



FROM
RESULTS
TO IMPACT
SNIS ANNUAL REPORT
2011



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Message from the Director

From Results to Impact

by Bernhard Fuhrer

In 2011, several SNIS projects came to a close and brought forward their results. As with any research organisation the SNIS was pleased to see that the teams managed to publish their findings in peer reviewed journals. At the same time, the different teams also explored alternative paths to communicate their academic findings. Thus, two teams held special closing events, inviting project contributors as well as other interested parties to share the insights and explore alleys for further research or concrete implementation. The SNIS secretariat was able to help this process by documenting these events with short films, giving the interested public a three minute summary of a project's main outputs.



Dr. Bernhard Fuhrer
Director of the SNIS

Documentaries - reaching out to a wider public

In 2011, the SNIS increased its communication activities related to the supported projects. With almost 85% of the budget dedicated to scientific activities, it is crucially important that the supported projects produce high quality results in academic terms, i.e. that the findings of SNIS supported research find their way into top league journals. At the same time, the SNIS also has the mission to make such high quality research accessible to a wider audience, most notably to the staff working at international organisations. To this end, the SNIS has proposed to produce short feature films that summarise the key findings of projects, specifically asking concerned practitioners what impact the results might have in the short and medium term. These short films are available on the SNIS website.

Project Launch Workshop

In autumn of 2011, the teams of the eight supported projects convened in Geneva for the annual project launch workshop. The goal of this event was to become familiar with the specific SNIS requirements, but also to discover the different services offered by the secretariat. The researchers were pleasantly surprised that the SNIS will pay them a personal visit after the first year to find out about the project's progress. Further services include the creation of a project poster as well as the provision of a one-click webpage that teams can use to coordinate their efforts. In return for these services which also include the production of the feature film at the end of the research, the teams commit to submitting their working papers in due time and to organise a closing event. All in all, the interaction between the secretariat and the team is very personal for the entire duration of project.

Annual conference

The annual conference was co-organised by the University of Geneva, the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (the Graduate Institute) and the SNIS on the theme of "gender and the global care economy". It brought together experts from academia and International Organisations to explore the overlaps and collaboration possibilities in a realm that concerns millions of domestic workers and potentially has direct and tangible impacts for the life of many migrant women. Prof. Elisabeth Prügl (The Graduate Institute) and Prof. Delphine Gardey (University of Geneva) are confident that the contacts created during the conference will give rise to many joint projects in the future.

Guest Editorial

SNIS Research Projects: From the Library Shelves to TV screens

How to raise media attention for research projects?

by **Marc Wolfensberger, THIN LINE Productions**



Marc Wolfensberger has been associated with this SNIS media project since the very beginning. As an independent TV journalist, he has his own production company, Thin Line, which works with a string of European TV channels such as Swiss television RTS and French-German television channel Arte.

“ The SNIS encourages research members to film the most important steps of their research. ”

Grabbing media attention in today's media-saturated world seems to be having become the Holy Grail. Companies, politicians, sportsmen - they are all looking for media light.

And now SNIS is pushing researchers and academics in that direction too. Why?

Since 2010, the SNIS helps researchers to produce short films about their research project. These films are basic: they summarise the research resources and goals and include interviews with the different team members, and eventually appear on the Internet - on SNIS's website and homepages of the associated universities. The SNIS staff provides the filming equipment and takes care of most of the shooting itself.

The “academic value” of such films is, of course, not very high. But in our time-limited world, these films can already do wonders by giving the projects a “face”, a visual identity that speaks to a wider audience. They are made to draw public attention.

For the SNIS, though, this is only a first step, the starting point of a much more ambitious media strategy. The next stage is indeed to attract media attention on these projects. Nowadays very few media companies have the financial means, the time or the will to conduct in-depth research like SNIS project members do. That means publicity for academics and a story that stands out for the journalists. The additional cost for the research team is minimal, while the benefits - in terms of visibility and future funding - can be spectacular.

The SNIS therefore encourages research members to film the most important steps of their research. Research teams do not need to be camera geniuses. The SNIS even provides the technical equipment as well as customised introductions to camera handling. The videos will include filming the research interviews, the interviewees in their work environment, and also collecting archive footage. Once the project is completed, or close to completion, contacts can be made with the television networks.

While some of the SNIS projects are by nature prone to get attention from a wider, non-academic public, others are more challenging in terms of communication. Film as a medium of communication has this extraordinary capacity of delivering a message that makes it possible to easily grasp the essence of the research undertaken, to measure the concrete impact of the results and understand in what way research matters. For these reasons, I encourage and support the SNIS team and its associated researchers in their ambition to get their results on screen.

Marc Wolfensberger
www.thin-line.net

FUNDING ACTIVITIES

As in the preceding years the SNIS's main funding activity was concentrated in the annual call for projects. Almost 2.1 million Swiss Francs, representing 75% of the total budget, were allocated to a total of eight research teams. This amounts to a per-project grant of about 250'000 Swiss Francs for a two-year period. All supported projects were internationally comparative and pluri-disciplinary. The formal submission criteria stipulate that project submissions must emanate from Swiss institutions of higher education and research.

Call for Projects 2011

Annual Theme:
Appraising the Millennium Development Goals: Agenda setting, implementation, capacity building and alternatives

The Academic Council of International Geneva (see composition on page 24) defined the annual theme of the call as: "Appraising the Millennium Development Goals: Agenda setting, implementation, capacity building and alternatives". Among the eight projects that finally qualified for funding, three projects responded to this theme. The other five projects came from the open, non-themed call.

As in previous years, IOs and NGOs repeatedly expressed the aspiration to be eligible to submit research proposals. For the first time in 2011, the SNIS set up a research proposition platform, where IOs and NGOs could make academics aware of their specific interests. A number of academic submitters have taken up these suggestions and have jointly elaborated projects with the IOs that proposed the themes.

In the first round, a total of 67 pre-proposals were received. Though this figure represents a decrease in submitted proposals compared to the previous two calls (2010: 91, 2009: 98), it lies still above the first call realised in 2008 (60 pre-proposals).

In order to value the efforts provided by the submitting teams, the SNIS Scientific Committee has decided to deliver a written feedback after the first round of submission. This feedback was highly appreciated by submitting teams, some saying that this allowed them improve future submissions.

