

Research Bulletin

Upcoming events, latest publications and other research activities

11 August 2025 (no. 7, 2025)

Upcoming Research Events

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Gateway to Publications by Themes



Peace, War,
Conflicts &
Security



Development &
Cooperation



Human Rights,
Humanitarianism,
Justice &
Inclusion



Gender,
Diversity,
Race &
Intersectionality



Democracy &
Civil Society



Education,
Information
& Media



Sustainability,
Environment,
the Anthropocene
& SDGs



Diplomacy &
Global
Governance



Cities, Space,
Mobilities &
Migrations



Technology



Global
Health



Trade,
Finance,
Economies
& Work



Gateway to Other Relevant Information



Multimedia



Visitors



Calls for
Papers



Awarded
Prizes



Publications by Themes



Peace, War, Conflicts & Security



BOOK

Human Security Provisions in Ceasefire and Peace Agreements: Case Studies from Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia

Keith Krause, Grazvydas Jasutis, Kristina Vezon and Rebecca Mikova explore how human security (HS) provisions are integrated into ceasefire and peace agreements across Eastern Europe, the

Caucasus, and Central Asia (Geneva Center for Security Sector Governance [DCAF], May 2025).

They thus respond to a growing recognition that sustainable peace requires more than just stopping violence — it must also address the everyday needs of civilians affected by conflict.

Their report introduces the Human Security Index (HSI), a tool that evaluates the inclusion of seven HS dimensions: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community, and political security. By applying this index across nine case studies — from the Russia-Ukraine war to conflicts in Abkhazia, Transnistria, and the Tajik-Kyrgyz border — it assesses the degree to which peace and ceasefire agreements reflect a human-centred approach. It finds that while some agreements include provisions for personal, political, and community security, others neglect vital areas like food, health, and environmental security. Peace agreements are generally more inclusive of HS than ceasefires, which often focus narrowly on halting hostilities. Multilateral agreements, especially those with international mediation, tend to score higher in HS integration. The report also distinguishes between short-term ceasefires and long-term peace agreements, highlighting the importance of sequencing and context.

[Read here >](#)

ARTICLE

The Peacebuilders Playground: Peacebuilding Practices in Timor-Leste

Emilian Berutti, PhD Researcher in International Relations/Political Science, and Xinyu Yuan explore whether the practices enacted by China and Japan in Timor-Leste indicate a challenge to the liberal peacebuilding paradigm with an alternative model (in *International Peacekeeping*, online June 2025). Examining Timor-Leste, which was hailed as a model of liberal peacebuilding in the early 2000s but is now facing significant challenges to the peacebuilding and state-building project, and is captured by the global challenges to the peacebuilding field, they argue that China's approach to peacebuilding is not yet sufficiently developed, although it does provide opportunities for individuals to challenge the Western paradigm. Meanwhile, Japan is too closely linked to other Western peacebuilders to be considered an alternative model in its own right.

Drawing on data from over fifty interviews conducted in Timor-Leste between April and July 2023, their paper contributes to a nuanced understanding of peacebuilding practices.

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

ARTICLE

Gangs, Drug Dealing, and Criminal Governance in Marseille, France

Marseille is a city that has long been sensationalistically associated in the public imagination with crime and drug dealing. Steffen Jensen and **Dennis Rodgers**, Faculty Associate at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, begin by tracing the history of drug dealing and gang violence in the city, from its 19th century origins to the rise of what has been called the “French Connection” in the 1960s and 1970s, when Marseille played a central role in the global heroin trade (in *European Journal of Sociology*, online June 2025). The city’s criminality subsequently became more local in scope in the 1980s and 1990s, and in the second part of their article the authors draw on recent research carried out in the Marseille *cité* of Félix Pyat, a poor neighbourhood widely associated with gang violence and drug dealing, to explore the consequences of the changing nature of crime in the city for process of “criminal governance”. When considered historically and in relation to their previous research on gangs in Nicaragua and South Africa, they suggest that it might be appropriate to talk about there being “varieties” of criminal governance that come together as “assemblages” than can be constituted in fundamentally different ways.

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

ARTICLE

The Politics of Measurement in the Age of Localization: Comparing “Top-Down” versus “Bottom-Up” Metrics of Reconciliation

How should we measure reconciliation after conflict when trying to achieve localisation? **Pamina Firchow**, Research Associate in the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), and Peter Dixon examine a fundamental tension in international aid: the push for localisation — the idea that aid is more effective when it is driven by communities themselves — versus the growing reliance on global metrics to assess progress (in *International Political Sociology*, vol. 19, no. 2, June 2025). While international organisations and national governments use Global Performance Indicators and similar standardised metrics to evaluate complex phenomena like reconciliation, these “top-down” approaches often clash with the realities of the goals of localisation. Using Colombia’s peace process as a case study, the authors compare two national-level, standardised reconciliation barometers with a subnational, community-generated barometer. They find that standardised top-down indicators facilitate comparison, but often fail to capture local priorities. In contrast, bottom-up metrics generated through participatory methods provide context-specific insights that reflect more of the complexity of everyday experiences. At stake is a broader struggle over power in the peacebuilding field. While localisation aims to centre communities in aid processes, the proliferation of global and national metrics reinforces the authority of international and state institutions, shaping which voices and experiences count in reconciliation efforts. This dynamic ultimately hinders the effective localisation of aid, as top-down metrics prioritise institutional agendas over local needs.

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

PAPER

Conflict

This paper by **Dominic Rohner** provides a synthesis of the literature on armed conflicts, with a special focus on development economics, while also covering other disciplines (CEPR Discussion Paper 20491, Centre for Economic Policy Research, July 2025). The piece starts off with a discussion of the main consequences of conflict before investigating its root causes. First, a series of theoretical approaches and results will be reviewed, before presenting major datasets and methods. As a next step, a structured analysis of key empirical findings follows. The last part is

devoted to a synthesis of crucial policy lessons.

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Development & Cooperation



PHD THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY AND
SOCIOLOGY, 2025

On the Brink of Extractivist Development: Youth and the Economics of Hope in Mtwara's Gas Industry

The 2010 discovery of offshore natural gas in Tanzania generated significant national and regional development expectations, especially in

the historically marginalised region of Mtwara. Media and policy discourse framed the gas finds as transformative drivers of economic growth, positioning extractive resources as catalysts for development — a model that **Genevieve Justin Sekumbo** terms *extractivist development*. Yet by 2015, contractual disputes between the Tanzanian government and international oil companies, alongside global market fluctuations, led to a decline in investment and exploration. This marked a shift from the initial period of optimism — referred to as the “gas rush” — to stagnation and disillusionment. Youth were among the most affected. As key targets of corporate social responsibility programmes, they were positioned as both beneficiaries and agents of development, reflecting global discourses that cast youth as a “crisis” to be managed or a resource to be mobilised. The author critically examines youth development within extractivist frameworks by exploring how young people in Mtwara experienced both the promises and disappointments of the gas industry. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted from 2020 to 2022 — during the “gas bust” — she analyses how volatility in the sector shaped youth aspirations for economic independence, a key yet unstable marker of adulthood. She argues that the gas sector's material and temporal dynamics are deeply intertwined with youth trajectories, revealing how young people navigate constrained opportunities and contested visions of development.

