all in”, just in case it didn't work out. Luckily it did. Today it still feels like the beginning of the journey, and while I don't see myself in a position to give advice, what worked for me so far and helped me persevere through the difficult times – when I felt what entrepreneurial risk meant – is observing what gives me energy and trying to do more of that. I think that if more of us are able to do what we truly believe in, the more impactful and meaningful the work becomes.



→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/alumni

New Co-directors of the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy

On 1 November 2021, Professors Graziella Moraes Silva and Gopalan Balachandran were appointed co-directors of the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy. Their interdisciplinary leadership, which begins with their complementary backgrounds in, respectively, sociology and history, reflects the aims and ethos of the Centre.



What is your background and which approaches will you bring to the Centre?

One of us is a sociologist, the other is a historian. Both our research agendas have been profoundly influenced by our experience of inequalities, colonialism, decolonisation and development. These issues are vital to broadening current debates about democracy, including its so-called present-day “crisis”. As nationals belonging to two large democracies from the Global South (Brazil and India), we appreciate the historical and transnational forces that have shaped democracy in different parts of the world. We hope to continue the mission of the AHCD to enlarge the disciplinary, geographical and temporal frames in which (un)democratic politics and practices are discussed. With democracy seemingly under threat in both countries, our interest is not merely intellectual, it is also somewhat personal.

Why do you think it is important to develop an interdisciplinary perspective on democracy today?

One of the roots of the current crisis of democracy lies in the tendency to think of it only as a formal political system. It is clear even if we go back to Alexis de Tocqueville’s writings that democracy as a political system in the US depended on social conditions that enabled (white) men to think of themselves as equals, including through their “habits of the heart”. In different degrees the consequences and contradictions he identified have proved enduring and universal: the exclusion of racialised and other minority groups, the enrichment of a small elite accompanied by growing inequality, and the resistance of entrenched elites fearing a loss of their power and privilege. We need different disciplinary perspectives for understanding how democracies negotiate such tensions and contradictions.

Our Centre on Democracy at the Geneva Graduate Institute is named after Albert O. Hirschman: what does his intellectual legacy inspire to you?

Of course, the first reason relates to the previous question. Even in his own time, Hirschman was quite exceptional for his inter- (or trans-)disciplinary approach and insights. He sometimes preferred to think of one “social science” rather than “social sciences”, in the plural, with their disciplinary configurations and boundaries. Hirschman’s possibilism is another source of inspiration for reimagining social and political change not as a deterministic process, but as an open-ended one beset even with creative or quirky possibilities that he sought to understand in terms of “inverted sequences”, “unintended consequences”, “blessings in disguise”, and so on. Such insights also remind us of the rich possibilities inherent in a truly meaningful democracy.

Nouvelles publications



Beijing: CITIC Press Corporation. 2021. 295 p.

THE GLOBOTICS UPHEAVAL GLOBALIZATION, ROBOTICS, AND THE FUTURE OF WORK CHINESE EDITION

Richard **Baldwin**

Richard Baldwin’s 2019 book *The Globotics Upheaval* has been translated into Chinese. It argues that “globots” will build a better future, but will create explosive social challenges along the way. Digital technology is allowing “white-collar robots” to displace many service-sector workers and professionals while at the same time enabling “telemigration”, where talented, low-cost workers sitting abroad displace domestic office workers. If displaced office workers join with already displaced factory workers, the result could be a destabilising upheaval. To avoid this, Richard Baldwin asserts that governments must use the tools they have to slow the pace and make the competition from globots seem fairer.



La Découverte. Mars 2022. 784 p.

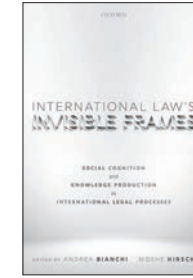
L'ÉNERGIE DE L'ÉTAT POUR UNE SOCIOLOGIE HISTORIQUE ET COMPARÉE DU POLITIQUE

Jean-François **Bayart**

Comment penser l'ébranlement qu'a suscité le passage, aux XIX^e et XX^e siècles, d'un monde d'empires, gouvernant par la différence ethnique et religieuse, à un système d'États-nations, imposant une uniformisation culturelle et une conception exclusive de la citoyenneté? Ce livre apporte une réponse originale, en montrant qu'un tel processus a nourri des logiques souvent présentées comme contradictoires, mais en réalité synergiques: la mondialisation, l'universalisation de l'État-nation et la généralisation de consciences identitaristes.