Pre-proposals received in the first round per submitting institution

Region	Coordinating Institution	Projects
Basel	University of Basel	4
Berne	University of Berne	7
Geneva	The Graduate Institute	10
	University of Geneva	11
Lucerne	University of Lucerne	2
	University of Applied Sciences and Arts	1
St. Gallen	University of St. Gallen	1
Ticino	Università della Svizzera italiana	4
Vaud	University of Lausanne	4
	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL)	1
Zurich	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETHZ)	5
	University of Zurich	5
	Zurich University of Applied Sciences	1
Inter-regional	University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland*	6
	University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland	1
	University of Applied Sciences of Northwestern Switzerland	1
	University of Applied Sciences of Southern Switzerland	3
Total		67

*accounted as "other French speaking cantons" in graphics shown on page 5

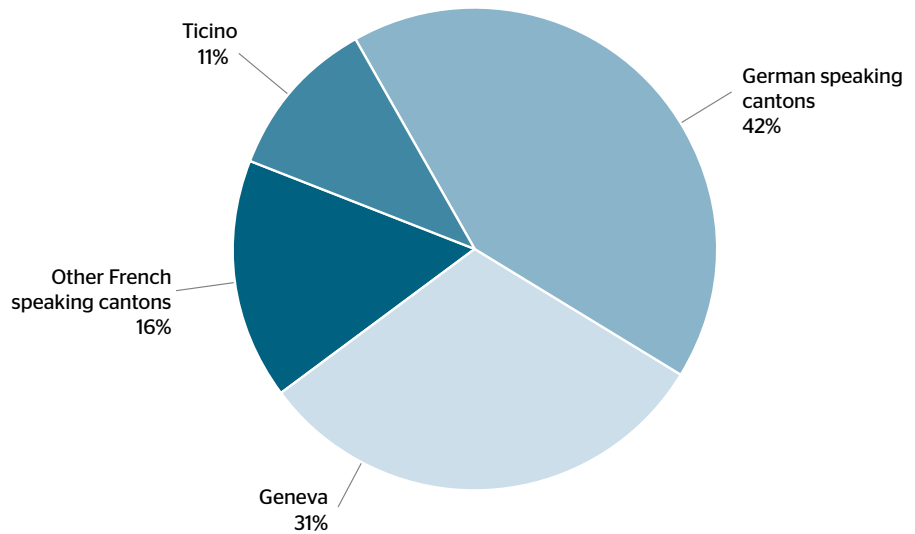
Geographical Breakdown

The well-balanced geographic distribution between Swiss institutions of higher education remained steady.

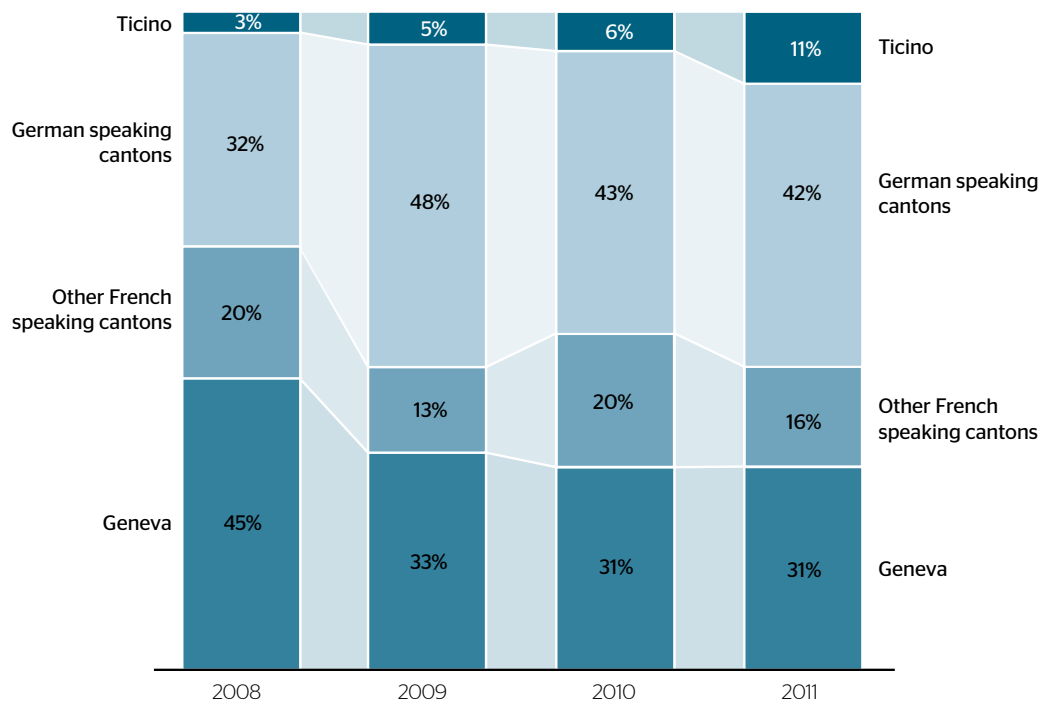
Call for projects 2011: received pre-proposals

Geneva (University of Geneva and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies) confirmed its strong presence in international studies establishing itself as leading location for submissions (31% of received pre-proposals). The German speaking cantons united, however, totalised a higher score: 42% of submitted pre-proposals in the first round. Ticino gradually increased its participation over the past four years, from 3% in 2008 to 11% in 2011. The remaining French speaking cantons seemed less steady in the process and submissions were fluctuating between a rate of 13% (2009) and 20% (2010).

From the institutional angle, it has to be remarked that universities of applied sciences all over Switzerland have significantly increased their participation, making out 19.40% of the total of pre-proposals received in 2011.



Evolutions - Call for Projects - 2008 to 2011



Partnerships

Compared to previous years, the average number of partners per project increased significantly in 2011.

While Swiss inter-academic partnerships showed a slight decrease, foreign university commitments have been on the rise.

The main increase in partnerships can be observed in connection with NGOs, IOs as well as public and private institutions.

Average number (AN) of partners per project

	2008	2009	2010	2011
AN of partners per project	3.95	4.08	3.95	5.80
AN of universities involved	2.65	2.56	3.14	3.12
AN of Swiss universities involved	1.73	1.64	1.88	1.59
AN of foreign universities	0.92	1.22	1.26	1.52
AN of Non-Governmental Organisations	0.40	0.61	0.29	0.76
AN of International Organisations	0.67	0.38	0.31	0.86
AN of public / state institutions	*	0.16	0.14	0.88
AN of private companies involved	*	0.07	0.07	0.18



Abstracts of Funded Projects

Individual Preferences for International Environmental Cooperation

Lead: *Dr. Michael M. Bechtel,*

*Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS) /
Institute for Environmental Decisions (IED), ETH Zurich*

Partners: *Department of Economics, University of St. Gallen; Department of Political
Science, Yale University; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)*

Disciplines: *Economics – Political Science – Sociology*

Geographical Scope: *Germany – United Kingdom – United States of America –
France*

Addressing the global challenges arising from climate change requires international environmental cooperation. Previous work on the design of international institutions highlights the role of reciprocity and burden sharing for the evolution of lasting cooperation between countries. While scholarship acknowledges that in democratic systems domestic support for international cooperation eventually determines its long-term prospects, we know very little about how the design of international agreements affects individual support for establishing and joining such institutions. The project's comparative research starts filling this gap by exploring how reciprocity and the distribution of costs arising from climate change mitigation efforts stipulated in international climate agreements affect mass support for these institutions. Empirically, the project examines the determinants of preferences for international environmental agreements using randomised experiments embedded in representative surveys in four economically important democracies (United States, United Kingdom, France, and Germany). The findings speak to the literatures on the design of international institutions and cooperation in environmental policy and will provide policymakers with important knowledge about which types of international environmental cooperation are likely to have long-term prospects in democracies and which will not.