[Find out more in this interview >](#)

[Repository](#) (file embargoed until May 2028; for access, please [contact Dr Sekumbo](#)).



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Human Rights, Humanitarianism, Justice & Inclusion

ARTICLE

Killing It Softly: The ILC'S Articles on State Responsibility

By preferring tautologies supplied by the theory of objective responsibility over general principles of liability derived from comparative law, the ILC's Articles on State Responsibility cannot assist in operationalising the general and opentextured treaty standards for State conduct that are commonplace in many fields of international law, particularly in environmental law. Moreover, the



one-size-fits-all approach to defining the secondary consequences of a wrongful act in the ILC's Articles rests upon a conception of outright prohibition of the conduct in question and a community interest in securing the cessation of that conduct, whereas many primary obligations, if transgressed, should be properly seen as generating a duty of compensation only without the other secondary consequences that

automatically follow in the ILC's scheme of responsibility, argues **Zachary Douglas** (in *ICSID Review – Foreign Investment Law Journal*, February 2025).

[DOI >](#)

ARTICLE

Liability for Killing in War and Why There Is No “Licence to Kill”

Andrew Clapham argues that it no longer makes sense to speak about the “moral equality of soldiers” or a soldier’s “licence to kill” in wartime (in *Netherlands Quarterly of Human Rights*, online July 2025). International law now imposes individual criminal responsibility on those involved in the crime of aggression. International human rights law considers lives lost as a result of aggression to be arbitrary deprivations of the right to life and therefore the responsibility of the aggressor state. The individual soldiers on the aggressor side can be considered liable for contributing to acts violating the UN Charter and human rights law. This can lead to concrete legal consequences, such as becoming ineligible for asylum or liability to being individually sanctioned. Once we consider that all the lives lost as a result of aggression are human rights violations, this changes how violations of the right to life are reported and calculated. All soldiers and civilians killed as a result of a state's aggression are victims of human rights violations, and the claims of their survivors are just starting to be heard.

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



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Gender, Diversity, Race & Intersectionality



ARTICLE

Affective Politics: The “Vulgar Vibes” of Brazilian Far-Right Anti-feminism

A baby-bottle shaped as a phallus, a book illustrating oral sex practices for small children or lesbians defecating in a church were circulating as Bolsonaro was elected president in 2018. The left-wing ministry of health was purportedly promoting the baby bottle, the ministry of

education the book and the National Secretariat of Politics for Women endorsing lesbians. What is the political significance of this crass vulgarity for the far-right in Brazil and beyond? Answering that question requires de-centring reason and facts and re-centring resonance and affects. Not the information but the crudeness of the images matter. To “figure” how, **Anna Leander** and Luisa Lobato work with three thinkers that help them grapple with how the vibes of the Brazilian far-right anti-feminist vulgarity emerge and spread, how they orient politics and how they can be challenged (in *Journal of International Relations and Development*, online June 2025). Unpacking Achille Mbembe’s “aesthetics of vulgarity”, displacing Noura Tafeche’s *Kawayoku* and

complementing Vladimir Safatle's "helplessness", they show how vulgar vibes are *circulating*, *characterising* politics and what is *challenging* them. They propose this figure of vulgar vibes as an encouragement and invitation to urgently "go figure" how "affective politics" such as that of "vulgar far-right anti-feminism" can be more effectively engaged in Brazil and elsewhere.

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

PAPER

The Gender Dimension of Refugees' Integration in the Labor Market

Tobias Müller, Pia Pannatier and **Martina Viarengo** examine the gender differences in labour market integration among refugees and their determinants, focussing on a longitudinal dataset that includes the universe of the refugee population in Switzerland over a 20-years period (CEPR Discussion Paper no. 20318, CEPR Press, June 2025). The large majority of refugees come from developing economies. The quasi-random allocation of asylum seekers across cantons, which are different in their socioeconomic characteristics, provides a natural experiment to identify the causal effects of the source country culture as well as the role of the local initial conditions in affecting the trajectory of refugees' labour market integration. Empirical findings highlight the importance of source country culture, though there is some variation in the persistence of the effects over time. The research also highlights the negative role of initial unemployment and the positive role of co-ethnic networks, which vary by gender and according to the characteristics of the network. Moreover, empirical findings show the positive effects of local attitudes towards gender equality in affecting women refugees' labor market outcomes.

[Read the paper >](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2025

From Gender-Responsive Provisions to Gender-Equal Peace: Exploring the Implementation of Gender Provisions in Peace Agreements through the Lens of the Final Agreement to End Armed Conflict and Build Stable and Lasting Peace in Columbia

Peace agreements remain one of the key tools to ending violent conflict, yet there is little analysis on their implementation. Extant approaches tend to focus on implementation viewed as non-recurrence of violence, failing to capture the political nature of peace agreement implementation, with complex contestation and re-negotiation among multiple actors involved in it. **Agnieszka Fal-Dutra Santos** re-frames peace agreements as complex policy documents aimed at creating social change rather than simple contracts between two parties. The shift provides a novel theoretical perspective, bringing to the fore the processes of contestation and (re-)negotiation as central to implementation. The author provides a theoretical framework identifying four distinct implementation logics — two of which build on existing approaches to implementation as compliance or non-recurrence and implementation as the fulfilment of specific tasks or mandates, and two of which bring new perspectives, framing implementation as a process of building and re-shaping institutions and social movements. She maps out the logics, using evidence from national and local implementation in Colombia, as well as an analysis of an original dataset that she created and that includes over 300 gender provisions from 23 peace agreements signed around the world between 1990 and 2020. By centring the voices of Colombian women activists, she also brings to the fore the role of social mobilisation and feminist movements in building peace and implementing policy documents.

[Find out more in this interview >](#)

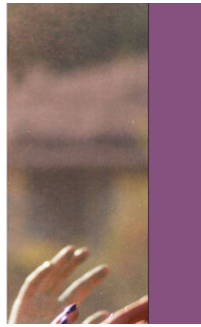
[Repository](#) (access to the PhD thesis restricted to members of the Institute community; others can [contact Dr Fal-Dutra Santos](#)).



