

Research Bulletin

Upcoming events, latest publications and other research activities

23 March 2026 (no. 3, 2026)

Upcoming Research Events

23 MAR Monday	24 MAR Tuesday	25 MAR Wednesday	26 MAR Thursday	27 MAR Friday
<p>GGC THE FUTURE OF HUMANITARIAN DESIGN</p> <p>Grotesque Times? A Symposium in Affective / Aesthetic Policies 10:00–11:45 Room S12</p> <p>GMC MIGRATION TALK</p> <p>David James Cantor International Refugee Law, Disasters and Climate Change: Is the ICJ Advisory Opinion Right? 18:15–19:00 Room S11 & online</p> <p>GENDER CENTRE PUBLIC EVENT</p> <p>Katerina Suverina & George Severs Using Drag in HIV/AIDS Activism: Cases from Russia and England 18:15–19:45 Room S4</p>	<p>CONFÉRENCE DE LA CHAIRE YVES OLTRAMARE</p> <p>Aline Samaké & Richard Banégas Homophobie en ligne, religion et citoyenneté sexuelle en Côte d'Ivoire 18:15–20:00 salle S5</p>	<p>NO RESEARCH EVENTS</p>	<p>IHP FORUM</p> <p>Abbas Jong The Iranian Left in East and West Germany during the Cold War: Global Communism, Exile, and Decolonial Politics (1957–1979) 12:15–13:45 Room S12</p> <p>IL COLLOQUIUM</p> <p>Leena Grover Who's Afraid of Judicial Discretion? Interpreting Crimes at the International Criminal Court 2007–2024 12:45–14:00 online</p> <p>AHCD & KOFI ANNAN FOUNDATION ROUNDTABLE (CLOSED EVENT BY INVITATION ONLY)</p> <p>Democracy, Multilateralism and Migration 12:00–13:00 (online)</p>	<p>NO RESEARCH EVENTS</p>

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MAR

Monday

GHC | PUBLIC EVENT
**Two-Speed
Multilateralism: Can It
Address the Climate
and Health Agenda?**
12:00–13:30
Auditorium Ivan
Pictet A1B

ROUNDTABLE
**Xiang Biao | Enabled
but Disempowered:
The “Capability Gap”
in the 21st Century**
13:30–16:00 Room
S12

31
MAR

Tuesday

VILFREDO PARETO
RESEARCH SEMINAR
**Jean-Pascal Bassino |
Violence and
Migration: Evidence
from Early Modern
Corsica**
14:15–15:30 Room
S5

01
APR

Wednesday

NO RESEARCH EVENTS NO RESEARCH EVENTS NO RESEARCH EVENTS

02
APR

Thursday

03
APR

Friday

[See all events >](#)

Gateway to Publications by Themes



Education,
Information
& Media



Sustainability,
Environment,
the Anthropocene
& SDGs



Diplomacy &
Global
Governance



Technology



Trade,
Finance,
Economies
& Work



Human Rights,
Humanitarianism,
Justice &
Inclusion



Gender,
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Race &
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Publications by Themes

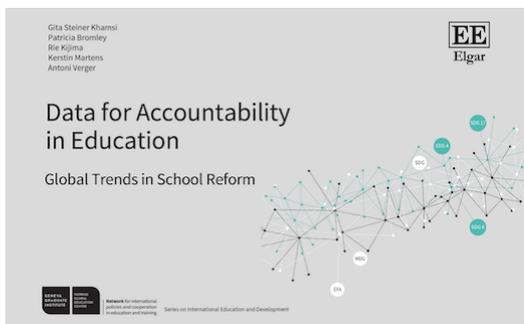


Education, Information & Media

MONOGRAPH

Data for Accountability in Education: Global Trends in School Reform

This timely book investigates the emergence of data-for-accountability as a governing tool in education. **Gita Steiner-Khamsi**, Patricia Bromley, Rie Kijima, Kerstin Martens and Antoni Verger explore its evolution over time and across regions, highlighting how datafication in education



benefits some and disadvantages others (Edward Elgar Publishing, March 2026). They trace the origins of using data for accountability in education back to the 1990s, demonstrating how various actors have adapted and tailored this trend, thus diversifying its use as a governance tool. They examine the rise of student testing, performance-based evaluation and governance by numbers to reveal the political, economic and

pedagogical uses and abuses of data. Drawing on a variety of methods, theories and disciplines, including a combination of macro-, meso-, and microlevel analyses, the authors illustrate how these instruments have taken root globally, why they persist and how their meanings and effects vary across policy contexts.

[Publisher's page](#) (book also [available in open access](#)).

[Online book launch on 15 April at 15:00 CET.](#)

ARTICLE

Considering the Truth Value of an Optical Illusion: Foundations of Political Analysis

Epistemological positioning is foundational to any analysis, yet pluralist epistemologies are taught unevenly in political science methods courses. **Michelle D. Weitzel** draws attention to this crucial foundation and suggests that a basic grounding in positivist and interpretivist research paradigms would give students conceptual tools to adjudicate between competing claims and contradictory evidence in the empirical world — even as it would highlight comparative advantages of different approaches to knowledge production (in *PS: Political Science & Politics*, online February 2026). Using an optical illusion as a heuristic guide, she proposes a practical classroom exercise to illustrate the central differences between positivist and interpretivist approaches to political science and to elucidate how these differences play out in research design and inquiry.

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

ARTICLE

Almighty Soros? Education Reform and Foreign Influence in Post-Soviet Russia

This article examines the reform of history education in post-Soviet Russia, paying particular attention to the influence of George Soros's foundations (in *Contemporary European History*, vol. 35, online March 2026). Daria Khokhlova and **Vassily Klimentov**, Research Associate at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), demonstrate how education reform in the field of history, particularly the production of new school textbooks, was characterised by a confrontation between liberal and nationalist forces, which echoed the clashes between these groups in the political arena. In contrast to President Boris Yeltsin's government, liberals prevailed in the field of education and were able to promote new history textbooks despite nationalist opposition. George Soros's foundations supported Russian liberals financially but left them to lead the reform process. Despite liberal reforms in history education being a homegrown affair, the nationalist backlash concentrated on attacking foreign philanthropists such as Soros. These critiques, which were built upon the widespread rejection of Western models in the late 1990s, contributed to the discreditation of liberal politicians and their reforms in post-Soviet Russia.