Which types of international environmental cooperation are likely to have long-term chances for success in democracies and which will not?



Mountlennium: Reaching Millennium Development Goals through Regional Mountain Governance

Lead: Professor Bernard Debarbieux,

Department of Geography, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, University of Geneva

Partners: Faculty of Forestry, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University (Macedonia); Institute for Environmental Decisions, ETH Zurich; Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geography (CIS); Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Berne; The Alpine Convention (Austria); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Interim Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention, Vienna (Austria)

Disciplines: Political Science – Geography – Environment

Geographical Scope: Albania – Armenia – Austria – Azerbaijan – Bosnia and Herzegovina – Bulgaria – Croatia – Czech Republic – France – Georgia – Germany – Greece – Hungary – Italy – Kazakhstan –

Kyrgyzstan – Liechtenstein – Macedonia – Monaco – Poland –

Romania – Russia – Serbia – Slovakia – Slovenia – Switzerland – Tajikistan – Ukraine

The Mountlennium project analyses regional mountain initiatives with the aim of assessing the contribution of regional governance architectures to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs – 7A: integration of sustainable development principles in national policies, and 7B: reduction of biodiversity loss). While progress towards meeting the MDGs has focused on the policies and practices of countries and intergovernmental organisations of the UN system, the originality of the project is to look at the role of the regional scale in policy diffusion. Mountain regions have been recognised as critical human-environment systems on the world's environmental agenda. Implementing sustainable development strategies through regional initiatives entails processes of rescaling, which impacts governance, collective action, and identity formation. In order to assess the potential of MDG diffusion through regional initiatives, the Mountlennium project focuses on five mountainous areas where regional governance initiatives have been launched: the European Alps, the Carpathians, the Balkans, the Caucasus and Central Asia. The five case studies are analysed as linked empirical domains in order to assess the institutional diffusion of a "mountain governance" model inspired by the Alpine Convention in terms of sustainable development. In turn, the five mountain governance initiatives are compared on the basis of how MDGs 7A and 7B resonate with prevailing provisions so as to ascertain regionalisation's potential for mainstreaming sustainable development principles and reducing biodiversity loss.

To what extent can regional governance architectures of mountainous areas contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals in terms of integration of sustainable development principles and of reduction of biodiversity loss?

Mobile Access to Knowledge: Culture and Safety in Africa - Documenting and Assessing the Impact of Cultural Events and Public Art on Urban Safety

Lead: Dr. Davide Fornari,

Laboratory of Visual Culture, Department of Environment, Constructions and Design

Scuola universitaria professionale della Svizzera italiana, SUPSI

Partners: African Center for Cities, University of Cape Town (South Africa); Doualart, Douala (Cameroon); École Nationale Supérieure des Télécommunications, Villejuif (France); Faculty of Communication Sciences, Università della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano; Institut Jean Nicod, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris (France); Latitude, Brussels (Belgium); Lettera 27 Foundation (Italy); Sindika Dokolo Foundation, Luanda (Angola); SOSO arte contemporânea, Trienal de Luanda (Angola); University of Venice (Italy)

Disciplines: Architecture – Arts – Security – Sociology – Information Technology – Urban Planning

Geographical Scope: Angola – Cameroon – South Africa – Switzerland

As the Millennium Development Goals declare, the achievement of a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers is essential. Safety is a priority, as the UN-Habitat publication on enhancing urban safety and security has recently shown. This research focuses on safety, but with a very specific, pluri-disciplinary and comparative approach. The study is based on the analysis of innovative cultural events and public art installations produced in three violent and unsafe African cities: Douala (Cameroon), Johannesburg (South Africa), and Luanda (Angola). Cultural events and public art are not meant to produce safety: they are a space of experimentation with side effects: one of those is safety.

Douala is the location of a major cultural event on public art and of a critical number of public installations conceived in over twenty years. Johannesburg is at the center of a policy of urban renovation implemented through cultural initiatives. Luanda has assisted in the last seven years to a post-war cultural strategy. Informal studies have assessed the experimental capacity of those experiences of producing livability, civil cohabitation and social cohesion, the main features of urban safety. Further knowledge and a pluri-disciplinary and comparative approach are needed to acknowledge the role and the impact of cultural events and public art on safety. This knowledge made available at a local and international level through ICT and mobile phone technology is essential in order to allow researchers, NGOs and policy makers to consider new ways of improving the lives of slum dwellers.

To what extent can cultural events and public art contribute to enhancing urban safety and security in slums?

Examining Global Partnerships to Improve Innovation and Access to Medicines on a Sustainable, Priority Needs' Basis: Millennium Development Goal 8 (Target 8.E)

Lead: Professor Dominique Foray,
Chair in Economics and Management of Innovation
Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne (EPFL)

Partners: South Centre, Geneva; National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge (USA); Drug for Neglected Diseases Initiative, Geneva

Disciplines: Economics - Health / Medicine - Development - Diplomacy - Law

Geographical Scope: Bolivia - Brazil - India - Kenya - Rwanda - Sudan - Switzerland - Uganda

To achieve several of the Millennium Development Goals (4, 5, 6, 8), significant improvement must be made in innovation and access to affordable medicines, particularly in developing countries. New and existing treatments remain unavailable and unaffordable to those who need them. But while solutions are urgently needed, evidence shows that progress to achieve the health-related MDGs has been slow (MDG Gap Task Force Report 2010, WHO Report EB128/7).

This research project will examine existing and new ideas for global partnerships as agreed under the MDG 8 to address the problems of lack of access and innovation for medicines on a sustainable, priority needs' basis. In particular, our research questions deal with the economics of product development partnerships (PDPs) for neglected diseases in order to better understand whether it may be an efficient mechanism in the economics of research and development for neglected diseases and how policy at the international level should support and enhance the formation and sustainability of PDPs as an efficient institution.

What role can product development partnerships play to improve the access to medicines for neglected diseases?

Impact of Globalisation on Opportunities for Human Development

Lead: Professor Jaya Krishnakumar, Department of Economics, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, University of Geneva

Partners: Department of Sociology, University of Geneva; Department of Economics and Finance, City University of Hong Kong; International Trade Division, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); International Institute of Labour Studies, International Labour Organizations (ILO)

Disciplines: Economics - Sociology - Statistics - Development
Geographical Scope: worldwide

Literature on globalisation and its impact is vast and growing and has highlighted both the positive effects and possible risks. While the pro-globalisation camp emphasises the economic gains from the deployment of factors on external markets, anti-globalisation advocates consider those economic elements that have either fallen out or suffered from the process of globalisation. However, most studies on globalisation use outcome-based data and measure ex-post situations i.e. income per capita, employment etc. There are few studies that analyse whether increased openness has resulted in people having easier access to various socio-economic opportunities that could in turn enhance their human development potential. According to the capability approach, human development is defined as the enhancement of the choices that people have to lead the life they have reason to value and these choices cover a wide range of dimensions including economic, social, political, cultural, environmental and other dimensions. Even if, according to economic theory, total welfare should increase when countries open out, the gains and losses generated in the process for different countries and groups have not yet been fully understood. The picture is even less clear when one looks at the impact on the quality of life, which includes both economic and non-economic aspects. The project would like to examine the missing area of investigation in the link between globalisation and human development by looking at whether globalised economies are able to offer increased opportunities to their populations in different socio-economic domains and the quality of such opportunities.

