

Swiss Network
for International
Studies

Réseau suisse
pour les études
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SNIS Annual Report

2016



SNIS Annual Report 2016

Continuity and Change

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Message from the Director



Dr Bernhard Fuhrer
Director of the SNIS

The year 2016 has been a year of continuity and change at the same time. As our guest editorialist Valentina Mele from Milan testifies, the SNIS continues to bring academics and practitioners together in various fruitful ways. At the same time the SNIS adapts and changes as its network grows despite diminishing resources.

Continuity

As customary in the academic environment, the SNIS was thoroughly reviewed by an independent external expert during the year. His mandate was to examine both our mission and our operation. We are proud that the final report gave us good marks in both areas. The SNIS was particularly praised for its 'innovative and almost revolutionary' communication activities and the reviewer felt that 'every informed foreign consultant would suggest creating one such initiative if it did not already exist'. Based on this appreciation the federal and cantonal authorities decided to continue their support for the next four years. Many in our community were relieved to see the SNIS take this hurdle as the funding landscape for international studies has become increasingly precarious. We 'hold against' this trend with our continued offerings, be it our events (c.f. our bi-annual conference on inequalities on page 39) our award competitions (page 32) or our annual call for projects (page 13). The continuity of such offerings is only possible thanks to the meticulous work of our different committees. This is why we have asked Jacques Silber, former president of the Scientific Committee, to share his insights on the inner workings of this important committee (page 9). He finds that the committee has become 'more feminine and hence more nuanced in its deliberations. Jacques Silber thus states what necessarily happens even within continuity – namely gradual change.

Change

Gradual but important changes took place in two key areas at the SNIS this year. First, the governing board was enlarged and now comprises two new members i.e. Prof Thomas Bieger from the University of St. Gallen and Prof. Juerg Utzinger from Swiss TPH, both deans of their respective institutions (page 54). Second, following two departures and anticipating fewer resources, the staff count at the secretariat was reduced from four to three people (page 57).

Outlook

Taken together the enlargement of the network and the diminution of the effective will challenge us next year. We will have to be innovative to maintain and even expand our activities. As for this year: continuity and change will go hand in hand.

Guest Editorial



Valentina Mele
Associate Professor
Department of Policy Analysis
and Public Management,
Bocconi University (Milano) -
Lecturer at the Geneva School
of Economics and Management
(University of Geneva)

My co-authors and I have received the International Geneva Award 2015 for the paper "Conflict of interest in International Organizations. Evidence from two UN Humanitarian Agencies" (Mele, V., S. Anderfuhren-Biget and F. Varone. Public Administration, 94: 2).

Using a mixed method approach the article investigates a specific type of conflicts of interest faced by international civil servants, namely the one between their national and their supranational loyalties. The article deals with a topic that is specific to international organizations and carries a certain level of contention, especially when it comes to recruitment and advancement practices.

I would like to highlight is the openness demonstrated by the awarding commission; they prized a paper that critically explores and scrutinises the modus operandi of international organizations. and which does not shy from making recommendations for reform. This to me demonstrates an openness to a critical and constructive appraisal.

A further element of the award I would like to share is the importance of the dialogue with the practitioners and more specifically with the 'International Geneva' enabled by SNIS. Shortly after my co-authors and I were notified that we had received the award, we were also invited to participate to the dissemination of the findings of our study. We were able to do so by engaging in an exchange with international civil servants. The SNIS set up a presentation at the UN Library (see page 37). I highly appreciated this exchange which was formatted as a conversation among relevant players.

A UN representative as well as a member of the UN internal oversight service were joined by a member of the Swiss permanent mission to bring to bear their experience in the matter in an open debate. The conversation took place in front of an audience of practitioners who asked for clarifications, pointed out the strengths of the analysis, but also challenged some of its conclusions. This event has not only ensured visibility to our paper, but it has also stimulated new research ideas and provided us with promising contacts. Overall, I believe that encouraging and facilitating the dissemination of the findings represents a distinctive and remarkable advantage of the IGC award.

Award winning articles

[International Geneva Award 2015](#)
"Exploring conflict of interest
in International Organizations"

Mele, V., S. Anderfuhren-Biget
and F. Varone. 2016.
Public Administration, 94(2): 490-508.

[International Geneva Award 2011](#)
"Pathologies of Path Dependency?
The International Labour Organization
and the Challenges of New Governance"

Baccaro, L. and V. Mele. 2012
Industrial and Labour Relations Review, 65(2).

Interview with Professor Jacques Silber, Bar-Illan University (Israel)
Member and President of the SNIS Scientific Committee (2011-2016)



Jacques Silber
Emeritus Professor of Economics
Bar-Illan University, Israel

Prof. Silber has been a member and President of the Scientific Committee from 2011 until the end of 2016. He has contributed to five calls for projects and participated to the assessment of approximately 400 research projects. In this interview he provides us with a look behind the scenes of the evaluation process.

How does the evaluation process take place within the Scientific Committee?

The evaluation process takes place in two stages. At a first meeting of the Scientific Committee, generally in February, between 80 and 100 pre-proposals are evaluated, of which 16 to 20 are accepted. Each member of the Scientific Committee is asked before the meeting to give a grade (varying between A+ to C-) as well as prepare a written evaluation of between a third and one half of the pre-proposals. For the other pre-proposals he/she is only asked to give a grade. For each pre-proposal an average grade is computed, using a weighting procedure which takes into account differences between the members of the scientific committee in the grades that each member gave on average. At the meeting itself the pre-proposals are ranked by their average grade. Pre-proposals which have mostly C's are then immediately rejected while those which have mostly A's are accepted. Each of the other pre-proposals are then presented by two members of the Scientific Committee who give a detailed evaluation; a short discussion follows and then the pre-proposals are either categorised as "maybe yes" or "rather no". In the second part of the meeting (usually in the afternoon) final decisions are taken in which as a whole around 20 pre-proposals are accepted.

The second phase of the evaluation takes place in early July where the scientific committee discusses the 16 to 20 proposals that had been selected in February. The pre-proposals have now been extended into very detailed proposals. Each member of the scientific committee is asked to read all the detailed proposals, give a grade and provide a detailed evaluation. Again, a weighted average grade for each proposal is calculated and the 'straight A's' are directly accepted. All the other proposals are presented by two members of the scientific committee and then discussed by all members until a final decision is made. The number of proposals accepted is a function of the total budget available to SNIS.

How do you balance between the different points of view of the Scientific Committee members and their disciplines, and between qualitative and / or quantitative methods used?

The Scientific Committee does not make any difference between a more qualitative and a more quantitative project. It is however clear that in a Scientific Committee where you find specialists of law, economics, geography, history, ethics, etc., the evaluations of a given project may be quite different. As President of the scientific committee I have always thought that the best approach should be to reach a consensus. I must say that this way of making decisions has worked very well because once a member of the Scientific Committee knows that a consensus has to be reached, he/she also understands that sometimes he/she has to accept a decision he/she was not originally in favour of, knowing that for another project he/she strongly defends, other members of the scientific committee will accept to compromise on in return. Sometimes (but not often), when the Scientific Committee was more or less evenly divided, I, as President

Interview with Professor Jacques Silber, Bar-Illan University (Israel)
Member and President of the SNIS Scientific Committee (2011-2016)

of the committee, would make the final decision, but I always tried to exercise this casting vote in the light of the discussions that preceded rather than imposing my view.

