



'BOUTIQUE'
FUNDING
FOR INTERNATIONAL
STUDIES
SNIS ANNUAL REPORT
2013



Contents

“Boutique” Funding for International Studies SNIS Annual Report 2013

Message from the Director	2
Guest Editorial Dr Christophe Gironde, Senior Lecturer, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva	3
Funding Activities	4
• Call for Projects 2013	
• Statistics:	
• geographical breakdown of coordinating institutions	
• partnerships	
• Abstracts of Funded Projects 2013	
• International Geneva Award	
• SNIS Award for the Best Thesis in International Studies	
• “International Geneva” Incubator Workshop Grants	
Events	21
• Biennial Conference	
• International Geneva Debate Series	
• Launch Workshop of SNIS Funded Projects	
Publication	25
• Funding International Studies in Europe	
Institutional, Financial and Administrative Matters	26
• Financial Statement for the Year 2013	
• Move to new premises: the Villa Rigot	
• Staff	
Conclusion and Outlook	28

Message from the Director

“Boutique” Funding for International Studies

by **Bernhard Fuhrer**



Dr Bernhard Fuhrer
Director of the SNIS

Unique ...

Any organisation perceives itself to be unique and the Swiss Network for International Studies (SNIS) is no exception. However, after mandating Dr Ruxandra Stoicescu to carry out a broader study on the European funding landscape for international studies, we have added proof to the sentiment. Indeed the SNIS seems to be the only funding agency in Europe that defines international studies in a very open way, lending “the international” the status of a theme (see page 25). Consequently, for example, the problems surrounding the SNIS funded project “Large Scale Land Acquisitions in Southeast Asia” are treated on many levels of analysis, ranging from the local terrain up to global governance. Also – and additionally – the question is investigated by an internationally composed AND pluridisciplinary research team. This SNIS approach – defining the international as a theme and prescribing the pluri-disciplinarity as a method – stands out from the FP7 European practice of simply “internationalising” research and relegating pluri-disciplinary studies to specific programs. This might be one explanation as to why the SNIS continues to receive an exceptionally high number of applications each year (see page 4). Another reason might be that the research community has responded very favourably to our “boutique” approach to funding.

...“boutique funding” for international studies

Thanks to its small size the SNIS and its secretariat can interact closely with the research teams. This might include inviting team members to SNIS organised events (see page 21), enhancing the collaboration opportunities between academics and IO practitioners with a newly created funding opportunity (see page 18, incubator workshops) or collaborating on the production of a feature length documentary (see guest editorial by Dr Gironde). Thankfully, these new activities and collaborations did not have an adverse impact on operating costs and the SNIS continues to function with its small and dedicated staff of four (page 27). For their continued efforts to make the SNIS a true “boutique” funding agency I would like to thank our long-time collaborators Christa Allot (communication), Helena Zihlerl (project management) and Reto Steffen (IT & Multimedia).

Guest Editorial

From funding to collaboration: a project sponsored by and realised with the SNIS

by **Dr Christophe Gironde**

Senior Lecturer,

Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva



Dr Christophe Gironde

Senior Lecturer,
The Graduate Institute, Geneva

Coordinator of the SNIS project
"Large Scale Land Acquisitions
in Southeast Asia"

“The film “Rubber in a Rice Bowl” is a worthy additional type of research output. It is a very useful support, not only to disseminate research results beyond the immediate academic fora, but also for teaching and more generally for exchanges with scholars and others. I showed the film during a few courses. It turned out to be a very good pedagogic support: it triggered more questions than regular classes using readings and power point presentations. It is so much more lively than a paper! The movie is also a valuable support for exchange with colleagues. Many of them asked me to see the movie, many more than those asking for a “paper”. I do no regret that I won’t get any standard academic publication credits for this film. The experience itself and the impact it created are worth far more.”

The SNIS encourages researchers to produce films. Many may see this as an additional task at first, a by-product potentially oversimplifying the complex research and therefore less rewarding than a peer reviewed article. They are right but they are wrong. There is no denying that film work is an additional task although you can plan for that. But it is untrue that there is a simplification process when you make a movie; neither when you design, nor when you film, nor when you edit it. A film has its own value; it is not to be compared to other deliverables. During the summer of 2013, the SNIS film team, Helena Zihelr and Reto Steffen, joined our research group to film in Cambodia. We were studying the transformation of livelihoods in the northeast of the country where the arrival of new actors – Cambodian and foreign companies, in-migrants, traders, etc. - and large-scale land acquisitions have radically changed the local economy over the last years.

As the SNIS, the funding agency sponsoring our research, also sent their staff into the field with us, our relationship with the funders evolved from a recipient donor relationship to a full-blown collaboration. From the beginning, when its director launched the idea of making a movie, we had regular discussions with the SNIS staff on the goal and content of the film. As the SNIS mandate is to sponsor research, we decided to not only portray what was happening in Cambodia but also to showcase the research itself, its circumstances, academic and ethic challenges. The exchanges between the researchers and SNIS staff were rich: we, the researchers, had quite some headway as we had already done several field-missions, collected a lot of data, and were about to move from preliminary findings to full analysis. The SNIS colleagues, on the other hand, were “new comers”, going for the first time to Cambodia, without specific expertise on the topic. And the “new comers” turned out to be motivating and useful advisers to the “experts”. Their questions and ideas for the movie revealed unexplored issues and dimensions of our research, or simply made us critically evaluate our preliminary findings and planned follow-on procedures.

Then came the operational phase; the research team was in Cambodia sometime before the SNIS team arrived, to agree with the interviewees, to select the places where to film, etc. The preparation made us once more reflect about the research; about what findings we were confident enough to film, whereas other issues needed further research and would not be included. The twelve days together in the field made us moving from task division to collaboration.

We returned to Geneva with a total of 18 hours of video. Between October 2013 and March 2014, I went to the SNIS countless times to work with the team to edit the movie. This was a great new experience evolving into a real collective work, each of us being active, constructive, but also respectful of each other. I had not expected to spend so much time for the editing of the film, but was quite happy to get a good reason to quit my computer once in while.

Dr Christophe Gironde

FUNDING ACTIVITIES

The SNIS offers two funding opportunities in international studies. The principal activity remains the funding of research projects, allocating CHF 100'000 – 300'000 per project over a two-year period. In 2013 the board approved the launch of the **International Geneva Incubator Workshops**. This support programme was created as an upstream opportunity for academics and international organisations (IOs) to engage in a constructive dialogue potentially leading to project submissions.

In addition to the funding opportunities the SNIS encourages IOs and academics through its now well-established prizes – the **SNIS Award for the best thesis in international studies** and the **International Geneva Award**.

Call for Projects 2013

Annual Theme:
Global issues
in a time of
high volatility

The annual call for projects is a well-known funding opportunity in international studies among researchers in Switzerland. The 2013 edition was a success with 77 pre-proposals submitted, including several within the annual theme of “**global issues in a time of high volatility**”. Through the definition of the call's annual theme, the International Geneva Committee thus expressed the current priorities of international organisations' research agendas.

After the first evaluation round, 17 projects were invited by the Scientific Committee (cf. composition on page 29) to submit a full proposal. A total of eight projects were finally accepted for funding.