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

ARTICLE

The Politics of Legitimacy: Roles of For-profit Corporate and Private Philanthropic Actors in Global Education

High-net-worth individuals, and the business organisations they found and lead, are becoming a class of “elite” donors who use philanthropic vehicles and mechanisms often drawn from business to achieve their philanthropic goals. With the entry of this class of donors into the realm of global

education, **Lara Patil**, Advisor at NORRAG, and Dana Brakman Reiser argue that we are witnessing the commodification of legitimacy (in *Journal of Education Policy*, online February 2026). Utilising comparative methodology, they examine case studies from Brazil, China, India, and the United States to systematically analyse global trends and regional differences in contemporary for-profit corporate and private philanthropic enactment. The analysis reveals consistent themes, with regard to philanthropic trends, as well as contemporary philanthropic enactment patterns that show the capitalist economy to be a driving force of globalisation and transformation in global education. The discussion reflects on how new roles simultaneously support and undermine global education goals, highlighting these trade-offs as they relate to legitimacy, transparency, and accountability. This contribution brings the attendant vulnerabilities and trade-offs of non-state actor engagement to the forefront of discourse around the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 4 and considers safeguards that can be taken to ensure equitable and democratic education governance.

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

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Sustainability, Environment, the Anthropocene & SDGs



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THEME ISSUE

Pesticide Regulation Past and Present: Scales, Actors, and Agendas

This theme issue of *Comparativ*, edited and introduced by **Amalia Ribí Forclaz** and Corinna R. Unger, examines the slow evolution of regulatory frameworks on the use of pesticides at both national and international levels by looking at the political and societal dynamics that drove regulation attempts or opposition to regulation

(vol. 35, no. 3, 2025). Bringing together scholars from history and the social sciences, the issue compares case studies from different countries and regions and across different time periods, from Francoist Spain in the mid-twentieth century to democratic Norway in the late twentieth century, and from an international organisation based in France in the 1970s and 1980s to a contemporary cardamom plantation in southern India. It shows that paths towards regulation of pesticides over the course of the twentieth century differed wildly across national contexts, and were strongly dependent on political, economic, technological, but also ideological factors. Engaging with different perspectives, scales, and actors helps us understand that the slow regulation of pesticide use was not the result of a lack of knowledge or lack of coordination, but the result of conflicting interests across different political systems, actors, and regions.

[DOI](#).

This theme issue is produced as part of the [Chemical Crossroads](#) project, which is organising a [talk on 23 April at 12:30 at the Fab](#) (Maison de la paix, Geneva) on “Pesticides Then and Now: Historical Perspectives on Contemporary Regulations and Risks”.

ARTICLE

“Parasites in Our Country”: Eradicating Ants in the Surinamese Amazon as a Means of Colonial Enclosure

Suriname, considered the most forested country in the world, is home to a variety of Amazonian communities, both of Amerindian and African (Maroon) descent. The shifting cultivation that was required by their Amazonian environment has over the past centuries led to the emergence of

intricate schemes to effectively manage common land resources. As shown by **Simon Lobach**, Alumnus (PhD, 2024), Communications Officer at the Hoffmann Centre for Global Sustainability and Postdoctoral Researcher at the University of Vienna, leafcutter ants have importantly served human communities by increasing and indicating levels of soil fertility and recommending the pace of shifting from one plot to the next (in *International Journal of the Commons*, vol. 20, no. 1, January 2026). Over the past century, extractive activities (gold, bauxite and hydroelectricity) have set in motion a still ongoing process of “enclosing” Suriname’s Amazonian space. Ant eradication programmes implemented in the 1940s and 50s by the Agricultural Research Centre of Suriname departed from a profoundly racialised belief in “essential” characteristics of different Amazonian communities. The author argues that ant–human coexistence became an instrumental argument to showcase the alleged “primitivity”, “ecological destructiveness” or even the “parasitic nature” of certain Amazonian communities, which aided in their marginalisation and eventual resettlement. [DOI \(open access\)](#).

ARTICLE

Strategic Dissonance: REDD+ Implementation Narratives and Practices in Colombia

This article examines the narrative and material tensions between jurisdictional and private REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) implementers in Colombia, against the backdrop of recent global scandals in carbon markets (in *Geoforum*, vol. 172, June 2026, online March 2026). **Diego Silva Garzón**, Senior Researcher at the Hoffmann Centre for Global Sustainability, and others reveal a pattern of *strategic dissonance* between narrative and practice. These actors — from public officials to companies involved in generating carbon credits — publicly attribute governance failures to their public or private counterparts while simultaneously collaborating to maintain the regulatory status-quo. They present their respective initiatives as more financially viable, yet jointly finance climate action to meet mitigation targets. While some promote the integration of jurisdictional and private mitigation efforts, others interpret such efforts as strategies of market consolidation and exclusion. Drawing on over 50 interviews with stakeholders — including government officials, project developers, and environment conservation actors — the authors link these forms of dissonance to the strategic mobilisation of different environmental governance discourses and to the coexistence of opposing REDD+ political agendas. These findings shed light on the fragmented and politically contingent nature of climate governance in Colombia, and underscore the complex relationship between neoliberal conservation and capitalism.

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

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Diplomacy & Global Governance



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EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

The Co-Production of Expertise in Global Governance

This chapter translates the concept of “co-production” for the study of the making of expertise in global governance (in *Knowledge and Expertise in International Politics: A Handbook*, B. Bliesemann de Guevara et al., eds., Oxford University Press, December 2025). While we know that expertise, the knowledge considered

relevant and authoritative for governing, is not produced “outside of politics”, **Annabelle Littoz-Monnet** shows that the co-production of knowledge and politics is not only an abstract idea; it takes place through the operation of specific logics and identifiable conduits. The logic of “orchestration”, which depicts the asymmetries and hierarchies which delineate what knowledge counts, the logic of “ideational alignment”, by which common understandings are incrementally stabilised, and the logic of “calibration”, which occurs when non-conforming views self-adjust to dominant expectations, all operate to entangle knowledge and politics, thus shaping what comes to count as expertise. These logics operate through the concrete workings of people, sites, and knowledge artefacts in global governance. The circulation of people, through the operation of networks across spheres and organisations, the role of boundary sites, which sediment certain problematisations beyond the role of actors, and the materialisation of expertise into knowledge artefacts, such as documents, models, or data, which then become rehearsed, cited, and made conform, all render possible, sustain, and sediment distinct kinds of entanglements between knowledge and politics.