What are the attributes for a project submission that you would qualify as outstanding?

Let me make it clear to those submitting a project that they have first to answer the call, i.e. submit a project that qualifies as international studies and is pluri-disciplinary. A project is more likely to be outstanding when

- the research is original and timely
- the research gap is clearly demonstrated and the ensuing hypotheses /questions are well defined
- the methodology to be used is described accurately and is adequate to the research design
- its policy relevance is clearly indicated
- the team has a good research track record and experience in the methods proposed.

How did the work of the Scientific Committee evolve over the years?

The scientific committee today includes a much higher proportion of women than in the past. My impression is that the discussions in recent years were also "smoother" than in the past. I imagine that it has partly to do with the fact that the female representation is much higher, but I think it is also due to the fact that a few years ago some members of the scientific committee, who by the way were first class researchers, had a more "black or white" approach to a given proposal than is the case today.

What would you recommend to young researchers applying for funds?

Read the call carefully and decide whether the SNIS is the adequate funding opportunity. Then make sure you 'get a feeling' for SNIS projects by reading about some of those projects that have already been completed. Then make sure your proposal is policy relevant and the methodological approach clearly stated. Do not forget to include non-academic partners, especially practitioners from international organizations and NGOs. Finally if you do not have a vast research experience, team up with some researchers who have a rich research experience.

Any anecdotes?

I do not think that what follows is an anecdote, but I want to stress the fact that at the end of the day (meeting) it happened more than once that some proposals which were in the morning classified in the "rather no" category were finally accepted, while some other projects which belonged in the morning to the "maybe yes" category were ultimately rejected. Such an outcome is obviously due to the fact that the discussion of projects involves group dynamics where some members of the scientific committee may end up changing their minds. As I said the work of the committee is about making compromises since many of the proposals a member of the scientific committee reads are outside his/her immediate area of academic speciality. In this

Interview with Professor Jacques Silber, Bar-Illan University (Israel).
Member and President of the SNIS Scientific Committee (2011-2016)

sense changing one's mind often amounts to having learned something new from a colleague in the committee. This is certainly one of the reasons why I have liked being active in this body over the past six years.

Jacques Silber is Emeritus Professor of Economics at Bar-Illan University, Israel. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago (1975) and is a specialist of the measurement of income inequality and poverty as well as of the economics of discrimination and segregation in the labor market. He is the author of more than hundred and fifty scientific papers published in international academic journals and of several books, among which a Handbook on Income Inequality Measurement, The Measurement of Segregation and Discrimination in the Labor Force (with Yves Flückiger), The Many Dimensions of Poverty and Quantitative Approaches to Multidimensional Poverty Measurement (with Nanak Kakwani), The Asian 'Poverty Miracle'. Impressive Accomplishments or Incomplete Achievements? (with Gunghua Wan).

Jacques Silber was the founding Editor of the Journal of Economic Inequality (published by Springer) of which he was the Editor-in-Chief for seven years and is the Editor of a book series entitled Economic Studies in Inequality, Social Exclusion and Well-Being (Springer). He has also edited special issues of the Journal of Econometrics, Economica, World Development, the Review of Income and Wealth, the Journal of Economic Inequality, Estudios Economicos and Research on Economic Inequality.

In 2011-2013 Jacques SILBER was the President of ECINEQ, the (International) Society for the Study of Economic Inequality.

Research Projects

In 2016, the SNIS launched its ninth call for projects. In the first round, 80 pre-proposals have been submitted. 21 projects have been invited to submit a full proposal. Finally, eight projects were accepted for funding (cf. summaries on page 16).

Pre-proposals received in the first round per submitting institution

Region	Coordinating institution		Projects
Basel	University of Basel		6
Bern	University of Bern		5
Fribourg	University of Fribourg		1
Geneva	The Graduate Institute	7	23
	University of Geneva	16	
Neuchâtel	University of Neuchâtel		1
St. Gallen	University of St. Gallen		2
Ticino	Università della Svizzera italiana	2	3
	Scuola universitaria professionale della Svizzera italiana, SUPSI	1	
Vaud	University of Lausanne	7	16
	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL)	9	
Zurich	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETHZ)	5	14
	University of Zurich	4	
	Zürcher Fachhochschule, ZFH	5	
Inter-regional	University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Western Switzerland	5	9
	Fachhochschule Nordwestschweiz, FHNW	2	
	Pädagogische Hochschule Zentralschweiz	1	
	Fachhochschule Ostschweiz, FHO	1	

Total**80**

The projects that qualified for funding feature strong partnerships across disciplines and academic institutions in Switzerland and worldwide. As mentioned by Professor Silber in his interview, the strong policy relevance is reflected by numerous partnerships with intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

IOs

The principal IO/NGO partners in the call for projects 2016

Asian Development Bank

Bank for International Settlements (BIS)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

UN Women

UN-Habitat

UNAIDS

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – New York

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)

United Nations Peacebuilding Support Office

NGOs

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

World Bank

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

World Trade Organization (WTO)

European Broadcasting Union (EBU)

European Business Ethics Network

Group on Earth Observations (GEO)

Handicap International

Institut africain de gestion urbaine (IAGU)

International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

International Code of Conduct Association

Renewable Energy Policy for the 21st Century (REN21)

UrbaMonde

World Agroforestry Center (ICRAF)

World Wide Fund (WWF)

Food Price Volatility: Political Causes, Effects on Hunger and Poverty, Sustainable Solutions

Research Question : What are the effects of different types of trade policy measures on global food price volatility and what local, alternative measures can be adopted to foster food security in volatile global markets?

Poverty and hunger with their complex and interconnected root causes remain at the heart of the new Sustainable Development Agenda 2030, and limiting food price volatility is one of the central targets in the Sustainable Development Goals. Advancing the understanding of the causes and effects of food price volatility has as much relevance among policy makers as in the scientific community. As yet, the causal mechanisms linking global food price volatility and local food insecurity lack theoretical foundation and remain understudied. It is further unknown how different types of trade policy measures, which are a frequent political response to food shortages, affect global food price volatility, and it remains to be tested whether improved on-farm storage may be an alternative decentralised option to reduce price volatility where it matters most – at the local level in developing countries. The project therefore aims to:

- identify the causal effects of trade policy measures on global food price volatility,
- examine how global food price volatility affects local food security through transmission of global market prices to local prices, conditional on harvest seasons, and to
- understand the effects of improved on-farm storage on price volatility on local markets as a basis for alternative, decentralised measures to foster local food security.

The consortium behind the project is multidisciplinary, involving scientists with disciplinary backgrounds in economics, law, political science, and geography. The highly international composition of the research team involves university institutes in Switzerland and Vietnam, two major Swiss development organisations (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and Helvetas) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Lead

Matthias Huss, Informatics and Sustainable Research Group,
University of Zurich

Geographical Scope

Malawi/ Zambia/Zimbabwe –
Indonesia – Vietnam

Disciplines

Agriculture – Development –
Economics – Finance – International
Relations – Law – Political Science

Partners

Academic Institution

World Trade Institute (WTI),
University of Bern

International and

Non-Governmental Organisations
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations (FAO), Rome

HELVETAS Swiss Inter-cooperation,
Zurich

Institute of Policy and Strategy for
Agriculture and Rural Development
(IPSARD), Hanoi

Public / State Institutions

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation, Global Programme
Food Security (GPFS), Berne



Woman holding crop of peanuts, Mali (World Bank / Photo: Ray Witlin)

Valueworks: Effects of Financialisation along the Copper Value Chain

Research Question: What are the effects of the financialisation of the commodity trading on local lives and what are the policy recommendations to be drawn for Swiss and international regulatory actors?

