



HARNESSING THE NETWORK FOR GROWTH SNIS ANNUAL REPORT **2010**

The SNIS increases its investment
in research funding and creates the infrastructure
to harness its expanding network for growth



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Message from the Director

Increased Research Funding, Reduction of Operating Costs, and Investments for the Growing Network

by **Bernhard Fuhrer**

In 2010 the SNIS maintained the scope of its previously established funding and networking activities. Serving the academics and the International Organisations, it continued to provide research funding, support training activities and organise thematic events. Within this continuity of activities and services, the SNIS engaged in an internal restructuring process geared at improving its overall efficiency by increasing its spending in science and cutting costs in administration. Despite the cuts, the SNIS was able to invest in its future by migrating its vital IT infrastructure to a robust, open source platform that can harness the value of its expanding network in the future.



Dr. Bernhard Fuhrer
Director of the SNIS

Three trends marked the year 2010 at the SNIS: continuity of services, reduction of operating costs and investments for the growing network

Continuity of Services, Increase in Science Related Investment

Over 85% of the SNIS budget are directly dedicated to science-related activities. The year 2010 saw a 9.35% increase in this investment resulting in a total expenditure of 2.46 million - up from 2.25 million in 2009. Since expenditure for workshops and events remained stable and the investment in training decreased, the additional money wholly benefitted the "call for projects", by far the SNIS's most important funding activity. In this category, funding reached an unprecedented 2.17 million. Two mechanisms made the increased investment possible: First, the SNIS had additional income from the integration of the RUIG funds. Second, the SNIS has made significant efforts in lowering its costs of operation.

Reduction of Operating Costs

In its effort to increase efficiency, the SNIS reduced its operating costs by a combined 21% year on year. Personnel costs were reduced by 18%, and general administrative costs sank by 33%. While this significant reduction directly translated into more money for scientific endeavours, it meant a difficult transition period for the staff at the secretariat. Inevitably, the passage from four to three permanent employees (from 2.8 to 2.1 full time equivalents) meant the departure of long time collaborators, the arrival of new people, and consequently the reorganisation of responsibilities and processes. This reorganisation particularly streamlined the management of funded projects and enabled the programme manager to contribute to a wider scope of tasks. It is fair to say that the SNIS secretariat hadn't the easiest year, but the team took up the challenge and looked forward, notably by making investments for its growing network.

Investments for the Growing Network

As the SNIS network grows annually, more and more academics and IO practitioners use its website for information and as access to resources. Consequently, the SNIS invested considerable resources into IT development and migrated its proprietary content management system to Drupal, an internationally acclaimed, robust, and highly scalable open source platform. Now the SNIS can concentrate on organising real-world networking opportunities while having the necessary infrastructure to extend and expand these contacts via the online platform. In view of the growing network, the SNIS also commissioned an empirical study on the observed collaboration patterns between academics and IO people. This study will be instrumental in further improving the SNIS's efficiency in bringing the two communities together.

Guest Editorial

Praising a Human-Sized Funding Body

by **Professor Etienne Piguet**



Etienne Piguet, University of Neuchâtel
Coordinator of the SNIS funded project
"Staying or Leaving? Migration in the Life Plans
of Western African Students: Case Studies in
Abidjan, Niamey and Saint-Louis »

“ I really appreciated how light the administrative procedures and how rigorous the scientific evaluations were. ”

“The ERA-NET Manunet joint Call and the AAL Call 2011 have been launched within the FP12 joint partnership of the DG7”... I just love these cryptic sentences regularly appearing in my mailbox. Sent by an intermediary that wishes me well, they aim at facilitating access to the major European research funding institutions... But I do not have quite enough time - and maybe courage - to grasp all those byzantine promises...

Therefore, it is prodigiously reassuring to know that every autumn the Swiss Network for International Studies will be launching a clear call for projects with a modest yet substantial budget, a well-defined thematic, and a likelihood of success remarkably correlated to the quality of the project submitted.

To tell the truth, I have only had one project financed by the SNIS so far, but several by other institutions. However, I really appreciated how light the administrative procedures and how rigorous the scientific evaluations were. The project I directed - “Staying or leaving?” - has just finished. It studied life and migration prospects of students from three West African cities: Abidjan, Niamey, and Saint-Louis. With three teams jointly working on the project (one in each country), a variety of payment systems (hourly wages and lump-sum payments), as well as the hiring of students to carry out more than 4000 surveys, this could have easily resulted in a bureaucratic nightmare. But not with the SNIS, as long as all the expenditures were eventually justified in the accounting records at the end of the process.

As for the scientific content, everything went quite similarly: the SNIS provided us with great initial trust despite a relatively exploratory project, possibly not exactly capable of stating its results beforehand (as often expected by funding agencies); they offered targeted support in the form of intermediate work-shops; and they showed a great rigour at the end of the whole process. In the last months, the SNIS made me experience for the first time an actual ex-post peer review of the research reports submitted (most often, projects are peer-reviewed but, paradoxically, not results). The process may well be a little frightening, but once you are through it, it gives you the impression to have really fulfilled your obligations; meanwhile, reports sometimes seem to be disappearing into the maze of the funding bodies.

In brief, research needs diversity. Major institutions are essential, as well as vast cooperation projects - as quirky as their acronyms may be! But there is also room, as a complement, for smaller, well-targeted and efficient funding structures.

Etienne Piguet
University of Neuchâtel

Translated from the original version in French

FUNDING ACTIVITIES

In 2010, the SNIS has dedicated a total amount of CHF 2.46 million to scientific activities. A large part of this financial support has been allocated to the nine research projects (2.17 million) that qualified for funding within the 2010 Call for Projects. Other funding activities included a workshop support programme that was destined to the teams of the research projects of 2009 with the specific aim to increase the visibility beyond the academic community and to foster collaboration between International and Non-Governmental Organisations. Young researchers benefitted from funding through the International Geneva Award as well the SNIS Award.

2010 Call for Projects

Professor Laurence Boisson de Chazournes on the Role of the Scientific Committee

Key Role in the Evaluation Process

The Scientific Committee (SC) holds a key role in the process of the research funding provided by the SNIS. It is the SC's responsibility to carry out the difficult task of selecting - after two evaluation rounds - about eight or nine projects out of nearly one hundred pre-proposals submitted. The tough competition among the projects requires a particularly careful examination involving a close collaboration amongst the members of the SC.

Shaping the Projects' Profile - Setting Rules

The Scientific Committee has another important role in shaping the research profile of SNIS funded projects: it can propose and set new rules for forthcoming calls for projects (to be approved by the Governing Committee, just like the final list of selected projects). The SC introduced a new option in the Call for Projects 2011: Post-doctoral researchers are now entitled to act as project coordinators. This measure aims at promoting young researchers and facilitating their access to SNIS funding.



“ It is a great pleasure to be invited to deliver a personal message on behalf of the Scientific Committee, which I have now been chairing for three years, and to give a closer insight into the committee’s tasks. ”

“ I am quite proud to say that, for the time being, all the projects have been admitted by consensus. ”

Laurence Boisson de Chazournes

is professor of international law at the University of Geneva. Her main fields of specialization include the law of international organizations, international economic law, international environmental law and international dispute settlement. She was a Senior Counsel to the World Bank (1995 – 1999) and is an advisor to various international organizations (WHO, UNDP, ILO, UNEP and UNITAR). In the field of dispute settlement she has served as chairperson of WTO arbitration panels on pre-shipment inspections and has pleaded before the ICJ and other dispute settlement procedures.