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

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

The Future of Academic Expertise: Speculative European Bureaucratic Fabulations

This speculative fabulation takes the form of a policy brief written in 2050 to summarise the assessment of the effects of implementing recommendations pertaining to academic expertise of a reform adopted in 2040. The evaluation — *The 2040 Reform Design for a Better Society at Ten* — is fictitious. So is the *Academic Expertise in Focus* policy brief. This chapter is a speculation about the future of academic expertise (in *Knowledge and Expertise in International Politics: A Handbook*, B. Bliesemann de Guevara et al., eds., Oxford University Press, December 2025). Jonathan Luke Austin and **Anna Leander** imagine that some currently common ideas about what is wrong with academic expertise — and how to redress these wrongs — have become European research policy. They also speculate about the effects of such policies, how they might be assessed ten years after being adopted, and what further measures this assessment might result in. The discussion draws on a range of contemporary sources about the predicament of academic expertise. It also relies on invented references, figures, and websites that the authors have marked ϕ to make sure that no one thinks 2040 is already ten years ago. *Pace* social acceleration, the authors are writing this in May 2023. Their speculation directs attention to some core (all too real and present) issues haunting academic expertise in the hope that this might prompt a critical reflection about the current pathologies of expertise and debates about what could be done about them. Such discussion could make the predicament of academic expertise in 2050 different from the one they recount. The authors hold that if they contribute minimally to making it so, they would have achieved their aim.

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

Shifting Agendas? The United States, the Soviet Union, and the Vienna CSCE, 1986–1989

Jussi M. Hanhimäki examines the role of the USA and the Soviet Union at the third CSCE Follow-up Meeting in Vienna (in *Freedom and Security: The CSCE and the End of the Cold War [1986–1989]*, N. Hechenblaikner and A. Brait, eds., December 2025). He analyses the foreign policy goals of the two participating states and the expectations they had of the CSCE, focusing on the topic of human rights. Special consideration is given to the influence of the reforms announced by Gorbachev, which raised high expectations among both the Western participants and the neutral states. The analysis concludes that the decisions of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting ultimately even exceeded these expectations. The United States never saw the CSCE as its main foreign policy interest but as an opportunity to exert influence on the Soviet Union. This seemed to have been achieved in Vienna.

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

“Of Nations Large and Small”: An Overview of Multilateral Law-making Processes in the United Nations Organisation

Who speaks for the peoples of the world? The United Nations Organisation (UN), founded in 1945 in the wake of World War II, was created with the idea that it would serve to represent the globe’s population — just as a domestic parliament can agglutinate the general will of any given nation. This “international parliament”, just as the League of Nations which preceded the UN, has had the gargantuan task of harmonising global plurality into a common horizon of international legal standards, while at the same time respecting the diversity of each of its member states. **Daniel R. Quiroga-Villamarín**, Research Associate at the Global Governance Centre, provides an overview of the processes of multilateral law-making that quotidianly unfold within the UN (in *Practising Transnational Politics*, C. Wiesner, ed., Edward Elgar, February 2026). In particular, he focuses on the organs involved in the process and the different law-making and law-enforcing mechanisms they can use. In this way, he hopes this chapter provides either an introduction, or a friendly reminder, of the importance of nominally non-hierarchical ways of international law-making, precisely at a time in which the UN system seems to be under threat by the return of blatant unilateralism.

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



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Technology



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PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2025

Why, When, and Who to Govern AI? Evidence from the EU and US

The EU and US are taking different regulatory approaches to address the risks associated with AI, with global implications. However, little empirical evidence exists on public attitudes towards different types of AI regulatory approaches, and what factors could shift their

choice of regime. **Kulani Abendroth-Dias** presents evidence from 1,375 respondents across structured interviews and randomised controlled survey experiments with policymakers, their

advisors, tech regulators, lobbyists, academics, and the general public across the EU and the US to investigate the factors that influence support for enacting and revisiting AI regulation. Sixty-five semi-structured interviews were conducted with AI experts and government officials to investigate factors that influence support for AI regulation and inform the development of a survey experiment; 1,310 participants were then randomly assigned to one of three conditions describing different types of risks in a survey experiment for explication to test for risks that influence attitudes towards AI regulation including disinformation, job-loss and online child safety. The author presents evidence that political affiliation and ecological consciousness are strong predictors of support for AI regulation. US respondents were happier with what their government had done in terms of tech regulation than EU respondents. US and EU views on who should regulate AI, how, and how often are also presented. These findings have implications on public support for adaptive versus static regulatory approaches and factors that influence support for regulating emerging technologies.

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

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Trade, Finance, Economies & Work



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ARTICLE

Cash Transfers and Business Survival during Covid: Evidence from Uganda

The Covid-19 pandemic and the lockdown policies that followed led to a sharp economic downturn. Many countries used cash transfers to curb the negative effects on vulnerable households but little is known about the effects of such transfers in a time of crisis, when markets are closed and movements are restricted. **Lore**

Vandewalle and others study the impacts of cash transfers to households in Uganda (in *The Journal of Development Studies*, online January 2026). Leveraging differences in the timing of the intervention, they show that the temporary cash transfers improved business outcomes during the pandemic and had persistent, positive effects on household income, savings and food security.

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

ARTICLE

Capacity-Building through Trade Relations: Packaging to Address Structural Labour Adjustment in Developing Economies

Labour market adjustment following an increase in trade needs to be embraced as a necessary requirement for the trade agreement to benefit all its partners in the first place. Strengthening capacity building through trade agreements could contribute to reducing the negative effects of trade liberalisation for labour and enable developing countries to address labour adjustment more effectively. Existing trade capacity-building measures seem to respond to challenges that arise during different stages of trade liberalisation, but it is unclear to what extent «trade capacitybuilding» provisions ease pressures in labour adjustment. Based on the understanding that labour adjustment-related issues, post-trade liberalisation, need to be addressed domestically through “general adjustment measures (GAMs)”, such measures tend to be de-linked from trade agreements and are implemented largely on a strictly national basis. **Charlotte Sieber-Gasser**, Senior Researcher at the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration (CTEI), examines the nature of “trade capacity-building” and of “GAMs”, the effectiveness of both in labour adjustment in a

developing country context, and makes recommendations on how trade agreements could better address labour adjustment by combining both “trade capacity-building” provisions as well as elements of “GAMs” (in *Legal Issues of Economic Integration*, vol. 53, no. 1, February 2026).