Over the last 15 years, Switzerland has emerged as a major global commodity-trading hub. Swiss traders take an intermediary position in commodity chains; they connect markets, influence the pricing process and, collaterally, change the life-worlds of people around the world. The increased financialisation of commodity trading changes the way value is ascribed to commodities.

The project will study the way decisions taken in Switzerland interact with distant local life-worlds. It will analyse consequences of the financialisation of commodities trade by following one single commodity – copper – from mining pits and the surrounding communities in Zambia through towns and harbours on African transport corridors, through Swiss trading firms and banks to the sites of industrial production and recycling in China. The heuristic focus on one specific commodity will enable a study of reconfigurations in commodity chains, of their global consequences and of Switzerland's role as one of the most important platforms of commodity trade worldwide.

The interdisciplinary project brings together experts on particular sites of copper's journey with specialists on commodity chains. In cooperation between researchers based in international universities, Swiss and Southern NGOs and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the project will explore the characteristics of transnational links and their consequences for social dynamics in particular sites.

Lead

Rita Kesselring, Senior Lecturer,
Institute for Social Anthropology,
University of Basel

Geographical Scope

China – Switzerland – Zambia

Disciplines

Anthropology – Development Studies –
Economics – Finance – Sociology –
History

Partners

Academic institutions

Institute of Sociology, University of Basel

Institute of Ethnology,
University of Neuchâtel

Institute for Social Anthropology and
Cultural Studies, University of Zurich

Department of Management,
Technology and Economics, Swiss
Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich

Institute of Ethnology, Albert-Ludwigs-
Universität, Freiburg im Breisgau

Department of Geography,
University of Zambia, Lusaka

Southern African Institute for
Policy and Research, Lusaka

International Organisation

United Nations Research Institute
for Social Development (UNRISD)

Non-Governmental Organisations

Apartheid Debt and Reparations
Campaign (Swiss coordination)

Public Eye (Berne Declaration), Berne

SOLIDAR Suisse



Copper Plates, Zambia (Flickr / Merlin)

Evaluating the Impact of Asylum Policies on Refugee Integration in Europe

Research Question : What are the key parameters of the asylum process that affect the subsequent integration of refugees?

This project will provide a comprehensive assessment of how key policy parameters of the asylum process causally affect the subsequent integration of asylum seekers who have been granted some form of refugee or refugee like status in Europe.

Faced with the biggest refugee crisis since the Second World War, European policy makers are struggling with the design of the asylum process and programs for refugee integration. There are heated debates about what should or should not be done with asylum seekers and refugees. Despite the urgent and fundamental policy challenge, politicians lack reliable causal tests that examine how key parameters of the asylum process affect the subsequent integration of refugees. The goal of this project is to fill this gap and provide some of the first systematic evidence that examines how the key policy parameters of the asylum process affect the subsequent short and long-term integration of refugees in six key receiving countries in Europe: Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

This project will utilise quasi-experimental research designs and take advantage of high quality register panel data coupled with targeted surveys to better understand where and for whom asylum policies and programs are working or failing. Specifically, we will examine how waiting times, geographic assignment, labour market restrictions, integration courses and welfare support affect refugees and their children. As Europe faces one of its largest challenges in recent memory, this project will provide systematic information to help countries integrate a new generation of European residents, refugees.

Lead

Dominik Hangartner, Principal Investigator, Immigration Policy Lab, University of Zurich

Geographical Scope

Germany – Greece – Italy – Norway – Sweden – Switzerland

Disciplines

Economics – Political Science – Sociology

Partners

Academic Partners

The Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration, University of Lausanne

European University Institute, Florence

London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London

Norwegian School of Economics, Bergen

University of Mannheim

Department of Political Science, Stanford University

University of Uppsala

International Organisation

UNHCR – The UN Refugee Agency
Non-Governmental Organisation

Swiss Refugee Council



Migrants and refugees in Horgos, at the Serbian-Hungarian border (IOM / Francesco Malavolta)

Skilled Migrant's Contribution to Innovation

Research Question : What is the contribution of skilled migrants to the innovation capacity of the host country?

The current refugee crisis has become a focus of the media, the public and policy-makers alike. The academic community are also paying increased attention to migration-related issues. The economics literature has presented as evidence that immigration and global labour mobility have considerable effects on important economic parameters such as labour markets, innovation, productivity spillovers, and public finance.

The current political debate is characterised by the coexistence of favorable and opposing views where those who consider immigration as a burden for the host economy and those who instead regard immigration as an opportunity. This, unfortunately, overshadows the less controversial, but beneficial, effect of skilled migration. Skilled migration offers an opportunity for boosting innovation, which is a key driver of economic growth. Policymakers around the world are aware of this opportunity and have adopted policies to attract skilled migrants. Despite the emphasis placed on attracting and retaining high-skilled immigrants, academic research on the effect of skilled immigrants on their host country's economy is relatively sparse.

The overall objective of this project is to advance knowledge-based evidence on skilled migrants and their contribution to the host country's innovative capacity. The project will provide a global view – in contrast to existing studies, which mainly focus on the United States. It will focus on a specific category of skilled workers that is directly relevant understanding innovation, namely inventors. The research findings will have a wider application in contributing to the policy dialogue on migration and innovation.

Lead

Gaétan de Rassenfosse, Assistant Professor, College of Management and Technology, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne

Disciplines

Business – Economics –
Geography – Statistics – Technology

Geographical Scope

Worldwide

Partners

Academic Institutions

Institute of Geography,
University of Neuchâtel

Melbourne Institute of Applied
Economic and Social Research,
University of Melbourne

International Organisations

World Bank Group

World Intellectual Property
Organisation (WIPO)



Innovation Lab, Boston (PopTech / John Santerre)

Telecommunications Politics in Authoritarian Developing Countries – Development, Control and Ownership in the African Information and Communications Technology Sector

Research Question : What consequence does foreign ownership have in terms of a regime's capacity to control the flow of information through ICT? To what extent does it release ICT's potential to contribute to sustainable development in authoritarian contexts?

The increasing spread of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) is commonly seen as contributing to sustainable development worldwide. Leading academics, global organisations, and industry analysts agree that there is a direct correlation between the use of ICT and sustainable macroeconomic growth as well as prospects for democracy. This project takes a more critical approach and takes a closer look at political effects of ICT in authoritarian developing countries.

As a matter of fact, ICT rely critically on the incumbent government and have no automatic positive effect but can also empower repressive regimes. At the same time, ICT have no automatic negative effect either: most regimes are interested in coping with social and economic grievances if perceived as threats to the regimes' stability. If economic development was to be stimulated, there is no way past ICT. Yet, setting up telecom infrastructure is extremely costly and often requires foreign investment. If foreign companies provide telecommunications services, authoritarian rulers are restricted in their use of ICT for political purposes. This research argues that the way in which ICT is domestically managed determines their potential to contribute to sustainable development, notably economic growth and democratic governance, - or not.