Pre-proposals received in the first round per submitting institution

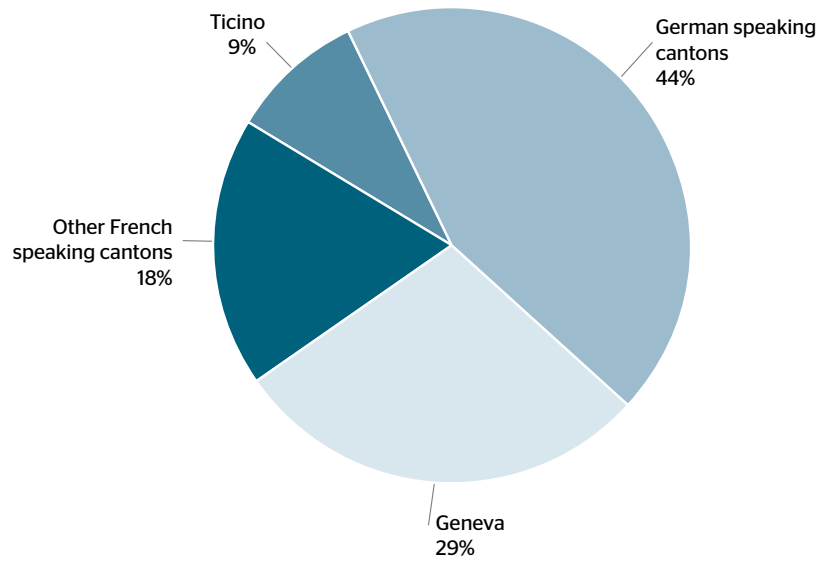
Region	Coordinating Institution	Projects	
Basel	University of Basel		3
Bern	University of Berne	6	8
	Bern University of Applied Sciences (BFH)	2	
Fribourg	University of Fribourg		1
Geneva	The Graduate Institute	12	22
	University of Geneva	10	
Neuchâtel	University of Neuchâtel		1
St. Gallen	University of St. Gallen		6
Ticino	Università della Svizzera italiana	4	7
	University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Southern Switzerland (SUPSI)	2	
	Franklin College Switzerland	1	
Valais	Institut Universitaire Kurt Bösch (IUKB)	1	1
Vaud	University of Lausanne	4	5
	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL)	1	
Zurich	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETHZ)	6	11
	University of Zurich	5	
Inter-regional	University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland (FHO)	2	12
	University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Western Switzerland (HES-SO)	6	
	University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Northwestern Switzerland (FHNW)	3	
	Interkantonale Hochschule für Heilpädagogik (HfH)	1	
Total			77

Geographical Breakdown

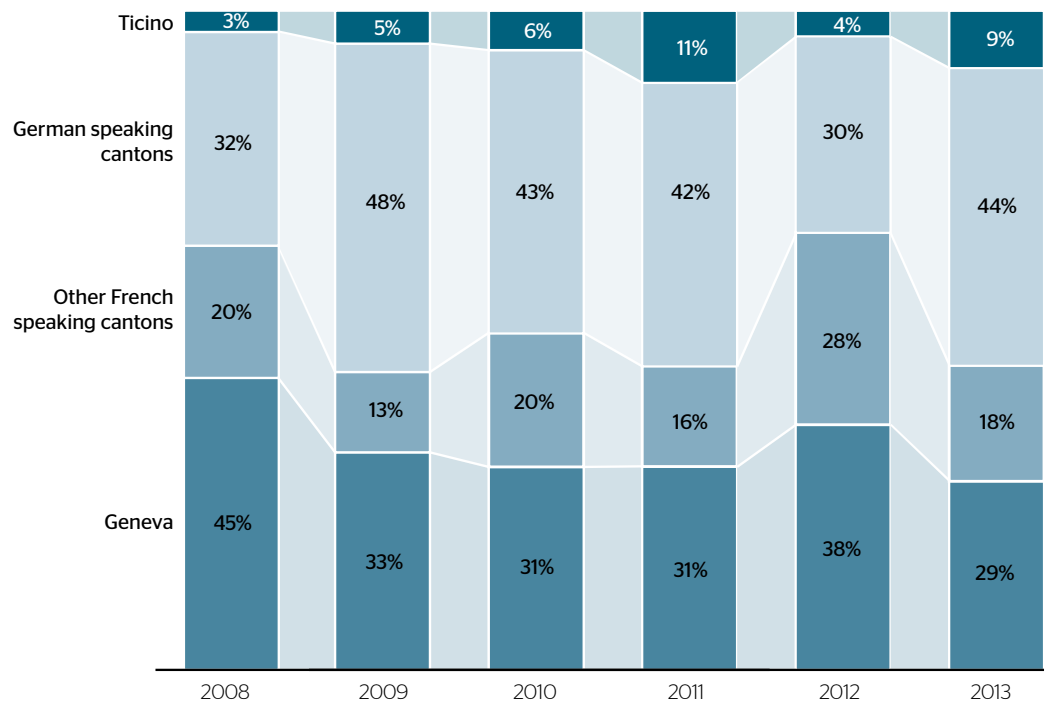
The 2013 call was marked by a substantial participation emanating from universities of applied sciences.

Institutions of higher education of the German speaking part of Switzerland accounted for 44% of total submissions received. Ticino again showed a remarkably high participation level (9%).

Institution-wise, the 2013 call was marked by a substantial participation emanating from universities of applied sciences. These institutions submitted 16 pre-proposals (20,78%), two of which were accepted for funding..



Geographical Breakdown Evolution - Call for projects 2008 - 2013



Partnerships

The average number of partners per submitted projects is slightly lower (5.17) than in 2012 and 2011, but still fairly above the amount of partnerships registered in the first years of the call. At the same time, the number of Swiss universities, international and non-governmental organisations as project partners further increased in 2013.

Non-governmental organisations notably intensified their participation as project partners in 2013 by an increase of 0.33. International organisations equally intensified their presence in terms of partnerships.

Average number (AN) of partners per project

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
AN of partners per project	3.95	4.08	3.95	5.80	6.49	5.17
AN of universities involved	2.65	2.56	3.14	3.12	3.61	3.48
AN of Swiss universities involved	1.73	1.64	1.88	1.59	1.74	1.77
AN of foreign universities	0.92	1.22	1.26	1.52	1.87	1.71
AN of non-governmental organisations	0.40	0.61	0.29	0.76	0.86	1.19
AN of international organisations	0.67	0.38	0.31	0.86	0.88	1.05
AN of public / state institutions	*	0.16	0.14	0.88	0.91	0.82
AN of private companies involved	*	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.23	0.19



Abstracts of Funded Projects

Aiding Peace? Donor Behaviour in Conflict-Affected Countries

Lead: *Dr Susanna Campbell,*

Post-Doctoral Researcher, Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

Partners: • *AidData - Center for Development Policy, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg* • *Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies* • *Centre on Finance and Development, The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies* • *Department of Government, University of Texas at Austin (USA)* • *Geneva Peacebuilding Platform* • *Center for Comparative and International Studies, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology of Zürich* • *German Institute for International and Security Affairs, SWP (Germany)*

Disciplines: *International Relations - Development - Political Science - Economics*

Geographical Scope: *Liberia - Nepal - Sudan*

This project investigates the responsiveness of international donors to peace processes. A peace process begins when combatants meet to negotiate an agreement, often with the assistance of third-party mediation, and ends when war re-emerges or a final agreement is reached and implemented. The international relations and policy literatures on peacebuilding argue that donors must design their international aid programs to correspond to the local reality. If aid is not relevant to the local context, then it is not likely to alter the causes of conflict and may, in fact, undermine the peace process. For donors to influence the peace process they have to anticipate and respond to its key turning points. Donor countries' power to act might be hindered because of incompatible timeframes and priorities imposed by their headquarters. The project employs an innovative multi-method research design to answer these questions. It will compare the behaviour of different types of donors in three relatively contemporaneous peace processes: Liberia, Nepal, and Sudan. The research result will not only provide a theoretical framework to help academics and policymakers classify the behaviour of different donors but bring to light policy recommendations to improve their impact on war-to-peace transitions.