To what extent can globalised economies offer increased opportunities to their populations in different socio-economic domains?



A Multi-Scale Approach to Land Governance in Complex Cultural, Environmental and Institutional Contexts

Development of a Comparative Geographical Information System (GIS) Methodology Linking Land Use, Land Cover and Land Tenure from the Cases of Bolivia and the Lao PDR

Lead: Professor Frédéric Giraut, Department of Geography, Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, University of Geneva

Partners: Centre for Development and Environment, University of Berne; Centre for Mountain Ecosystem Studies, Kunming Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, (PDR China); Département des Sciences Géomatiques et Département de Géographie, Université Laval (France); Facultad de Ciencias Geológicas, Carrera de Ingeniería Geográfica, (Bolivia); Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos; HEKS / EPER Swiss Inter-church Aid, Niamey Office (Niger); International Union for Conservation of Nature (Switzerland); Institute for Social Anthropology, University of Berne; Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Berne; Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research (NCCR) North-South; The Global Diversity Foundation (Morocco); Universidad Mayor de San Andrés (Bolivia); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Global Resource Information Database, Geneva

Disciplines: Anthropology – Environment – Geography – Development

Geographical Scope: Bolivia – Laos

The overall aim of this project is to provide a methodological and conceptual contribution to address the governance of natural resources as a complex process involving multiple levels and scales. The project focuses on land as a key natural resource. Land use and land cover deeply impact biological diversity and respond to the complex interplay between economic opportunities and institutional and cultural factors. The main objective of the project is to develop a comparative geographical information system (GIS) methodology to address land governance at multiple levels by investigating interrelations between land tenure, land use, land cover and biodiversity in the cases of Bolivia and Laos. Both countries have highly diverse institutional, socio-economic and cultural contexts and have recently experienced partial transfers of governance from central state to sub-national and local levels, in parallel with an increased recognition of traditional or indigenous authorities.

Collected data will be processed together with already existing ones to identify so-called “geopolitical” hotspots where land governance is at stake, and link them with biodiversity crisis zones. The identification of these complex geographical contexts and their local dynamic outcomes will allow highlighting processes and patterns that are globally relevant to policymakers in development and conservation.

How can a geographical information system methodology contribute to address the governance of natural resources in terms of conservation and development?

Large Scale Acquisitions in Southeast Asia: Rural Transformations between Global Agendas and Peoples’ Right to Food

Lead: Professor Christophe Gironde, The Graduate Institute, Geneva

Partners: Centre for Development and Environment, University of Berne; Centre for Development Oriented Research in Agriculture and Livelihood Systems, Phnom Penh (Cambodia); United Nations (The UN Rapporteur on the people’s right to food); Faculty of Forestry, National University of Laos; Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights; International Land Coalition; LXML, Sepon (Laos); National Land Management Authority, Prime Minister’s Office, Government of Laos; Rubber Research Institute of Cambodia, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries; Water Resource and Environment Administration, Prime Minister’s Office, Government of Laos

Disciplines: Agriculture – Anthropology – Development – Economics – Environment – Geography – Human Rights – Law

Geographical Scope: Cambodia – China – Laos – Vietnam

The project deals with the issue of the socio-political, economic and environmental potentials and problems characterising transnational, large-scale land acquisitions (LSLA). Over the last years, cross-border land acquisitions increased significantly. There is, however, only limited academic knowledge of the circumstances in which these land deals take place – in terms of processes and contexts – as well as in respect to their impacts on local populations. LSLA may have significant and uneven impacts on the livelihood systems of local populations. Yet, it is acknowledged that the promises are not fulfilled and that land acquisitions are in some cases detrimental to large number of populations. Preliminary findings from field research indicate that the on-going agrarian transformation associated with rubber-tree plantation in Cambodia and Laos increases the vulnerability of the less well-off segments of the population. Based on comprehensive case studies in both countries, the project aims at producing generalised insights for evidence based decision and policy making. The research will be structured around three core questions: What are the processes among various actors and institutions across different administrative scales determining the negotiation and implementation of land acquisition? What are the impacts of land deals on local populations in terms of livelihood system and vulnerability? What role do existing policies, institutions and mechanisms play (and what role could they play) in mitigating the tensions related to LSLA and protecting the human rights of local populations?

Beyond its contribution to the academic debates related to “land grabbing”, the project will provide material for policy dialogue with authorities, UN agencies, international financial institutions and non-governmental organisations in their effort to accompany the implementation of large-scale land deals and to mitigate their possible negative impacts.

How can potentially negative effects on local populations of large-scale land acquisitions be mitigated and what could institutions do to protect human rights of the affected population?

Socio-Ecological Networks and Resilience of Vulnerable Communities to Global Environmental Change: an Arctic-Alpine Comparison of Social Network Governance (ArcAlpNet)

Lead: *Professor Tobias Luthe, Institute for Tourism and Leisure Research - Hochschule für Technik und Wirtschaft, Chur*

University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland (FHO)

Partners: *Freizeitfabrik, Zurich; International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Gland; Kanton Graubünden, Amt für Wirtschaft und Tourismus; Projeto San Gottardo, Airolo / Illanz; Svalbard Villmarkssenter, Longyearbyen (Norway); Telemarkzone, Freiburg (Germany); The Governor of Svalbard, Syssemmannen, (Norway); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Gland / Oslo*

Disciplines: *Business - Communication - Cultural Studies - Demography - Development - Economics - Education - Environment - Geography - Political Science - Sociology - Statistics*

Geographical Scope: *Norway - Switzerland*

Isolated mountain and Arctic communities and ecosystems are suggested to be some of the most sensitive to climate change, while historically suffering from economic, cultural and political neglect. It is hypothesised that the peripherality of these communities makes them particularly vulnerable since their adaptive capacity to cope with the rapid changes is limited. In other words, in peripheral areas, low adaptive capacity translates into weak resilience to climate change.

The main hypothesis is that the principal barriers to resilience building are weak social ties and low participation and communication. This hypothesis will be tested by identifying key socio-cultural, relational and behavioral factors that increase or inhibit adaptation and resilience in the two case study regions, the Norwegian Arctic Island of Svalbard and the Surselva-Andermatt Region in Switzerland. The focus will be on context-specific characteristics of communities' adaptive capacity and the link to local context-specific characteristics within the existing local social networks and their embeddedness within the broader political and natural environment. Practical outcomes will include interactions with policy makers, leading to specific recommendations for strengthening network governance for adaptive capacity. Communication with wider, non-scientific audiences will engage local people as well.

How can social network analysis help in understanding resilience to global environmental changes in isolated mountain and Arctic island communities?



International Geneva Award 2011

Three peer reviewed articles, deemed particularly relevant for International Organisations, were awarded at this second edition of the International Geneva Award. The laureates' articles - all of them co-authored - convinced the jury of the Academic Council of International Geneva for their strong methodology, originality and broad interdisciplinary appeal.