[DOI](#).

WORKING PAPER

Too Much Finance Redux

This paper revisits the “too much finance” hypothesis by reassessing the relationship between financial depth and economic growth using an expanded dataset (1960–2019) and a systematic estimation strategy that avoids reliance on any single, potentially arbitrary sample window (International Economics Department Working Paper no. HEIDWP04-2026, Geneva Graduate Institute & CEPR, February 2026). **Jean-Louis Arcand**, Enrico Berkes and **Ugo Panizza** estimate both cross-sectional and panel models for all feasible starting periods and focus on transparent specifications. They find a robust inverted-U relationship between private credit and growth: financial depth is growth-enhancing at low and moderate levels but exhibits diminishing returns and eventually becomes negative at high levels. The turning point generally lies between 70 and 120 percent of GDP, almost always below the 90th percentile of the global distribution of credit to the private sector.

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

WHITE PAPER

Trade and Labour: Pathways for Decent Work in Kenya’s Digital Economy

The expansion of digitally delivered services, platform technologies and artificial intelligence (AI) is transforming trade and labour markets. How can countries attract digital jobs and investment, grow domestic ecosystems and ensure labour rights and social protection for digital workers?

Based on close to 40 stakeholder interviews and a multistakeholder workshop in Nairobi,

Kitrhona Cerri, Executive Director of Thinking Ahead on Societal Change (TASC) Platform, **Maria Mexi**, Senior Adviser at TASC, Mekhla Jha and Aditi Sara Verghese examine how Kenya’s fast-growing digital economy can deliver both innovation and dignity at work (World Economic Forum & Geneva Graduate Institute, September 2025). They identify pathways for modernising labour laws, promoting responsible business practices, and aligning regional trade frameworks with decent work standards. Their paper highlights Kenya’s potential to serve as a model for fair and inclusive digital transformation across Africa.

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

WHITE PAPER

Building the Trade-Labour Nexus in Indonesia’s Nickel Value Chain

How can Indonesia’s rise as a global nickel powerhouse translate industrial growth into decent work and just transitions? Drawing on 40+ interviews and a workshop in Jakarta, **Kitrhona Cerri**, Executive Director of Thinking Ahead on Societal Change (TASC) Platform, **Maria Mexi**, Senior Adviser at TASC, Mekhla Jha and Aditi Sara Verghese analyse how trade, investment, and labour policies intersect across the country’s critical minerals sector (World Economic Forum & Geneva Graduate Institute, November 2025). They highlight pathways to embed stronger labour standards, corporate accountability, and regional cooperation — ensuring the green transition delivers shared prosperity, not unequal gains.

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

PAPER

Refugee Talent and the Digital Economy: A Private Sector Conversation

The exponential scale of global displacement underscores the urgency of reimagining and rapidly implementing innovative employment pathways for refugees. Bringing forward private sector perspectives on integrating refugee talent into the digital economy, this paper produced by the **Thinking Ahead on Societal Change (TASC) Platform** highlights how corporate approaches are evolving (2025). As the digital economy exposes skills shortages that many companies are

struggling to fill, refugee inclusion is gaining traction as a potentially practical response. The paper explores regulatory, operational and cultural barriers faced along the refugee talent pipeline and identifies solutions that are enabling companies to scale up skills, employment and livelihood opportunities for refugees.

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

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Human Rights, Humanitarianism, Justice & Inclusion



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ARTICLE

Le déplacement forcé de population dans la bande de Gaza en droit international humanitaire: chronique d'un crime annoncé

Vincent Chetail analyse le déplacement forcé de civils dans la bande de Gaza sous l'angle de l'article 49 de la Convention de Genève relative à la protection des personnes civiles en temps de guerre (dans *Annuaire français de droit*

international, vol. 70, 2024, parution décembre 2025). Il clarifie le contenu de cette disposition cardinale du droit international humanitaire, à travers la distinction entre le licite (l'évacuation) et l'illicite (le transfert), pour l'appliquer au conflit actuel opposant Israël au Hamas. Puis il évalue l'éventuelle qualification pénale de la violation de l'article 49, en analysant les différents éléments constitutifs des crimes internationaux susceptibles d'être couverts par le déplacement forcé de civils en territoire occupé. Bien qu'une telle violation relève clairement du crime de guerre, il approfondit la question plus controversée de savoir si les transferts forcés litigieux sont également susceptibles d'être qualifiés de crime contre l'humanité, voire de génocide. Après analyse des procédures judiciaires en cours devant la Cour internationale de Justice et la Cour pénale internationale, il conclut qu'il y a des motifs raisonnables de croire que les transferts forcés dans la bande de Gaza constituent un crime de guerre et un crime contre l'humanité.

[Page de l'éditeur.](#)

[Disponible sur SSRN.](#)

ARTICLE

An *Histoire Juridique Commune*? Historiographical Frames in European and Inter-American Human Rights Narratives

In every human rights court procedure, arguments related to history — tacitly or explicitly, willingly or unwittingly — are rehearsed by legal professionals, especially in difficult cases that attempt to bring closure to “historical wrongs”. With this in mind, **Daniel R. Quiroga-Villamarín**, Research Associate at the Global Governance Centre, interrogates the ways in which historiographical frames underpin human rights narratives, focusing on cases concerning authoritarianism and state violence in the European and Inter-American systems (in *The International Journal of Human Rights*, vol. 30, no. 2, 2026, online March 2025). With this notion, he refers to how courts use existing public materials — as if they were historians encountering a body of scholarly work — and make “historiographical” decisions about the way these documents shed light on the facts or the applicable law in the dispute at hand. In particular, he focuses on how the Strasbourg and San José tribunals engage with arguments related to factual context, legal change, and (dis)continuity in relation to their understanding of the history of the respective regions in which they operate — with important consequences for legal reasoning and judicial interpretation. By

bringing these two regional systems in conversation, he highlights how a sense of a shared temporal experience is central to their claims to speak on behalf of Europe or the Americas.

