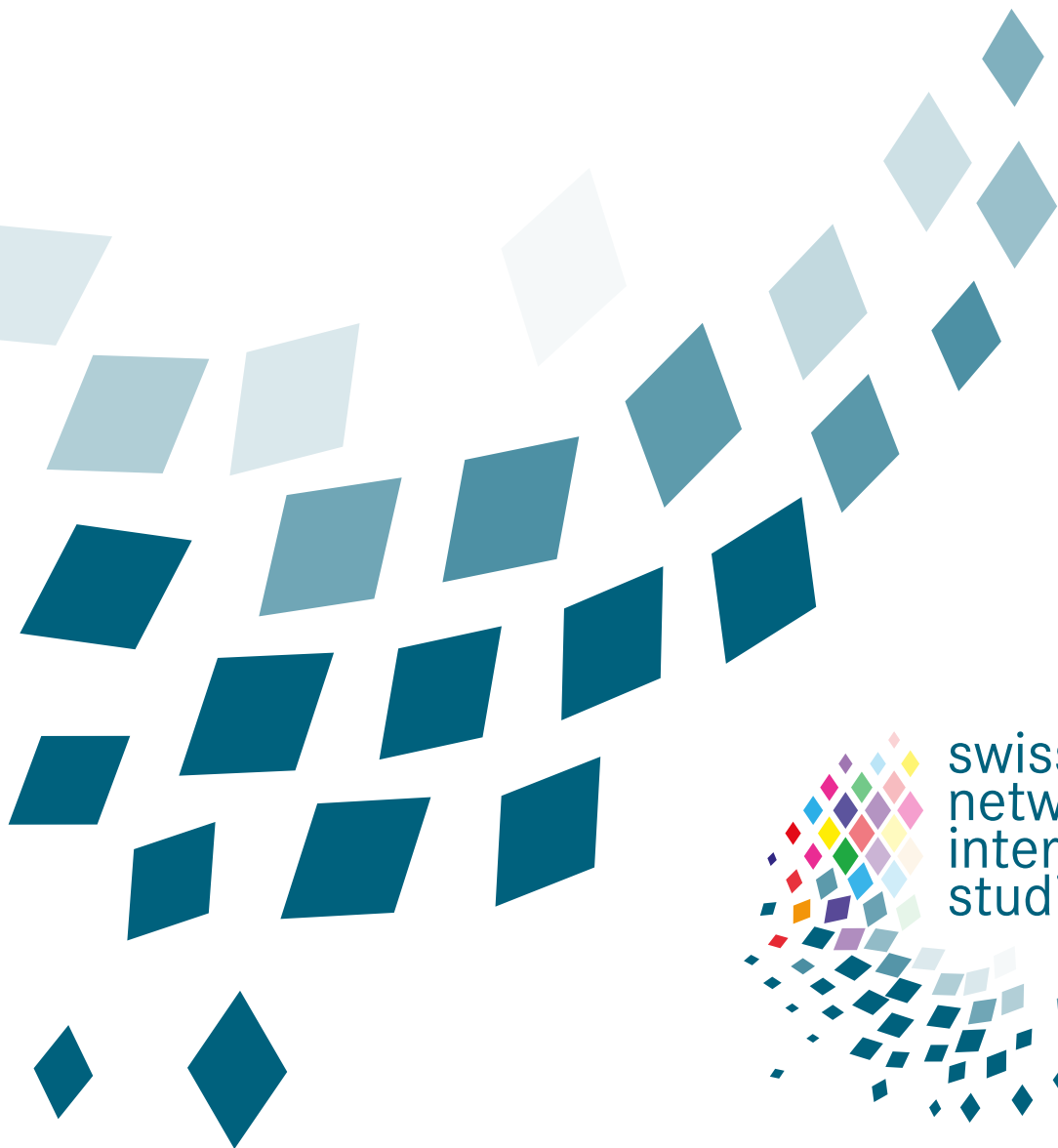




Reaching  
a wide audience

SNIS ANNUAL REPORT  
**2014**





# Contents

Reaching a wide audience  
SNIS Annual Report 2014

Message from the Director	2
Guest Editorial <b>Bernard Kuiten, Head of External Relations, World Trade Organization</b>	3
Funding Activities	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Call for Projects 2014</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Statistics - geographical breakdown of coordinating institutions, partnerships</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Abstracts of Funded Projects 2014</b></li><li>• <b>International Geneva Award</b></li><li>• <b>SNIS Award for the Best Thesis in International Studies</b></li><li>• <b>Incubator Workshop Support Programme</b></li></ul>	
Events	19
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>International Geneva Debate Series</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Integration of Science into Policy: Governance and Regulatory Policies, University of Fribourg</li><li>• Rethinking Development: From Growth to Sustainable and Inclusive Development: A Shift in Paradigm - Center for Development and Environment, University of Bern</li></ul></li><li>• <b>International Geneva Award Ceremony</b></li><li>• <b>Launch Workshop of SNIS Funded Projects</b></li></ul>	
Research Dissemination	24
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Film Documentary “Rubber in a Rice Bowl”</b></li></ul>	
Institutional, Financial and Administrative Matters	26
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Financial Statement for the Year 2014</b></li><li>• <b>Move to Rue Rothschild</b></li><li>• <b>Staff</b></li></ul>	
Conclusion and Outlook	28

# Message from the Director

## by Bernhard Fuhrer



**Dr Bernhard Fuhrer**  
Director of the SNIS

### **Two premieres**

*In 2014, the SNIS had two premieres. The first premiere was figurative and the second literal, but both were linked. The first premiere was the production of a 30-minute documentary on the SNIS financed project "Large-Scale Land Acquisition in South-East Asia". The second and literal premiere took place in spring 2014 when the film was first presented to the public at a specially organised event held at the Graduate Institute (c.f. page 25). The premiere itself and many of the ensuing public showings have demonstrated the power of communicating complex research results using this medium. Since its launch, the film has been shown to more than 600 persons in 5 countries and nearly 1000 persons have seen the teaser on the Internet. Project leader Christophe Gironde was