The three winning articles are:

Democracy promotion through functional cooperation? The case of the European Neighbourhood Policy

Published in: Democratization, Volume 18, Issue 4, pages 1026 to 1054, July 2011

Authors:

*Dr. Tina Freyburg,
Center for Comparative and International
Studies, ETHZ / University of Zurich*

*Prof. Sandra Lavenex,
Institute for Political Sciences, University of
Lucerne*

*Prof. Frank Schimmelfennig,
Center for Comparative and International
Studies, ETHZ / University of Zurich*

*Dr. Tatiana Skripka,
Comparative Regional Integration Studies
Institute of the United Nations University
(UNU-CRIS), Bruges*

*Dr. Anne Wetzel,
Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung,
Universität Mannheim*

In his laudatio at the award ceremony, Dr. Bernard Kuiten, Head of External Relations, World Trade Organization (WTO) and former European Commission official complimented the authors for their extremely interesting and methodologically strong paper.

“ *This is the kind of research that is relevant for practitioners like myself who are working in International Organisations. Its methodology and argumentation can be applied to rule setting agencies such as the WTO.* ”

The article explores whether and under what conditions functional sectorial cooperation between the EU and the countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) promotes democratic governance. In an analysis of four countries (Jordan, Moldova, Morocco, and Ukraine) and three fields of cooperation (competition, environment, and migration policy), the authors show that country properties such as the degree of political liberalisation, membership aspirations, and geographic region do not explain differences in democratic governance. Rather, sectorial conditions such as the codification of democratic governance rules, the institutionalisation of functional cooperation, interdependence, and adoption costs matter most for the success of democratic governance promotion. The article further reveals a notable discrepancy between adoption and application of democratic governance in the selected ENP countries that has not been remedied in the first five years of the ENP.

**Professor
Frank Schimmelfennig**



Pathology of Path-Dependency? The ILO and the Challenge of “New Governance”

Published in: *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Vol. 65, No 2 (2012)

Authors:

Professor Lucio Baccaro,

Department of Sociology, University of Geneva

Dr. Valentina Mele,

Department of Institutional Analysis and Public Management,
Bocconi University, Milan

Based on archival sources, this paper deals with strategic and organisational change in the International Labour Organization (ILO) over the last twenty years. It focuses on efforts to incorporate certain elements of the “new governance” model into the ILO’s policies and organisational practices. These elements include the shift from standards expressed as detailed legal norms to “soft law”; the active involvement of civil society organisations other than trade unions and employer associations in regulatory activities; and the introduction of quantitative indicators of compliance with labor standards. It argues that the efforts of the ILO leadership have been waylaid by the organisation’s corporatist structure, which gives employer associations and trade unions a power of veto over policy developments at a time in which these actors are increasingly unable to agree on any concrete policy measures. The paper also asks whether this corporatist structure is the most appropriate for the mission the ILO has set itself, that of providing “decent work for all”.

In the Jury’s view,

“the paper has high disciplinary appeal in the field of governance studies. As it deals with the reform of the ILO, it is clearly of direct relevance for IOs. It also provides a number of important findings and conclusions, which are important for the strategic orientation of the ILO. In addition, the paper combines both “insider” and “outsider” knowledge, since Prof. Baccaro had worked at the ILO.”

International law and armed non-state actors in Afghanistan

Published in: *International Review of the Red Cross*, Volume 93, Number 881, March 2011

Authors:

Dr. Annyssa Bellal,

Geneva Academy of International Law and Human Rights

Gilles Giacca,

Geneva Academy of International Law and Human Rights

Dr. Stuart Casey-Maslen,

Geneva Academy of International Law and Human Rights

An effective legal regime governing the actions of armed non-state actors in Afghanistan should encompass not only international humanitarian law but also international human rights law. While the applicability of Common Article 3 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions to the conflict is not controversial, how and to what extent Additional Protocol II applies is more difficult to assess, in particular in relation to the various armed actors operating in the country. The applicability of international human rights law to armed non-state actors – considered by the authors as important, particularly in Afghanistan – remains highly controversial. Nevertheless, its applicability to such actors exercising control over a population is slowly becoming more accepted. In addition, violations of peremptory norms of international law can also directly engage the legal responsibility of such groups.

In his laudatio, Charles Goore (Honorary Professor of Economics, University of Glasgow, former head of research, UNCTAD), focused on the relevance and policy applicability for International Organisations, two important criteria for the assessment of the paper.

“The paper tackles [such] a big issue in a context of major contemporary importance and applies dense and sophisticated legal reasoning to make bold proposals for the international community which could make a real difference to every-day lives on the ground. For the Academic Council of SNIS, the paper hit the spot.”



Professor Lucio Baccaro



Gilles Giacca, Dr. Annyssa Bellal

SNIS Award for the Best Thesis in International Studies received in 2011

After a thorough evaluation of the eleven submitted PhD theses, the jury awarded two theses ex aequo: Dr. Joan Apecu Laker and Dr. Kun Fan are the happy laureates of the 2011 edition of the SNIS Award. The Jury reached its decision unanimously and in both cases was convinced by the outstanding research results and the conclusions that reach out beyond academia to policy makers at various levels.

The winners of the 2011 SNIS Award are:

Dr. Joan Apecu Laker

**African participation at the World Trade Organization,
Legal and Institutional Aspects (1995 to 2000)**

Obtained in December 2011 at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, under the supervision of Professor Joost Pauwelyn.

The feedback by the jury:

“*This thesis asks very clear research questions and formulated three clear hypotheses. The conclusions are based on a solid set of data, which have been - from a law person's perspective - assembled lege artis. The conclusions are equally clear and plausible.*”

“*The motivation of the author appeals directly to IOs and to policy action in the sense that she aims at contributing to reinforcing effective participation and higher level of engagement of African countries in the rules-based multilateral trading system.*”

Abstract:

This study investigates the “level of engagement and participation of individual and collective African Members” participation in the World Trade Organization (WTO), from 1995 to 2010.

The thesis suggests that a simultaneous comparative investigation of the level of African engagement across the three core areas of negotiations, regular committee work and dispute settlement provides uniquely valuable insights into the behaviour of African WTO Members and brings to the fore the most critical variables that explain their participation.

Building on previous research, this thesis argues that, since the establishment of the WTO, across the three core areas of work, the minimal participation of African countries, is explained by the continuing inertia of a “special and differential exemption orientation”; misalignment in coordinating capital-driven domestic trade policy and economic reforms with the African WTO “Geneva frontline”; the psychological propensities of individual African negotiators, inconsistent with the substantive character of work in the rules-based system; misallocation of negotiators across the core areas of work; a small trade share; and, to a lesser extent, specialised capacity handicaps. Furthermore, the analysis of African participation suggests that negotiators from municipal systems unaccustomed to the rule of law, with fragile democracies and weak governance structures, have been hugely inactive, inconsistent in participation and ineffectual in WTO engagement. The thesis concludes with recommendations for the improvement of Africa's participation at the WTO. These revolve around the principal African actors, the process and substance of participation, emergent best practices, the linkages between trade policy, domestic reform, the rule of law and governance, and, technical assistance.