Collective Decision-Making - Project Acceptance by Consensus

I am happy to say that after three years working together, the Scientific Committee has achieved a very efficient, well-balanced collaboration. Going through a learning process proved necessary to achieve this collective decision-making where we can all stand behind a good project that we deem worthy of being supported for two years with funding of up to CHF 300'000. We have to examine projects dealing with a wide range of disciplines: anthropology, economics, international law, natural sciences, and medicine, for instance. The Scientific Committee unites established scholars, all of them recognised experts in their respective field of competence. In addition, the Committee Members have a track record of working with International and Non-Governmental Organisations, which is a very important aspect since the SNIS fosters these partnerships. The diversity of knowledge and backgrounds within the Scientific Committee pushes us to listen to each other in order to understand the methodology of a specific discipline and perceive what is really important in a particular field.

I am quite proud to say that, for the time being, all the projects have been admitted by consensus.

The following pages give a short presentation of the projects that have qualified for funding in 2010. The supported projects cover a wide scope of themes ranging from migration, development issues and labour conditions to international law, conflict resolution and global governance. What do all these projects have in common? The answer to this question leads us to the selection criteria.

Selection Criteria

I should like to highlight what the SNIS criteria mean to the Scientific Committee members and stress a few points. First of all, the novelty and originality requirements must be combined with academic robustness. The Scientific Committee values innovative projects that offer new disciplinary, interdisciplinary and/or methodological approaches. The SC has developed a fine eye to discard projects that merely replicate what has been done previously in another context.

The research method, the output and the policy orientation are additional criteria taken into consideration. The policy link and the possibility to work with experts from IOs, NGOs or other public/private hybrid organisations – which are increasingly important in global governance – are considered real assets, in line with the SNIS objective to link Swiss academia with the international organisations.

International Studies - More than International Relations

Another important issue is the notion of International Studies. This term entails more than just international relations. International Studies are comparative in nature. Many of the SNIS funded projects present case studies that include field research comparing different countries and situations. For the SC field work is an important asset; there is often a need to go out on site to grasp and scientifically tackle the complex questions investigated.

As for the pluri- or interdisciplinary criterion, it is important to understand that this concept implies a real network of different disciplines, involving a genuine dialogue among the disciplines associated in a project.

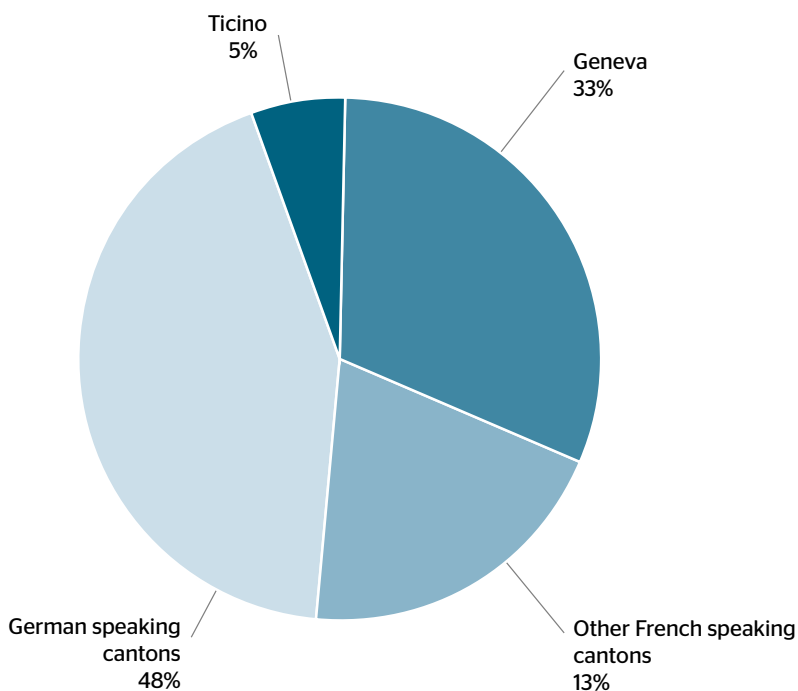
The members of the Scientific Committee look forward to their future work and collaboration, selecting innovative, original projects that blend academic excellence in international studies with a commitment to let the ensuing results benefit a larger, international community.

Laurence Boisson de Chazournes

Geographical Breakdown of Coordinating Institutions

Call for projects 2010: received projects in first round

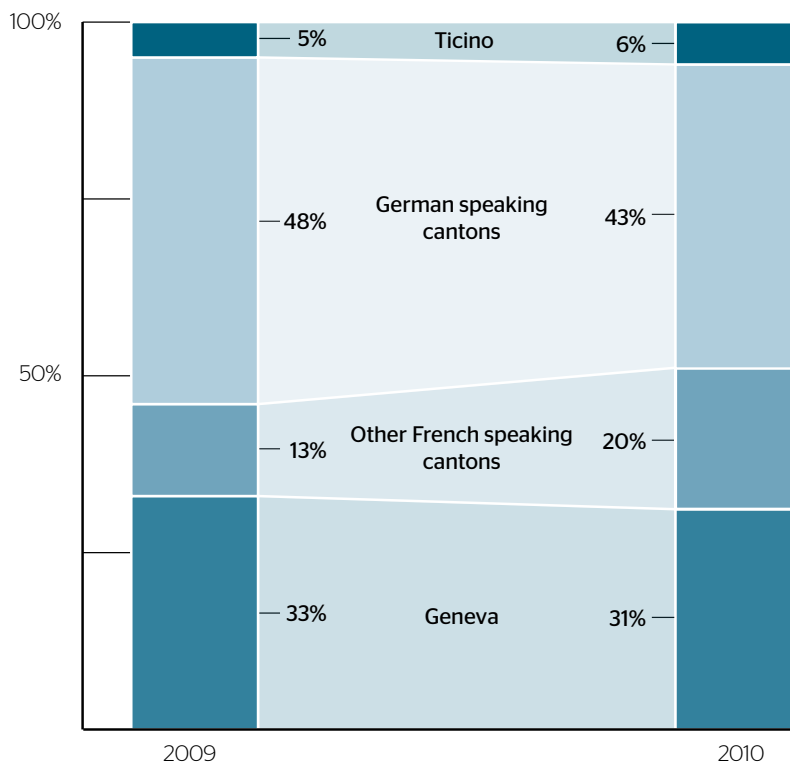
The SNIS confirms the homogenous repartition of pre-proposals received in the first round.



Call for projects 2009 and 2010: comparison of received projects in first round

The following observations stand out:

- The 2010 geographical distribution of received pre-proposals remains largely identical to 2009.
- Projects submitted by coordinating institutions in Ticino slightly increased.
- The French speaking cantons have also increased their participation from 13% (2009) of the total number of pre-proposals to 20% (2010).
- German speaking cantons have been slightly below the 2009 result, but still achieve a high share of overall submissions.