overwhelmed by the success, receiving inquiries to present the film all over the world, the farthest inquiry probably coming from the University of Hawaii. All in all, it appears that reaching a wide audience - from researchers to policy practitioners to the general public - is particularly effective when using film, even if the subject matter is highly complex. It is therefore beyond doubt that such academic documentaries are creating the real-life impact the SNIS intends to have when financing cutting edge research.*

### **Strong demand**

*The SNIS continues to receive a high number of applications to finance projects that marry academic excellence and policy relevance. In 2014, no less than 83 applications entered the SNIS call and we are proud to present you those who were selected by our Scientific Committee (c.f. page 7). Not only does the call continue to attract a high number of submissions, but they also become increasingly diversified with regards to their origin. Thus, applied universities now account for roughly a quarter of the applications, a clear sign that the SNIS's base prerogative, i.e. supporting applied and policy relevant international studies, has clearly been heard by all members of the academic community.*

### **Impressive numbers**

*Since its inception in 2008, the SNIS has continuously reduced its administrative overhead to make more money available for research. And this is highly necessary as the aggregate numbers since 2008 impressively demonstrate (c.f. page 29). In the period 2008 - 2014, the SNIS has received 559 pre-proposal applications. And, even though only about 8 projects on average could be supported yearly, there are currently no less than 33 projects that have already been completed. As we insist that the results of these projects become accessible to a wide audience, almost all findings can now be accessed directly through our website. We strongly encourage you to head over to [www.snis.ch](http://www.snis.ch) to get a glimpse of the large variety of topics covered and results obtained.*

### **Challenges and optimism**

*As our guest editorialist, Bernard Kuiten, (c.f. page 3) points out, not all is rosy in the support landscape for research. With public budgets getting tighter, the SNIS will soon be called upon to demonstrate its validity as part of the general effort to support International and Intellectual Geneva. With a committed team, dedicated committees and a strong research pipeline, we can confidently look ahead to these challenges. We are convinced that "you cannot kill a good idea": so stay tuned for more premieres to come.*