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

EDITED BOOK & CHAPTERS

Como pesquisar elites no Brasil (How to Research Elites in Brazil)

With the worsening inequality around the world, interest in elites has grown both within and outside academia. Brazil is no exception; this discussion is already part of our intellectual and scientific tradition. Many of the historical ills experienced in the country have been attributed to elites: *coronelismo* (local political bossism), patrimonialism, authoritarianism, among others. However, little has been produced by the social science community on how to access members of the elite for research purposes. This book (in Portuguese), edited by Débora Thomé, **Matias López**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy, and **Graziella Moraes Silva**, fills that gap (FGV Editora, 2025). It offers an overview of the methods that can be applied to better understand the world of power and the particularities of implementing a study with elites in Brazil. It includes the following chapters, among others:

– Tipos de amostragem e taxa de resposta entre elites brasileiras (Sampling Types and Response Rates among Brazilian Elites)

Matias López examines how to design samples when studying small and difficult-to-access elite populations. Using a review of 24 elite surveys, he compares random and purposive sampling strategies. He shows that random sampling performs similarly to purposive approaches in terms of response rates while offering stronger inferential advantages and greater transparency in estimating elite opinions.

– Entrevistando elites — sobre a cozinha do trabalho de campo (Interviewing Elites — The “Kitchen” of Fieldwork)

Débora Thomé and **Livio Silva-Muller**, Alumnus (PhD, 2025) and Harvard Academy Scholar, describe the practical “kitchen” of elite fieldwork through the experience of a nationwide survey conducted between 2021 and 2022. They detail how a large research team was recruited, trained, and coordinated, and how interviews were tracked and redistributed among researchers. They highlight the logistical challenges, pandemic adaptations, team turnover, and strategies required to secure interviews with elite respondents.

– Entrevistando CEOs: estratégias para furar a bolha da elite econômica (Interviewing CEOs: Strategies for Breaking into the Economic Elite Bubble)

Graziella Moraes Silva e Débora Thomé examine the challenges of interviewing CEOs and senior executives in Brazil, emphasising power dynamics in elite research. Executives are attentive to reputation, so answers may reflect social desirability and strategic self-presentation. Structured response categories allow researchers to define the terms of engagement while elites choose how they are classified, revealing tensions between power, bias, and control in the production of data.

[Publisher’s page \(free ebook also available\)](#).

EDITED BOOK & CHAPTERS

Humanitarianism from Below? Universalism and the Politics of Inhumanity

Since the late twentieth century, wealthy nations and international organisations have claimed a monopoly on humanitarianism. At the same time, around the world various humanitarian institutions and practices have flourished that remain outside this realm. This book, edited and introduced by **Till Mostowlansky**, Research Professor of Anthropology and Sociology, and Elmira Muratova, illustrates that these humanitarian actors do not merely represent grassroots initiatives but have altered humanitarianism at large, involving alternative economies and politics (UCL Press, February 2026). It includes the following chapters, among others:

– Goat Humanity: Housing and Islamic Aid in Small-town Kyrgyzstan

Till Mostowlansky and Mukaram Toktogulova analyse how after the retreat of Western aid and the emergence of actors from China and the Islamic world, a foundation from Kuwait rose to prominence in small-town Kyrgyzstan. This foundation’s activities have encouraged critique from

residents, which has resulted in alternative aid initiatives being organised by generations of “classmates”. Both fields of engagement draw heavily on Islamic forms of legitimacy. Humanitarianism and development in this town have thus become a space of intra-Islamic contestation, in which questions about the role of top-down approaches, foreignness and alignment with the state are raised.

– **Acting Out the Citizen: Humanitarianism on Unsteady Ground**

Alexander Ephrussi, PhD Researcher in Anthropology and Sociology, recounts how the devastating 2023 earthquake in Turkey literally shook state–citizen relations, and how earthquake relief was delivered by often undocumented Afghan migrants. The Afghans’ impulses to help were guided not only by solidarity, but by Islamic obligation, as well as a political context in which migrants seek to “demigrantise” themselves in relation to Turkish society and the state. The author highlights the role of visibility and performance as migrants involve themselves in a highly contested field of humanitarian politics.

– **From Alter-Politics to Humanitarianism: The Evolution of Hizb ut-Tahrir in Crimea**

This chapter builds on research by **Elmira Muratova** while she was a Visiting Researcher at the Albert Hirschman Centre on Democracy (AHCD). Focusing on the role of Crimean Tatars in the context of the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian war, she explores how Crimean Tatars affiliated with Hizb ut-Tahrir, a transnational Islamist political party that was heavily stigmatised in the Global War on Terror, transformed themselves into human rights advocates. This transition from marginalised solidarity to claims of universality, she argues, is crucial in understanding Crimean Tatars’ role in Ukraine’s liberal nation-building process. While it remains a pan-Islamic organisation with the goal of reestablishing a global caliphate through non-violent means, Hizb ut-Tahrir employs various humanitarian tactics.

[DOI of the full book \(open access\).](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW, 2025

Truth in Restorative Justice and Its Implications for Criminal Justice in Cases of Gross Human Rights Violations

There is increasing interest in restorative justice as an alternative to traditional criminal justice approaches for crimes amounting to gross human rights violations. However, modern theories of restorative justice were developed in the context of ordinary crime. Moreover, international law scholars and practitioners have not yet sufficiently engaged with these theories to fully understand what restorative justice is, how it operates, whether it is applicable to gross human rights violations, and what adjustments might be necessary in such contexts. **Agustina Becerra Vazquez** contributes to this discussion by focusing on one key aspect: the notion of truth. She first clarifies the conceptualisation of truth emerging from restorative justice theories and then evaluates whether this conceptualisation resonates in restorative justice practice dealing with gross human rights violations through two case studies: the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in Colombia and Restorative Justice Encounters in the Basque Country, Spain. She then explores the implications of introducing the restorative justice conceptualisation of truth into criminal justice processes for atrocities, including its added value and challenges. The assessment goes beyond a legal-positivist perspective to consider implications for the role of criminal justice as an accountability practice in situations of atrocities.

[Find out more about Dr Becerra Vazquez’s thesis in this interview.](#)

[Repository](#) (as the thesis is embargoed until December 2028, please [contact the author](#) for access).