Dr. Kun Fan

The law practice of international commercial arbitration in China measured by transnational standards. A legal, cultural, sociological, economic and political analysis.

Obtained in April 2011 at the University of Geneva, under the direction of Professor Gabrielle Kaufmann-Kohler and Professor Song Lu (China Foreign Affairs University).

The feedback by the jury:

“ Ms. Fan’s thesis touches not only a genuinely interesting and topical theme. She also did so based on firsthand experience as someone with practical experience in arbitration in China, and last but not least, on intensive empirical research in China. It is this combination that makes the thesis as such more than empirically sound, that enables her to enrich our knowledge on the history and presence of arbitration in China, and, finally, to make this an inspiring read even for a non-lawyer. ”

Abstract:

In the context of globalisation, there is a strong movement towards harmonisation of law and practice of modern arbitration. The thesis asks *to what extent Western and Chinese legal traditions still influence such modern arbitration practices?* Contrary to the Western legal tradition which is significantly based on private law such as *jus civile* in ancient Roman law and the law merchant in Europe, the Chinese approach to dispute resolution is influenced, to a great extent, by Confucian philosophy that emphasises harmony and conflict avoidance.

Now that China’s legal system has evolved, to what extent is this non-confrontational culture still influential on the law and practice of arbitration in modern China?

To answer this question, it is necessary to have a thorough study of the current arbitration law and practice in China in the global context, and to look beyond the discipline of law and examine the arbitration development in the context of the changing economic, social and legal structure in Chinese society. The thesis presents to the readers a detailed picture of the current law and practice of arbitration in China through empirical evidence. Furthermore, it improves existing literature on arbitration in China by comparing the Chinese practice with transnational standards, which may shed light on the uniqueness of the Chinese system, and may also illustrate the role of China, as a new economic player, in the formation of transnational arbitration. Finally, this thesis addresses a broader theoretical question on the interactions between legal system and legal culture. Through the lens of the transplantation of arbitration in China, the thesis can demonstrate that tradition and culture do play a very significant role in accepting and reshaping borrowed legal norms and practices.



EVENTS

The year 2011 was particularly rich in events, in various forms. The highlight was the **SNIS Annual Conference** that took place in October 2011 in Geneva. The **Academic Council Debate Series** opened its “*tour de Suisse*” in St. Gallen, followed by a second event in Lausanne at EPFL. The SNIS funded projects within the call for projects 2011 were launched at a **workshop** held at the end of September in Geneva.

SNIS Annual Conference

Gender and the Global Care Economy

October 2011 - Geneva

“*This conference has been very fascinating. I have really appreciated the mostly non-academic members in the audience. I feel that it enhances the quality of the discussion a great deal, especially for academics because I feel that sometimes we get embedded and emerged in theoretical questions that lose sight of practical solutions.*”

Professor Rhacel Parrenas,
University of Southern California, Los Angeles

Co-organised by the SNIS, the Graduate Institute (Program on Gender and Global Change) and the University of Geneva (Institute for Gender Studies), the conference was opened by **Saskia Sassen's key-note** on the question of the “complexities of powerlessness”.

Saskia Sassen's contribution pointed out that academic analysis tends to develop powerful categories, with strong normative character; however, such categories have an area of “penumbra”, of shadow, which obscure processes that do not fit neatly into the categories, but are nevertheless relevant. By looking at this penumbra, however, academic research can overcome its categorisational limits and again become relevant and useful for policy formulation.

Professor Sassen made this point by looking at the categorisation of migrant domestic workers in New York. The prevailing academic categorisation is that these women are exploited workers, whose remittances are vital to the survival of their left-behind families and communities. Having a personal experience as a migrant worker in New York herself, Sassen demonstrated that this scheme, while not generally wrong, does not necessarily fit the entirety of the current empirical data. Highly paid doctors also send remittances and Hispanic Nannies use their work experience in an ascending career path. Overall, Prof. Sassen's main point was that beyond the categorisational stereotypes there lies a wealth of phenomena that academics can draw upon to make policy relevant suggestions how to remedy existing harsh labour conditions.



“One of the excellent things about SNIS is that it actually has the mandate to encourage the encounters between academia and IOs. That kind of engagement doesn't happen naturally. The incentives for academics are not necessarily to talk to practitioners and vice versa. Practitioners don't have any incentives to step outside their everyday environment and to engage with academia. So one very important thing that SNIS can do, and that SNIS does, is that it provides incentives for that kind of engagement. I think that is a good thing. I think it is an important element of SNIS that it actually fosters the relationship between practice and theory. And I think it has been quite successful in doing that.”

Professor Elisabeth Prügl,
Vice-Director, the Graduate Institute

“There's certainly many messages coming out from this meeting, but one central message is that in whatever we do in order to address decent work deficiencies in the care economy we need to involve care workers in the solutions.”

Martin Oelz,
Legal Specialist on Working Conditions, ILO

A video report that features conference highlights as well as interviews with speakers is available on the SNIS website (www.snis.ch)

The contributors to the first panel, **Gendered Migratory Care Economy, its Variegated Global Manifestations and Associated Socio-Economic Impacts on Workers and Host Societies**, highlighted many of these alternative realities that go beyond the conventional wisdom concerning migrant domestic workers.

The second panel of the conference, **Gendered Care Economy at Our Doorstep - Lobbying and Policy Making for Care Economy Workers in Europe, Switzerland and Geneva**, had an European focus (as the title suggests) and presented case-studies of migrant workers and the challenges they face in the local context. More broadly it also discussed the ramifications of the recently signed ILO convention on domestic work.

Concluding the conference, **Prof. Delphine Gardey** and **Prof. Elisabeth Prügl** emphasised some of the main insights gained.

- Care needs to be considered and analysed in variegated ways that include, but also go beyond economic relationships.
- Academics, IOs and NGOs, all have their respective parts to play to find practical solutions for migrant workers.
- The strength of academia and NGOs is their relative freedom, which allows them to propose bold new frameworks for action
- It is important for academics to assume a more active role in proposing policy options and offering readings of the facts in the field.

Professor Saskia Sassen
Columbia University, New York



Academic Council Debate Series

“Africa has missed the industrial revolution, it will not miss the digital revolution.”

Désiré Karyabwite,
Internet Protocol Coordinator, ITU

Academic Council Debate,
University of St. Gallen

In March 2011, **the University of St. Gallen** hosted its first Academic Council Debate on the topic of **Human Security Challenges in Sudan**.

The topic was particularly relevant to the audience among which a group of students that participated in the “National Model United Nations” conference where they represented Sudan. In addition, the topic was highly relevant as a current topic in international affairs since Sudan voted the separation from North and South Sudan two weeks earlier.