La forme d'État qui émerge de cette séquence est abstraite et bureaucratique. Elle se concrétise à la croisée de la coercition et de l'hégémonie. Les sociétés politiques se présentent comme des feuilletés temporels, où coexistent de manière singulière des rapports de pouvoir inscrits dans l'histoire longue.

L'Énergie de l'État propose une critique novatrice de la domination contemporaine et de sa bêtise identitaire, alors que le monde travestit son passé et doute de son avenir.



Oxford University Press. September 2021. 336 p.

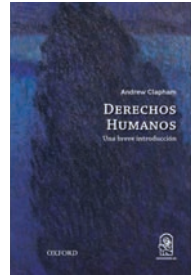
INTERNATIONAL LAW'S INVISIBLE FRAMES SOCIAL COGNITION AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION IN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PROCESSES

Edited by Andrea **Bianchi** and Moshe **Hirsch**

What is international law, and how does it work? This book argues that our answers to these questions are shaped by a variety of social cognition and knowledge production processes that act as invisible frames, through which we understand international law. To better conceive these frames, we must understand how psychological and socio-cultural factors affect decision-making in an international legal process, including identifying the groups that shape and alter the prevailing discourse in international law, and unearthing the hidden meaning of the various mythologies that populate and influence our normative world.

With chapters employing insights from sociology, psychology, and behavioural science, this book investigates the mechanisms that allow us to apprehend and intellectually represent the social practice of international law. It unveils the hidden or unnoticed processes by which our understanding of international law is formed, and helps readers to unlearn some of the presuppositions that inform our largely unquestioned beliefs about international law.

Nouvelles publications



Ediciones UC. July 2021. 208 p.

DERECHOS HUMANOS UNA BREVE INTRODUCCIÓN

SPANISH EDITION

Andrew **Clapham**

This new Spanish translation of Andrew Clapham's second edition of *Human Rights: A Very Short Introduction* covers the history and philosophy of human rights and details developments concerning rights related to torture, arbitrary detention, enforced disappearances, freedom of expression and discrimination. Issues related to lethal force through the use of drones and the so-called "right to be forgotten" are discussed, and there are sections on the rights of persons with disabilities. According to the author, "there is sometimes a tendency among those working in international organisations or in international relations to consider human rights merely as 'aspirations' or 'desires'. Human rights today belong to all individuals and not to some future utopia. If those rights are violated, it represents a violation of the law, not the disruption of a dream. Those convicted of genocide or torture go to prison. States found in violation of human rights pay out compensation. Of course many human rights violations go unpunished but claims related to injustice continue to be framed as demands for human rights to be respected."



OpenEdition Books. Septembre 2021. 188 p.

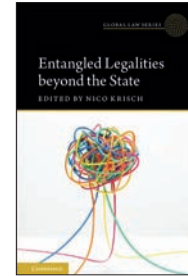
LA PETITE ENTREPRISE AU PÉRIL DE LA FAMILLE ?

Yvan **Droz**, Fenneke **Reysoo** et Laurent **Amiotte-Suchet**

Travail, famille, patrimoine : ce triptyque souligne l'idéologie qui prévaut dans les très petites entreprises familiales. Chacun-e participe par son travail et selon ses possibilités au développement d'un patrimoine commun, sans toujours bénéficier d'un statut ou d'une protection sociale. Mais quand la famille est ébranlée par une rupture de trajectoire (divorce, accident, décès), les personnes se trouvent exposées à des risques qui ont rarement été anticipés. Basé sur une enquête menée auprès des entrepreneurs de l'Arc jurassien, cet ouvrage lève le voile sur un monde où l'équilibre entre les impératifs du travail et ceux de la vie de famille est constamment mis à l'épreuve.

Publié en 2017 aux Presses Universitaires de Franche-Comté, le livre est désormais aussi disponible en ligne.