# Guest Editorial

## A marriage more than worth the effort

**by Bernard Kuiten**  
**Head of External Relations,**  
**World Trade Organization**



**Bernard Kuiten**  
Head of External Relations,  
World Trade Organization

*The Swiss Network for International Studies is in the line of fire. Unfortunately, at times when only budgets seem to matter and accountants rule the world, anything out of the ordinary is in danger.*

*The Network's future is at stake because certain doubt the merits of a marriage between Switzerland's rich and diverse academic environment and the needs of the many international organisations it hosts. I beg your pardon? Switzerland and more specifically, Geneva is the home of countless international organisations, possibly the most important ones this planet knows. These organisations are the home of dedicated people who every day apply their skills and knowledge to try to improve the state of the world, to save the climate, to help refugees, to keep children from harm, to improve economies, and work for more global safety and security. Couple their needs and challenges with the bright minds at the many high-qualified academic institutions that Switzerland has to offer and you have what consultants like to call a «win-win» situation.*

*Several of my predecessors in this very editorial have been making the case already. They unanimously praised the Network's drive towards diversity and excellence. The Network's great staff, the Governing, Scientific and International Geneva Committees all work towards offering an accessible and effective platform where representatives from different international organisations and Swiss academia can meet, greet and find their match. In other words, what speed dating is for individuals, the Swiss Network for International Studies is for many of us.*

*So what's up? Why are questions asked? It cannot be the Network's efficiency, effectiveness, relevance or uniqueness. To start with the latter, as a member of the International Geneva Committee and a long time practitioner, I have never come across a more interesting and relevant outfit than this one. You get what you always wanted but were afraid to ask for: focused and applicable research. And the match-making process is both effective and efficient. Academics find it easily. The number of applications for grants and funding every year don't lie. In 2014, Swiss research institutions submitted a total of 83 proposals for the annual call for projects. The small supporting secretariat that I work with does everything possible to help both sides find each other quickly. And the administrative costs of the Network are less than 20% of the total annual budget of about 2.6 million Swiss francs. And it should come as no surprise that the rest is spent on the funding of international research.*

*No marriage is perfect. I am sure more could be done or be done differently. But don't let the perfect (or a budget for that matter) be the enemy of the good. Small is beautiful and excellence is the driving force of the people behind the Swiss Network for International Studies. Allow it to continue its great work and keep a well-functioning marriage going for a much longer time.*

**Bernard Kuiten**

# FUNDING ACTIVITIES

Among the different funding opportunities provided by the SNIS, the **annual call for projects** remains at the core with 80% of the budget being allocated to the research projects. Since its creation in 2008, the SNIS has been funding 56 projects in international studies. As of today, 33 projects have been successfully completed and have produced tangible research results. A rich collection of related publications (articles, working papers, reviews) are made publicly accessible on the SNIS website. For the first time, in 2014 a film documentary was produced. Film production appears to be a creative and innovative tool of research dissemination (cf. page 24 – Rubber in a Rice Bowl).

The two awards – **the SNIS Award for the best thesis in international studies** and the **International Geneva Award** – are now well-established prizes that have gained increased popularity and each year garner a high number of submissions.

The recently introduced funding opportunity called “incubator workshops” has seen its second edition in 2014. While it met a vivid interest among academic circles in Switzerland, the SNIS aims to increase the submission and participation of international organisations for future editions.

## Call for Projects 2014

Annual Theme:  
Rethinking  
International  
Governance

The SNIS call for projects, a funding opportunity well-known to academic institutions all over Switzerland, proves to be highly competitive. In the first round, the SNIS received 83 pre-proposals with 18 project proposals passing the first evaluation hurdle. In the end, eight projects were accepted for funding (cf. project summaries on page 7).