Dr. Peter Neussl, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), responsible for reaching out to Geneva based humanitarian partners including donors in support of emergencies in Africa, talked about OCHA’s work in Sudan and his field experience in Côte d’Ivoire. Dr. Eric Berman, Sudan Human Security Baseline Assessment Project (The Small Arms Survey, Geneva) addressed the topic of small arms proliferation and the challenges of an independent South Sudan. Prof. Dirk Lehmkuhl, Chair of European Politics at the University of St. Gallen, chaired the discussions.

The Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne hosted the second Academic Council Debate set under the general theme of **“The Role of International Organisations in the Promotion of Technology and Science for Development”**. The debate was organised in collaboration with the Cooperation@epfl Department and the UNESCO Chair in Technologies for Development. It gathered four senior officials of International Organisations playing a key role in the promotion of technology:

The European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) was represented by **Dr. Maurizio BONA**, adviser to the Director General, in charge of relations with International Organisations and **Dr. John ELLIS**, an eminent scientist and researcher, currently adviser for relations with non member states. In his presentation, Dr. Ellis, who is well known for his efforts to involve non-European nations in CERN scientific activities, underscored that knowledge is – and will be more and more – the most precious resource for a sustainable development. Non member states from the South benefit of CERN’s education activities and research collaboration.

Mr. Mohand CHERIFI, Senior Adviser to the Executive Director, **United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)** delivered a poignant statement of his experience as a high official of Algeria’s government in the field of technology transfer. As Minister of Commerce, he experienced the difficulty to acquire the latest technology and the patents that allow its proper exploitation.

Mr. Désiré KARYABWITE, Internet Protocol Coordinator at the **International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** talked about bridging the broadband infrastructure gaps. The project “Connect the World” intended to cover 13 countries in Africa, provides free or low cost digital access for schools and hospitals, and for underserved populations in rural and remote areas in selected countries. Mr. Karyabwite, a former graduate of EPFL, also shared some personal memories.

The subsequent question/answer session gave rise to a particularly lively debate as many students from the South, present in the audience, actively contributed to the animated discussions.



Launch Workshop of the SNIS Projects 2011

The eight research teams whose projects qualified for funding in the framework of the 2011 call for projects gathered in Geneva for the presentation of their projects and an informal exchange of information. Questions such as the origins of the projects, the main research questions and the involvement of non-academic partners and their respective role were addressed. The gathering was an excellent opportunity to invite project coordinators of current and past SNIS funded projects and to share experiences with pluri- and trans-disciplinary work.

Professor Ellen Hertz (University of Neuchâtel, Coordinator SNIS Project on “*Corporate Social Responsibility in the Electronics Manufacturing Industry*”) gave some precious recommendations on how to optimise collaboration with international organisations based on her experience with the International Labour Organization (ILO). **Professor Bernice Elger** (University of Basel) who led the project “*Death in Custody – Towards an International Framework for Investigation and Prevention*” shared her experience of the evolution of the project, from the very beginning of setting-up research collaboration until the successful output, and even beyond: the project has developed its own dynamic and the theme will now be developed further by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

How to better disseminate research findings? This question – crucial for a better understanding of the research by a broader public – was tackled by **Marc Wolfensberger** (THIN LINE Productions), independent journalist and TV reporter (cf. guest editorial). He briefed the research teams on how to turn academic projects into documentaries. The SNIS not only encourages the realisation of multimedia products, but offers concrete support to interested research teams by providing cameras and technical assistance.



PUBLICATION

Patterns of Collaboration between Academia and International Organisations

The SNIS has commissioned this study on the collaboration between Academia and International Organisations for internal purposes in view of improving its services to the academic and IO community. The report is authored by Dr. Ruxandra Stoicescu, an independent researcher. Given the saliency and quality of the results, the SNIS decided to make her report public as many actors in the field may find the results useful for their own work.

Summary

As the report details, collaboration between academia and international organisations occurs at various levels and stages. Contrary to what one might expect, the different forms of collaboration do not arise naturally and are mostly based on proximity or funding. The report highlights that *individual and institutional purposeful efforts are crucial in initiating and maintaining collaborations.*

Capitalising on a similar previous study and various books, articles and testimonies relative to the topic, the report documents the five main types of IO-Academia collaboration: **the provision of expert knowledge, the consultancy, teaching and training programmes, project-based collaboration, and institutional collaboration** (types of collaboration mentioned in ascending order of intensity and complexity). These categories are identified after a careful analysis of the practices and material arrangements that shape the collaborative efforts. The study analyses IO-academia collaboration on matters covered by social sciences (security, development, education, conflict, peace studies, political analysis, etc.), leaving aside technological and hard sciences cooperation.

The main messages of the study are:

IOs and Academia do not work together naturally, although they share important similarities and complementarities: a sense of mission towards the improvement of human condition through knowledge; the power to define and read the world according to standards and tools they each develop; the ability to combine theoretical knowledge with practical action. The differences that exist in terms of the power to implement their vision and legitimacy in society, as well as their internal ways of functioning (language, bureaucracy, rhythms of time, etc.), can often build insurmountable barriers between the two communities. Beyond this baseline, the main insights are:

- It often happens that one type of collaboration leads to another if a personal working relationship persists over time.
- The role of individuals in initiating and maintaining collaborations is crucial, both in Academia and IOs.
- Coincidence between research agendas and policy goals is very important in getting collaborations going.
- Funding, like geographical proximity are necessary, but not sufficient conditions for stimulating IO-Academia collaborations. Proximity can encourage continuing informal dialogue, which can be useful for following projects.
- IOs reach out to Academia in need for innovative ideas and alternative ways of thinking.
- Academia reaches out to IOs in search of a field to operationalise and potentially change its intellectual categories, its theories and research, as well as a source of information and potential ground of influence.
- If Academia wants its ideas and messages to be heard and listened to, they must reach to the IOs and seek creative proposals for successful collaboration.
- The IO-Academia relationship occurs on the frontier line between the two communities, as both have to move away from their core practices in order to make it work.

Perhaps the most provocative inference that can be made based on the findings of this study is that for IO-Academia collaboration to work, it is necessary that the members of both communities give up not only the prejudices they might have about each other, but also the idea that they are the only ones holding the truth or the experience about a particular complex problem.



The full on-line version is available on the SNIS website (publications).

FINANCIAL and administrative matters

Financial Statement for the Year 2011

The overall expenditures slightly decreased in 2011 compared to the previous years.

The financial year 2011 closed with a negative balance of CHF 11'563. This result is in line with forecasts, which foresaw a negative balance of CHF 17'676.-

For the fourth consecutive year, operating costs were reduced (-5,6%). Scientific activities slightly decreased in 2011, mainly due to lesser income, but were still above the amounts realised in 2008 and 2009.