Partnerships with International and Non-Governmental Organisations and Universities in Switzerland and Abroad

Beyond the well balanced geographical breakdown, an important increase has to be noted from universities of applied sciences, both from Northwestern Switzerland, Zurich, Basel as well as of Western Switzerland. These institutions of higher education submitted a total of 13 pre-proposals.

- The average number of partners involved has been more or less identical than in 2009: there are about 4 partners per project.
- The partnership between universities has slightly increased, for both Swiss and foreign universities.
- Non-governmental organisations are less present in the project partnerships than in the previous year.
- International Organisations seem to show a steady result in terms of partnership.

Received proposals per coordinating academic institution

| Region | Coordinating Institution | Projects | |
|----------------|--|--------------|-----------|
| Basel | University of Basel | 5 | 7 |
| | Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute | 2 | |
| Berne | University of Berne | 7 | 8 |
| | Berne University of Applied Sciences | 1 | |
| Fribourg | University of Fribourg | 2 | 2 |
| Geneva | The Graduate Institute | 15 | 24 |
| | University of Geneva | 9 | |
| Lucerne | University of Lucerne | 3 | 4 |
| | University of Applied Sciences and Arts | 1 | |
| Neuchâtel | University of Neuchâtel | 2 | 2 |
| St. Gallen | University of St. Gallen | 2 | 2 |
| Ticino | University of Lugano (UNISI) | 4 | 6 |
| | University of Applied Sciences of South Switzerland | 2 | |
| | University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland | 5 | 5 |
| | University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland | 5 | 5 |
| Valais | Institut Universitaire Kurt Bösch (IUKB) | 1 | 1 |
| Various Others | Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces - NGO - Geneva | 1 | 7 |
| | International Catholic Commission for Migration - NGO - Geneva | 1 | |
| IOs and NGOs | South Centre - ONG - Geneva | 1 | 7 |
| | - Global Risk Forum Davos - ONG | 1 | |
| Vaud | World Health Organization | 1 | 8 |
| | International Network for Urban Research and Action - NGO - Zurich | 1 | |
| Zurich | Centre National pour la Recherche Scientifique et Technique | 1 | 10 |
| | University of Lausanne | 5 | |
| | Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL) | 3 | 8 |
| | Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETHZ) | 5 | |
| Zurich | University of Zurich | 4 | 10 |
| | Zurich University of Applied Sciences | 1 | |
| | | Total | 91 |

Partnerships with International and Non-Governmental Organisations and universities in Switzerland and abroad

Average number (AN) of partners per project

| | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|
| AN of partners per project | 4.08 | 3.95 |
| AN of universities involved | 2.56 | 3.14 |
| AN of Swiss universities involved | 1.64 | 1.88 |
| AN of foreign universities | 1.22 | 1.26 |
| AN of Non-Governmental Organisations | 0.61 | 0.29 |
| AN of International Organisations | 0.38 | 0.31 |
| AN of public / state institutions | 0.16 | 0.14 |
| AN of private companies involved | 0.07 | 0.07 |

Abstracts of Funded Projects

After the first selection round, fifteen projects were reviewed in the second and final evaluation process by the Scientific Committee. The Governing Committee approved the funding of the following nine projects, all of which reflect the SNIS criteria of academic excellence and originality, policy relevance and assets such as the joint research with International Organisations and/or Non-Governmental Organisations, partnerships with one or more universities in Switzerland and abroad and the pluri- or interdisciplinary approach of the research.

The annual theme for the call for projects 2010 defined by the *Academic Council of International Geneva* was: **New forms of international cooperation and global governance**. Three of the nine projects responded to this theme. The following nine projects received funding in the call 2010.



Motivating Employees and Volunteers of International Organisations: Do Values Matter?

Lead: Professor David Giauque, Institute of Political and International Studies, University of Lausanne

Partners: Faculty of Economic and Social Sciences, University of Geneva - Department of Political Science, University of Geneva

Disciplines: Economics - Political Science - Psychology - Sociology

Geographical Scope: Switzerland

Motivated employees are the cornerstones of all organisations, in the private, the public and the non-profit sectors, as work motivation is one crucial determinant of individual and organisational performance. Many paradigms and theories sought to answer the longstanding question: "What motivates employees?" In the study of organisational behaviour, work motivation has held an important position and it has been approached in terms of needs, traits, values and context. This project tries to identify the combination of factors explaining why employees and volunteers of international Organisations show various levels of work motivation. In particular, it focuses on the impacts of values, considered here as higher order drives, on work motivation. In a nutshell, the research question is:

To what extent does the fit between personal values and the organisational values of an IO contribute to the work motivation of its employees and volunteers?

International Law and Migration Detention: Coding State Adherence to Norms

Lead: Professor Vincent Chetail, The Graduate Institute

Partners: International Detention Coalition - International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies - Centre for Applied Human Rights, University of York (UK) - Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Disciplines: Comparative Law - History - International Law - Law - Political Science

Geographical Scope: Australia - Canada - Egypt - France - Greece - Indonesia - Italy - Libyan Arab Jamahiriya - Malaysia - Mexico - Poland - Spain - South Africa - Turkey - Ukraine - United Kingdom - United States

The detention of migrants and asylum seekers is drawing the attention and resources of entities from contemporary society resulting in the creation of new forms of collaboration between state and non-state actors. However, this type of detention has become the target of criticism from experts, who argue that those involved in the treatment of detainees fail to abide by established international norms. As much of the international community focuses on developing ways to "govern" migration, the issue of the legality of migration detention remains largely overlooked. What are the key evolving norms on the treatment of detainees? And how can academics and practitioners measure adherence to these norms? To address these questions, the Graduate Institute's Program for the Study of Global Migration proposes a multi-phase initiative that combines legal analysis with social scientific data generating methods to measure the construction and adherence to key norms.

What are the key norms in the treatment of migrant detainees and how can academics and practitioners measure the construction and adherence to these norms?



Violent Conflicts, State Weakness and Impunity in East Congo

Lead: Prof. Jürg Helbling, Department of Anthropology, University of Lucerne

Partners: Law Faculty, University of Berne - University of Zürich - Swisspeace, Berne

Disciplines: Social Anthropology, Law, Legal Sociology

Geographical Scope: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The project puts impunity to the fore, whose effects are little understood and hardly examined although it is also characteristic for other protracted conflicts in a large number of countries. Eastern Congo (North- and South-Kivu) is a notorious conflict area, involving not only the Congolese army and several regional militias, but also armed groups from neighbouring countries such as Rwanda. The impunity of perpetrators also refers to the weakness of the state (i.e. its institutions such as courts, police, prisons, army), unable or unwilling to impose its monopoly of power. The project, combining law, legal sociology and social anthropology and having a comparative perspective, should contribute to a better understanding of what impunity means to local communities in areas affected by protracted conflict, including, in particular, the functioning and resilience of local and regional forms of informal justice and the contribution of these institutions to the process of re-establishing law and order after an armed conflict. Such understanding is also relevant for the on-going and future efforts of the international community to re-establish the rule of law and "transitional justice" in Eastern DRC.

What does impunity mean to local communities in areas of protracted conflict and how do local and regional forms of informal justice contribute to re-establishing law and order?