*What are the different types of donor behaviours in conflict-torn countries?
To what extent do they influence the peacebuilding process?*



Diffusion of Clean Energy Technology for Green Economy in Developing Countries

Lead: *Professor Liliana Andonova, International Relations/Political Science Department, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies*

Partners: • *Department of Economics, University of Geneva • Green Economy Initiative, UNEP United Nations Environment Programme • Harvard Kennedy School of Government, University of Harvard • Centre for International and Comparative Studies (CIS), ETHZ / University of Zurich • World Trade Institute, University of Bern*

Disciplines: *International Relations - Development - Political Science - Economics - Engineering - Environment*

Geographical Scope: *Developing countries - Kenya - Mexico - Morocco*

Implementing clean energy is considered as one of the main challenges of our time. However, while developed countries are trying to operate the transition from carbon oriented energy consumption towards a clean one, developing countries are still facing obstacles in the transmission of these practices. Even though the traditional economic theory argues that developing countries may simply adopt technologies produced elsewhere, there are market and institutional barriers, which prevent them from doing so. The aim of this research is not only to identify the obstacles that hinder the access to clean technologies in developing countries, but also to assess which procedures at the governance level may be applied in order to facilitate their diffusion. At the same time, the research also involves practical aspirations, which are to find best practices able to reinforce the institutional capacity of developing countries to adopt clean technologies.

What are the most important barriers to low-cost green technology diffusion across developing countries?

Ain Beni Mathar Integrated Combined Cycle Thermo-Solar Power Plant - Morocco



Time to Look at Girls: Adolescent Girls' Migration and Development

Lead: *Dr Katarzyna Grabska,*

Post-doctoral Research Fellow, Programme for the Study of Global Migration and Gender and Global Change Programme, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

Partners: • *Anthropology Department, Central Asian Studies Institute, American University of Central Asia, Bishkek (Uzbekistan)* • *Anthropology Department, University of Sussex (UK)* • *Aparajeyo Bangladesh* • *ARBAN, Association for the Realization of Basic Needs, Dhaka (Bangladesh)* • *Girl Hub (Ethiopia)* • *Migration Policy and Research Programme, International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Geneva* • *Refugee and Migratory Movement Research Unit, Royal University of Dhaka (Bangladesh)* • *Terre des Hommes - International Federation* • *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (The Netherlands)*

Disciplines: *Anthropology - Human Rights - Development*

Geographical Scope: *Bangladesh - Ethiopia - Kazakhstan - Kyrgyzstan - Sudan*

The research explores the links between migration of adolescent girls and development in the Global South through a holistic approach that contextualises adolescents' and young women's agency, choices and migration experiences. More migrants move within their own region than migrate to Northern countries. This mixed-method and multi-sited research focuses on adolescent girls who migrate internally and internationally from Bangladesh, Ethiopia and Kyrgyzstan. By considering different geographical realities, the research will explore variations in the impact adolescent girls' migration has on their own lives, on their families and communities, and potentially on the social development of countries with different development scenarios. The research fills an existing knowledge gap about the reasons adolescent girls migrate and their aspirations and experiences. It will provide insights into their agency and capacity to choose their future opportunities, as well as constraints and how these are shaped contextually. The project will feed into the global campaign "Destination Unknown" recently launched by Terre des Hommes (TDH) who is a project partner. The research will contribute to global policy debates by producing policy relevant data, data-analysis and recommendations.

What are the constraints and opportunities linked to migration for adolescent girls? How do they affect their capacity to choose and to act to determine their future opportunities?



Trade and Conflict: A Network Approach

Lead: *Professor Marcelo Olarreaga,
Department of Economics, University of Geneva*

Partners:

- *Department of Econometrics and Political Economics, HEC Lausanne*
- *Department of Economics, Universidad de la República, Montevideo (Uruguay)*
- *UNCTAD, Geneva*

Disciplines: *International Relations - Political Science - Economics*

Geographical Scope: *Worldwide*

Starting with the classical preoccupation of the philosopher Montesquieu: “commerce is a cure for the most destructive prejudices; for it is almost a general rule, that wherever we find agreeable manners, there commerce flourishes; and that wherever there is commerce, there we meet with agreeable manners”; this project questions the crucial hypothesis according to which “peace is the natural effect of trade”.

The recent proliferation of international conflicts in some regions highlights the need for a better understanding of their determinants. The Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa and South America are regions that have low levels of intra-regional trade and a high propensity to international conflict. This project aims at exploring how the promotion of intra-regional trade in the examined regions can help reduce conflicts. A special focus will be put on the role that trade relationships and trade agreements can play in this context. While most of the literature focuses on the importance of overall trade or bilateral trade on peace, the project will furthermore explore the role of indirect trade linkages or trade networks for bilateral and regional peace.

To what extent does the promotion of intra-regional trade help reduce conflicts in the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa and South America?



The Intersectionality of Human Rights Violations and Multiple Grounds of Discrimination

Lead: *Dr Patrice Meyer-Bisch,*

Interdisciplinary Institute for Ethics and Human Rights (IIEDH), University of Fribourg

Partners: • *ATD Fourth World - Centre interdisciplinaire pour les droits culturels (CIDC)*
• *University of Nouakchott (Mauritania)* • *Department of Public Law, University of Fribourg*
• *Faculty of Medicine, University of Geneva* • *Fondation Hirondelle, Lausanne* • *Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights* • *Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies* • *Human Rights Treaty Branch and Special Procedures Branch, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)* • *Public international Law - Human Rights, University of Lausanne* • *UNESCO Chair on Human Rights Education, Democracy and Peace, Università nacional autonoma of Mexico*

Disciplines: *Anthropology - Human Rights - Law - Philosophy - Political Science*

Geographical Scope: *Worldwide, with specific case studies on Mauritania, Mexico, Sri Lanka and Switzerland (among others)*

Combinations of numerous violations of human rights and multiple forms of discrimination - defined as intersectional human rights violations - have a particularly devastating impact on their victims. To date, however, these situations have not been sufficiently considered within the international human rights system. This project will use a multidimensional case study approach to analyse different types of intersectionality in order to map the dynamics and consequences of these combinations of violations. It will also consider current institutional responses to these situations in order to identify obstacles, challenges and possible avenues for change. The research aims to clarify the multiple dimensions of intersectional human rights violations and, in collaboration with several experts from international human rights and civil society organisations, to formulate strategic proposals to better address them. Applying an interdisciplinary approach, it will bring together some of the lived experiences of intersectional human rights violations with the recent practice of UN human rights mechanisms. The results of the study will be fed into the UN treaty body strengthening process as well as other relevant national and international mechanisms, thereby contributing to improving institutional responses to these situations.

What forms do intersectional human rights violations and multiple discrimination take and how could the United Nations' human rights protection mechanisms better address these issues?



Demographic Change and Private Sector Disability Management in Australia, Canada, China and Switzerland: A Comparative Study

Lead: *Professor Thomas Geiser,*

University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland – School of Social Work