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ARTICLE

Tending to Territories of Life: Indigeneity, Gender, and Peacebuilding in the Salween Peace Park

This article discusses how Indigenous Karen women experience war and build peace in the Salween Peace Park, a peacebuilding initiative in a 6,700 km² area controlled by the Karen National Union (in *Journal of Burma Studies*, vol. 29, no. 2, December 2025). **Shona Loong**,

Researcher at the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), Lotty Clare, and Sunita (Naw Moo) first demonstrate how Indigenous Karen communities experience conflict not only as violence against people but also as damage to “territories of life” — including lands, forests, spirits, and the relations that sustain them. The authors conceptualise peacebuilding as a relational practice that involves restoring more-than-human relations disrupted by war. They explore how Indigenous Karen women mobilise gendered roles to sustain peace, focusing on (1) their participation in Peace Park governance and (2) women acting as biodiversity researchers. Whereas the formal peace process (2015–2021) prioritised individual women’s empowerment, Indigenous Karen women approached peacebuilding relationally, seeking to gain recognition for how they were already sustaining more-than-human relations amid war. The authors then situate Indigenous Karen women’s peacebuilding strategies within the history of the Karen conflict, in which Karen women navigate between the pursuits of ethnic self-determination and gender equity. The Salween Peace Park, they argue, positions Indigenous women as peacebuilders insofar as they are recognised for their roles in tending to territories of life amid a long-term conflict. These findings highlight the importance of Indigenous and gendered perspectives in reimagining peacebuilding beyond state-centric and donor-driven paradigms.

[DOI.](#)

ARTICLE

From Home to Farm: Household and Labour Brokerage Practices in Turkey's Commercial Agriculture

This article advances understandings of labour exploitation at the lower end of commercialised agricultural markets, focusing on the experiences of seasonal migrant farmworkers in Turkey (in *Journal of Rural Studies*, vol. 124, May 2026, online March 2026). Bringing feminist social reproduction into dialogue with labour regime and critical agrarian scholarship, **Luisa Lupo**, PhD Researcher in International Relations/Political Science at the time of writing, and Saniye Dedeoğlu examine how household and labour brokerage practices sustain an informalised and fragmented labour regime that straddles production and social reproduction, comprising those activities, relations and resources necessary to sustain life. Drawing on qualitative data collected across two major agricultural producing provinces in Turkey between 2017 and 2023, they demonstrate that migrant farm work relies on a continuum of exploitation extending across the farm and the home. Central to this process is the mobilisation of farmworkers' own material resources to survive in makeshift camps, alongside the devaluation and appropriation of women's and girls' unpaid and underpaid labour. Labour brokers govern this continuum by mediating recruitment, retention, and remuneration through the performance of patriarchal family relations, the distribution of advance payments, and gatekeeping access to essential services and resources such as water, food, and healthcare. By internalising the costs of social reproduction within farmworker households, this regime sustains otherwise untenable labour arrangements, with depleting consequences for farmworkers themselves.

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

EDITED BOOK CHAPTER

Ritual Temple Dance and National Construction: The Sexual Regulation and Bodily Disciplining of Mahari-Devadasis in Colonial and postcolonial India

Shriya Patnaik, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics at the time of writing, addresses the treatment of the undomesticated community of Devadasis (female temple-dancers) in the Indian state of Odisha, colloquially known as "Maharis", and the community's responses to targeted interventions upon them (in *Les techniques ont-elles une patrie? Retour sur le nationalisme et l'ethnocentrisme dans l'histoire des techniques*, G. Carnino et al., eds., Presses des Mines, September 2025). She first underscores the colonial treatment of the Devadasi custom under the Contagious Diseases and Cantonment Acts, and the initiatives of British women leaders and prostitution-abolitionist organisations. She then elucidates the nationalist regulation of Devadasis and delineates how Odissi dance pedagogies have appropriated or assimilated the performative cultures of this community, while distancing the dance-form from these women. Finally, she explores evolving forms of resistance, subversion, and contestation by Maharis, illustrating how such oral accounts offer an alternative narrative about this community that departs from top-down hegemonic discourses.

[Publisher's page](#).

REPORT

Survival Strategies and Health Repercussions in Forced Displacement: Findings from a Multi-Country Study on Transactional Sex

This multi-country report by **Shirin Heidari**, Senior Researcher at the Gender Centre, and others presents findings from a qualitative study conducted in Lebanon, Jordan, Türkiye, Greece, and Switzerland on survival strategies and health repercussions in forced displacement settings, with a focus on transactional sex ([Liminality Research Consortium](#), Geneva Graduate Institute, October 2025). Across all study settings, the report identifies structural conditions that facilitate engagement in transactional sex in forced displacement contexts. These include restrictive legal and migration regimes, exclusion from formal labour markets, inadequate access to basic services and humanitarian assistance, housing insecurity, and persistent economic precarity. These constraints intersect with gendered power relations, discrimination, and stigma — particularly affecting women, men, and people of diverse sexual orientation, gender identity,

gender expression and sex characteristics (SOGIESC). Together, these structural drivers shape limited choices and heighten exposure to violence, health risks, and exploitation.

[Read the full report \(open access\).](#)

PHD THESIS IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/POLITICAL SCIENCE, 2026

Cotton Wars: The Politics of Life and Labor in Southeast Turkey

This thesis studies the politics of life and labour in Southeast Turkey, a region affected by postwar transitions involving the Turkish state, Kurdish insurgent groups, and the displacement of millions of refugees since the war in Syria. Focusing on the region's cotton agro-industry and the supply chains it feeds, **Luisa Lupo** argues that understanding the extractive nature of labour in cotton production warrants attention to geopolitics (viewing capitalism as a biopolitical formation). Taking everyday life as a lens of inquiry and drawing on five months of fieldwork (2021–2023), including 102 interviews and participant observation, she traces how this region and its residents, especially Kurdish people and Syrian refugees, are rendered extractable through exclusionary governmental practices of state and non-state actors, along continuums of violence that connect war and peace, public and private, and production and social reproduction. These include the ongoing differentiation of the workforce through feminisation and racialisation, uneven access to resources such as water through development counterinsurgency, and the contracting out of social protections among labour brokers, the state, and various “classes of capital”. Through and despite these practices, people negotiate their subjectivities, make claims of belonging, and create meanings of home and hope for the future. This thesis contributes to feminist international political economy by bridging material, performative, and subjective dimensions of social reproduction, clarifying the relationship between social reproduction and the everyday, and bringing this literature into dialogue with feminist and critical security studies.

[Find out more about Dr Lupo's thesis in this interview.](#)

[Repository](#) (as the thesis is embargoed until January 2029, please [contact the author](#) for access).