Rethinking the Millennium Development Goals: Stakeholders' Perceptions and Strategic Choices

Lead: Professor Baris Karapinar, World Trade Institute, University of Berne

Partners: Research Centre for Educational Innovation and Development, Tribhuvan University, (Kathmandu) - The Earth Institute Organization, Columbia University - Faculty of Social Sciences and Law, Fourah Bay College University of Sierra Leone - University of Malawi - Tbilisi Ivane Javakishvili State University, Georgia - Bahcesehir University, Istanbul

Disciplines: Development Studies - Economics - Political Science

Geographical Scope: Georgia - Guyana - Malawi - Nepal - Sao Tome and Principe - Sierra Leone - Turkey

In light of the current economic slowdown, the prospect of achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 looks increasingly slim. Hence at this stage, it is crucial that strategic choices regarding the MDGs are revised realistically. Limited resources - both domestic and official development assistance (ODA) - should be allocated "optimally" among the individual goals, and across the developing world. However, the questions of how a country should set its priorities among the broad range of development goals, what financial and institutional resources it should allocate for each goal, and how it should address potential trade-offs are contentious. In this context, there is a need to shed more light on how different groups of stakeholders perceive the MDGs in a broader context of development. Hence this research project will conduct a choice experiment survey in seven developing countries around the world. The survey will investigate how different groups of stakeholders identify their development priorities. The choice experiment will also probe stakeholders' preferences relating to the sources of funding necessary to achieve the targets. The results of the survey are likely to have a considerable impact on the policy debate on the MDGs.

How do developing countries set priorities and define realistically achievable goals within the Millennium Development Goals?

Corporate Social Responsibility in the Electronics Manufacturing Industry: the Implications of “Soft Governance” for Labour Standards

Lead: Professor Ellen Hertz, Department of Anthropology, University of Neuchâtel

Partners: Georgetown University Law Center - International Institute for Labour Studies, International Labour Organization (ILO) - Sectoral Activities Department, ILO - Max Planck Institute for Social Anthropology - The Graduate Institute of Sociology, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan

Disciplines: Anthropology - Development Studies - International Law - Law - Sociology

Geographical Scope: China - Germany - Hong Kong - Switzerland - Taiwan, Province of China - United States

This project asks how the actors and tools of global governance converge (or diverge) to regulate labour conditions in the electronics manufacturing industry in China and Taiwan. The contemporary configuration of transnational capitalism into complex supply chains - with branding, financial services and intellectual property managed in the “North” while manufacturing and assembly is performed in the “South” - is a much analysed characteristic of our global era. In response to image-damaging anti-sweatshop campaigns, large brand names have taken up the call for “corporate social responsibility” (CSR) by creating industry-wide “corporate codes of conduct” (CCC), intended to serve as minimum standards for labour and environmental rights throughout the production chain.

The rise of these forms of “soft law” have led many to conclude that we are entering a new era of transnational governance in which soft, private and/or “flexible” norms will increasingly displace “hard” law and regulation. Through discourse analysis, interviews and ethnographic observation in one key transnational industry, electronics manufacturing, this project will document the ways in which transnational CSR labour standards are “localised” at the various places where they are to be applied, and the variations in meaning and effects that arise from these localising practices.

How do transnational corporate social responsibility standards influence and shape labour conditions in the electronics manufacturing industry in China and Taiwan?

Breaking the Dynamics of Emotions and Fear in Conflict and Reconstruction

Lead: Professor Urs Luterbacher, The Graduate Institute, Geneva

Partners: Laboratory of Behavioural Genetics, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne - Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich - Consortium for Risk Management, Columbia University

Disciplines: Economics - Political Science - Neuro Science

Geographical Scope: Afghanistan - India - Israel - Palestinian Territory, Occupied - Sudan

The present research aims at developing new methods in conflict resolution and negotiation, in order to account for the fact that dynamics of confrontations between individuals and groups are often characterised by emotions such as fear. Oftentimes, fear will paradoxically lead to aggressive or exclusionary behaviour. Such emotional aspects are difficult to overcome. The project is designed to help overcome some of these difficulties by pointing out how emotional aspects of conflicts could be superseded by using appropriate resolution and negotiation strategies. Researchers involved in this project will use modelling tools based on both macro and agent based approaches, while emphasising both rational and emotional aspects of conflicts. Methodologically, the project’s originality lies in its interdisciplinary combination of neuro-science research with approaches derived from political science.

How can a neurological look at the dynamics of emotions in general and fear in particular help find better strategies in conflict prevention and/or resolution?



Enhancing the Capabilities of the Most Vulnerable: Pilot Project on Inequalities in Human Development in Bamako and Accra

Lead: Professor Claudine Sauvain-Dugerdil, Laboratory of Demography and Family Studies, University of Geneva

Partners: Harvard School of Public Health, Harvard University - Faculty of Political Science, University of Pavia (Italy) - Malaria Research and Training Center, Bamako (Mali) - United Nations Population Fund - National Population Directorate, Ministry of Economy (Mali) - University of Bamako

Disciplines: Economics - Medicine/Health

Geographical Scope: Ghana - Mali

Combating poverty is central to all discourse on development efforts, yet the gap between the better-off and those left behind is widening. The project team argues with others that the causes of this failure are to be found in the incapacity of taking into account the multidimensionality of poverty and the reasons for its unequal distribution among individuals. The Capability Approach (CA) provides a framework for going beyond a mere economic definition of poverty and a focus on lack of resources, to explore the unequal ability of people to access existing resources and use them for "living the life they have reason to value". In the framework of the Human Development and Capability Association, poor quality of life is not seen as a simple result of the lack of local resources, but stems from multiple factors that gives individuals more or less access to these resources with more or less ability to exploit them. It highlights the situation of individuals at a given point, their potential for achievement, i.e. their freedom to achieve (agency freedom), as well as the achievement of their goal (agency achievement).

How can a capability based approach help explain the widening gap in development and what insights can be derived to combat poverty efficiently?

Mainstream Migration, Scientific Diasporas and Development -

Impact of Return Skilled Migration on Development in India

Lead: Dr. Gabriela Tejada, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne

Partners: Institute of Development Studies, Calcutta - School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi - International Migration Programme, ILO - Institut de recherche pour le développement, Paris

Disciplines: Development Studies - Economics - History - Political Science - Sociology - Technology

Geographical Scope: France - Germany - India - Switzerland

For more than a decade increased globalisation has accelerated international migration flows, and the mobility of skilled labour in particular. One major global concern is the migration of scientific and professional elites from developing countries for better personal and professional opportunities, which is considered as a net loss for the countries of origin and a gain for the richer destinations. However, recent global initiatives have highlighted migration-development interconnections based on feedback effects from skilled migration in the form of remittances, return and circular migration and contributions of diaspora associations. The overall objective of this project is to advance knowledge-based evidence on return skilled migration and its impact on development, and to explore strategies and measures for leveraging the potential of scientific diasporas. Through the example of Indian skilled migration, the research will identify ways of involving returned skilled migrants in the development process at home as well as the best approaches to engage the diaspora in this. The project findings will have wider application in contributing to the policy dialogue on migration and development, and specifically on brain gain for developing and emerging countries.

What are the patterns and impact on development of return skilled migration and how can the potential of scientific diasporas best be exploited for development?