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Democracy & Civil Society



PAPER

Strengthening Democratic Resilience in a Changing European and Transatlantic Security Landscape

Democracy is essential to European and transatlantic security. Yet today, it faces unprecedented threats from external authoritarian aggression and global democratic backsliding.

The global democratic decline correlates closely

with increased conflict, demonstrating the tangible security dividends of democracy: democratic states rarely engage in conflict with each other, form stronger alliances, and offer mechanisms for peaceful conflict resolution. To respond effectively to today's security threats and challenges, democracy support must be fully integrated into NATO and EU security strategies and budgets.

Eliza Urwin, PhD Researcher in International Relations/Political Science, **Apolline Foedit**, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, and **Keith Krause** recommend that NATO establish a "Democracy Defence Fund" representing 0.5% of NATO defence budgets, create a dedicated NATO Centre for Democratic Resilience, and expand the Building Integrity initiative, and that the EU commit at least 1% of external funding to democratic governance and rapid-response support, protect ODA governance programme budgets, and ensure democratic consolidation is central to all stabilisation missions and security sector reform efforts (Issue Brief no. 03/25, Democracy and The New Security Agenda, Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy [AHCD], Geneva Graduate Institute, June 2025).

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

REPORT

Democracy in the 21st Century: Fragility and Resilience

This report by **Apolline Foedit**, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, summarises the key discussions and outcomes of the 2025 annual meeting of the Toda Peace Institute's Global Challenges to Democracy Working Group, held in Geneva on 5–6 June in collaboration with the Geneva Graduate Institute's Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (Summary Report no. 231, Toda Peace Institute, July 2025). The meeting centred on three main themes: the democratic threats posed by Trump's second presidency, strategies for strengthening democratic resilience, and the Toda Peace Institute's contributions to this effort — particularly through the Democracy Lighthouse platform. The report captures the group's shared concerns over democratic backsliding and outlines ongoing initiatives, including a systems map of democratic erosion, research on democratic resilience, and case studies on India and the MENA region.

[Read the report >](#)



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Education, Information & Media

BOOK

Time in Education Policy Transfer: The Seven Temporalities of Global School Reform

Time in Education Policy Transfer

The Seven Temporalities of Global School Reform

Gita Steiner-Khamsi

This book investigates a topic underexplored in policy transfer: time (Springer Nature / Palgrave Macmillan, March 2025). Drawing on well-known theories from comparative education, public policy studies, political science, and sociology, but written in an easy-to-understand language, **Gita Steiner-Khamsi** discusses seven temporalities of policy transfer: historical period, future, sequence, timing, lifespan, age, and tempo. The temporal

dimension helps us understand when the current school reform, known as the school-autonomy-with-accountability reform, developed into a global script, why it conquered the globe, and how it was selectively adopted and translated into each local context. Also, for the first time in this book, the author demonstrates what exactly diffused and what “stuck”, that is, which features of the reform were eventually institutionalised. Internationally renowned for her seminal work on policy borrowing, the author systematically applies a comparative, transnational, and global perspective to capture the role of the OECD and the World Bank in advancing and accelerating the reform’s worldwide diffusion.

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

The book will be launched as part of the UNESCO Chair Book Talk Series in Comparative Education Policy on 15 September 2025.

ARTICLE

Prioritising the “Right to Education” in Emergencies: Reducing the Distance between Human Rights Mechanisms and Rights Holders

Efforts to decolonise education in emergencies — by including marginalised groups and knowledge in research and policymaking and shifting decision-making from Global North metropolises — are more than an academic endeavour. They are fundamental to reducing the distance between those who manage and fund human rights mechanisms and the children, youth, and teachers affected by crises, whose right to a safe and quality education they aim to protect.

Christopher Henderson, Moira V. Faul and **Alison Joyner**, from NORRAG Global Education Centre, argue that the geographic and economic, political and relational distance of humanitarian decision-makers and donors from people affected by crises, including perpetrators and survivors of violence or disasters, contributes to the distancing of children and teachers from their right to education (in *Frontiers in Education*, vol. 10, July 2025). Human rights institutions remain remote in the minds of leaders — such as education authorities — in emergencies and protracted crises, who are rendered more peripheral and vulnerable by their exclusion from the very mechanisms that should support them. Reducing this gap is essential to reducing inequalities and upholding the right to education in contexts affected by conflict, climate-related disaster, and/or forced displacement.

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

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2025

Power, Capital and Contestation: Towards a Critical Pedagogy for International Relations and Political Science

Bart Sebastiaan Gabriel examines the simultaneous marginalisation and transformative potential of pedagogy in International Relations (IR) and Political Science (PS). In an academic landscape shaped by neoliberal reforms that prioritise research outputs, teaching is often undervalued and institutionally sidelined. Yet, pedagogy remains a politically charged site where students are formed not only as knowledge consumers, but as critically minded citizens and researchers. The author argues that how, why, and by whom teaching is practiced and valorised matters deeply for the reproduction and contestation of disciplinary norms. Through three interlinked studies — a bibliometric analysis of the disciplinary scholarship about the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning (SoTL) in IR/PS, a qualitative interview study of cutting-edge pedagogical practices, and a Bourdieusian analysis of how power and capital operate in SoTL — he exposes how teaching is

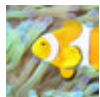
both structured by and resistant to broader academic hierarchies. He identifies epistemic inequities, symbolic exclusions, and tensions between grassroots innovation and institutional recognition. Drawing on critical pedagogy and decolonial theory, it frames classroom encounters as sites of co-production, political engagement, and struggle over whose knowledge counts. Ultimately, his dissertation calls for revaluing pedagogy as a core scholarly activity in IR/PS — rigorous, reflexive, and central to the intellectual and civic missions of the discipline and higher education more broadly.

[Find out more in this interview >](#)

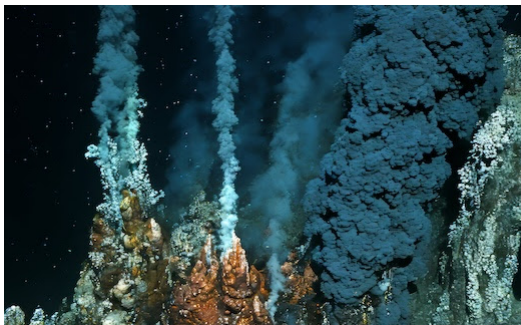
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Sustainability, Environment, the Anthropocene & SDGs



ARTICLE

The New Regulatory Framework under the BBNJ Agreement for Marine Genetic Resources and the Material Exception to Fishing and Fishing-Related Activities

Laisa Branco de Almeida, PhD Researcher in International Law, presents a critical analysis of the Agreement on the Conservation and

Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement) and the regulation of activities with respect to marine genetic resources, focusing on fish valued for their genetic properties (in *Ocean Development and International Law*, online July 2025). She argues that a more precise definition of the scope and a more effective implementation of the material exception under Article 10(2) are necessary in order not to undermine the objectives of the BBNJ Agreement and to guarantee its successful implementation. Her article first introduces a historical overview of proposals for establishing a material exception for fishing or fishing-related activities under Part II of the BBNJ Agreement. It employs interpretative tools to analyse the scope of application of Article 10(2) and the rights and obligations related to activities involving marine genetic resources derived from fish in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Ultimately, the article concludes that there is an urgent need for a comprehensive and transparent regulatory framework that effectively addresses the entire value chain of fish resources, ensuring that the conservation of marine biological diversity and the equitable distribution of benefits derived from marine genetic resources are prioritised in future BBNJ implementation efforts.