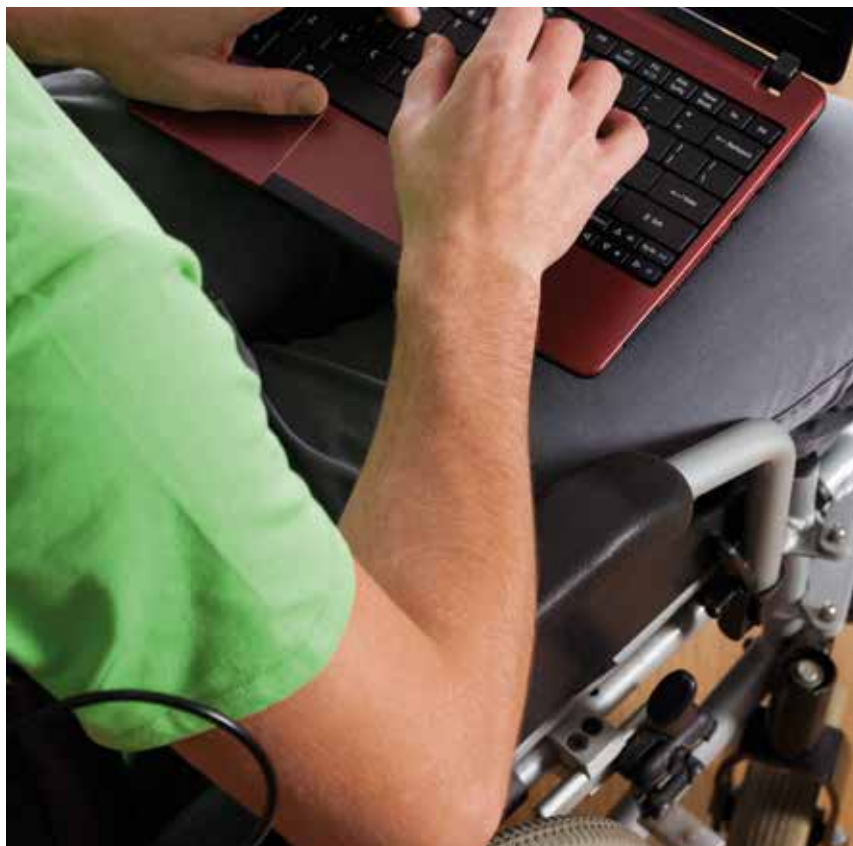
Partners: • *International Labour Organization, Geneva* • *School of Health Sciences, University of Northern British Columbia (Canada)* • *School of Human Services & Social Work, Griffith University (Australia)* • *School of Public Health and Primary Care, Chinese University of Hong Kong (China)* • *School of Social Work and School of Business, University of Applied Sciences and Arts Northwestern Switzerland*

Disciplines: *Health / Medicine - Business - Psychology - Education - Sociology - Social Work*

Geographical Scope: *Australia - Canada - China - Switzerland*

Prosperity and welfare in modern societies are highly dependent on educated and qualified workers. In recent years, demographic change and increasing shortage of qualified workers have presented new challenges for both developed and developing economies. Strategies to face these challenges include increased company activity to retain human capital. Disability management (DM) has been established world-wide as a valuable approach not only to improve return-to-work programmes and thereby retaining employees, but also to improve working conditions and organisational development. Particularly, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Forum for Disability Management (IFDM), see DM as crucial to supporting workers whose employment is threatened by illness or accident, and bringing people back to work. However, despite the widespread adoption of DM, comparative international research among private companies in this area is minimal. This project replies to an urgent need to improve knowledge about the implementation and impact of DM in private companies in order to ensure the on-going development of practice. Australia, Canada, China and Switzerland were chosen to ensure heterogeneous sample that will allow an analysis of the impact of different welfare systems for DM.

What factors influence a private company's choice to implement a Disability Management Programme and what are the perceived benefits/drawbacks of such a programme?



Children of Refugees in Europe: Aspirations, Social and Economic Lives, Identity and Transnational Linkages

Lead: *Professor Milena Chimienti,*

University of Applied Science Western Switzerland - Social Work

Partners: • *Centre d'études et de recherches internationales, Sciences Po Paris (France)*

• *Department of Sociology, University of Manchester (UK)*

Disciplines: *Anthropology - Political Science - Sociology*

Geographical Scope: *France - Sri Lanka - Switzerland - Turkey - United Kingdom - Vietnam*

These last decades, Europe has seen the population of migrant minorities augmenting considerably and producing great ethnical, cultural and religious diversity. Refugees today represent a major challenge for international, national and local communities in terms of inclusion and social cohesion. While previous research has already explored all aspects of refugees' lives in Europe, little is known about the children of refugees. The present project will explore the lives of the children of refugees living in Europe from diverse economic, social, cultural and religious backgrounds. It will look at their educational and employment experiences, their relations to other ethnic minorities, their social and ethnic linkages as well as their perception of identity and home. The research aims at contributing to a better understanding of the effects of assimilation, integration and social cohesion, which will be greatly useful to actors in the field of migrant policies. The research will be carried out in three countries – Switzerland, France and the United Kingdom – and involve European born adult children of refugees from Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

What are the life trajectories of children of refugees born in Europe in terms of cultural and social identity and what are their educational and employment experiences?



The Effects of Large-Scale Land Acquisitions on Households in Rural Communities of the Global South: Gender Relations, Decision Making and Food Security

Lead: Professor Jean-David Gerber, Institute of Geography, University of Bern

Partners: • Centre de Philosophie du Droit, Université catholique de Louvain (Belgium) • Centre for Development and Environment, University of Bern • Departamento de Ciencias Sociales - Sección Sociología, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú • Department of Environmental Science, Policy & Management, University of California Berkeley (USA) • Department of Sociology, University of Ghana • Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies, University of Bern • International Food and Policy Research Institute, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Washington (USA) • Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration, IDHEAP, Lausanne • UN Women

Disciplines: Geography - Anthropology - Human Rights - Law - Development - Political Science - Institutional Economics - Environment

Geographical Scope: Ghana - Peru

This interdisciplinary project aims to analyse the impacts of large-scale land acquisitions (LSLA) on the food system and its constitutive components - i.e. food production, food processing, food distribution and food consumption - with a special focus on gender relations and related decision-making processes concerning the food system and household food security. While there is fast growing literature on LSLA, their effect on gender relations has not yet been sufficiently examined. Many studies across different developing countries show that, while men often control access and use of land, women tend to be in charge of subsistence-oriented food production, preparation and household food security, in addition to caring for children, the elderly and the ill. Based on the evidence for women's critical role for the livelihood of rural families, gender issues are at the core of the research approach. The results of this project will provide precious knowledge for policy makers on how to mitigate negative gendered impacts of LSLA on food security. Case studies will be carried out in Ghana and Peru, both countries showing similar configurations of common property land, which was converted to plantation agriculture and contract farming systems.

What are the impacts of large-scale land acquisitions on the local food system and how do they affect the decision-making processes of both men and women regarding household food security?



SNIS Award for the Best Thesis in International Studies

The jury highlighted the researcher's endeavour to find solutions to one of the most significant and debated challenges in the field of development and policy management: Public Private Partnerships (PPP). This kind of research goes far beyond the academic realm and is particularly precious for practical considerations since this form of hybrid organisation is increasingly implemented within national as well as international policy schemes.

The fact that the University of Geneva approved the establishment of a PPP research center based on Dr Stadtler's research conclusions was also highlighted as being a clear signal of the thesis' quality.

The SNIS received twenty-one PhD theses for assessment within the fourth edition of the SNIS Award, prized at CHF 5'000. The jury, composed of six professors with expertise in one or several areas relevant to international studies, selected the thesis submitted by Dr Lea Stadtler at the University of Geneva under the supervision of Prof. Gilbert Probst.

Designing Public-Private Partnerships for Development

Summary

This thesis explores the challenge of designing successful public-private partnerships (PPPs) for development and contributes to the discourse on partnerships and business engagement in society through four papers. Paper I adopts the company perspective and develops a conceptual framework for aligning the corporate economic interests with the partnership's social goal. Based on a theoretical analysis, Paper II examines the role that different structures play in handling common design challenges and contributes to building a framework that facilitates more informed and tailored decisions to structure PPPs for development. Papers III and IV are empirical: the former analyses how partners cope with tensions occurring on the PPP's boundaries. Building on insights from four case studies, it develops a comprehensive framework for boundary management. Based on a seminal qualitative study of 19 organizations, Paper IV then explores the roles of broker organisations, which increasingly facilitate the partnering process of PPPs for development.