Overall, the project offers the first systematic and comprehensive analysis of telecommunication and media politics in authoritarian developing countries focusing on the influence of foreign investment. By providing a systematic account of the effect of foreign ownership on the use of ICT as tool of repression or development, the results are expected to have important implications for development cooperation and foreign investment.

Lead

Tina Freyburg
Professor of Comparative Politics,
School of Economics and
Political Science, University of St. Gallen

Geographical Scope

Developing Countries – Africa

Disciplines

Business – Development –
Economics – International Relations –
Media management – Political Science
– Technology

Partners

Academic Institutions

Department of Media and Journalism,
University of Neuchâtel

Department of Politics and Public
Administration, University of Constance

International Organisations

European Broadcasting Union (EBU),
Geneva

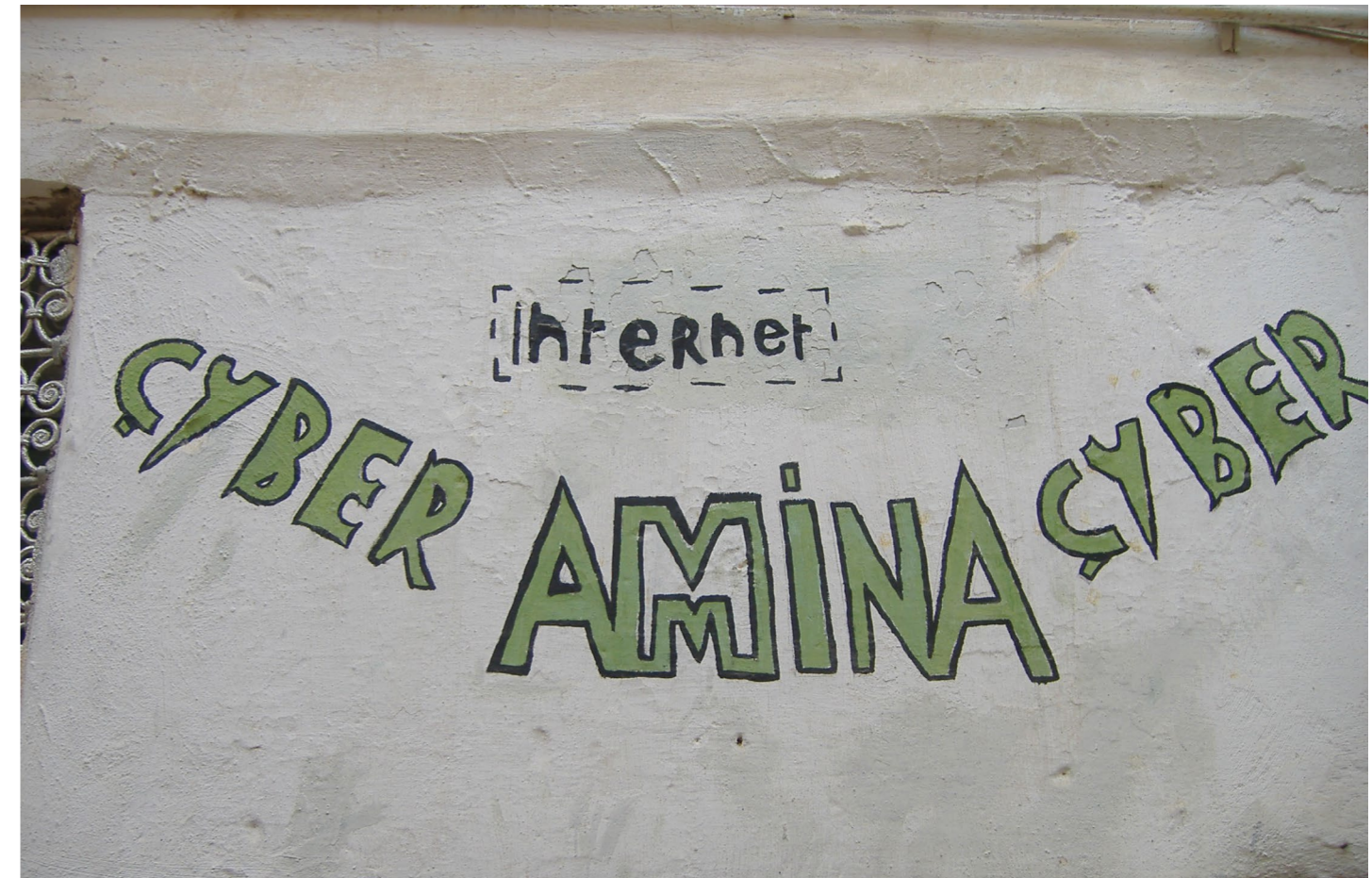
International Telecommunications
Union (ITU), Geneva

Non-Governmental Organisations

Geneva Internet Platform

Fondation Hironnelle, Lausanne

Mo Ibrahim Foundation,
London/Senegal



Cyber Café, Africa (Flickr / Scott)

Civil Wars and State Formation. The social construction of order and legitimacy during and after violent conflict

Research Question : What are the political orders put in place by rebel movements and how do they influence the post-war state formation?

Dominant narratives and theories developed at the turn of the 21st century in order to account for civil wars in Africa converged around two main ideas. First, that the increase in civil wars across Africa was the expression of the weakness and collapse of state institutions. Second, guerilla movements, once viewed as the ideological armed wings of Cold War contenders, were seen as roving bandits interested in plundering the spoils left by decaying states and primarily driven by economic or personal interests.

However, recent research has challenged such account by looking into the day-to-day politics of civil war beyond rebels' motives to wage war against the established order. Indeed, civil wars, while being the cause of immense suffering, contribute to shaping and producing political orders. Thus, if we are to understand how stable political institutions can be built in the aftermath of civil war, it is essential to study the institutions that regulate political life during conflict.

This project therefore looks at state formation through violent conflict. It focuses on political orders put in place by rebel movements, on their strategies to legitimise their existence and claim to power, and on the extent to which they manage to institutionalise their military power and transform it into political domination. To this end, the research projects takes a broader perspective by looking at (dis)continuities between political orders established under rebel rule and post-war state formation. It investigates the social fabric of legitimacy in areas under rebel control during conflict and analyses how it relates to state formation in the post-conflict phase.

Based on a political anthropology of governance and state practices in three different countries (South Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire and Angola), this project provides empirical and theoretical insights into state formation in Africa as well as into domination and legitimacy. It also links to current policy debates on statebuilding and peacebuilding in fragile contexts.

Lead

Didier Péclard, Senior Lecturer, Global Studies Institute, University of Geneva

Geographical Scope

Angola – Ivory Coast – South Sudan

Disciplines

Anthropology – History – International Relations – Political Science – Sociology

Partners

Academic Institutions

University Alassane Ouattara,
Bouaké (Ivory Coast)

Universidade Católica de Angola
(Luanda)

University of Juba (South Sudan)

Non-Governmental Organisations

Swiss Peace Foundation
(swisspeace, Bern)

Centre for the Democratic Control
of Armed Forces (DCAF)



South Sudan Independence Celebrations (Flickr / Steve Evans)

Improving Protection of Persons with Disabilities during Armed Violence

Research Question : What are the legal obligations to protect and assist persons with disabilities during conflict and what are the policies and practices required to put these obligations into effect?