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Democracy & Civil Society



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MONOGRAPH

Die Internationalisierung des Rechts in der Schweiz: Demokratie auf der Streckbank (The Internationalisation of Swiss Law: Democracy on the Rack)

Globalisation and digitalisation are shifting the traditional boundaries of law. As a result, democracies are under pressure because key decisions are increasingly being made outside of national processes. Using Switzerland as a case

study, **Charlotte Sieber-Gasser**, Senior Researcher at the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration (CTEI), demonstrates how power relations between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches are shifting (in German, Mohr Siebeck, March 2026). Her analysis combines empirical legal data with normative reflection and legal theory. The focus is on public economic law, Europeanisation, and the role of intergenerational equity as a state objective. The author provides a precise diagnosis of the institutional challenges and proposes solutions for an internationalised democracy that can safeguard legitimacy, the rule of law, and social cohesion.

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

Book launch on 30 April at the Cinématte in Bern (more details coming soon on <https://cinematte.ch>).

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Other Relevant Information



Multimedia



VIDEO | GLOBAL GOVERNANCE CENTRE | VIRTUAL BOOK LAUNCH
Resisting Erasure: Capital, Imperialism and Race in Palestine

On 19 November 2025, **Adam Hanieh**, **Robert Knox** and **Rafeef Ziadah** presented their new book, *Resisting Erasure: Capital, Imperialism and Race in Palestine* (Verso, 2025).

[Watch on YouTube.](#)

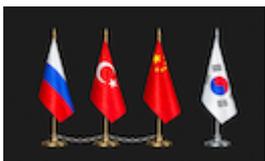


VIDEO | GLOBAL HEALTH CENTRE'S GOVERNING PANDEMICS INITIATIVE AND INTERNATIONAL GENEVA GLOBAL HEALTH PLATFORM | WEBINAR

Laboratory Networks in Practice: Implications for Pathogen Access and Benefit Sharing

On 27 January 2026, the Global Health Centre hosted a webinar on how laboratory networks operate in practice, and the implications this has for the design of the Pathogen Access and Benefit Sharing (PABS) system.

[Watch on YouTube.](#)



VIDEO | GENEVA INTERNATIONAL SANCTIONS NETWORK (GISN) | CONFERENCE

Third Countries and G7's Sanctions: Decoupling Risks and Streamlining Compliance

On 19 February 2026, **Darya Kuzmina**, **Bohdan Bernatskyi** and **Hanna Tkachenko** shared insights on how third countries interpret and implement G7 sanctions, and what this reveals about the effectiveness of the global sanctions regime. The discussion was moderated by **Thomas Biersteker**.

[Watch on YouTube.](#)



VIDÉO | ENTRETIENS DE LA CHAIRE OLTRAMARE

Où en est la Syrie ? Entretien avec Patrick Haenni et Jérôme Drevon

Patrick Haenni et **Jérôme Drevon** présentent leur dernier ouvrage, *Transformed by the People: Hayat Tahrir al-Sham's Road to Power in Syria* (Hurst, 2025), en dialogue avec **Gaëtan Magne**.

[Regardez sur YouTube.](#)



VIDÉO | ENTRETIENS DE LA CHAIRE OLTRAMARE

François Mabile | Voyage dans la diplomatie du Vatican

Le Pape est à la fois le représentant des catholiques et un chef d'État, le Vatican. Interviewé par **Foucault Gourvès**, **François Mabile**, auteur de *La papauté face à un monde en crise* (Eyrolles, 2025), explique ce qu'un passage d'un pontificat à un autre signifie pour la diplomatie du Saint Siège.

[Regardez sur YouTube.](#)



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Awarded Grants

ERC STARTING GRANT | 01.03.2026–28.02.2031 | EUR 1,600,139 | CENTRE FOR DIGITAL HUMANITIES AND MULTILATERALISM (CDHM)

Icons in Crisis: Exploring Global Iconoclastic Politics in the 21st Century

Why do acts of iconoclasm continue to be socially and politically meaningful for diverse actors across different contexts? Perceiving the spectacular destruction of monuments — from those associated with the end of the Soviet era in Eastern Europe to those representing racist and colonial power in Western societies — as a visual and behavioural manifestation of radical social transformations, this project, led by **Nataliya Tchernalykh**, Researcher at the Centre for Digital Humanities and Multilateralism (CDHM), explores this question through three interconnected hypotheses: iconoclasm (1) as a form of immediate group-building oriented toward the present, (2) as a form of historical truth-seeking oriented toward the past, and (3) as a form of performative justice-making for underrepresented communities and causes, oriented toward the future. Through three case studies situated in postcolonial (DRC-Belgium), post-socialist (Ukraine), and liberal contexts (USA), the project enhances anthropological interpretations of contemporary societies, and brings forms of contemporary iconoclasm to the forefront of socio-anthropological research.

[Read more.](#)

SNSF SOR4D – TRANSFORMATION ACCELERATING GRANT | 01.04.2026 – 31.03.2027 | CHF 149,376 | HOFFMANN CENTRE FOR GLOBAL SUSTAINABILITY (HCGS)

EMPAGRO: Empowering Communities for Agroecology: Advancing Field-Based Solutions for Resilient Food Systems

Over the past few years, the **SCALAGRO** project, led by **Christophe Gironde**, has worked with local communities in Bolivia, India and Burkina Faso to advance the uptake of agroecological food systems. Interventions have ranged from setting up Bio Resource Centres supporting farmers in their reduction of the use of chemical inputs, to supporting value-chains for agroecological products, to installing irrigation systems that enable food diet diversification and better nutrition. This Transformation Accelerating Grant will enable the SCALAGRO team to translate research findings into further innovations and implementing agroecology at scale. Expected outputs include:

- 3,000 farmers in India trained in bio-resource use and entrepreneurship
- over 150 producers in Burkina Faso, more than 50% of them women, equipped with irrigated plots for agroecological production
- over 80 producers in Bolivia equipped with wheel cultivators and trained in their use

[SNSF page.](#)





Visitors

📅 31.03.2026–

27.11.2026

📍 CCDP

Gustavo GLODES BLUM

Coming from the Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Unicamp), Visiting Fellow Gustavo Glodes Blum will do research on “Geographies of Escalation: Disputes on Territory, Sovereignty and Control in an Ever-changing International System”.

📅 01.04.2026–

29.05.2026

📍 GMC

Ryan YUSSUF

Coming from the University of Zurich, Junior Visiting Fellow Ryan Yussuf will do research on “Between Non-Refoulement and Territorial Asylum: Legal and Normative Foundations of the Principle of Non-Rejection at the Frontier”.