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

PAPER

Industrial Decarbonisation in a Fragmented World: An Effective Carbon Price with a “Climate Contribution”

Karsten Neuhoﬀ, Misato Sato, Sini Matikainen, **Alice Pirlot** and others argue that Europe’s climate policymakers must prepare options to ensure the resilience of its industrial strategy in a global context of increasing fragmentation, and proposes a “climate contribution” approach (Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, London School of Economics and Political Science, January 2025). In particular, the EU’s Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) may not be sufficient to provide a level playing field if other

countries do not pursue comparable carbon pricing strategies.

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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Non-use Measures for Deep-Seabed Mining in the Area

Aline Jaeckel, Jeff Ardron, **Laisa Branco de Almeida**, PhD Researcher in International Law, and Pradeep Singh examine the potential non-use measures for deep-seabed mining in the international seabed area (in *Non-use Measures for Global Goods and Commons in International Law*, S. Guggisberg and C. Blanchard, eds., Brill, July 2025). As this issue becomes increasingly contentious, a growing coalition of states, scientists and various stakeholders is advocating for measures such as moratoriums, precautionary pauses and outright bans. The authors offer an analysis of the potential aims, scope, and implications of such non-use measures, while also discussing some challenges to their successful implementation and enforcement.

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

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2025

Micro-foundations of Acute Malnutrition and Resilience in Kenyan Drylands

Child acute malnutrition remains a persistent challenge in dryland Kenya. Using a data-driven approach, **Nina Sophia Link** explores why some households are at higher risk than others. In her first paper, “**Identification of Wasting: Piloting a Smartphone App for Nutrition Data Collection**”, she highlights the feasibility of smartphone-based surveys for near-real-time, community-led nutrition monitoring. Her second paper, “**Treatment of Wasting: Personal Network Structure Drives Household Nutrition Outcomes**”, leverages panel data to identify and analyse variations in household personal network structures and their association with acute malnutrition risk. In her third paper, “**Prevention of Wasting: Trajectories of Ward Resilience Predict Household Risk**”, she underscores the value of dynamic risk assessments for the timely and thorough treatment of acute malnutrition. By addressing evidentiary and analytical gaps, her thesis provides fresh insights into the basic drivers of acute malnutrition, contributing to more resilient local food systems in dryland regions and measurable progress toward nutrition-related Sustainable Development Goals.

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Diplomacy & Global Governance



ARTICLE

Organizing European Security in Yet Another Geopolitical Era: Consensus Escapism or Compartmentalized Multilateralism?

With Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and in light of subsequent US administrations looking eastward and/or inward rather than westward, the questions of how, where, and with whom to organise

European security and defense have reappeared on the agenda. Policymakers have debated and (dis)agreed over who is considered a beneficiary of European security initiatives, *how* to assure security/defense and against what/whom, and *in what way* to relate the many organisations that address European security policy. The forum “[Rethinking European Security](#)”, introduced and

edited by **Stephanie C. Hofmann**, takes stock of recent security and defense developments that have occurred in the name of and in Europe (in *International Politics*, online January 2025). To do so, it distinguishes between four types of actors: *architects*, *bricoleurs*, *agnostics*, and *spoilers*. When tracing these actors, what emerges are two alternative approaches to the organisation of European security and defense policy: consensus escapism and compartmentalised multilateralism. No overall orchestration can be detected (yet). This would require architects (a) willing to bear the costs of coalition building, (b) to sideline spoilers or trying to bring them on board, and (c) to convince agnostics to engage more with European security and defense issues. It also would require bricoleurs willing to help implement these architects' organisational blueprints.

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

ARTICLE

A Transcivilizational Call to Factor in the Practice of Asian States and Peoples in Customary International Law and Treaty Interpretation: Conscientious Objection as a Case Study

International law has been predominantly shaped by the West. Despite decolonisation, insufficient attention has been paid to non-Western civilisations' practices, including Asian civilisations.

André-Philippe Ouellet, PhD Researcher in International Law, examines this insufficiency in relation to treaty interpretation and customary international law identification (in *Asian Journal of International Law*, online July 2025). To do so, he uses the notion of conscientious objection to military service as a case study. Despite particularly adverse state practice, chiefly in Asia, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) treaty body and UN organs began affirming in the 1990s that the Covenant includes a right to conscientious objection to military service. The first part of the article analyses whether such a right can be implied from the ICCPR, *inter alia*, by assessing the practice of Asian states. The second part endeavours to explain the gap between the international human rights machinery's pronouncements and non-Western practice by discussing the Western-centrism and individual-centrism of interpretations adopted by human rights bodies and organs.

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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Power in International Political Sociology

Stefano Guzzini and Jimmy Casas Klausen survey the research that informs the thinking of power in International Political Sociology (IPS) (in *The Oxford Handbook of International Political Sociology*, S. E. Goddard, G. Lawson and O. J. Sending, eds., Oxford University Press, April 2025). In the 1980s, International Relations (IR) and International Political Economy scholars reacted to agential and behavioral concepts of power inherited from Morgenthau and Dahl and developed analyses that emphasised embedded relations and structures, hence relational power and structural power. The sociological turn in IR in the 1990s conceptualised intersubjective, discursive, and ritualised practices as playing significant roles in power relations. These were developed in research on social recognition and identity, technologies of government, and social conventions and performativity. Work in political theory has engaged in research streams on resistance, developed more widely since the 1960s, and these have been taken up in IR and IPS since the 1990s. Among them, subaltern studies, cultural studies, poststructuralist theory, and feminist theory have mapped power in ways that may prove challenging, and fruitful, for IPS research.