Over one billion people worldwide suffer from some form of disability, half of which are in states affected by armed conflict. Conflict not only directly results in disability, persons with disabilities are at higher risk of injury or death during armed conflict, either as specific targets or through inability to protect themselves. In contrast to other vulnerable groups - such as children, women and ethnic minorities - comparatively little political, academic or media attention has been paid to the subject.

To date, no research has been conducted on the medical and social needs of persons living with disabilities in situations of armed violence, nor on the precise scope and extent of the obligations defined in Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). We also lack knowledge on the operational policies and procedures necessary to put the legal obligations of the states parties into effect.

This multidisciplinary applied research project fills these gaps. It will provide detailed explanations and analysis of legal obligations under international humanitarian law, international human rights law, international disability rights law, international refugee law and weapons law. Case studies include the Democratic Republic of Congo, Colombia, Palestine, Ukraine, and Vietnam.

The research results will provide information for academic and policy communities, states, intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, armed non-state actors, humanitarian organisations and persons with disabilities and their carers with the objective to ensure better protection and assistance to persons with disabilities in situations of armed conflict or its aftermath.

Lead

Andrew Clapham, Professor of Public International Law, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

Geographical Scope

Colombia – Democratic Republic of the Congo – Palestine (State of Palestine) – Ukraine – Vietnam

Disciplines

Health / Medicine – Human Rights – Law – Sociology

Partners

Academic Institutions

Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights

Institute for Biomedical Ethics,
University of Basel

University Psychiatric Clinics Basel

International Organisations

UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of persons with disabilities

Non-Governmental Organisations

Handicap International



Humanitarian worker helping a wheelchair user at Mahama refugee camp, Rwanda (UNHCR)

Environmental Exposures, Health Effects and Institutional Determinants of Pesticide Use in Two Tropical Settings

Research Question : What are the environmental, health and regulatory dimensions of pesticide use in agriculture in low- and middle-income countries?

Pesticides are intensively used in agriculture worldwide. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in the tropics have the highest annual average application rates of pesticides. Although it is well established that pesticide exposure accounts for considerable morbidity and mortality worldwide, only few studies from LMICs have determined the associated burden of disease, examined exposure pathways and investigated risk factors. In addition, the lack of a thorough understanding of government policies and institutional determinants hampers the implementation of integrated pest management.

This interdisciplinary research project, combining environmental monitoring and epidemiological studies, with institutional and policy analyses, aims to generate a deep understanding of the environmental, health and regulatory dimensions of pesticide use in two agricultural settings in Costa Rica and Uganda.

The underlying assumption of the project is that extensive application of pesticides, poor training, inadequate equipment and insufficient regulation result in increased exposure to pesticides, and consequently in elevated incidence of pesticide-related adverse health outcomes for farm workers. A particular focus of this project is on exposure routes to pesticides and associated risk factors. It is anticipated that in tropical areas differences in meteorological conditions, pesticide applications, dependency of ecosystem products and services, and institutional factors result in exposure pathways and risk factors that differ from those of developed countries in temperate climate zones.

Through the combination of environmental studies, epidemiology, public health and institutional analysis, this project will gain insights into different pesticide exposure routes and facilitate the translation of the research findings into setting-specific interventions and policy recommendations.

Lead

Mirko Winkler, Scientist, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH)

Geographical Scope

Costa Rica and Uganda

Disciplines

Environment – Epidemiology – Public Health – Political Science

Partners

Academic Institutions

Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology - (Eawag)

University of Berne

Universidad Nacional,
Costa Rica (UNA)

Makerere University, Uganda

Uganda National Association of
Community and Occupational Health

University of Southern Denmark

Cape Town University, South Africa



Pesticide spraying at a farm in Cauca, southwestern Colombia (International Centre for Tropical Agriculture / Neil Palmer)

Awards

Awards

SNIS AWARD

Best PhD thesis
in international studies

Adaptation-as-development: “Socializing” and “depoliticizing” climate change adaptation, from the international to the local level

The thesis, defended at the Graduate Institute, under the supervision of Professor Hufty, addresses the topic of climate change as an international policy imperative. Through a political ecology approach it proposes an analysis of policy and social discourses on why and how this adaptation is conceived as a problem.

The SNIS Award 2016 for the best thesis has been attributed to **Dr Morgan Scoville-Simonds** (Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies, Geneva).

The jury (cf. page 56), composed of experts in different disciplines, commented on Dr Scoville-Simonds work as “excellent, well-structured; the thesis tackles complex concepts with lightness and deep understanding, generating valuable insights for the social sciences, as well as enriching their methodologies”.



Cusco Province, Peru (Flickr / Diego Villegas)

Three peer reviewed academic articles have received the International Geneva Award in 2016. This award recognizes young researchers whose publications are particularly relevant for international organisations. The winning papers presented below have been selected out of 23 high quality submissions. The SNIS International Geneva Committee acted as a review panel (c.f. page 55)

The New Gold Standard? Empirically Situating the Trans-Pacific Partnership in the Investment Treaty Universe

The article features a novel approach in transposing techniques from computer science to the analysis of law. The submitted contribution was the first to empirically situate the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement in the universe of international investment agreements two months after the first publication of its text.

Authors

Wolfgang Alschner
The Graduate Institute, Geneva, Switzerland
and World Trade Institute, Bern, Switzerland

Authors

Dmitriy Skougarevskiy
European University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
and The Graduate Institute, Geneva, Switzerland

The Journal of World Investment & Trade
Volume 17 (2016) – pages 339-373

Seeking Sustainability Leadership

The SDGs coincide with more call for “leadership” to enable progress. Across the UN system and international organisations more generally, it is widely admitted that more leadership is necessary. At a time when concepts and practices of leadership are being discussed more widely in the international community, this article can contribute to the professional development and organisational culture within IOs.

Authors

Jem Bendell and Richard Little
Institute of Leadership and Sustainability,
University of Cumbria, UK

Journal of Corporate Citizenship
Volume 60 (2015) pages 13-16

Sustainable livelihoods in the global land rush? Archetypes of livelihood vulnerability and sustainability potentials

Large-scale land acquisitions (LSLAs) have become a major concern for land use sustainability at a global scale. This study presents a meta-analysis of collected case studies and applies the archetypes approach developed in global change research to analyse the configurations of factors and processes that generate different livelihood outcomes in LSLA situations. Moving beyond diagnosis, the paper identifies archetypical potentials for safeguarding or enhancing sustainable livelihoods in LSLA target regions.

Publication forthcoming in

Global Environmental Change
Volume 41, November 2016, Pages 153-171

Authors

Christoph Oberlack^a, Laura Tejada^a, Peter Messerli^b,
Stephan Rista^b, Markus Giger^a

^a University of Bern, Centre for Development and Environment

^b University of Bern, Institute of Geography



Aerial view of the United Nations Office in Geneva (UN Photo / Jean-Marc Ferré)

Conflict of Interest in International Organisations

UN Library Talk 2 October 2016

Valentina Mele (Department of Policy Analysis and Public Management, Bocconi University, Milan) and Simon Anderfuhren-Biget (Faculty of Political Science and International Relations, University of Geneva) presented the key-findings of their award winning research during a seminar at the UN library. The peer reviewed article published in June 2016 in the journal "Public Administration" has been prized with the International Geneva Award. The independence of international civil servants from their countries of origin is a central aspect of the deontology of international organisations. The authors investigated whether international civil servants face conflicts between national and international interests and which conditions may cause the development of this conflict. The findings show that conflict of interest is a matter of concern for international staff and there is correlation between staff seniority and the exposure to the risk of conflicts of interest.