📅 05.04.2026–

05.06.2026

📍 GMC

Younous ARBAOUI

Coming from Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Visiting Fellow Younous Arbaoui will do research on “Informal Law-making by Treaty Bodies: Genesis and Potential of General Comment no. 6 by the UN Committee on Migrant Workers”.



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Calls for Papers

UPPSALA UNIVERSITY | PANEL SESSION AT THE COMMON CITY CONFERENCE 2026

From Everyday Survival to Urban Commons of Crisis: Refugees’ Collective Navigation Practices for Urban Justice

The next [Common City conference](#), “Struggling for Urban Justice in a Time of Authoritarianism and Multiple Crises”, will be held in Uppsala on 26–28 August 2026. **Z. Ezgi Haliloğlu Kahraman**, Senior Fellow and Research Fellow at the Global Migration Centre and the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration, is convening a panel titled “From Everyday Survival to Urban Commons of Crisis: Refugees’ Collective Navigation Practices for Urban Justice”. The panel will explore refugees’ transformative urban commoning practices and the methodologies that make them visible, drawing on empirical work from diverse cities and regions.

- **27 March 2026:** abstract submission deadline (to be sent directly to Professor Kahraman at ezgi.kahraman@graduateinstitute.ch)

[Read full session description \(scroll to Session 13\).](#)

ASSOCIATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTES (AHRI) | AHRI CONFERENCE 2026

Enduring Contributions and Challenges: The 60-Year and 20-Year Legacies of the International Covenants and the Human Rights Council

The AHRI Conference 2026 will take place in Geneva on 4–6 November 2026 and is co-organised by the **Geneva Academy** in collaboration with the Geneva Graduate Institute’s **Department of International Law**, the Law Faculty of the University of Geneva, and the Global Campus of

Human Rights. It coincides with the 60th anniversary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). 2026 also marks the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC). To mark these milestones, organisers welcome proposals for papers and panel discussions engaging human rights scholarship in conversation with all disciplines and methodologies, connecting the institutional perspective and content of the two International Covenants, and the work of the HRC, with broader questions of a legal, normative and empirical nature.

- **25 April 2026:** proposal submission deadline (papers, panel)

[Read the full call.](#)

MEDICAL HUMANITIES

Topic Collection: Race, Sexual and Reproductive Health: Histories, Inequalities, Futures

Caroline Rusterholz, Professor of Social History at the University of Fribourg and Assistant Professor of International History and Politics at the Geneva Graduate Institute, **George Severs**, Postdoctoral Researcher at the Gender Centre, and **Naomi Samake-Bäckert**, PhD Researcher in International History and Politics, guest editors of this topic collection in *Medical Humanities*, welcome contributions around four key themes: reproductive governance and the ways institutions and authorities have racialised SRH and the impact of these processes on global majority individuals; activism of global majority groups who sought to improve their SRH and deployed strategies of resistance and resilience in hostile and unequal environments; transnational circulation of SRH activism and contraceptive technologies; challenges and opportunities in working in the field of SRH and studying SRH and “race” in historical perspectives.

- **31 October 2026:** submission deadline

[Read the full call.](#)



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Calls for Prizes

GENEVA GRADUATE INSTITUTE'S RESEARCH OFFICE | CALL FOR RESEARCH PHOTOS

Research Photo Competition at the Geneva Graduate Institute

As part of the Research Festival on 11 May 2026, the second edition of our photography competition will be launched, celebrating the compelling images captured by members of the Geneva Graduate Institute's research community during their fieldwork. **Professors, researchers, and PhD and Master's students** of the Institute are warmly invited to submit three photographs by 26 April.

- **26 April 2026:** photo submission deadline

[Read the full call.](#)



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Awarded Prizes

Achim Wennmann and Emilian Berutti Winners of SNIS's International Geneva Award 2025

Emilian Berutti, PhD Researcher in International Relations and Political Science, and **Achim Wennmann** have received the International Geneva Award 2025 of the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) for their article "[Urban Political Settlements: A New Lens for Peacemaking in Cities](#)", which presents a new lens of the urban political settlement. While studies in this field are used to look at the political settlements from a national point of view, the authors deepen the analysis by bringing together perspectives from peace and conflict studies, political economy, development studies, urban studies, and political geography. Throughout their article, they go further than the usual consideration of non-state armed groups as rebels or threats to power, as they instead consider them as ordering actors, which means that they can produce stability in vulnerable urban contexts.

[Read more.](#)

SNIS's International Geneva Award highlights high-quality, policy-relevant academic papers that matter to international organisations.

Raksha Gopal Receives an Award from the International Sociological Association (ISA) for her Article on Rohingya Refugee Women in India

Raksha Gopal, PhD Researcher in International Relations/Political Science, is the winner of the ISA's Martin O. Heisler Award for best student graduate paper under the Ethnicity, Nationalism and Migration Studies section for her article "[Mothering from the Margins: Ethnographic Reflections on the Gendered Politics of Rohingya Mothers in India](#)". Analysing the experiences of stateless Rohingya refugee women mothering and raising families within refugee settlements in Delhi, she argues that motherhood is a site for the governance of migration, where insecurities are felt and agency may be expressed.

The Martin O. Heisler Award recognises the best paper presented at a panel or poster session by a graduate student at the ISA Annual Convention.



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Upcoming PhD Defences

📅 23 March 2026

🕒 13:30–15:30

📍 Pétale 2, Room S9, & online

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Seeking Asylum beyond the Refugee Convention: Exploring Non-State Parties' Obligations under International Law

By **Jittawadee Chotinukul**. Committee members: Professor Vincent Chetail, Thesis Supervisor; Professor Andrew Clapham, President of the Committee and Internal Member; Professor David James Cantor, School of Advanced Study, University of London.

[Read more.](#)

📅 27 March 2026

🕒 10:00–12:00

📍 Pétale 2, Room S9, & online

ANTHROPOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY

Policing Cities and Citizens of India: Ethnographic Notes from Delhi-NCR and Beyond

By **Riddhi Gyan Pandey**. Committee members: Honorary Professor Patricia Spyer, Thesis Director; Associate Professor Filipe Calvão, President of the Committee and Internal Member; Professor Amita Baviskar, Environmental Studies and Sociology & Anthropology, Ashoka University, India.

[Read more.](#)


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