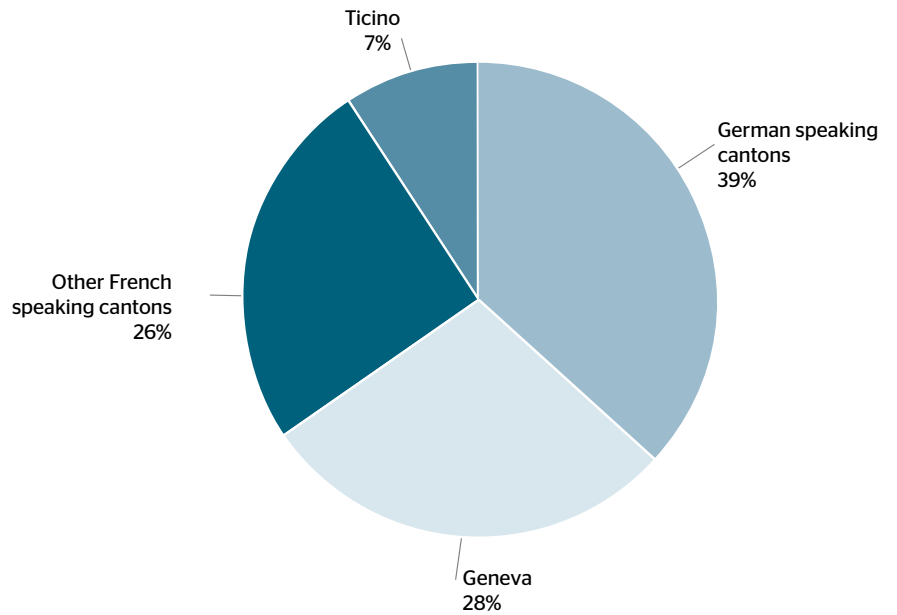
### Pre-proposals received in the first round per submitting institution

Region	Coordinating Institution	Projects	
<b>Basel</b>	University of Basel		<b>5</b>
<b>Bern</b>	University of Bern	6	<b>7</b>
	Bern University of Applied Sciences (BFH)	1	
<b>Fribourg</b>	University of Fribourg		<b>3</b>
<b>Geneva</b>	The Graduate Institute	12	<b>23</b>
	University of Geneva	11	
<b>Luzern</b>	University of Lucerne		<b>1</b>
<b>Neuchâtel</b>	University of Neuchâtel		<b>4</b>
<b>St. Gallen</b>	University of St. Gallen		<b>2</b>
<b>Ticino</b>	Università della Svizzera italiana	2	<b>6</b>
	Scuola universitaria professionale della Svizzera italiana (SUPSI)	2	
	Franklin College Switzerland	1	
	Alta Scuola Pedagogica Ticino	1	
<b>Vaud</b>	University of Lausanne	4	<b>5</b>
	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (EPFL)	1	
<b>Zurich</b>	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETHZ)	7	<b>15</b>
	University of Zurich	5	
	Zürcher Fachhochschule (ZFH)	3	
<b>Inter-regional</b>	University of Applied Sciences of Eastern Switzerland (FHO)	2	<b>12</b>
	University of Applied Sciences and Arts of Western Switzerland (HES-SO)	10	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>