[DOI >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Domestic Politics

Domestic politics matters in foreign, security, and defence policies, and helps explain national orientations towards NATO. **Stephanie C. Hofmann** and Michael John Williams look first at domestic actors and processes (in *The Oxford Handbook of NATO*, J. Sperling and M. Webber,

eds., Oxford University Press, February 2025). Actors and processes are usually studied separately under the rubric of “organisational” and “party politics” approaches. These two approaches can be applied to both big and small allies in order to understand their preferences and behaviour within NATO. The authors then turn to the different institutional constraints that can moderate both bureaucratic and party actors’ preferences at different times during the multilateral policy-making process. This demonstrates how organisational and party politics approaches can be fruitfully combined. They then show how NATO affects the politics of its members. Through the lens of domestic politics, we can highlight whether and how NATO has become more politicised domestically. Debates over populism and democracy illustrate the relationship between NATO and its members’ domestic politics. The chapter concludes with a discussion of new avenues for research.

[DOI >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Experts

Annabelle Littoz-Monnet discusses how the political and the social delineate the making of “experts” (in *The Oxford Handbook of International Political Sociology*, S. E. Goddard, G. Lawson and O. J. Sending, eds., Oxford University Press, April 2025). She considers the “social” and the “political” in their alternative “scales”, whether as “discourse and structure”, as “relationality” within specific groupings, or “as the context of the moment of action”, when the status of expert is enacted through language, actions, and the mobilisation of material artifacts. At the same time, she emphasises and discusses the continuous entanglement between macro-level structures, meso-level associations, and individual doings. In a final section, she provides an illustration of the argument through a description of the archetypal contemporaneous “global expert” as the constituted subject of a special form of politics.

[DOI >](#)

LIVRE

Les Comités des sanctions du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies: évolution de leur organisation institutionnelle et processus décisionnels

Cet ouvrage d’**Aurélien LLorca**, chercheur postdoctoral au Global Governance Centre, analyse l’évolution des comités des sanctions du Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies, des organes subsidiaires chargés de la mise en œuvre des régimes de sanctions prévus à l’article 41 de la Charte des Nations Unies (Helbing Lichtenhahn Verlag, juin 2025). Sur plus de six décennies, il retrace la transformation de l’organisation et du fonctionnement de ces comités, initialement perçus comme des mécanismes purement techniques du Conseil de sécurité, en organes hybrides aux dimensions politiques et normatives marquées. Ce travail met en lumière l’informellisation croissante de leurs pratiques décisionnelles et l’externalisation progressive de leurs responsabilités vers d’autres organes subsidiaires, tels que les groupes d’experts et l’ombudsperson.

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ARTICLE

Arms Embargo Monitoring at the UN Security Council: Expert Cliques, Recognition Cycles, and the Emergence of New Practice

How does new expert practice in international organisations (IOs) emerge and gain recognition? **Aurel Niederberger**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Global Governance Centre, analyses the evolution of arms embargo monitoring by the United Nations (UN) Panels of Experts (PoEs) between 1996 and 2016 (in *Journal of International Relations and Development*, vol. 28, June 2025). His study shows how dense sub-networks of experts spanning organisational boundaries, defined as trans-sectoral cliques, drove the emergence and mutation of practice on PoEs. Cliques shaped activity patterns within PoEs. They generated recognition for these activities from outside the PoEs through recognition cycles between “inner” and “outer” segments (i.e. between clique members who worked on PoEs and clique members who worked at other organisations) and they

embedded the new arms monitoring practice in a knowledge system shared across institutions. The study reveals powerful mechanisms in the emergence of expert practice at IOs and points at the importance of dense networks and cross-organisational ties.

[DOI >](#)

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

NGO–NGO Interactions through Individuals: Patterns and Effects for Social Rights Advocacy

Nina Reiners, Research Associate at the Global Governance Centre, asks how interactions between individuals advocating on behalf of nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) in an international institution shape the institution's decision-making (in *A Relational Approach to NGOs in Global Politics: Beyond Cooperation and Competition*, M. Zarnegar Deloffre and S. Quack, eds., Oxford University Press, April 2025). She analyses how different positional configurations evolved in a similar setting, and to what extent these configurations influenced the outcome. She finds that in the absence of an established broader advocacy network and a coherent strategy, human rights-based advocacy in the expert committee of focus evolved in a rather personalised manner. Overall, patterns of NGO–NGO interactions for social rights advocacy were found more on the conflictive than on the cooperative spectrum of social ties. The analysis demonstrates the value of a relational approach by identifying configurations of NGO–NGO interactions often overlooked in the prevailing literature on advocacy networks. It also reveals the politics behind outcomes and shows three different social ties in the cases — conflicting, disregarding, and co-opting — which produced varying effects. The author also highlights the role of interactions between individuals in their roles as NGO representatives, particularly in settings where they cannot rely on, or network with, vibrant advocacy networks operating outside of international institutions.

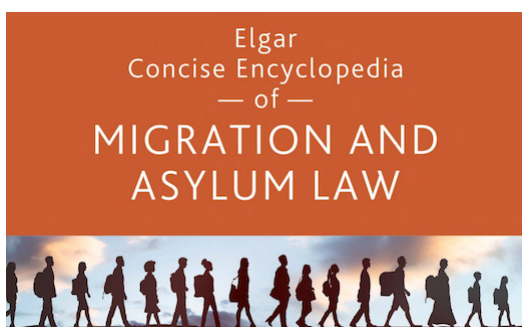
[DOI \(open access\) >](#)



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Cities, Space, Mobilities & Migrations



EDITED BOOK AND CHAPTERS

Elgar Concise Encyclopedia of Migration and Asylum Law

This concise encyclopedia provides a comprehensive overview of the rapidly developing field of migration and asylum law (Edward Elgar, July 2025). It brings clarity on key terms and critical notions, while challenging misconceptions in this highly politicised sphere. Bringing together

a diverse array of leading and emerging scholars and practitioners from across six continents, the encyclopedia examines a broad range of topics and perspectives, such as diasporas, border control, racism and the human rights of migrants. Each entry offers a clear and concise summary of existing and contemporary knowledge, identifies important gaps in the field and outlines new directions for cutting-edge research. Carefully curated by **Vincent Chetail** with the assistance of **Jittawadee Chotinukul**, PhD Researcher in International Law, and alumna **Giulia Raimondo**, the encyclopedia scrutinises well-known terms of art, including naturalisation, non-refoulement, remittances and resettlement as well as addressing intersecting topics like civil society, climate change, migration governance and digital technology.