“ *The thesis has a very high standard. The supervisor of the thesis is enthusiastic about it and I tend to follow this enthusiasm.* ”

“ *The thesis gives clear and concrete recommendations for the design of such PPPs, and thus IOs will really profit from this thesis.* ”

“ *The topic is of high practical relevance and since PPPs are often used by IOs, additional knowledge about the limitations and management of such organisational forms is highly valuable.* ”

Evaluation remarks by jury members

Dr Lea Stadtler



International Geneva Award 2013

The fifth edition of the International Geneva Award, launched at the end of 2013, met a vivid interest among researchers. In total twenty-three papers were received for the competition.

The International Geneva Committee, who acts as the Jury of this award, selected three scientific articles after careful review based on criteria such as the originality of research, strong methodology, interdisciplinary aspects and, above all, direct policy relevance for international organisations. Among the papers evaluated by the Jury, the following awarded articles stood out in terms of interest and immediate applicability to IOs. The authors of each article received a prize worth CHF 5'000.

How Can African Agriculture Adapt to Climate Change? A counterfactual Analysis from Ethiopia **Published in: Land Economics - Nov 2013, No 83, pages 761-784**

Authors:

Salvatore Di Falco

Professor of Environmental Economics, University of Geneva

Marcella Veronesi

University of Verona - Institute for Environmental Decisions, ETH Zurich

Effective adaptation of agriculture to climate change is crucial to achieve food security in Sub-Saharan Africa. This part of Africa is characterised by millions of small-scale subsistence farmers who farm land and produce food in extremely challenging conditions. The production environment is characterised by a joint combination of low land productivity and harsh weather conditions. Climate change is projected to further reduce food security. It is therefore vital to identify climate change adaptation strategies in Sub-Saharan Africa. The study analyses the impact of different adaptation strategies on crop revenues in the Nile Basin in Ethiopia. It answers the following questions: What are the factors affecting the adoption of strategies in isolation or in combination? What are the best strategies that can be implemented to deal with climate change in the field and what are the economic implications of different strategies? The authors come to the conclusions that changing crop varieties has a positive and significant impact on net revenues when coupled with water conservation strategies or soil conservation strategies, but not when implemented in isolation.

Evaluating Nationwide Health Interventions: Malawi's Insecticide Treated Net Distribution Program

Published in: *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: Series A, Volume 177, Issue 2, pages 523 - 552 - Feb 2014*

Authors:

Eva Deuchert

Center for Disability and Integration, University of St. Gallen

Conny Wunsch

Department of Economics, VU University Amsterdam

With 216 million malaria cases worldwide in 2010, 174 million of which in Africa, malaria is a major health problem. Fighting malaria is thus a key priority for many countries. Various countries have implemented insecticide-treated net (ITN) distribution schemes to fight the disease. Malawi was the first country in Sub-Saharan Africa to launch a nationwide ITN distribution scheme in 2002, which served as a role model for many other countries.

In their study, the authors evaluate Malawi's main malaria prevention campaign, a nationwide ITN distribution scheme, in terms of its effect on infant mortality. Eva Deuchert and Conny Wunsch use novel, alternative methodology in their research. Their findings conclude that Malawi's ITN distribution campaign reduced all-cause mortality by about 1 percentage point, which corresponds to about 40% of the total reduction in infant mortality from 8.2% to 5.4% over the study period.

The Politics of Loan Pricing in Multilateral Development Banks

Published in: *Review of International Political Economy, Volume 21, Issue 3, pages 611-639, 2014*

Author:

Chris Humphrey

Center for Comparative and International Studies (CIS)

Swiss Federal Institute of Technology / University of Zurich

This paper explores the political factors that determine the price of loans offered by borrowing countries through multilateral development banks (MDBs). The reasons why MDBs set their prices at a given level and why those prices might vary from one MDP to another has received scant attention in academia, even though inexpensive loan costs are the primary reason countries borrow from MDBs. The paper explores these issues in three MDPs, each with a different composition of shareholding countries: the World Bank - controlled by wealthy non-borrowing countries, the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) - more evenly balanced between non-borrowing and borrowing countries, and the Andean Development Corporation - controlled by borrowing countries. Evidence indicates that MDB shareholder composition has a major impact on loan prices, in sometimes unexpected ways. While the backing of wealthy countries allows the World Bank and IADB to raise resources on capital markets more cheaply than the Andean Development Corporation, the interests of those same non-borrowing countries in using MDB net income make loan costs significantly higher at those MDBs - especially the World Bank - than they would be otherwise. These results provide support to an institutionalist approach in focusing on the importance of shareholding and voting rules to better understand MDB activities.



International Geneva Incubator Workshops

The first edition of this newly created funding opportunity, aiming at creating synergies between academic institutions and international organisations headquartered in Switzerland in view of a future research project submission in the field of international studies, was launched in December 2013. Keeping in mind the aspiration of the SNIS to enhance the IO-academia collaboration, the call for these incubator workshops is equally open to both international organisations and Swiss academia.

The workshops must be collaborative and include joint participation of international organisations and Swiss academic institutions. A total envelope of CHF 15'000 annually is provided for the incubator workshops and applicants can request a maximum of CHF 5'000 per event.

Three promising workshops were selected for funding in late 2013 and took place in early 2014.

Technical Cooperation and Capacity Building in International Economic Law, Negotiations and Dispute Settlement: Lessons Learnt and Opportunities Ahead

Workshop organised by the Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies, Geneva, in collaboration with team members of Stanford Law School, TradeLab (Geneva based NGO/online platform) and the Centre for Trade and Economic Integration, The Graduate Institute
Date: 6/7 March 2014

The workshops looked at efforts and methods utilised to increase development countries' legal capacities to engage and actively participate in international agreements in the field of trade, investment and economic cooperation.

Experts of the World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), International Trade Center (ITC), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) were invited to investigate the efforts and methods utilised to date, discussing lessons learnt and formulating best practices moving forward. Special attention was paid to new technologies such as online courses and platforms. Selected participants from outside Geneva also included the World Bank, International Chamber of Commerce and ICC World Chambers Federation.

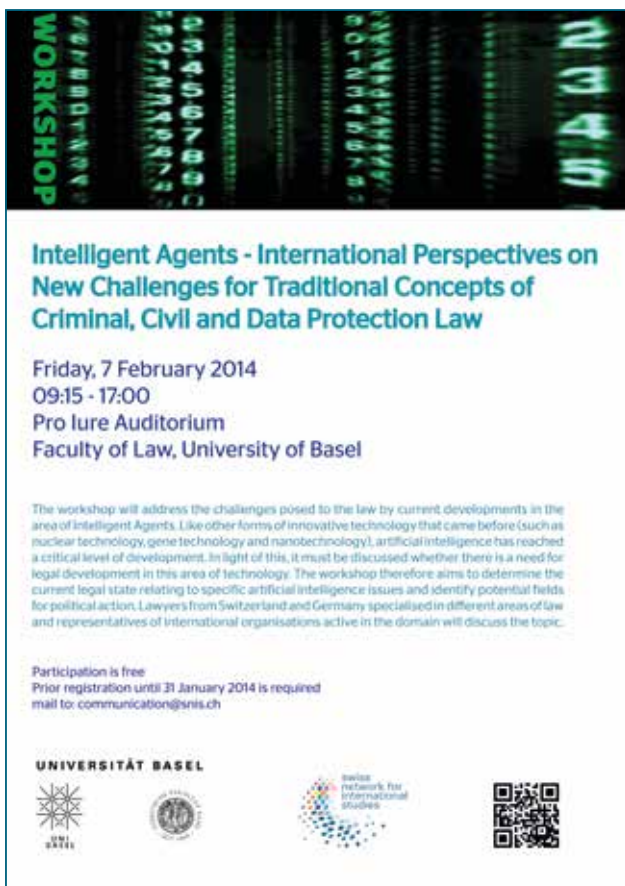
Intelligent Agents: International Perspectives on New Challenges for Traditional Concepts of Criminal and Civil Law Concerning Data and Data Protection

Workshop organised by the Law Faculty of the University of Basel
Date: 7/8 February 2014.