→ <https://books.openedition.org/pufc/20542>



Cambridge University Press. November 2021. 400 p.

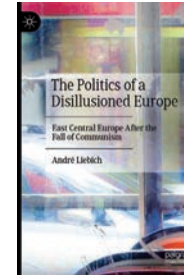
ENTANGLED LEGALITIES BEYOND THE STATE

Edited by Nico **Krisch**

Law is usually understood as an orderly, coherent system, but this volume shows that it is often better understood as an entangled web. Bringing together eminent contributors from law, political science, sociology, anthropology, history and political theory, it also suggests that entanglement has been characteristic of law for much of its history. The book shifts the focus to the ways in which actors create connections and distance between different legalities in domestic, transnational and international law. It examines a wide range of issue areas, from the relationship of state and indigenous orders to the regulation of global financial markets, from corporate social responsibility to struggles over human rights. The book uses these empirical insights to inform new theoretical approaches to law, and by placing the entanglements between norms from different origins at the centre of the study of law, it opens up new avenues for future legal research.

This title is also available as open access.

→ <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108914642>



Palgrave Macmillan. November 2021. 178 p.

THE POLITICS OF A DISILLUSIONED EUROPE EAST CENTRAL EUROPE AFTER THE FALL OF COMMUNISM

André **Liebich**

Moving from the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 to the present day, this book traces the trajectory of the six East Central European former satellites of the Soviet Union (Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria) that have joined the European Union. It seeks in particular to explain these countries' disenchantment with the "return to Europe" in spite of their significant advances. The book proceeds country by country and then devotes chapters to some contemporary issues, such as minorities, migration, and the relations of these "new" members with the European Union as a whole. It strives to fill a persistent knowledge gap in the English-speaking world concerning East Central Europe, and to offer fresh insights about the region in the context of contemporary geopolitics. The book eschews theory and is intended for a general audience, including students at all levels in political science and history classes devoted to the EU and to contemporary Europe, and for an academic and practitioner audience interested in world affairs and the evolution of the European Union.



Geneva Graduate Institute et Ville de Genève. Mars 2022. 180 p.

TEMPS, ESPACES ET HISTOIRES MONUMENTS ET HÉRITAGE RACISTE ET COLONIAL DANS L'ESPACE PUBLIC GENEVOIS : ÉTAT DES LIEUX HISTORIQUE

Mohamed Mahmoud **Mohamedou** et Davide **Rodogno**

Cette publication présente un état des lieux comparatif et historique des monuments et de l'héritage raciste, colonial et esclavagiste dans l'espace public de Genève. L'étude offre un socle d'analyse, une source d'information et une base de réflexion à propos des symboles qui auraient une connotation à caractère raciste ou seraient liés, d'une façon ou d'une autre, au colonialisme et à l'esclavage. Le texte synthétise conceptuellement la connaissance sur la question du mémoriel public, de la discrimination raciale et du legs colonial, et enrichit de manière factuelle le champ d'information, de réflexion, d'éducation et d'action. L'étude œuvre à assister la compréhension dans un contexte où cette problématique, jusqu'à récemment peu appréhendée par les pouvoirs publics et débattue par la société, nécessite désormais élucidation, érudition, légitimité publique, visibilité sociale et attention éducationnelle.

→ www.graduateinstitute.ch/heritage-raciste-geneve



Paideia Series no. 3. Globethics.net. October 2021. 168 p.

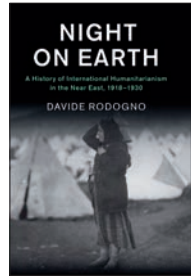
MIGRAZIONI E EDUCAZIONE LA CIRCOLAZIONE DELLE COMPETENZE: UNA SFIDA PER LO SVILUPPO

Edited by Alessandro **Monsutti** and Stefania **Gandolfi**

This book presents the results of a research conducted on the asylum regime in Bergamo, Italy. Relying on the importance of recognising cultural rights, it starts from the premise that there is a need to build an inclusive society, promoting the ability to live together. Migrants, asylum seekers and refugees but also representatives of various public bodies have been interviewed with special attention given to observing public spaces and offices. The competences of migrants as well as the attitudes of civil servants have been documented. Professor Monsutti has accompanied the various authors, who are social workers and refugee rights activists.