Professor Chetail has authored several entries:

- “**Asylum**”
- “**Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration**”
- “**Migrant**”
- “**Human Rights of Migrants**”
- “**Third World Approaches to International Law (TWAIL)**”
- “**Refugee Status**” (with Jittawadee Chotinukul)

In addition, **Mariana Ferolla Vallandro do Valle** and **Liline Steyn**, PhD Researchers in International Law, are the authors of “**Family Reunification**” and “**Child Migrants**”, respectively. [Publisher’s page >](#)

ARTICLE

Thinking with the Archipelago: Mangroves, Marginalization, and the Making of Alternative Environmental Futures in Cartagena, Colombia

This article proposes “Thinking with the Archipelago” as a critical analytical lens to examine racialised urban ecologies and spatial politics in Cartagena, Colombia (in *Environment and Planning F*, online July 2025). Grounded in long-term ethnographic research along the Ciénaga de la Virgen, Cartagena’s largest urban wetland, **Silke Oldenburg**, Academic Coordinator and Senior Researcher in the project [The Future of Humanitarian Design](#), explores how local communities negotiate socio-ecological marginalisation amid colonial continuities, green gentrification, and speculative urbanism. Drawing on Caribbean thought, Black geographies, and urban political ecology, she conceptualises the “Archipelago City” as a relational, dynamic space shaped by water, mangroves, and dispossession. This spatial metaphor challenges binary logics of center and periphery, instead foregrounding fragmented but interconnected urban geographies.

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

PHD THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY, 2025

Dotted Journeys: Digital Technologies and Afghan Migration in European Borderlands

Nina Khamsy examines the articulation between digital technologies and migration journeys in European borderlands in the early 2020s. During this period marked by border violence, her ethnography focuses on the role of smartphone infrastructures, social media platforms, and biometric technologies in migrants’ and refugees’ land journeys in Southeastern Europe. She analyses people on the move’s everyday digital practices and the power dynamics stemming from these practices in relation to the states’ attempts at controlling and surveilling mobile people. She argues that digital technologies both enhance and constrain people on the move’s agency. To do so, she weaves a narrative thread around the notion of “dotted journeys”, where dots symbolise the GPS points that are crucial on these journeys and the data generated by digital practices. The interaction between mobilities and technologies generates sociotechnical imaginaries and body techniques to navigate unpredictability and precarity. In changing material, multilingual and multimodal contexts, border violence works directly and indirectly, by delegating violence to (broken) digital tools and landscapes.

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



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Technology

PHD THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY, 2025

Digital Sociology: Mixed Method Approaches in the 21st Century



The three articles comprising **Nina Teresa Kiderlin**'s PhD thesis engage with how digitalisation and computerisation transform sociological research and how classification and categorisation shape our understanding of social phenomena since the mid-20th century. The first article combines qualitative archival analysis with a novel manually constructed dataset of ASA graduate student award winners and structural

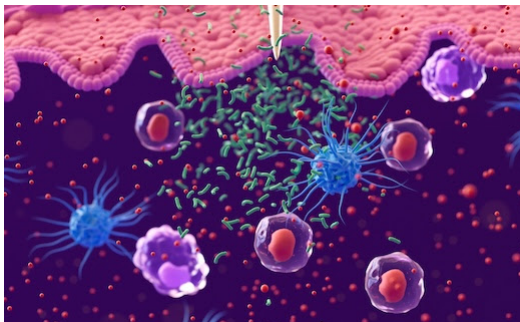
topic modelling to explore transformation, institutionally within ASA and disciplinary sociology at large, framed around boundary work and object. The second article treats a digital payment industry podcast as an audio archive and integrates transcript analysis, digital ethnography and interviews to examine how digital payment infrastructures evolved and have become increasingly personalised, jurisdictionally complex, and embedded. The third article employs digital and in-person archival research alongside interviews with WTO legal experts to analyse how “digital trade” and “cross-border data flows” have been shaped as contested institutional categories. Together, the articles demonstrate that computational approaches, when used in isolation, risk oversimplifying complex sociological phenomena and historical dimensions. By integrating different digital and analogue methodological approaches, the thesis provides theoretically grounded insights into classification processes. It argues for a digital sociology that treats computation as complementary to, rather than replacement of, analogue sociological methods to advance epistemological and conceptual understanding in the discipline.

Repository (file embargoed until June 2028; for access, please **contact Dr Kiderlin**).

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Global Health



ARTICLE

Developing Globally-Accessible Medicines for Pandemic Preparedness: An Analysis of Three Alternative Innovation Models

Recent infectious disease crises (e.g. COVID-19, Ebola, mpox) show that the mainstream market-driven innovation model cannot ensure both rapid innovation and equitable global access to

vaccines, drugs, and diagnostics critical for pandemic preparedness and response. Alternative models that may better address global access needs exist, but analysis of their merits is limited. **Iulia Slovenski, Yiqi Liu, Adrián Alonso Ruiz, Kaitlin Elizabeth Large, Marcela Vieira, Adam Strobeyko, Erika Shinabargar and Suerie Moon**, from the Global Health Centre, analysed the pharmaceutical innovation “niche” for pandemic products and 35 alternative initiatives within it, to inductively derive a typology of three archetypal alternative models (in *Global Public Health*, vol. 20, no. 1, 2025, online June 2025). The National Biosecurity model is well-established, proliferating since COVID-19, driven and funded primarily by the public sector, and delivering innovation for national needs. The Cosmopolitan Public Private Partnership model combines global access with innovation, but relies on voluntary participation, and must navigate tensions between public and private interests. The Open Science Collaborative Network model accelerates innovation through scientific cooperation and builds global access into early R&D stages, but remains small-scale, nascent, and requires effective coordination. Cosmopolitan and Open

Science models offer significant advantages for achieving innovation with global access, but require sustained political, financial and technical support. Alternative innovation models should be institutionalised during interpandemic periods, when markets for pandemic products are economically unattractive, and political resistance to systemic change is easier to overcome.

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

ARTICLE

The Legal Nature of WHO Regulations

There are differing opinions on how regulations of the World Health Organization (WHO) should be classified under traditional theories of the sources of international law. Are they treaties, fully subject to the law of treaties contained in the Vienna Convention and its counterpart in customary international law? Or should they be considered part of the secondary law of an international organization as a manifestation of the law-making authority of WHO, akin to something like a binding Security Council resolution or a European Union regulation, but sui generis to WHO's legal structure? Suzanne Zhou, **Gian Luca Burci** and Jonathan Liberman aim to unpack the question of the legal nature of WHO regulations and its consequences (in *Journal of Global Health Law*, vol. 2, no. 1, June 2025). They describe the concept of regulations in the historical and constitutional context of WHO, discuss the practical significance of the legal nature of regulations and examine substantive and formal criteria to explore whether we should treat regulations as treaties or secondary instruments within the legal order of WHO.

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

ARTICLE

Santé-environnement: *One Health* et *Planetary Health*: défis et limites des approches intégrées

Zoé Cheli, **Lucile Maertens**, Charlotte Halpern, Thomas David, Nadja Eggert, Nicola Banwell et Nicolas Senn examinent les concepts intégrés visant à articuler les enjeux de santé humaine et d'environnement, et plus particulièrement les approches *One Health* et *Planetary Health* (in *Revue médicale suisse*, vol. 21, no 914, 16 avril 2025). En retraçant leur genèse, les auteur·es mettent en lumière leur diffusion récente dans les sphères politiques et professionnelles internationales. En s'appuyant sur la littérature critique, leur article questionne la capacité de ces cadres à répondre aux crises socioécologiques contemporaines, notamment en raison de leurs cadrages parfois réducteurs, leurs fondements éthiques et leur instrumentalisation potentielle.