Governance of Forests Multiple Outcomes in the Bolivian Lowlands - Reconciling Livelihoods, Biodiversity Conservation and Carbon Sequestration

Lead: *Dr. Stephan Rist, Centre for Development and Environment, University of Berne*

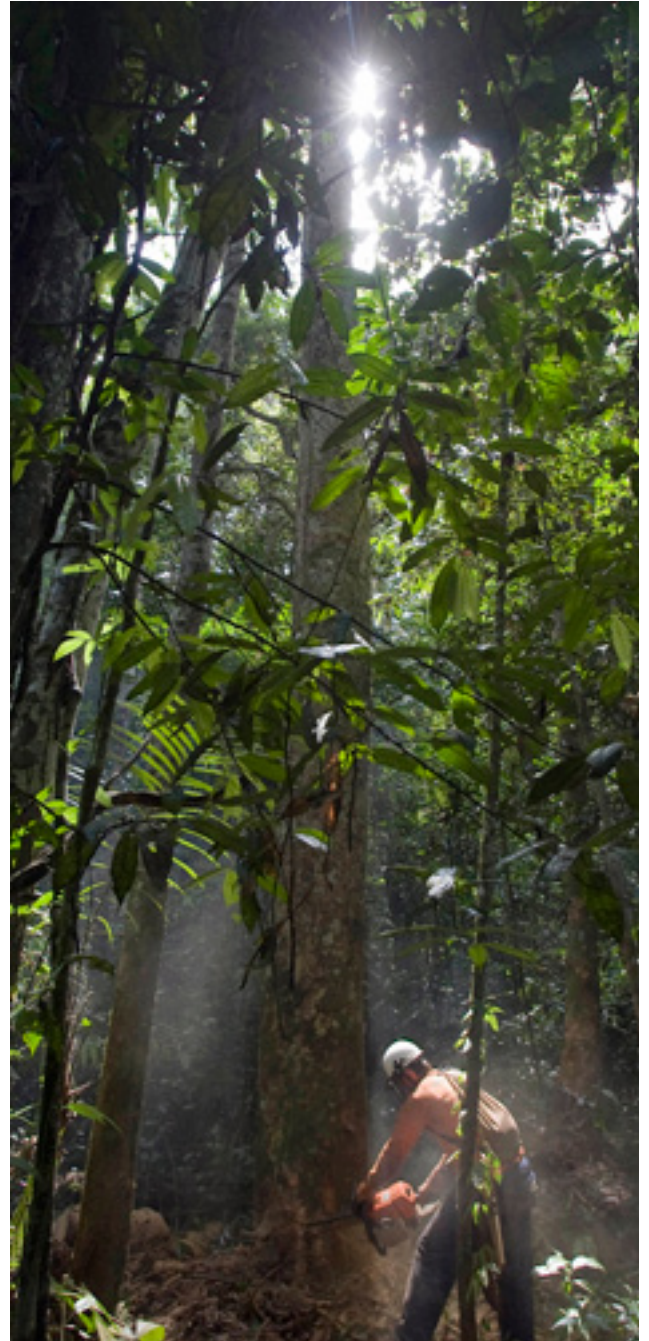
Partners: *School of Natural Resources and Environment, University of Michigan - Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social (Bolivia) - Agroecología Universidad Cochabamba (Bolivia) - Department of Geography, University of Geneva - United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)*

Disciplines: *Anthropology - Climate Change - Development Studies - Environmental Science*

Geographical Scope: *Bolivia - Switzerland - United States*

Community forests are important in developing countries, where they have been expanding considerably. Implementation of the UN programme for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in local complex socio-ecological environments is facing serious challenges. The current focus on forest carbon tends to overlook the compatibility of such programs with other livelihood-relevant factors, such as non-timber products, agriculture and livestock. The main focus of the proposed research concerns the question of how the institutional arrangements of local forest stakeholders shape multiple forest outcomes and trade-offs between livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and carbon sequestration. The interdisciplinary team will use techniques from the natural and social sciences. Field work will be carried out in two Bolivian forest landscapes (dry savannahs and subtropical forest). The main findings will substantially advance existing theoretical work on the linkage between natural and human systems and identify some livelihood and institutional alternatives to deforestation and forest degradation.

How can new institutional arrangements help reconcile livelihood-relevant factors of local populations with the UN program for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)?



Workshop Support Programme

This funding opportunity has been set up in 2010 in replacement of the previous conference support programme

Aim and Description of the Programme

In line with its objective to promote International Studies and to foster the link between Swiss scientists and International Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations in Switzerland, the SNIS has set up the «support programme for workshops in the framework of SNIS funded projects». More specifically, the support programme aims to increase the visibility of funded projects beyond the academic community to both IOs and civil society. The SNIS has therefore encouraged the research teams to organise workshops that present their scientific work and methodology to a wider audience. The programme was open, on an optional basis, to research projects accepted for funding by the SNIS in the framework of the 2009 call for proposals.

The compulsory condition stipulated that workshop organisers must involve International Organisations (IOs) or Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's) in their programme.

Funding

The SNIS provided a budget envelope of CHF 50'000 to this programme, which was to be divided among the seven research teams. One team decided not to participate in the programme, therefore the amount was shared between six teams. Additionally, the team of Professor Cattacin wished to hold their workshop at the end of 2011 and therefore the budget line has not been exhausted in 2010. The SNIS was pleased to see that three workshops also benefitted from co-financing of their hosting institutions.

| Coordinator | Title | IO / NGO | Date | Location | Funding |
|-------------------------|--|--|---|------------|--|
| Lars-Erik Cederman | Refugee Flows and Transnational Ethnic Linkages | UNHCR, IOM, Red Cross | 26.10.2010 | Geneva | co-financing: 2000 UNIGE SNIS Funding: 5094 |
| Yvan Droz | Socio-Psychological Impacts of the Agricultural Policies: An Interdisciplinary and Comparative Study (Switzerland, France, Quebec) | Mutualité Sociale Agricole, AGRIDEA - Lausanne | 18.11.2010 | Yverdon | co-financing: none SNIS Funding: 6110 |
| Vally Koubi | Climate Change, Economic Growth, and Conflict | UNDP, IOM, Swisspeace | 03.12.2010 | Zurich | co-financing: none SNIS Funding: 8837 |
| François-Xavier Merrien | Development Myths in Practice: the «Feminisation» of Anti-Poverty Policies and International Organizations. The case of Brazil, the Philippines and Mozambique | UNO, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, UNFPA, ILO | 30.11 - 2.12.2010 | Cape Verde | co-financing: 6040 SNIS Funding: 11000 |
| Katharina Michaelowa | Negotiating Climate Change | UNFCCC, German Watch | 22.10 - 23.10.2010 | Zurich | co-financing: 5000 CIS SNIS Funding: 3438 |
| Sandro Cattacin | Transnational Senegalese Migration, Integration and Development: A Comparative Analysis of Migrant Organizations in Four European Receiving Contexts | UNESCO, OIM | <i>Will take place in December 2011</i> | | |

Total amount 34439

International Geneva Award 2010

The first edition of the International Geneva Award was carried out in Spring 2010. This award was established to encourage outstanding research scientists to **produce publications that are particularly relevant for International Organisations**. The Award is a prestigious academic distinction specifically created to promote links between Swiss academics and International Geneva. The Award prizes the three best papers published on a subject related to International Studies and especially useful from the perspective of the *Academic Council of International Geneva*.