Senior UN staff members who gave an insider view on the topic as well as a representative of the Swiss Permanent Mission joined the panel discussion. The panel included Ms. Nataliya Myronenko (Chief, UNOG Human Resources Management Service, UNOG), Kara Nottingham (Legal Officer, UNOG Human Resources Legal Unit) and Richard Lukacs (Advisor, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations Office at Geneva).

The publisher of the peer-reviewed article offered a free open access to the text at the time of the event so to allow participants and interested persons to gain further insight of the research.

Article

Conflicts of Interest in International Organizations:
Evidence from two United Nations Humanitarian Agencies

Published in

Public Administration, Vol. 94, Issue 2,
pages 490-508, June 2016

Authors

Valentina Mele (Bocconi University)
Simon Anderfuhren-Biget (University of Geneva)
Frédéric Varone (University of Geneva)

The traditional projects' launch workshop took place on 6 October in Geneva at the Villa Moynier in Geneva, which offered a perfect setting for a constructive exchange between the research teams of the 2016 projects and the SNIS Secretariat.

The kick-off meeting offered the opportunity to give guidance on SNIS procedures in terms of project management and support for filming. Some research teams already experienced their first film training by participating in a short, on the spot production.



Film training in the park of the Villa Moynier. From left to right: John Rose (SNIS) and Tina Freyburg, project coordinator, University of St. Gallen



Alice Priddy, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights, principal member of the project "Improving Protection of Persons with Disabilities during Armed Violence"

Political and Economic Inequality: Concepts, Causes and Consequences

28-29 January 2016

ETH Zürich – Center for
Comparative and International
Studies (CIS)

In his keynote speech, Branko Milanovic (City University of New York) first depicted the current trends of global inequality and charted them against a 200-year retrospective. He explained that inequality had risen from very low levels in the pre-industrial era to very high levels in the 1970-80s. Put simply, industrialization had led to unequally distributed technological advances and correspondingly uneven levels of economic growth. What ensued was strong divide between developed and therefore rich countries and 'third world' or poor countries. Over the last thirty years, however, China and India have caught up economically therefore lowering global inequality in the wake of their rise. But this catch-up process not only lifted millions of people out of poverty, it has also created a class of super rich individuals in these countries sharply increasing the local inequalities. A dilemma ensues for policy makers. Should one spur fast economic growth – potentially lowering global inequalities at the cost of increasing local inequalities, or should one focus on lowering local inequalities at the cost of potentially maintaining the high global inequalities?

Pepper Culpepper (European University Institute, Florence) answered this policy question for the US looking at public opinion on inequality before and after the 2008 financial crisis. Somewhat surprisingly, public opinion on the subject only seems to be marginally concerned with the topic and therefore bears surprisingly little policy relevance. Overall it appears that sharp inequalities are tolerated for as long as upward mobility is intact, i.e. for as long as people still believe in the American dream.

A second and contrasting perspective on the link between economic and political inequalities came from the other side of the Atlantic. Armin Schäfer (Universität Osnabrück) presented his findings on voter participation / abstention in Germany. He showed that economically disadvantaged citizens often abstained from participating in elections therefore undermining their own representation. For him this set in motion a vicious circle at the end of which the principle of democracy was undermined.

Many additional presentations looked into the links of inequality and political processes. Taken together the different speakers agreed that inequalities were the consequences of deliberate political choices rather than the 'natural' outcomes of economic development. The hopeful consequence of this particular ontology is that inequalities can be tackled with policies, they can be addressed and improved upon. See also video summaries of speakers: bitly.slashdot.something



Keynote Speaker Branko Milanovic (City University of New York) and Lars-Erik Cedermann (ETH Zurich) – from left to right (SNIS / Christa Allot)

The SNIS youtube channel features video interviews with Branko Milanovic, Pepper Culpepper and Armin Schäfer



Courtyard of Scuola universitaria professionale della Svizzera italiana (SUPSI) - Dipartimento formazione et apprendimento, Locarno (SNIS / Christa Allot)



United Nations staff in Geneva simulate SDG logo on UN staff day (UN Photo)

Education for Tomorrow University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland (SUPSI)

15 February 2016

The round-table debate on the general topic of “Education for Tomorrow” was addressed from the angle of information and communications technologies (ICTs) and how they impact education policies.

Frances Pedro, (Chief, Education Policy), UNESCO, presented the issues at stake: according to PISA studies, a few countries only achieved a raise in their surveys despite massive investment in ICTs. Studies of UNESCO reveal the need to create incentives for teachers to use ICTs and to strengthen the relationship management with parents. While ICTs pose new challenges, they offer also new opportunities. Marie Maier-Metz, (Associate Education Officer), UNHCR, presented the Learn Lab programme of UNHCR that aims at ensuring that every refugee and forcibly displaced person has access to relevant and high quality learning opportunity.

Participatory Approach in the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Opportunities and Limites University of Fribourg

10 October 2016

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were at the core of the event that gathered speakers both from the United Nations Office in Geneva as well as of the federal administration that allowed both an international and domestic point of view on the implementation of the SDGs.

with the participation of:

- Catherine Kamau, Office of the Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition
- Till Berger, Coordinator at the Section Sustainable Development of the Federal Office for Spatial Development
- Moira Faul, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development / Head of Research at the University of Geneva PPP Research Centre

Multimedia Outputs

The SNIS funded projects produce manifold research results on different media. A particular effort is made by the SNIS to propose these outputs in open-access. A rich library of working papers is available on the SNIS website. Short video productions on conferences, interviews with researchers and award winners as well as full documentaries can be viewed on the SNIS youtube channel.

The SNIS is convinced that documentaries and videos, in addition to the classical dissemination means, can contribute to efficiently communicate research results to academia and a wider public. The success beyond any expectations of the first documentary “Rubber in a Rice Bowl” has encouraged us to pursue this path.

In an effort to further broaden our outreach this research documentary has been adapted for teaching purposes at the secondary school level. The film now comes with a pedagogical tool kit and is proposed by Geneva secondary schools to teachers of geography for their classes.

The SNIS provides support for filming to interested research teams in various forms, at different stages: from conceptual and technical support at the pre- and post-production stages, including editing of project derived footage, to the full film production cooperation.



DŌDHĀR – THE DILEMMA

SNIS produced documentary.
Directed by Helena Zihlerl, Reto Steffen
and Stephanie Jaquet

The documentary explores outmigration, feminisation and land management in mountainous rural villages in Western Nepal. It addresses the issue of men moving away from Nepali villages in search for work, leaving behind their mothers, wives and daughters who struggle in their daily life to adapt to changing environmental conditions.

Filmed in late 2014, the documentary shows how outmigration impacts on village life, agriculture and the environment.