[DOI >](#)

WORKING PAPER

Legal Rights of Microbes

The human in human health cannot be effectively separated from the social, economic, political, biological and ecological worlds in which they exist. Alumnus **Anthony Rizk** and Louis-Patrick Haraoui use the Rights of Microbes to invite a discussion on how international legal frameworks may need to change if they are to take seriously a “grounds up” approach to microbiota and their symbiotic relationship with human, animal and planetary existence (Global Health Centre Working Paper, 2025). Entire fields of organisation of life can be rethought from this vantage point. Unclear still is what the goal is when thinking of rights of microbes. Are we content with preservation and conservation, or can microbiota, like nature, be afforded the right not only to persevere, but also the “right to flourish”? International law, rather than objectifying nature and enabling its extraction, may be a tool that would enable such flourishing to take place.

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

This working paper was prepared for a workshop held at the Geneva Graduate Institute (see below).

WORKSHOP REPORT

Legal Rights of Microbes

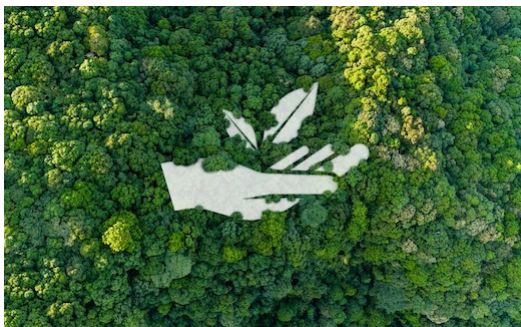
Recognising that the health and sustainability of ecosystems are deeply interconnected with microbial life, Louis-Patrick Haraoui, **Anne Saab** and alumnus **Anthony Rizk** organised on 3 March 2025 a workshop at the Geneva Graduate Institute to explore the potential for non-anthropocentric approaches of microbes in international law. The workshop brought together experts in microbiology, law, anthropology, and environmental policy in order to explore how scientific advancements and ethical considerations could inform legal reforms or upend legal precedents, ultimately reshaping human interactions with microbial ecosystems. Participants from the Institute were **Adam Strobeyko**, alumnus and Postdoctoral Researcher affiliated at the Global Health Centre, **Anne Saab**, **Gian Luca Burci**, **Vinh-Kim Nguyen** and **Facundo Rivarola Ghigliione**, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology. The latter prepared this report, which includes summaries of the presentations (Canadian Institute for Advanced Research, Swiss National Science Foundation and Global Health Centre, April 2025).

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

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Trade, Finance, Economies & Work



PAPER

Designing and Scaling Up Nature-based Markets

Estelle Cantillon, Eric F. Lambin and **Beatrice Weder di Mauro** argue for a new approach to finance nature-based provision of carbon and biodiversity benefits: one that takes shares in projects as the main asset to be traded, rather than credits (CEPR Policy Insight no. 145, CEPR

Press, July 2025). In this mechanism, jurisdictions propose nature-positive large-scale projects. Investors buy shares in these projects. Shares do not affect land ownership but produce carbon and biodiversity dividends. Prices in the primary market are used to pin down investor preferences over project attributes and generate conversion rates for different projects in the secondary market, thereby fostering liquidity for investors. Compared to existing credit-based approaches, the mechanism accounts for the unavoidable non-permanence of forests and fosters long-term thinking for market participants. Additionally, it lowers transaction costs, encourages additionality, and reduces leakage. The authors propose several venues to support demand for this new market and discuss options available to adapt the mechanism to pure conservation projects, which are essential but less amenable to be turned into dividend-producing assets because they generate lower climate and biodiversity flow benefits.

[Read the paper >](#)

*This CEPR Policy Insight is drawn from the 2025 Paris Report no. 3 **Global Action without Global Governance**: Building Coalitions for Climate Transition and Nature Restoration, edited and introduced by Jean Pisani-Ferry, **Beatrice Weder di Mauro** and Jeromin Zettelmeyer, which calls for a bold new global strategy to align climate, nature, trade and finance (CEPR Press, July 2025).*

WORKING PAPER

Geopolitical Risks and Economic Expectations: The Role of Trade Linkages

Antoine Cornevin, PhD Researcher in International Economics at the time of writing, studies the impact of domestic and foreign geopolitical risk (GPR) on economic expectations, and how trade linkages affect the transmission of foreign risks (Working Paper no. HEIDWP11-2025, International Economics Department, Geneva Graduate Institute, November 2024). Using monthly

professional forecasts since 1995, he starts by estimating the effect of GPR events on the distribution of expectations across 32 advanced and developing economies. He finds that while changes in GPR do not shift median GDP forecasts, they increase their dispersion. He then assesses how trade substitutability and concentration influence the cross-country transmission of GPR. He constructs new country-level indicators based on granular product-level trade data and finds that countries which have exports that are easy to substitute (the international demand for these exports is elastic) are more affected by foreign GPR shocks. Perhaps surprisingly, for these countries, foreign GPR shocks dominate domestic GPR shocks.

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

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS, 2025

Three Essays in Empirical Macroeconomics

The first paper of **Antoine Cornevin's** PhD thesis is titled “**Geopolitical Risk and Economic Expectations: The Role of Trade Linkages**” and has been published in the working papers series of the Graduate Institute's International Economics Department (see above publication).

The second paper, “**Do Tax Revenues Track Economic Growth: Comparing Panel Data Estimators**”, analyses the responsiveness of tax revenues to economic activity. It highlights significant differences across estimators and finds lower short-term responses than previously reported. It also finds that discretionary tax changes are largely acyclical, reinforcing the limited role of tax policy in smoothing economic fluctuations. The third paper, “**Other Days, Other Ways? Fiscal and Monetary Policy Reaction Functions over the Past Seven Decades**”, studies the evolution of fiscal and monetary policy responses to economic cycles in advanced economies since 1950. It finds that both policies have become more countercyclical over time. In contrast to monetary policy, fiscal policy shows greater asymmetry and remains expansionary for longer during downturns.