The workshop addressed the challenges posed to the law by current developments in the area of Intelligent Agents. Like other forms of innovative technology that came before, artificial intelligence has reached a critical level of development. The question whether there is a need for legal development in this area of technology needs to be discussed. The workshop therefore determined the current legal state relating to specific artificial intelligence issues and identified potential fields for political action.

The goal of this workshop was to launch an initial discussion on the liability of Intelligent Agents operating on the Internet and to clarify the concept of liability among experts in the field from different countries.

Lawyers from Switzerland and Germany specialised in different areas of law and representatives of international organisations active in the domain, such as the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in Geneva discussed this topic.



WORKSHOP


Intelligent Agents - International Perspectives on New Challenges for Traditional Concepts of Criminal, Civil and Data Protection Law

Friday, 7 February 2014
 09:15 - 17:00
 Pro Iure Auditorium
 Faculty of Law, University of Basel

The workshop will address the challenges posed to the law by current developments in the area of intelligent agents. Like other forms of innovative technology that came before (such as nuclear technology, gene technology and nanotechnology), artificial intelligence has reached a critical level of development. In light of this, it must be discussed whether there is a need for legal development in this area of technology. The workshop therefore aims to determine the current legal state relating to specific artificial intelligence issues and identify potential fields for political action. Lawyers from Switzerland and Germany specialised in different areas of law and representatives of international organisations active in the domain will discuss the topic.

Participation is free
 Prior registration until 31 January 2014 is required
 mail to: communication@snis.ch

UNIVERSITÄT BASEL



Fat Chances? Weight Law, Health Governance, and Regulator’s Fight against Global Obesity

Workshop organised by the Law Faculty of the University of Basel
Date: 3 April 2014

This half-day workshop gathered speakers of the University of Basel (Law Faculty and Basel Institute on Governance), London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the International Association for the Study of Obesity and the World Health Organization. The workshop aimed at stimulating research in the area of international legal and regulatory frameworks to respond to newly realised global aspects of overweight and obesity and where they need to improve to ensure that governments fulfil both their societal obligations and their duties to the individual citizen.



F A T
Chances?

Weight Law, Health Governance, and Regulators' Fight against Global Obesity

Prof. Dr. Krista Nadanurukaim Schuler
 University of Basel

Dr. David Evans,
 World Health Organisation

Dr. Claudia Baed-Camargo,
 Basel Institute on Governance

Dr. Dina Balabanova,
 London School of Hygiene
 and Tropical Medicine

Dr. Tim Lobstein,
 International Association
 for the Study of Obesity

University of Basel, Faculty of Law
3 April 2014
 9:00 – 12:30 - Pro Iure Auditorium



DAY TWO: 7 DECEMBER 2008
Panel 2: Multilateral Models

W. Brian Klein
The Internet and the Regional Internet Registries
and other Standard Setting Bodies

Avri Doria
The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)
Governance Forum (IGF)

Thomas Schneider
Moderator
The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF)

Panel 3: Multilateral Models
The International Telecommunication Union
Group 1 Meeting

The World Trade Organization
The World Intellectual Property Organization

World Intellectual Property Organization
World Trade Organization

WTO



EVENTS

Biennial Conference on Global Internet Governance

The flagship event in 2013 was the biennial conference on global Internet governance that took place in early December in Bern. The international conference “The Institutionalization of Global Internet Governance: Multistakeholderism, Multilateralism and Beyond” was organised by Dr Mira Burri (University of Bern) and Dr William J. Drake (University of Zurich), with the support of the SNIS. It took place at the World Trade Institute (WTI) of the University of Bern.

The conference aimed at addressing the complex and multi-faceted topic of Internet governance (IG), which engages a broad range of institutions of different character, with different types of representation and decision-making processes.

The conference gathered international and Swiss experts that could tackle the complex IG questions. The programme of the two-day conference allowed to cover all pertinent issues. The conference started off with painting the broader picture of Internet governance and its evolution, then addressed multistakeholder institutions, multilateral institutions, alternative forms of governance and, ultimately, newer trends in IG geopolitics.

Overall, the IG landscape is defined through complexity and contestation. The conference had as its objective to address this landscape and examine the different types of governance models, their pros and cons. As the IG institutional choices are not yet settled, the paths towards institutional consolidation, international co-operation or contestation and fragmentation are still open. The chosen design will not only impact on critical economic interests in the burgeoning electronic commerce and Internet-driven innovation but also on fundamental values, such as freedom of information, privacy, and democracy. In this sense, the costs and benefits and viability of different scenarios, and their implications across a range of issue-areas need to be carefully assessed.

The participants deemed the conference a great success in scholarly exchange, collaboration and networking. It took place at a particularly propitious time as the global IG space was quite active in view of the Sao Paulo meeting on the future of IG (April 2014) and the creation of the Geneva Internet Platform.

The interdisciplinary debate during the conference offered an excellent basis for further analysis of some critical issues on IG that Mira Burri (Senior Lecturer, WTI) will also condense into a follow-up publication. The book will better situate the historical juncture, and contextualise and analyse the policy options and their consequences. An event to launch the publication will take place in Geneva at the beginning of 2015.

The next biennial conference will take place in 2015 and will be organised in collaboration with another key SNIS member.

International Geneva Debate Series

The gap between rich and poor has widened in most countries, both in advanced economies and emerging countries, and labour markets are deeply affected by the recent economic crisis with no immediate prospect of growth and recovery. Why does inequality keep rising? What are the policies that can positively affect employment and income possibilities while guaranteeing social equity?

The University of Basel hosted two round-table debates. A first event took place in March 2013 on the topic of **global trends in inequalities**, with a special focus on social equity, inequalities and labour market policies. The second debate, held in the autumn, addressed the subject of **science as treaty driver**.

Global Trends in Inequalities

University of Basel - 11 March 2013

The SNIS held the second debate of the series consecrated to the subject of global trends in inequalities at the University of Basel, Department of Economics (WWZ). The faculty's dean, Professor George Sheldon, chaired the debate.

The debate gathered speakers of OECD, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Research Institute on Social Development (UNRISD) all of which addressed the topic from their perspective.

Through recessions and boom periods, income inequality has increased in both high- and low-inequality countries alike over the last two decades. **Anna Llana-Nozal** from the OECD exposed the facts of inequalities in OECD countries and how to beat the trend. Among the typical drivers that account for these growing inequalities are globalization and skill-biased technological changes on the one hand and institutional and regulatory reforms on the other hand. The OECD study entitled "Divided we stand - Why Inequality Keeps Rising", published in December 2011, looks also closer at changing household and family structures as well as tax and redistribution policies that have not compensated the balance.

Miquel A. Malo, International Labour Organization (ILO), addressed the topic of job-friendly policies from a policy angle. He talked about the intense debate about persisting in austerity policy and whether these austerity programmes have gone too far. Stimulus policies set up at the beginning of the financial crisis lead to high debt, which in turn followed by austerity policies with negative effects on employment. The debate is divided in debt countries with control of their exchange rate, which is a relevant factor in tackling national debts. The fact of including employment objectives at the same level as other macroeconomic objectives could be a solution. He concluded that international organisations, such as ILO, OECD and IMF, should have a key role in supporting and encouraging politicians in their move to more job friendly policies.