The film is based on the SNIS funded project “Sustainable Land Management in Mountain Regions of Bolivia and Nepal in the Context of Outmigration, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction” (University of Lausanne; Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern).

Film Screening Events

International Union for Conservation (IUCN)
Kathmandu, Nepal
- 5 August 2016

Chisopani
(one of the villages portrayed in the movie)
Nepal
- 7 August 2016

University of Bern –
Center for Development and Environment
Switzerland
- 25 August 2016

International Organization for Migration
Switzerland
- 27 August 2017

University of Lausanne
Film Screening and Launch of the research project
related publication “Identifying Emerging Issues in
Disaster Risk Reduction, Migration, Climate Change
and Sustainable Development”
Switzerland
- 20 September 2016

Franklin University Switzerland
Lugano
- 1 March 2017



TIME TO LOOK AT GIRLS - 2 GIRLS

Directed by Marco Speroni

These two documentaries (2 Girls – full-length documentary and Time to Look at Girls, its shorter version) are the outcomes of the research, led by Katarzyna Grabska, the Global Migration Centre (GMC) of the Graduate Institute (Geneva), with the collaboration of Terre des Hommes and funded by the SNIS. The documentaries explore the circumstances, decision-making, experiences and consequences of migration for adolescent girls in Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

It is funded by Terre des Hommes, the University of Sussex and Feminist Review Trust. Breaking away from the dominant focus on girls as victims of trafficking, it gives evidence of the resilience, creativity and agency of young migrant girls who faced with difficult choices. This project has fed into the global campaign “Destination Unknown” led by Terre des Hommes.

Directed by Marco Speroni, the story narrated in the film 2 Girls is based on two parallel trajectories of migration of adolescent girls: Lota and Tigist, 2 girls living in different countries, Bangladesh and Ethiopia, are linked by the same journey from poverty or abuses to the megacities of Dhaka and Addis Ababa, where they are experiencing very difficult lives. A parallel harsh journey to meet their destinies and their hopes.

2 Girls has been awarded with the Best Documentary Prize at TIFF Tiburon International Film Festival, USA (April 2017), the First Prize for the best Italian Documentary at the RIFF (Rome, November 2016) and the Grand Prix for the Best Foreign Film at 7th HumanDoc International Documentary Film Festival (Warsaw, December 2016).

Time to Look at Girls has been screened in October 2016 at the United Nations Office at Geneva. Before, the movie has been widely showed and discussed in various academic institutions, NGOs, charitable and cultural organisations in Addis Ababa, Khartoum, Dhaka, Amsterdam, London, Norwich, Parma, Pisa and Warsaw.

Financial and Administrative Matters

Overview of the results for the financial year 2016

Income CHF

Subsidies

Swiss Confederation	1'350'000
Canton of Geneva	1'181'630

Other Income

Dissolution of Reminders (Project Funds)	145'016
Various Others	9'375

Total 2'686'021

Expenses

Scientific Activities	2'217'143
Operating Costs (Administration and Salaries)	417'743

Total 2'634'886

Result 51'135

The financial year 2016 has been closed with a positive balance of CHF 51'135, largely above the budget forecast.

The subsidies provided by the Swiss Confederation (State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation – SERI) and the Canton of Geneva in 2016 remained steady despite a slight decrease in subsidies from the Canton of Geneva (-CHF 11'936). In addition to these public subsidies, remainders of closed projects were reassigned to the overall budget.

Compared to the previous year, expenses for both scientific activities (- CHF 26'577) as well administrative costs have de-

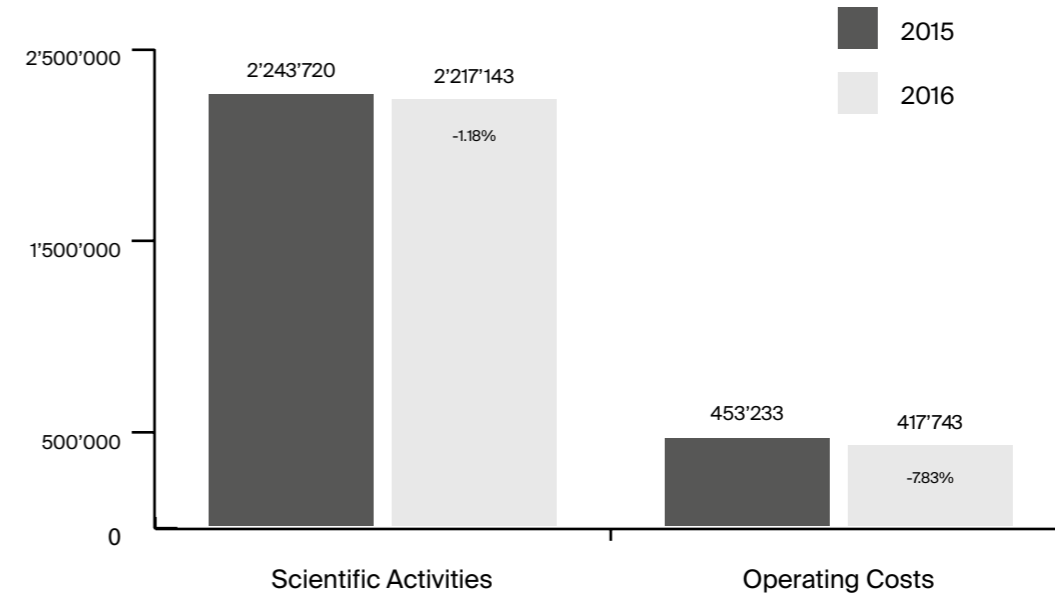
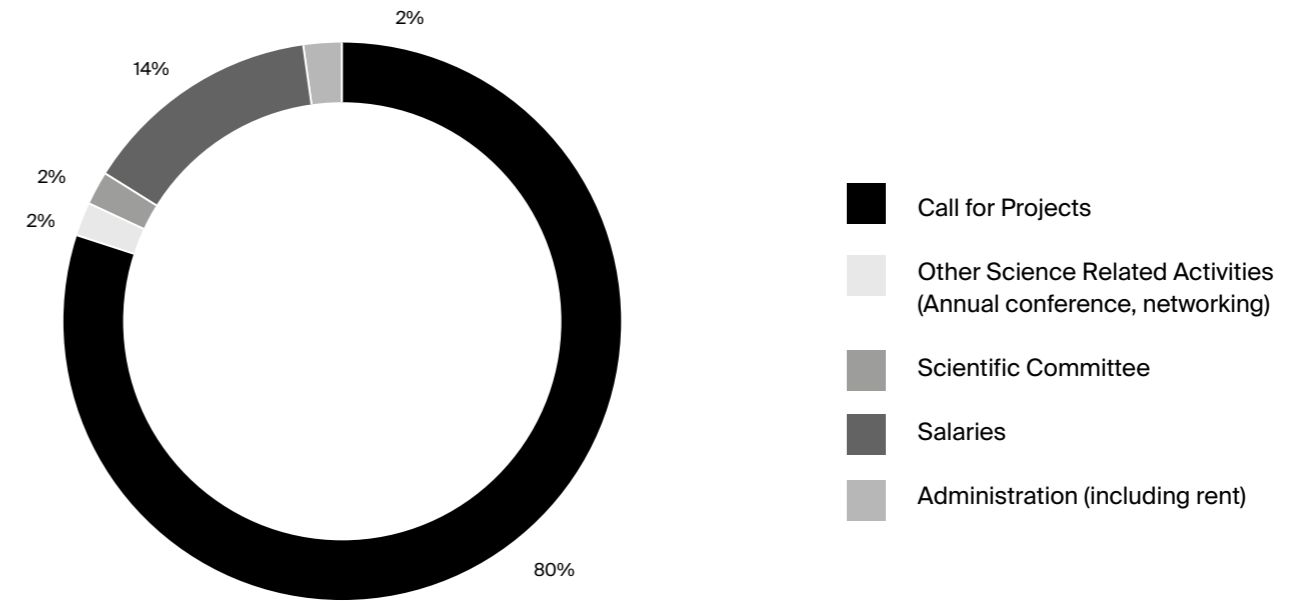
creased (-CHF 35'490). It is noteworthy that the administrative costs have shrunk by 7.8% while money allocated to scientific activities only receded by 1.2%. During the year, the SNIS has succeeded to allocate 84% of its available funds to scientific activities; the call for projects alone absorbed 80% of the financial resources.