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



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Other Relevant Information



Multimedia



VIDEOS | GENEVA HEALTH WEEK 2025 – WHA 78 SIDE EVENTS | INTERNATIONAL GENEVA GLOBAL HEALTH PLATFORM

The annual Geneva Health Week took place from 18 to 21 May 2025 at the Geneva Graduate Institute. It included the Open Briefing to the 78th World Health Assembly (WHA) and three WHA side events:

– **Introduction to #WHA78: Critical Perspectives on Multilateralism in Global Health in 2025** — [watch here >](#)

– **Soft War: Geopolitics and Financing at the WHO (1945–2025)** — [watch here >](#)

– **Pandemic Readiness in an Uncertain World** — [watch here >](#)

– **Protecting People and Planet: Supporting Implementation of the Future Plastics Treaty** — [watch here >](#)

[Read more >](#)



VIDEO | EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS | NORRAG

Academic Freedom under Threat

On 17 June 2025, NORRAG hosted an online event featuring two roundtables with experts addressing contemporary threats to academic freedom across diverse global contexts.

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



VIDEO | EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS | NORRAG

International Conference on Quality Teacher Education

On 26 and 27 May 2025, the KIX EMAP Hub partnered with the International Conference on Quality Teacher Education, organised by the National Accreditation Council for Teacher Education Islamabad and the Department of Secondary Teacher Education, Allama Iqbal Open University (AIU). The conference included a KIX session that featured four presentations about KIX research and findings from KIX EMAP Learning Cycle 6 on “Increasing Women’s Representation in School Leadership”.

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



VIDEO | EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS | NORRAG & GENEVA GRADUATE INSTITUTE

SEP Talks x International Geneva: the Graduate Institute and NORRAG

On 20 March 2025, **Moira V. Faul**, Executive Director of NORRAG, and **Katherine Milligan**, Visiting Lecturer at the Graduate Institute, addressed the International Geneva community about the implications of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) funding cuts in education and the leadership capacities we need to cultivate to face a prolonged period of stress and collective activation.

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



VIDEOS | EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS | KIX EMAP WEBINARS 23 & 24 | NORRAG

Inclusive Education in Europe and Central Asia

This two-part series webinar focused on inclusive education across Europe and Central Asia.

– KIX EMAP Webinar 23 took place on 6 February 2025 and focused on **contextualising inclusive education’s current challenges and opportunities** — [watch here >](#)

– The second webinar took place on 27 February 2025 and focused on **putting inclusive education in practice** — [watch here >](#)



VIDEOS | INTERVIEWS | DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

As part of the project **Emotions and International Law**, led by Professor **Anne Saab** with **Aliki Semertzi**, Postdoctoral Researcher, and **Portia Karegeya**, PhD Researcher, an **interview series** was launched.

Interviewees include law and emotions scholars, emotions scholars from other disciplines, and international law scholars whose work relates to emotions but not (yet) explicitly:

– **Exploring the Passions of Law**, with Professor Emeritus **Susan Bandes** (DePaul University)

– **Human Realities and the “Reasonable Person”**, with Assoc. Prof. **Valentin Jeutner** (Lund University)

– **Emotional Dynamics in Judging**, with Professor **Sharyn Roach**

Anleu

- **Emotions in Credibility Assessments of Refugee Claimants**, with Assoc. Prof **Hilary Evans Cameron**
- **Identity, Belonging, Grief, Mourning in International Law**, with **Yussef Al Tamimi** (Graduate Institute)
- **Endogenous Institutional Trustworthiness**, with Prof. **Emanuela Ceva** (University of Geneva)
- **Emotions and Virtual Trials in Courts**, with Assoc. Prof. **Lisa Flower** (Lund University)
- **AI & Legal Decision-Making in War**, with Prof. **Gregor Noll** (University of Gothenburg)



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Visitors

📅 14.07.2025–
29.08.2025
📍 GMC

Alessandra Enrico Headington

Coming from the University of Oxford, Junior Visiting Fellow Alessandra Enrico Headington is researching “Wither Asylum? The Rise of Temporary Protection in South America”.

📅 18.08.2025–
19.10.2025
📍 IRPS Dep.

Yulia Nesterovais

Coming from the University of Glasgow, Visiting Fellow Yulia Nesterovais will work on “The Role of Education in Reconciliation and Historical Justice”.



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Calls for Papers

GENEVA GRADUATE INSTITUTE’S TECH HUB, MICROSOFT & INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

AI for the Global Majority: Charting a Way Forward

The Geneva Graduate Institute’s Tech Hub, in partnership with Microsoft and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), invites papers focused on advancing inclusive, policy-oriented research on the adoption and governance of AI in the Global Majority. Researchers, practitioners, and innovators can submit proposals that explore practical solutions to ensure AI serves as a catalyst for equity and sustainable development. Themes include AI and data governance, capacity-building, open innovation and lessons from AI-for-Good projects across sectors like health, agriculture, and biodiversity.

- **31 August 2025**: applications deadline

[Learn more and apply >](#)

INTERNATIONAL FEMINIST JOURNAL OF POLITICS
Digitalisation, AI, and Feminist Futures

The *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, of which **Elisabeth Prügl** is one of the editors-in-chief, invites proposals for a special issue on “Digitalisation, AI and Feminist Futures”. This call prioritises participants from the journal’s **joint conference with Feminist Africa** in Maputo (July 2024), but new submissions — especially from scholars and activists from the African continent and the African diaspora — are welcome.

- **1 September 2025**: submission deadline

[Full call >](#)

DANCE CHRONICLE | SPECIAL ISSUE

South Asia’s Courtesan, Hereditary, and Temple Performers: Expanding Discourse and Disrupting Histories

Shriya Patnaik, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, and **Sinjini Chatterjee** invite researchers working on scholarship on hereditary performative communities or the performance traditions in South Asia to contribute to this special issue of *Dance Chronicle*. They hope to illuminate communities from lesser researched regions such as Delhi, Maharashtra, Assam, Manipur, and Odisha from India, and also communities from larger South Asia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and Sri Lanka, through contributions that incorporate depictions of artists via photographic, oral, archival, and recorded sources, as well as interviews and testimonials, that span colonial and postcolonial archives.

- **1 November 2025**: submission deadline (full-length papers)

[Full call >](#)



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Awarded Prizes

ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

Alice Daquin Awarded 2025 PUCA/APERAU Thesis Prize for Outstanding Research on Urban Margins

Alice Daquin has been awarded the Grand Prize of the 2025 PUCA/APERAU on the City for her recently defended thesis. Entitled “**L’intermédiation aux marges de l’État: une ethnographie du maternalisme politique dans un quartier populaire de Marseille**”, her thesis, supervised by Professor Dennis Rodgers, explores through a rich ethnographic approach how political maternalism operates as a form of intermediation between residents and the state in marginalised urban contexts.

[Read more about the prize >](#)

[Read — or reread — an interview with Dr Daquin about her thesis >](#)



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

Notes to members of the Geneva Graduate Institute:



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Visit also our [intranet page](#) to find out which outputs and events are covered in the *Bulletin*.



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