Peter Utting, Deputy Director, United Nations Research Institute on Social Development (UNRISD), put the subject of inequality in the broader context of **social equity, structural change and crisis** focusing on the context of developing countries. His talk referred to recent reports and studies released by UNRISD, namely its flagship report «Combating Poverty and Inequality». The key question is: Why have some countries been more successful at reducing poverty and enhancing equality in relatively short periods of time? Some key factors emerged from the analyses of poverty reduction in the past. The contrast with today might be called orthodoxy: social, political and financial orthodoxy. What came out very clearly from the report is also the fact that significant reductions in poverty generally do not result from policies aimed at poverty or the poor per se, but from a mix of policies that have wider economic, social and political objectives. Poverty is reduced and equity enhanced when economic and social policies, institutions and political arrangements are mutually supportive.

The presentation were followed by a question / answer session with the audience, mostly students and scholars of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Basel.

Science as Treaty Driver

University of Basel - 12 March 2013

How does scientific research contribute to and help shape international treaties? How are science and academic research protected? And what are the recent developments in this domain?

The objective of the debate was to discuss to what extent scientific research has contributed to and helped shape international treaties. Hence, science was looked at as a stimulus for legal action and development.

Speakers of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) gave their respective inside perspectives on the subject.

Preetam Maloor, ITU Strategy and Policy Advisor, developed on how telecommunication science and the tremendous change in technology since the early 2000 brought about the need to adopt a new treaty on international telecommunication regulations (ITR) since the previous treaty of 1988. The new ITR was signed in December 2012 in Dubai. In this respect, Mr. Maloor underlined the crucial role played by the ITU member states, private sector members, associates, academic members and civil society in the consultation process.

Constanza Martinez, IUCN Senior Policy Officer, presented the role of science in formulating environmental policy making through a set of case studies in the framework of the World Heritage Convention and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) where IUCN provides technical knowledge and advice. Mrs. Martinez stated that in this policy process; "communication among disciplines and between scientists and policy makers is of a key importance." She further called on the need to create more channels between science and policy making.

Heading the research on stratospheric processes and their role in climate,

Prof. Johannes Staehelin (World Climate Research Programme - WCRP / ETHZ) was at the forefront of research on the Ozone layer leading to the 1985 Vienna Convention and the 1987 Montreal Protocol that provides phase-out management plans for Chlorofluorocarbons and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons. He talked about the complex interactions between science, industry, public opinion (reinforced by the media) and policy makers to finally agree on an international treaty, which is now fully implemented and assessed. According to Prof. Staehelin, scientists have no legal power. He further mentioned the question that was raised at that time regarding the obligations of scientists to provide information and the loss of credibility if scientists are involved in politics.

Finally, **Matt Rainey**, Director of the WIPO Innovation Division, looked into current innovation trends where intellectual property plays an incentive role. WIPO is administering about thirty treaties, among which the Patent Corporation Treaty (PCT). Intellectual property treaties do not only act as an incentive to technological innovation but also provide an international structure to protect innovation. Mr. Rainey then mentioned different technology transfer projects provided by WIPO to lesser-developed countries in terms of creating innovative ecosystems, policy studies, trainings and advice.

The debate was chaired and moderated with great success by

Krista Nadakavukaren Schefer, Professor of International Law, University of Basel.

Launch Workshop of the SNIS Projects 2013

The coordinators and teams members of the eight projects that qualified for funding in 2013 (cf. pages 7 - 13) met in September at the Villa Rigot for a launch workshop. These - now traditional - kick-off meetings have proven to be very useful for research teams in establishing the terms of collaboration over the two-year project period. **Helena Zihlerl**, Programme Manager, presented the major steps in terms of administrative requirements and follow-ups.

The eight teams presented their research projects from the very inception until the submission. Even though the accepted projects range from peace-building, migration, gender, environment, human rights and work integration, an interactive discussion was achieved by the pairing of thematically close projects.

Dr Christophe Gironde, Senior Lecturer, The Graduate Institute (IHEID), shared his experience as a coordinator of a successfully managed project, close to conclusion at the time of the workshop (Large Scale Land Acquisitions in Southeast Asia: Rural Transformations between Global Agendas and People's Right to Food). He also reported on his recent field mission in Cambodia and the filming with the SNIS team, **Helena Zihlerl** and **Reto Steffen**, who produced the documentary film "Rubber in a Rice Bowl". Ms. Zihlerl further developed on how the SNIS Secretariat can get involved and provide assistance to research teams in producing films with the aim to better disseminate research findings.

Gonzalo Oviedo, Senior Advisor for Social Policy, International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and member of the International Geneva Committee (cf. page 29) was invited to give his view as a practitioner of an International Organisation. He talked about interdisciplinary and global research in conservation. Environmental studies have always had a tendency to focus on connections - the essence of ecological sciences. New needs and approaches have appeared: the range of governance issues increasingly interfaces with political science and other social sciences. Hence, IUCN has a growing interest in interdisciplinary research as promoted by the SNIS.



PUBLICATION

Funding International Studies in Europe

*This study – the third mandated by the SNIS – was initiated in order to get a better understanding of the funding available for academic projects in the domain of international studies in Europe. This exercise, which was undertaken by **Dr Maria-Ruxandra Stoicescu** (independent researcher and consultant), served two purposes: situating the activity undertaken by the SNIS in the broader landscape of European funding for social science research and understanding the place and importance of international studies projects in the panoply of funding schemes available for social science in Europe.*

The SNIS occupies a particular place in the academic funding landscape in Europe as it elevates the “international” to the rank of a theme (rather than a method).

One of the main findings is that the SNIS uses an approach that blends and integrates various aspects of international research while usually in Europe a more mainstream approach is adopted that favours the internationalisation of research, in the shape of teams made up of researchers from several countries looking at the same issues in different contexts. Hence, the international is understood and practiced differently.

Another key dimension considered in the study was interdisciplinarity. While in the case of the SNIS interdisciplinarity is a compulsory requirement, in many other funding programmes throughout Europe it is mostly optional.

A general finding is that the SNIS does not only fulfil a particular administrative and intellectual function in academic research funding, but also upholds a certain perspective on what international studies are.



The report is available on the SNIS website: snis.ch/snis_publications

FINANCIAL and administrative matters

Financial Statement for the Year 2013

The financial year 2013 was closed with a negative balance of CHF 14'277, as forecasted in the budget. The income - principally subsidies of the Swiss Confederation and the Canton of Geneva - remained steady, while the expenses increased compared to the previous year (+CHF 40'481).

This increase was mainly due to the temporary office rental costs that the SNIS had to pay during its time at the Villa Rigot. In previous years, the Secretariat's office premises located at Rue de Varembe were provided by the Swiss Confederation (cf. move of the SNIS Secretariat - page 27). Consequently, total expenses for administration and rent represented 4% in 2013, vs. 2% in earlier years. Expenses for salaries remained at the steady level of 15%.

Again in 2013, the most important part of the SNIS budget was spent on the call for projects (76%). All scientific activities combined - including science related activities such as events, awards and networking - represented 81% of the total budget.