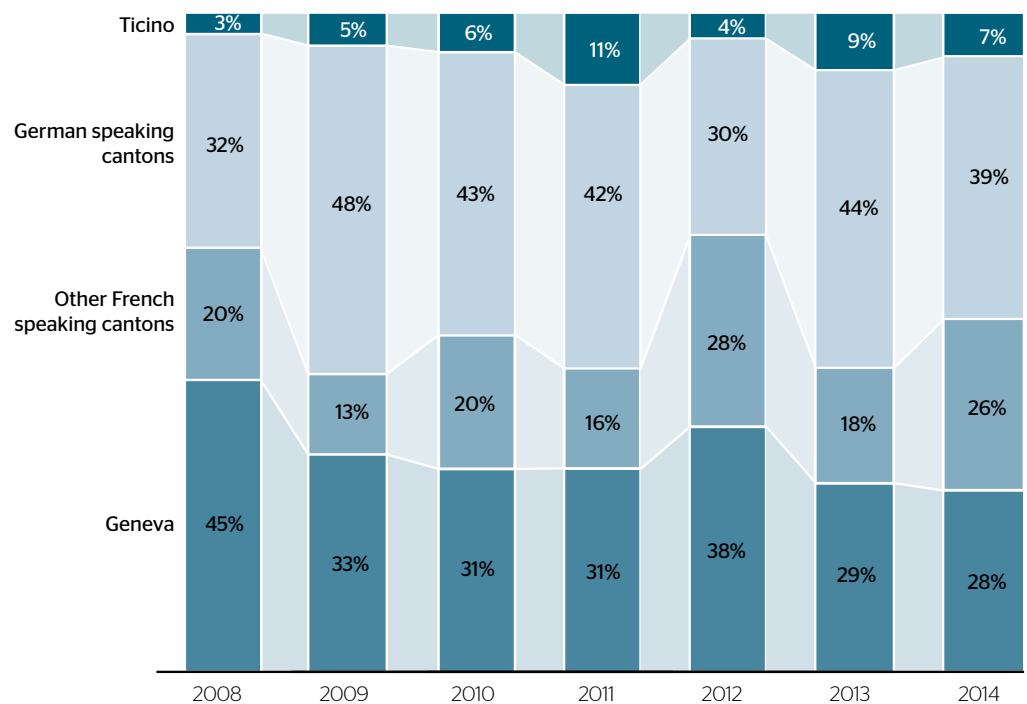
## Geographical Breakdown

Compared to the previous year and average submissions since 2008, the 2014 call for projects showed an increased participation of institutions of higher education of French speaking cantons other than Geneva (Jura, Fribourg, Neuchâtel, Valais, Vaud).

The « Romandie » - Geneva included - accounted for 54% of the total submissions received. The German speaking cantons remained at a steady level of 39%, slightly below the previous year.

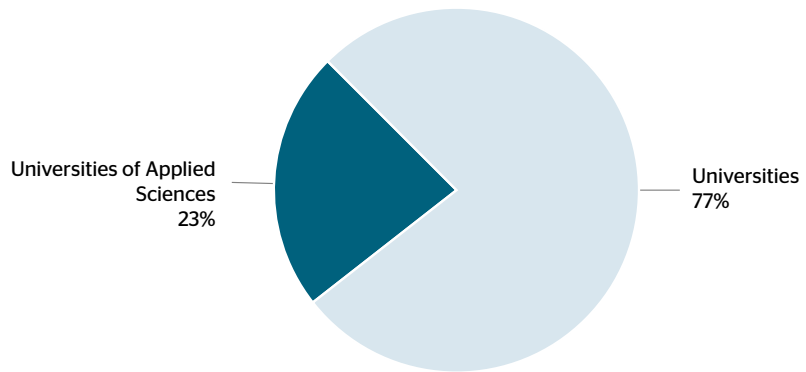


Geographical Breakdown Evolution - Call for projects 2008 - 2014 - Pre-proposals



**Breakdown - Universities vs. Universities of Applied Sciences**

Institution wise, the trend of an increased participation of universities of applied sciences was confirmed in 2014. These institutions made out nearly one quarter of the total submissions received.



**Partnerships**

In the 2014 call for projects the average number of partnerships stood at 6 institutions per project. Also noteworthy is the increase of non-governmental organisations, public and state institutions as well as private companies as project partner.

**Average number (AN) of partners per project**

- AN of partners per project
- AN of universities involved
- AN of Swiss universities involved
- AN of foreign universities
- AN of non-governmental organisations
- AN of international organisations
- AN of public / state institutions
- AN of private companies involved

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
AN of partners per project	3.95	4.08	3.95	5.80	6.49	5.17	6.11
AN of universities involved	2.65	2.56	3.14	3.12	3.61	3.48	3.34
AN of Swiss universities involved	1.73	1.64	1.88	1.59	1.74	1.77	1.80
AN of foreign universities	0.92	1.22	1.26	1.52	1.87	1.71	1.54
AN of non-governmental organisations	0.40	0.61	0.29	0.76	0.86	1.19	1.43
AN of international organisations	0.67	0.38	0.31	0.86	0.88	1.05	1.27
AN of public / state institutions	*	0.16	0.14	0.88	0.91	0.82	1.31
AN of private companies involved	*	0.07	0.07	0.18	0.23	0.19	0.30