The SNIS provides a total amount of CHF 15'000 annually for the award, divided among the three awardees. Submitted papers are evaluated by the members of the *Academic Council of International Geneva* who acts as a Jury.

A large number of high quality papers were submitted from researchers of various universities and institutions of higher education in Switzerland. The submitted papers and their respective authors can be viewed on the SNIS website, where some of these scientific articles are published in full.

Young researchers were celebrated and awarded at the Launch Event of SNIS funded Projects 2010, held end of September 2010 in Geneva. (cf. chapter Events – Launch Event)

Basing their evaluations on **criteria** such as **richness, originality, and particularly the policy relevance to International Organisations**, the jury of the *Academic Council of International Geneva* has decided to select the following three papers among the 25 submitted.



Dr Manfred Elsig

Assistant Professor, World Trade Institute, Berne

Research Title

Principal-Agent Theory and the World Trade Organization: Complex Agency and Missing Delegation

European Journal of International Relations (March 12, 2010)

This article analyses the World Trade Organization within a principal-agent framework. The concept of complex agent is introduced to focus on the variety of actors that comprise an international organisation. Special attention is paid to the relationship between contracting parties' representatives and the Secretariat. In the empirical part, the article analyses the role of the Secretariat in assisting negotiations and presents evidence of declining influence. It is shown how principal-agent theory can contribute to addressing this puzzle of "missing delegation". The article concludes with a cautionary note as to the "location" of international organisations' emerging pathologies and calls for additional research to address the relationship between material and social sources to explain behaviour of the key actors within the complex agency.

Dr Didier Ruedin

Post-doctoral researcher for the European Project SOM (Support and Opposition to Migration) at the Swiss Forum for Migration and Population Studies, University of Neuchâtel

Research Title

Ethnic Group Representation in a Cross-National Comparison

The Journal of Legislative Studies, 2009, 15(4) no: 335 - 354

Theories of justice call for inclusive elected bodies for reasons of legitimacy and better deliberative outcomes. Much work has been done on the inclusion of women in elected bodies, with the assumption that ethnic minorities are disadvantaged in a similar way. The paper presents new data and demonstrates that attitudes in the population rather than electoral institutions appear to be the key drivers for more inclusive parliaments. On average, the measures taken do not seem to work, often because they are not implemented in a diligent manner. International organisations should take the inclusion of ethnic minorities seriously and not simply assume that gender and ethnicity are alike. Work on attitudes seems warranted, as well as better measures to include ethnic minorities, particularly when appropriate implementation is ensured. The paper indicates that new directions are necessary for the inclusion of ethnic minorities, since reforming electoral institutions alone seems insufficient.

Dr Olivia Keiser

Research Fellow, Institute for Social and Preventive Medicine (ISPM) at the University of Bern, Switzerland

Research Title

Switching to Second-Line Antiretroviral Therapy in Resource-Limited Settings: Comparison of Programmes With and Without Viral Load Monitoring

AIDS/ 23, no. 14 (9, 2009): 1867-1874

About 4 million people were receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART) in low- and middle-income countries at the end of 2008, a 10-fold increase in five years. With increasing exposure to ART, the risk of treatment failure and switching to more expensive second-line regimens rises. Many ART programmes do not have access to viral load (VL) testing to identify treatment failure, but rely on CD4 cell counts. We found that patients tended to switch earlier and at higher CD4 cell counts in programmes with, compared to programmes without VL monitoring and low CD4 cell counts at the start of ART predicted switching in both settings. These findings are relevant for patients, physicians and international organisations such as WHO to optimise therapy and develop treatment guidelines: Higher CD4s in VL sites indicate that treatment failure is detected earlier and this might translate into better clinical outcomes in the long-term. To minimise switching, patients should start therapy earlier.



SNIS Award for the Best Thesis in International Studies received in 2010

Dr Benoît Pelopidas – Laureate of the 2010 Edition

Dr Pelopidas, currently Postdoctoral Fellow at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies and **Adjunct Professor at the Graduate School for International Policy and Management** (Monterey Institute of International Studies, Monterey, USA) has been awarded with the SNIS Award for his PhD thesis in political science obtained in September 2010 at the University of Geneva and the University of Paris (Institut d'études politiques), entitled

The seduction of the impossible, a study on the renunciation of nuclear weapons and the political authority of experts

(La séduction de l'impossible - Etude sur le renoncement à l'arme nucléaire et l'autorité politique des experts).

All important SNIS criteria were met: Dr Pelopidas' work is an excellent example of **interdisciplinary research and the conclusions and proposals reach out beyond academia to policy makers on various levels**. The novel approach on proliferation has the potential to have **a measurable impact on policy-formulation** and demonstrates that scientific research can, when it is as soundly researched and clearly written, appeal to a wider audience.



Abstract of Dr Benoît Pelopidas' PhD thesis

The seduction of the impossible, a study on the renunciation of nuclear weapons and the political authority of experts

Most "proliferation experts" consider scenarios in which a nuclear-weapon-state gives up its nuclear arsenal as highly improbable or impossible. Academics as well as government experts seem to share this view. They cling to this opinion even when South Africa, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan gave up their nuclear arsenals.

His dissertation explores the two sides of the "seduction of the impossible". On the one hand, experts think about nuclear history within the framework of a "proliferation paradigm" which perceives nuclear history in a teleological way which underplays renunciation of nuclear ambition or portrays it as contrary to the movement of history; on the other hand, policymakers actually have done what has been considered as impossible, in other words, giving up nuclear arsenals or ambitions.

EVENTS

Launch Event

“I’m very pleased today to see researchers from Zurich, Neuchâtel, not just from Geneva, discussing together with representatives of IOs.

We see the support of the SNIS as a truly win-win situation for the Confederation.”

Boris Richard
First Secretary, Mission of Switzerland
to the UNOG

“The SNIS strikes me as quintessentially Swiss. It’s pragmatic. It tries to build a dialog where that dialog perhaps does not “naturally” exist.”

Professor Pierre Sauvé
World Trade Institute, University of Berne

The main event that took place in September 2010 was set up to launch the research projects that qualified for funding within the 2010 call for projects and to celebrate the younger researchers, the laureates of the recently created awards – the SNIS Award for the best thesis in International Studies and the International Geneva Award.

The research projects were the cornerstone of the event. The team coordinators presented their projects, focusing on the inter- and pluridisciplinary aspects of their endeavours, the policy relevance and applicability to practitioners and best methods applied while working with research institutions located in various countries.

Collaboration with International Organisations

Carsten Fink, Chief Economist at the Economic Studies, Statistics and Analysis Division, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), delivered a keynote speech on how to optimise collaboration between academia and international organisations. He gave his thoughts on what are incentives for a collaboration and considerations of relevance for international organisations and suggested some dos and don’ts for academics. “There often is complementarity of perspectives and skills. From my experience, working from an international perspective gives you unique insights into what are the really interesting questions that policymakers care about, but you usually don’t have the time to answer them”, he remarked. As an additional effect, that collaboration can also play a useful role in increasing the policy relevance of academic research.

Panel Discussion on Academic Excellence, Policy Relevance – from Conception to Implementation

The project presentation was followed by a panel discussion on policy relevance of research projects. **Charles Gore**, Special Coordinator for Cross-sectoral Issues at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) underscored a most important factor: timely accuracy of research. International Organisations have to give quick answers to global issues and research is only applicable when timely accurate.