The phenomenon of migration is widely debated in today's European societies but would gain in being understood beyond the existing typologies, which are informed by the narrow framework of the nation-state. It is crucial to collect empirical material on the aspirations and strategies of mobile people and on their transnational networks.

Nouvelles publications



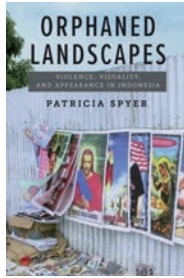
Cambridge University Press. December 2021. 461 p.

NIGHT ON EARTH A HISTORY OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIANISM, 1918–1930

Davide **Rodogno**

Night on Earth is a broad-ranging account of international humanitarian programmes in Central and Eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Near East from 1918 to 1930. Davide Rodogno shows that international “relief” and “development” were intertwined long before the birth of the United Nations, with humanitarians operating in a region devastated by war and famine and in which state sovereignty was deficient. Influenced by colonial motivations and ideologies, these humanitarians attempted to reshape entire communities and nations through reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes.

The book draws on the activities of a wide range of secular and religious organisations and philanthropic foundations in the US and Europe, including the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the Quakers, Save the Children, the Near East Relief, the American Women’s Hospitals, the League of Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross.



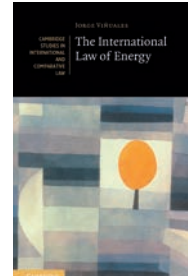
Fordham University Press. November 2021. 336 p.

ORPHANED LANDSCAPES VIOLENCE, VISUALITY, AND APPEARANCE IN INDONESIA

Patricia **Spyer**

In 1998, around a provincial town in eastern Indonesia where Muslims and Christians had been in conflict, images of Jesus Christ and other Christian scenes proliferated on walls and billboards. The street paintings signalled a radical departure from the aniconic tradition of the old colonial church, a desire to be recognised by local and international political authorities, an aim to reinstate the Christian look of a city in the face of the country’s islamisation, and an opening to a more intimate relationship to the divine.

Orphaned Landscapes theorises the production of visual media as part of a wider work on appearance in which ordinary people refigure urban aesthetic forms and their sensory. The book offers a rich account of a place in crisis, while also showing how the work on appearance is inherent to sociopolitical change. Whether considering the emergence and disappearance of street art or the atmospheric and fog of war, Professor Spyer demonstrates the importance of an attunement to elusive, ephemeral phenomena for their palpable and varying effects in the world.



Cambridge University Press. April 2022. 578 p.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW OF ENERGY

Jorge E. **Viñuales**

The world’s energy structure underpins the global environmental crisis and changing it will require regulatory change on a massive level. Energy is highly regulated in international law, but the field has never been comprehensively mapped. The legal sources on which the governance of energy is based are plentiful, but they are scattered across a vast legal expanse. This book is the first single-authored study of the international law of energy as a whole. Written by a world-leading expert, it provides a comprehensive account of the international law of energy and analyses the implications of the ongoing energy transformation for international law. The study combines conceptual and doctrinal analysis of all the main rules, processes and institutions to consider the past, present and likely future of global energy governance. Providing a solid foundation for teaching, research and practice, this book addresses both the theory and real-world policy dimension of the international law of energy.



Cambridge University Press. 2021. 580 p.

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

CHINESE EDITION

Jorge E. **Viñuales** and Pierre-Marie **Dupuy**

International Environmental Law offers a concise, conceptually clear, and legally rigorous introduction to contemporary international environmental law and practice. Currently in its second edition, *International Environmental Law* has rapidly become a leading textbook used for undergraduate and graduate courses in dozens of institutions around the world in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and North America. Translated by a team of researchers coordinated by Dr Hu Bin, deputy-director of Wuhan University’s Research Institute of Environmental Law, in partnership with Cambridge University Press China, this new edition makes this textbook available for a wider audience in Chinese-speaking institutions.