# Abstracts of Funded Projects

## Rethinking Stakeholder Participation in International Governance

**Lead:** *Professor Joost Pauwelyn, Center for Trade and Economic Integration, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva*

**Partners:** University of Zurich, Department of Political Science - Duke University, Department of Political Science (USA) - European Commission, Directorate for Health and Consumers - European Medicines Agency - International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) - International Electrotechnical Commission - International Organization for Standardization (ISO) - Transparency International - World Health Organization (WHO)

**Disciplines:** *Diplomacy - International Relations - Law - Political Science*

**Geographical Scope:** *Worldwide*

To address today's highly complex and rapidly evolving cross-border problems, countries and other stakeholders are increasingly resorting to case-by-case networks, expert-driven bodies or club-like arrangements. Given the rigidity of formal treaties and formal international organisations (IOs) such new forms of governance can more efficiently respond to volatility and more easily adapt and innovate. However, one side effect of such rapid-response arrangements is that they may not sufficiently take account of external stakeholders who are outside of the arrangement but nonetheless impacted by it.

This project will, in a hands-on, practical way, identify and carefully map the different responses to legitimacy challenges raised by external stakeholders in a series of selected formal and informal governance arrangements, focusing on health, finance and internet governance. The project seeks to establish and explain the variation in institutional reforms, including the lack of reforms in some cases. It aims to understand the effectiveness of institutional reforms in terms of actually increasing external stakeholder input and the perceived legitimacy of the global body's governance among those external stakeholders. Finally, the research will assess the effect of introducing these participation mechanisms on the process and the efficiency of rule-making and, on that basis, propose a set of best practices and practical guidelines.

*To what extent do institutional reforms and participation mechanisms increase the external stakeholder input in formal and informal governance arrangements?*



## A Social Clause through the Back Door? Labour Provisions in Preferential Trade Agreements

**Lead:** *Dr Damian Raess, Political Science and International Relations Department, University of Geneva*

**Partners:** Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva - University of Salzburg (Austria) - European Trade Union Institute - Union Syndicale Suisse - International Labour Organisation

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

**Geographical Scope:** *Worldwide*

International developments in the social dimension of globalisation have long gone unnoticed because progress towards social regulation of global capitalism has been slow or insignificant. In the past ten years, there has been a spectacular growth of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) with references to labour provisions. This is a remarkable and somewhat surprising development, given the failed attempt to include a social clause to multilateral trade agreements as recently as the 1990s.

This project investigates the causes and consequences of labour provisions in PTAs. The objective of this research is to deepen our understanding of how to improve labour standards in the context of globalisation. Beyond providing an original academic contribution, the research outputs will be of great policy relevance given how collective labour rights have come under increased strain worldwide as a result of deepening economic globalisation, skill-biased technological change and the 2007-08 global financial crisis. By probing deeper into the interests of developed and developing countries to link trade and labour issues, this project will shed light on the likelihood of future inclusion of social issues in the multilateral trade system.

*What are the causes and the consequences of labour provisions in preferential trade agreements?*



## The Politics of Informal Governance

**Lead:** *Dr Oliver Westerwinter, University of St. Gallen, School of Economics and Political Science/Global Democratic Governance Program*

**Partners:** Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Programme for the Study of International Governance, Geneva - University of Zurich, Department of Political Science/Center for Comparative and International Studies - American University, School of International Service (USA) - Arizona State University, College of Law (USA) - University of Chicago, Harris School of Public Policy Studies (USA) - University of Oxford, Department of Politics and International Relations / Blavatnik School of Government (UK) - University of Michigan, Department of Political Science (USA) - Villanova University, Department of Economics (USA) - Forest Stewardship Council International, Bonn (Germany) - Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, International Humanitarian Law Section - Government of Canada, Human Rights and Governance Division, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development - One Earth Future Foundation (USA) - International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers Association, Geneva - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Bonn (Germany) - United Nations Global Compact, New York (USA)

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

**Geographical Scope:** *Worldwide*

States have recently started to use informal institutions instead of formal organisations to govern global policy issues. Extant research on the forms of institutionalisation in global governance focuses

on formal modes of cooperation, such as intergovernmental organisations and treaties. Formal rules, however, do not exhaust the institutional variety of international and transnational cooperation. Recent work in political science, economics, and international law has started to examine informal governance, which refers to unwritten - and often vaguely specified - rules and norms that modify or substitute legally binding provisions.