Overview of the results of the financial year 2011

Incomes

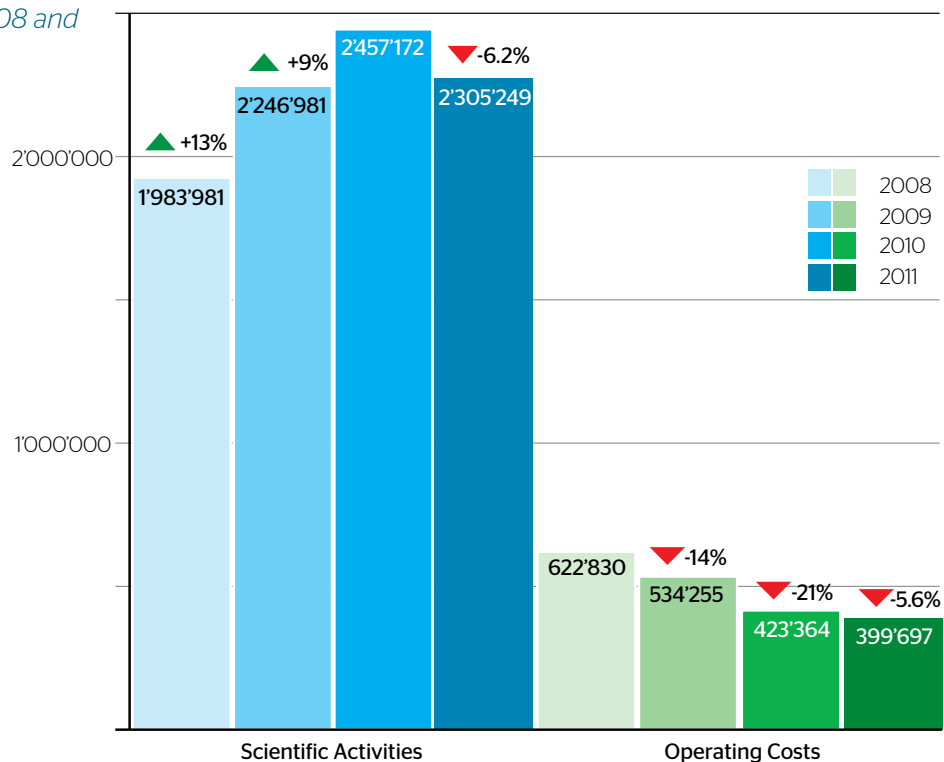
Subsidies		
Swiss Confederation	SFr.	1'350'000.00
Canton of Geneva	SFr.	1'217'800.00
Various others	SFr.	125'583.00
Total	SFr.	2'693'383.00

Expenses

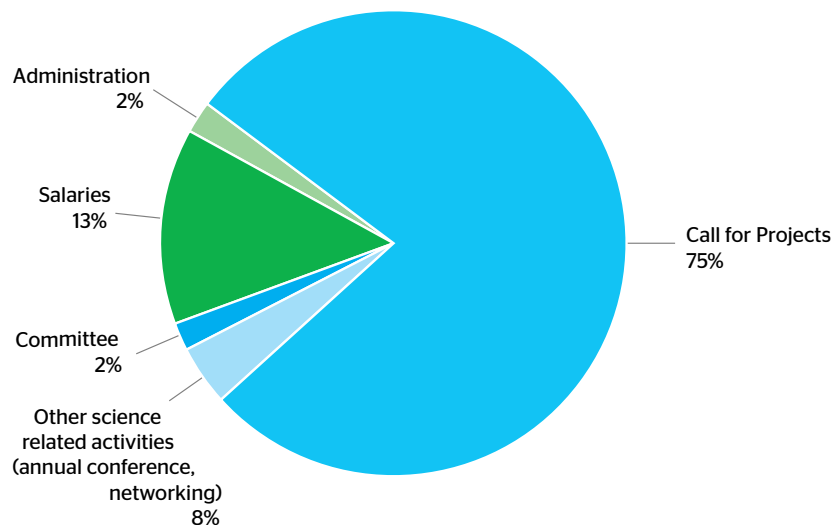
Scientific Activities	SFr.	2'305'249.00
Operating Costs (Administration and Salaries)	SFr.	399'697.00
Total	SFr.	2'704'946.00

Result	SFr.	-11'563.00
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Scientific activities and expenses 2008 / 2009 / 2010 / 2011



Breakdown of expenses in 2011



Staff

Three permanent staff members composed the SNIS Secretariat handling the current activities: management of the SNIS funding opportunities (Call for projects and awards), organisation of events, promotion of international studies in Switzerland, creation of a network between representatives of International and Non-Governmental Organisations and academia in Switzerland, and the development of new services to the international and academic community.

Dr. Bernhard Fuhrer, Director, is heading the SNIS Secretariat. He was assisted by the Programme Manager, **Pascale Dumalle** (until March 2012), and **Christa Allot**, responsible for communication and events management.

The SNIS also mandated **Dr. Ruxandra Stoicescu**, an independent researcher, with the aforementioned study (page 20) on collaboration patterns between academics and IOs. Additionally, she took over the project management responsibilities during the maternity leave of Mrs. Dumalle.

The SNIS also benefitted of the valuable support of civil service officers. **Reto Steffen** successfully assured the maintenance of the IT structure and contributed to the development of new platform features in view of creating a virtual IO-Academia hub, aimed to become effective by 2012. **Mathis Hasler** provided support to the SNIS team in connection with the annual conference and contributed content to the website. Furthermore, he was actively involved in the realisation of several videos (video summary of the annual conference and projects' portraits - published on the SNIS website).

Conclusions and Outlook

The year 2012 will be decisive in the evolution of the SNIS towards a firmly established funding and networking agency in international studies. Facing intense international competition, the canton of Geneva is likely to boost its offer in the international domain and the SNIS is in a premier position to harness the power of the network it has developed in the first four years of its existence. Likewise, the central government has realised the potential of the SNIS to function as a hub for a wider range of activities linking the academic world to the world of international organisations. In addition to these structurally positive perspectives the SNIS is confident that its key mission, namely the support of high quality academic research in international studies, will be evaluated positively in the coming audits. As the SNIS matures, it will offer its key competence - linking related communities - to all those who seek to take this path, whether they come from the public or the private sector.

Structure of the SNIS (as of 31.12.11 - current status available on the SNIS website)

Governing Committee

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

Members

Thomas Bernauer
Yves Flückiger

Philippe Burrin
Sandrine Kott

Thomas Cottier
Elisabeth Prügl

Scientific Committee

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

President

Laurence Boisson de Chazournes

Members

Edouard Dommen
Wolf-Dieter Eberwein
Till Förster
Pierre Sauvé
Jacques Silber
Gerald Schneider
Doris Wastl-Walter

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 Projects and supports the Scientific Committee
- ensures the follow-up of funded research projects
- involves the Academic Council of International Geneva 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, including the website
- organises events and conferences

Director

Bernhard Fuhrer

Staff members

Christa Allot
Pascale Dumalle
Ruxandra Stoicescu
(freelance researcher)
Civil Service Officers

Academic Council of International Geneva

- is composed of 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

Members

Salman Bal
Maurizio Bona
Mohand Cherifi
Jefferey Crisp

Charles Gore
Theresa Hitchens
Marcia Kran
Bernard Kuiten

Carlos Lopes
Cécile Molinier
Gonzalo Oviedo
Marcelo Di Pietro Peralta

Raymond Torres
Peter Utting
Charlotte Warakaulle

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SNIS Secretariat

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Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the
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University of Geneva

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Nuclear Research (CERN)

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Swiss
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études
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