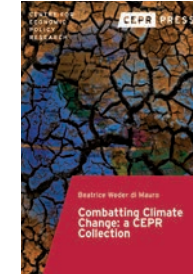
Cambridge University Press. September 2021. 936 p.

THE MEANING OF INVESTMENT

Vol. 19 of ICSID Reports, edited by Jorge E. **Viñuales** and Michael **Waibel**

The *ICSID Reports* provide summaries, excerpts and analysis of the main investor-State arbitral awards rendered on a given topic or area selected by the editors. They are an invaluable tool for practitioners, scholars and government lawyers working in the field of public international law, investment treaty arbitration and international commercial arbitration, whether advising foreign investors or States.

Volume 19 of the *ICSID Reports* focuses on “The Meaning of Investment”, including an opening piece on the unity of investment by leading scholar and arbitrator Professor Christoph Schreuer, and an overview of subject-matter jurisdiction by Professor Michael Waibel. The volume also includes summaries, digests and excerpts of decisions rendered between 2004 and 2016 in 21 cases, which, together, represent the state-of-the-art on this topic.



CEPR Press. November 2021. 330 p.

COMBATTING CLIMATE CHANGE A CEPR COLLECTION

Edited by Beatrice **Weder Di Mauro**

Published during the 2021 COP26 summit in Glasgow, this eBook provides a selection of solution-oriented research studies and a fascinating insight into the evolution of economic research on climate change over the last decade, starkly highlighting the shift in urgency and appreciation of this daunting threat to humanity.

Concerns surrounding climate change have heightened considerably in recent years, with a universal view emerging that human behaviour is accelerating global warming at an alarming rate. Left unchecked, the current trajectory could result in irreversible damage to our planet and potentially dire consequences for the millions who inhabit it. The Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR), and economics more generally, has devoted more and more attention to understanding the effects of climate change on global economies, in addition to migration and inequality. A greater research focus is now being applied to understanding the costs, benefits, and trade-offs of climate policies. However, a comprehensive solution to combating climate change across sectors remains elusive.



PODCAST ON LETHAL AUTONOMOUS WEAPONS (THE “KILLER ROBOTS”)

Paola **Gaeta**

Professor Paola Gaeta and her research team have hosted a podcast series on the so-called killer robots. The podcast is called “Lethal Autonomous Weapons: 10 Things We Want to Know”. It was launched in July 2021 and consists of 10 episodes, each of one interviewing an expert on burning questions related to algorithmic warfare and the development of lethal autonomous weapons.

This podcast series is part of the research project “Lethal Autonomous Weapon Systems and War Crimes” led by Professor Gaeta at the International Law Department and funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation.

The 10 episodes are of interest to students, practitioners, researchers and all those who want to enhance their knowledge of thorny issues related to the development and use of lethal autonomous weapons and the impact this may have on warfare.

The podcast is available on Amazon Music, Apple Podcasts, Google Podcasts, Spotify, and Simplecast.

→ <https://open.spotify.com/show/7jkZSTKZeS6e4ww37KGWqP>



PODCAST DEDICATED TO THE LATE ANTONIO CASSESE

Paola **Gaeta**

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the passing of Antonio Cassese, Professor Paola Gaeta is co-hosting a new podcast series discussing his work and legacy. The podcast is called “Antonio Cassese: The Stubborn Sparrow” and consists of five episodes, revisiting some of Antonio Cassese’s major contributions to international law as a practitioner on five selected issues: (1) genocide and the UN Commission of Inquiry on Darfur; (2) the crime of terrorism and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon; (3) torture and the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture; (4) human rights in the European Union; (5) war crimes and the legacy of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

In each episode the co-hosts interview a guest who has worked closely with Antonio Cassese. Guests include Professor Andrew Clapham and Honorary Professor Georges Abi-Saab.

This podcast series will be of interest to young and older scholars, people who are starting a career in international organisations, as well as, more broadly, all citizens of the world. In general, as Antonio Cassese would have liked, the podcast speaks to all those who want to contribute to make the world a better place.

The podcast is available on Simplecast, Apple Podcasts, Spotify, Google Podcasts, and Amazon Music.

→ <https://open.spotify.com/show/1LbZmi3kf0ehongp56y0GI>



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