Boris Richard, First Secretary, Mission of Switzerland to the UNOG, took up the subject of implementation of academic excellence and the role of the State. Switzerland has always been keen giving incentives to academic excellency in creating favourable framework conditions. This commitment is particularly reflected when it comes to financing. Research needs funding. The Swiss confederation and cantons are very much aware of that. While many States face cuts in public expenses and budgets are downsized, there is a political consensus in Switzerland to maintain a steady growth in research funding. “I’m very pleased today to see researchers from Zurich, Neuchâtel, not just from Geneva, discussing pressing issues with representatives of IOs”, he remarked. The Swiss Confederation sees the SNIS as a win-win arrangement since it provides a unique platform allowing IOs and Swiss academics to interact and mutually benefit from their respective knowledge and experience.

“The SNIS strikes me as quintessentially Swiss”, declared **Prof. Pierre Sauvé**, World Trade Institute, University of Berne, “It’s pragmatic. It tries to build a dialogue where that dialogue perhaps does not ‘naturally’ exist.” He highlighted the comparative advantage of Switzerland in general and Geneva in particular. More generally he argued that research should be applied to a noble public purpose, serving and benefitting civil society. In this vein he also encouraged the SNIS to reach out to NGOs possessing enormous expertise and credibility.

Young Researchers Celebrated

The event closed with the festive award ceremonies. The laureates of **SNIS Award and the International Geneva Award** were congratulated and their work commented on by the following personalities:

Maurizio Bona, Advisor to the Director-General at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN), in charge of relations with International Organisations, and a Jury Member congratulated in his captivating laudatio Dr Keiser for the scientific quality and the high relevance of her paper that deals with antiretroviral therapy in resource-limited contexts. The conclusions are not only scientifically, but also practically extremely useful, i.e. for the World Health Organization (WHO).

In her laudatio to Dr Ruedin, **Charlotte Warakaulle**, Chief of the Political Affairs, External Relations and Inter-Agency Affairs Section of the United Nations Office at Geneva mentioned that the concrete conclusions and recommendations were immediately applicable and useful for both policy makers and International Organisations. The United Nations are providing electoral assistance to States that are in transition to democracy and ethnic components have to be considered also in the context of conflict resolution and stability. Charlotte Warakaulle concluded that Dr Ruedin's paper was the perfect illustration that an academically excellent paper can also be highly policy relevant.

Professor Elsig was congratulated for his talent to match theory to practice by **Bernard Kuiten**, Head of the External Relations Division, World Trade Organization (WTO), Geneva. Mr Kuiten highlighted that Elsig's conceptualisation of International Organisations within the framework of principal-agent theory greatly helped understanding the design, role and function of IO's in a larger context and was therefore immediately relevant for any given International Organisation.

In line with its objective to create a link between International Organisations in Geneva and academia in Switzerland, the SNIS organised an Academic Council debate on **Human Security, Climate Change, and Natural Disasters**. The debate brought together three speakers from IOs with students from the Institute for Environmental Decisions (IED) and the Centre for Comparative and International Studies (CIS) of the ETHZ. The two distinguished speakers were:

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum

Department of Public Health and Environment
World Health Organization (WHO)

With the WHO, Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum has played key roles in the development of the first quantitative estimates of the overall health impacts of climate change, the 2008 World Health Assembly resolution and 2009 WHO work plan on this issue, and in the development of projects to pilot health adaptation to climate change in vulnerable countries. He coordinated a new exercise to define a global research agenda on climate change and health, in compliance with the World Health Assembly resolution.

In his presentation, he highlighted the impact of climate change for human health and the increasing challenge in terms of public health concerns.

Ioana Creitaru

Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Team
Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Cécile Molinier, Director of the Geneva Office of UNDP, actively participated in the lively animated question / answer session and allowed to give a insight on UNDP's position and endeavour in the field of crisis prevention and recovery.

The event was also an excellent networking opportunity. "This is the first time that I am in contact with researchers in Switzerland", remarked Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum.

Academic Council Debate Series

“This is the first time that I am in contact with researchers in Switzerland”

Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum
Department of Public Health and Environment
World Health Organization (WHO)

FINANCIAL and administrative matters

Financial Statement for the Year 2010

The financial year 2010 was closed with a positive balance of CHF 2'243. The results are slightly above the budget projection, mainly due to lower operating costs.

Overview of the results of the financial year 2010

Incomes

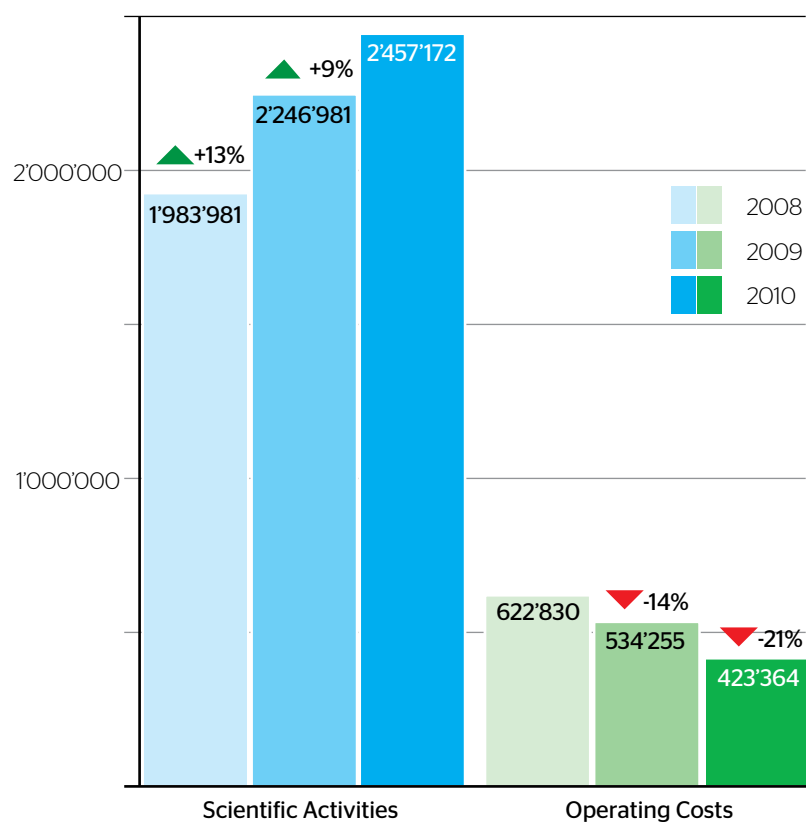
| | | |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Subsidies | | |
| Swiss Confederation | SFr. | 1'350'000.00 |
| Canton of Geneva | SFr. | 1'217'800.00 |
| Various others | SFr. | 314'979.00 |
| Total | SFr. | 2'882'779.00 |

Expenses

| | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| Scientific Activities | SFr. | 2'457'172.00 |
| Operating Costs (Administration and Salaries) | SFr. | 423'364.00 |
| Total | SFr. | 2'880'536.00 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Result - Positive Balance | SFr. | 2'243.00 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|