Since October 2016, the SNIS is working with a reduced team (cf. staff page 57) of three staff members and this change resulted in a lower administrative overhead (16%).

Expenditures in 2016

Expense	CHF
Call for projects	2'116'390
Other science related activities (annual conference, networking)	40'088
Scientific committee	60'665
Salaries	365'320
Administration (including rent)	52'423
Total	2'634'886

Expenditures in 2016



SNIS Structure

The SNIS Secretariat is functioning with a small, dedicated team. In 2016, Ms Helena Zihlerl who has been project manager since 2012 as well as Mr Reto Steffen, IT & Multimedia Manager, left for new horizons. We wish to thank them expressedly for their long and loyal service.

In the light of tighter budgets, the Secretariat has seized the opportunity to redefine the roles and tasks in order to lower costs. Accordingly, the IT and website management have been outsourced and programme management and multimedia production have been wrapped into one post. Mr. Damien Marti has taken up this dual profile in January 2017.

As in previous years, civil service collaborators actively supported the SNIS throughout the year: Lucas Halidmann and John Rose assisted the team in various tasks. Their support was highly appreciated.

Governing Committee

- heads the Swiss Network for International Studies and the bodies and organs created within
- validates the selection made by the Scientific Committee
- defines and takes decision with regard to the budget
- defines long term strategies
- approves the evaluations made the Jury of the SNIS Award as well as of the International Geneva Award

Members

Thomas BERNAUER
Professor of Political Science
Center for International and Comparative Studies (CIS)
ETH Zurich

Sandrine KOTT
(until August 2016)
Professor of European Contemporary History
University of Geneva

Thomas BIEGER (as of August 2016)
President of the Board
University of St. Gallen

Jürg UTZINGER
(as of August 2016)
Director
Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Basel

Philippe BURRIN
Director
Graduate Institute of International
and Development Studies, Geneva

Jacques de WERRA
Vice-Rector
University of Geneva

Joseph FRANÇOIS
Managing Director
World Trade Institute, University of Bern

Scientific Committee

- acts as in independent body in its decisions
- evaluates and selects research projects submitted in the annual call for proposals
- evaluates the funded projects in their intermediary phase and their final version

President

Jacques SILBER
Emeritus Professor of Economics
Bar-Ilan University, Israel

Members

Jane COWAN
Professor of Anthropology
University of Sussex, Brighton

Wolf-Dieter EBERWEIN
President of the Voluntary Organization
of Humanitarian Organization
in Cooperation in Emergencies (VOICE), Brussels

Axel DREHER
Professor of International Development Politics
University of Heidelberg

Bernice ELGER
Head
Institute of Biomedical Ethics
University of Basel

Christophe MULLER
Professor of Economics
University of Aix-Marseille

Krista NADAKAVUKAREN SCHEFER
Professor of International Law
University of Basel

Ulrike MÜLLER-BÖKER
Professor Geography
University of Zurich

Corinne PERNET
Professor
European Global Institute
University of Basel

International Geneva Committee

- is composed by representatives of scientific branches of International Organisations (IOs) in order to establish the link between Swiss scientists and IOs
- defines the yearly thematic issue for the call for proposals
- contributes to the round-table debate series organised in various academic institutions in Switzerland
- acts as a Jury of the International Geneva Award that rewards three outstanding scientific articles from the point of view of policy relevance

President

Francesco PISANO
Director
UN Library
United Nations Office at Geneva

Members

Salman BAL
Senior Political Coordination Adviser
Office of the Director-General
United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)

Bernard KUITEN
Head of External Relations
World Trade Organization (WTO)

Doreen BOGDAN-MARTIN
Chief of the Strategic Planning and Membership Department
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Marie McAULIFFE
Head of the Migration Policy Research Division
International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Maurizio BONA
External Relations Division
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

Moazam MAHMOOD
Director
Research Department
International Labour Organization (ILO)

Paul LADD
Director
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development
(UNRISD)

Gonzalo OVIEDO
Senior Advisor for Social Policy
The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

Richard LUKACS
Third Secretary
Permanent Mission of Switzerland
to the United Nations Office at Geneva

Marcelo DI PIETRO PERALTA
Acting Director
WIPO World Academy
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

SNIS Structure (as of 31.12.16 – current status available on the SNIS website)

Jarmo SAREVA
Director
United Nations Institute for
Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

Maria Luisa SILVA
Director
UNDP Office at Geneva

Jyoti SANGHERA
Chief of Human Rights and Economic
and Social Issues Section United Nations Office
of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

SNIS Award Jury

- evaluates the PhD theses submitted to the SNIS Award for the best thesis in international studies
- is independent in its decisions and convenes annually to determine the winner of the Award by consensus

Mira BURRI
Research Fellow, NCCR Trade Project
World Trade Institute
University of Bern

Esuna DUGAROVA
Former Research Analyst
United Nations Research Institute
for Social Development (UNRISD)

Marylène LIEBER
Associate Professor
Institute for Gender Studies
University of Geneva

Taffere TESFACHEW
Director of the Division for Africa,
Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes
United Nations Conference for Trade and Development
(UNCTAD)

Charlotte WARAKAULLE
Director for International Relations
European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

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Cooperation and Development Center (CODEV)
Ecole polytechnique fédéral de Lausanne (EPFL)

Siegfried WEICHLEIN
Professor of Contemporary European History
University of Fribourg

SNIS Structure (as of 31.12.16 – current status available on the SNIS website)

The Secretariat

- is the executive body of the Swiss Network for International Studies
- implements decisions taken by the Governing Committee
- organises the annual call for proposals and supports the Scientific Committee
- ensures the follow-up of funded research projects
- involves the International Geneva Committee in SNIS activities in order to create a network between IOs and researches in Switzerland
- promotes international studies in Switzerland
- establishes the budget line and controls available funds
- is responsible for the SNIS communication through various tools
- organises events and conferences

Director
Bernhard FUHRER

Staff members
Christa ALLOT
Communication and Events Manager

Helena ZIHERL
Programme Manager

Reto STEFFEN
IT and Multimedia Manager

John ROSE
(temporary - civil service affectation)

Lucas HALDIMANN
(temporary - civil service affectation)

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