Overview of the results of the financial year 2013

Incomes

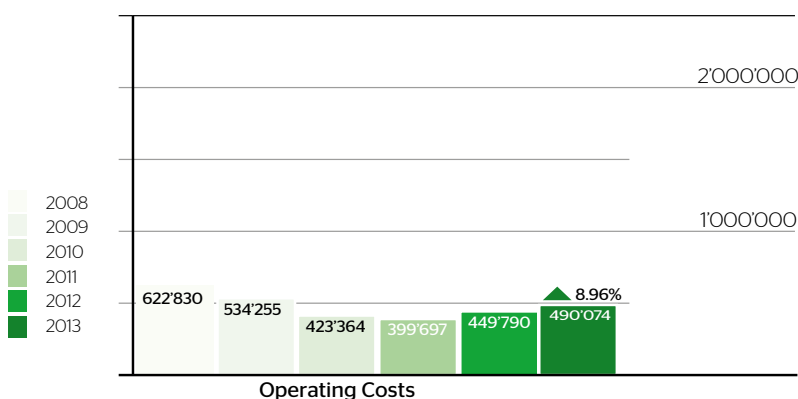
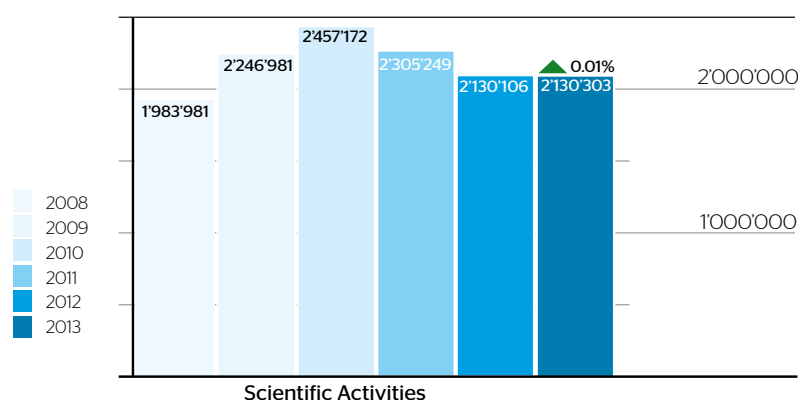
Subsidies			
Swiss Confederation	CHF		1'350'000
Canton of Geneva	CHF		1'205'622
Various others	CHF		50'478
Total	CHF		2'606'100

Expenses

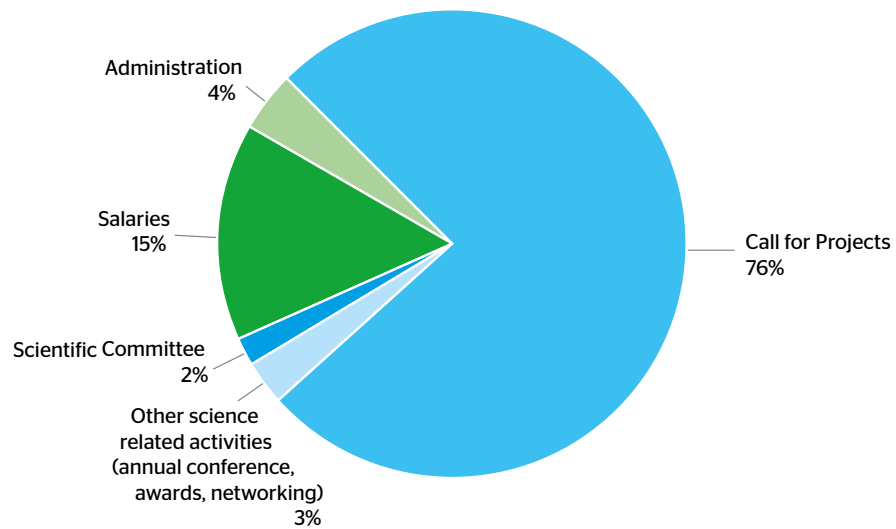
Scientific Activities	CHF		2'130'303
Operating Costs (Administration and Salaries)	CHF		490'074
Total	CHF		2'620'377

Result	CHF		-14'277
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Scientific activities and expenses 2008 - 2013



Breakdown of expenses in 2013



Villa Rigot

In February 2013, the SNIS had to move out of its office spaces at the "Immeuble Administratif Varembe", where the Secretariat has been located since 2008. The owner of the building, the Foundation for Buildings for international organisations (FIPOI), resigned the rental agreement in view of reclaiming the office spaces for their own purposes. As a temporary solution, the SNIS Secretariat could move into the Villa Rigot where it benefitted from three offices as well as a meeting room shared with the Graduate Institute.

Staff

Four permanent staff members, all of whom are employed on a part-time basis, compose the SNIS Secretariat:

Dr. Bernhard Fuhrer, Director (80%)

Helena Ziherl, Programme Manager (80%)

Reto Steffen, IT and Multimedia Manager (60%)

Christa Allot, Communication and Events Manager (50%)

Civil service officers assisted the SNIS with different tasks.

Nicolas Manzini, **Henry Seng** and **Dana Christen** contributed during their short-term assignments to the important task of migrating the website to a more recent version of Drupal, allowing the continuous smooth running of the SNIS public site, its database, and the submission and evaluation platforms.

Ludovic Schwab, **Sébastien Kralik**, **Ismail Haddaoui** and **Daniel Fuhrer** provided general support to the team during their engagement. Their efficient and friendly help was very much appreciated.

Conclusion and Outlook

With Switzerland's participation in the European research programme Horizon 2020 being overhung by a Damocles sword in the aftermath of the referendum on "mass immigration", the SNIS will uphold its open definition of "the international". Looking at the 2020 programme, we sincerely hope that Switzerland will be able to fully partake in it, since this framework programme sets course for larger, societal questions in the humanities and broadband support for pluridisciplinary teams - two prominent features that the SNIS has always defended on its own small scale. With European funding to become more "SNIS-like", we will focus on our "boutique" opportunities, i.e. closely interacting with the research teams. Thus the year 2014 should see the first screening of at least two SNIS produced documentaries highlighting the results of supported projects. We are looking forward to seeing the results of these long-term efforts and will report back on the impact thus generated.

Structure of the SNIS (as of 31.12.13 - 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 decisions** with regard to the budget

defines long term strategies

approves the selections made by the Jury of the SNIS Award as well as of the International Geneva Award

Members

Thomas BERNAUER
Philippe BURRIN
Thomas COTTIER
Yves FLÜCKIGER
Sandrine KOTT
Elisabeth PRÜGL

Scientific Committee

acts as an **independant 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

Jacques SILBER

Members

Edouard DOMMEN
Wolf-Dieter EBERWEIN
Bernice ELGER
Till FÖRSTER
Krista NADAKAVUKAREN SCHEFER
Pierre SAUVE
Gerald SCHNEIDER
Doris WASTL-WALTER

International Geneva Committee

is composed by **representatives of scientific branches of international organisations (IOs)** in order to establish a link between Swiss scientists and IOs

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 rewards three outstanding scientific articles from the point of view of policy relevance

Members

Andrea AEBY	Marcelo DI PIETRO PERALTA
Doreen BOGDAN-MARTIN	Francesco PISANO <i>(Vice-President)</i>
Maurizio BONA	Jyoti SANGHERA
Theresa HITCHENS	Taffere TESFACHEW
Bernard KUITEN <i>(President)</i>	Raymond TORRES
Petra LANTZ	Peter UTTING
Gonzalo OVIEDO	Charlotte WARAKAULLE

The Secretariat

is the **executive body** of the Swiss Network for International Studies

implements decisions taken by the Governing Committee

organises the annual call for proposals and supports the Scientific Committee

ensures the follow-up of funded research projects

involves the International Geneva Committee in SNIS activities in order to **create a network** between IOs and researchers 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
Reto STEFFEN
Helena ZIHERL
Civil Service Officers

Index of Key Actors in the Network

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Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations Office in Geneva

Christa ALLOT

Communication and Events Manager, SNIS Secretariat

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Farran - 2014

Page 8: Ain Beni Mathar Integrated Combined
Cycle Thermo-Solar Power Plant - Dana
Smillie / World Bank - Photo ID: DS-MA091

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World Bank Photo Collection

Page 10: Unloading at the docks, Mexico.
Guiseppe Franchini / World Bank - Photo ID:
MX079S16 World Bank

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- A general view at 26th session of the
Human Rights Council, 26 June 2014. UN
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Page 13: Hungary / Asylum-seeker children
in a refugee camp in Debrecan / UNHCR / B.
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Page 14: Women show their agricultural
products, India.
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Photo ID: SDM-IN-106

Page 17: Infant surrounded by protective
malaria bed net, Ghana.
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International
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internationales

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