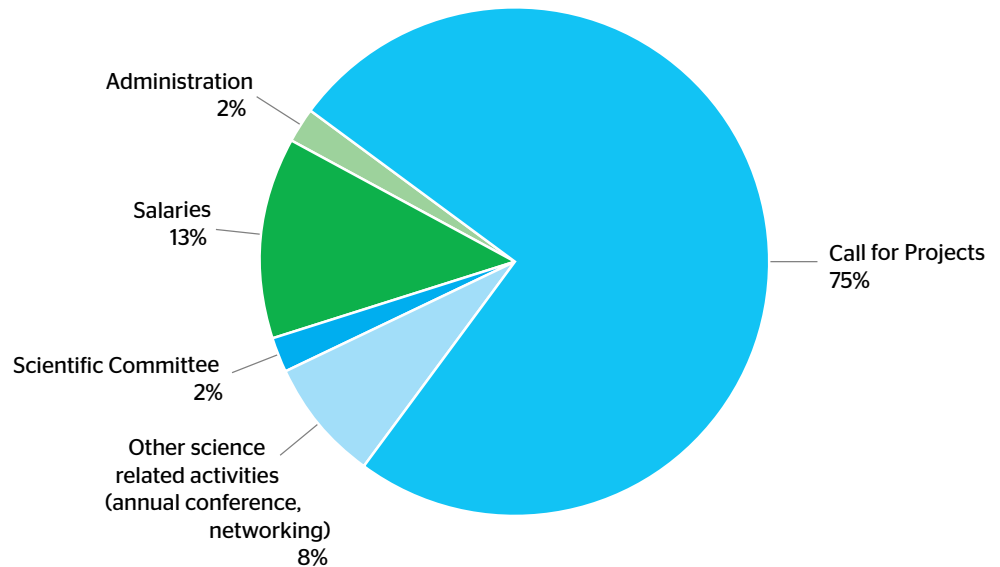
Scientific activities and expenses 2008 / 2009 / 2010



Increased funding for scientific activities (funding for projects, workshops and awards) in 2010 compared to 2009

The SNIS again managed to increase its funding for scientific activities by 9,35% (13,26% in 2009 compared to 2008). Due to an efficient cost control and staff reduction, the overall administrative costs have decreased by CHF 110'891 (- 20.76%).

Expenditure 2010



Staff

The permanent positions of the SNIS Secretariat have decreased compared to 2009, with now three people working in part time positions totalling 21 full time equivalents. The Secretariat is headed by **Dr Bernhard Fuhrer**, Director (80%); he is assisted by **Pascale Dumalle**, project manager (80%) and **Christa Allot**, communication and event manager (50%).

Ms Pascale Dumalle joined the SNIS in September 2010 in replacement of Mrs Laurence Mortier who left for new professional horizons. Ms Dumalle's main task consists in the day-to-day management and the coordination of the academic follow-up of the funded research projects. Mrs **Karla Mayor** temporarily assumed these responsibilities ad interim in summer 2010. As a specialist of organisational audits and change management, she analysed the SNIS' workflows and helped streamlining the project management efficiency and workflow considerably. Christa Allot is handling the communication and events management.

As in past years, the SNIS benefitted of the professional skills of civil service officers. **Antoine Panchaud**, orchestrated the migration of the proprietary content management system to the open source Drupal platform. **Jean-Pierre Lambelet**, IT engineer, extended the website's functions, notably by implementing the complex project submission platform.

Dr Maria-Ruxandra Stoicescu was hired as an independent researcher and entrusted with empirically exploring the collaboration patterns between academia and International Organisations. Her findings, included in the report entitled "Patterns of IO-Academia Collaboration" serve as an important basis for improving the SNIS services.

New Website

The new website based on a standardised, open architecture has quickly become one of the tools one cannot imagine having missed before. Indeed the migration has empowered SNIS staff to be very responsive to demands or suggestions expressed by academics and IO representatives directly implementing changes that would otherwise have taken much longer to accomplish. The project submission platform was optimised for high usability and thoroughly tested before going online in fall 2010. Thanks to the robust design the new platform effortlessly withstood the high number of concurrent submissions towards the proposal deadline. Overall, this new IT infrastructure has not only helped cutting costs in the short term, but it also provided the basis on which future services can directly be custom-built by SNIS staff to serve academics and International Organisations alike.

Conclusions and Outlook

In conclusion, the year 2010 has been as rich in activities and events as the preceding one. The marked difference was the availability of human resources, with 2010 witnessing a significant decrease in permanent staff. «Do more with less» was the intrinsic motto. Creating a solid IT foundation for the virtual network and carrying out empirical studies to grasp even better the every-day, real world collaboration between academia and IO's were the precursor efforts and preconditions for future growth. The year 2011 will see many of these preparations bear fruit and the SNIS staff is excited to play its role as a bridgehead between these two communities.

Structure of the SNIS (as of 31.12.10 - 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 made by the Scientific Committee*
- *defines and takes decision 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

CIS, Zürich

Yves Flückiger

Vice-Rector, University of Geneva

Philippe Burrin

Director, The Graduate Institute

Elisabeth Prügl

Vice-Director, The Graduate Institute

Thomas Cottier

Director, WTI, Berne

Robert Roth

Faculty of Law, University of Geneva

Scientific Committee

- *acts as an independent body in its decisions*
- *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

Till Förster

Adrienne Héritier

Christine Kaufmann

Jacques Silber

Pierre Sauvé

Gerald Schneider

Doris Wastl-Walter

The Secretariat

- *is the executive body of the SNIS*
- *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 IO's 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

Members

Christa Allot

Pascale Dumalle

Academic Council of International Geneva

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

Members

Willy Alfaro

Maurizio Bona

Jefferey Crisp

Jocelyn Fenard

Charles Gore

Fiona Gore

Theresa Hitchens

Carlos Lopes

Cécile Molinier

Gonzalo Oviedo

Marcelo Di Pietro Peralta

Boris Richard

Raymond Torres

Peter Utting

Charlotte Warakaulle

Index of Key Actors in the Network

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Willy ALFARO

Director,
External Relations Division, World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Christa ALLOT

Communication and Events Manager, SNIS Secretariat

B

Thomas BERNAUER

Center for International and Comparative Studies (CIS),
ETHZ / University of Zürich

Laurence BOISSON DE CHAZOURNES

Professor of International Law, University of Geneva

Maurizio BONA

European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

Philippe BURRIN

Director,
The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

C

Thomas COTTIER

Director,
World Trade Institute (WTI), University of Berne

Jeff CRISP

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
(UNHCR)

D

Marcelo DI PIETRO PERALTA

Acting Director - WIPO Academy
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

Edouard DOMMEN

Former President of the Scientific Committee
of the Geneva International Academic Network (GIAN)

Pascale DUMALLE

Programme Manager, SNIS Secretariat

F

Jocelyn FENARD

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Yves FLÜCKIGER

Vice-Rector, University of Geneva

Till FÖRSTER

Department of Social Anthropology, University of Basel

Bernhard FUHRER

Director, SNIS Secretariat

G

Chares GORE

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Fiona GORE

World Health Organization (WHO)

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European University Institute, University of Florence

Theresa HITCHENS

Director,
United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

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Centre for Competence in Human Rights,
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(UNITAR)

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Design: Neoneo.ch, 2010
Edition: HKDesign.ch, 2011

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Swiss
Network for
International
Studies

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pour les
études
internationales

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