This project examines the factors that lead states and transnational actors to choose between formal intergovernmental organisations, informal intergovernmental organisations and transnational governance networks to structure their interactions and govern global problems. It also investigates the interactions between formal and informal institutions.

The project highlights the political dimensions of informal governance and argues that distributional conflict and power asymmetries are critical for the selection and design of informal institutions. States and transnational actors use informal institutions as a means to project power and influence outcomes according to their interests.

This project will fill an important gap in research on international cooperation and global governance by taking systematic account of the wider spectrum of institutional variation. Furthermore, the accurate knowledge about the factors that shape the emergence and functioning of informal forms of governing will help policy-makers to effectively provide public goods and enhance the legitimacy, equity, and efficiency of global governance institutions.

*What are the factors that lead states and transnational actors to choose between formal intergovernmental organisations, informal intergovernmental organisations and transnational governance networks to structure their interactions and govern global problems?*



## Understanding Rights Practices in the World Heritage System: Lessons from the Asia Pacific

**Lead:** *Lecturer Peter Bille Larsen, Department of Anthropology, University of Lucerne*

**Partners:** University of Lucerne, Faculty of Law - Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Department of Urban Design and Planning - Deakin University, Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific, Melbourne (Australia) - University of Queensland (Australia) - Institute of Engineering, Pulchowk Campus, Ananda Niketan (Nepal) - Vietnam National University, Centre for Natural Resources and Environmental Studies (CRES) - International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Norway - International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

**Disciplines:** *Anthropology - Architecture - Human Rights - Law - Urban Planning*

**Geographical Scope:** *Australia, Vietnam, Nepal and the Philippines*

The world heritage system aims to protect sites of outstanding universal value. The human rights system aims at advancing democracy and human rights. Both represent global flagship values. 981 world heritage "properties", spread over 160 countries, were recognised by UNESCO between 1972 and 2013. Recently, the agenda of "Our Common Dignity" involves a collective effort to strengthen rights-based approaches in world heritage work. Even if the rights and heritage regimes in theory converge, a number of elements hinder effective practice. Emerging literature points to the critical, yet often problematic, nature of heritage recognition in relation to human rights. The Asia-Pacific region is particularly revelatory in terms of the diverse, social, legal and institutional challenges concerned. Through a common framework, the research will allow to trace rights dynamics at site, country and international levels.

The project will explore how rights issues are being articulated in heritage standards and legislation, and how values, practices and institutional conditions shape rights in practice. It will furthermore examine the needs and opportunities to strengthen rights implementation, thus contributing to the development of comprehensive policy recommendations for the World Heritage system.

*What are the major factors shaping, preventing or enhancing human rights-based approaches in the world heritage system?*



## Civilian Victimization and Conflict Escalation

**Lead:** *Professor Lars-Erik Cederman, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETHZ)*

**Partners:** University of Geneva, Department of Political Science - University of Geneva, Department of Economics - University of Zurich, Department of Political Science - Center for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland (USA) - University of Uppsala (Sweden) - European Network of Conflict Research (ENCoRe) - Geneva Call - United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

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

**Geographical Scope:** *Worldwide*

Intra-state conflicts between state forces and opposition movements often cause considerable harm to civilian populations, much of which results from direct attacks against noncombatants. Tragic examples that make headlines these days are campaigns of armed violence against civilians in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Syria, and Iraq. Apart from the horrendous suffering such campaigns inflict directly on the targeted populations, civilian victimization also has the potential to trigger, intensify, and prolong civil wars, causing even more damage in terms of human lives lost.

This project seeks to advance our understanding of the consequences of violence against civilians by armed actors for subsequent patterns of conflict escalation. Specifically, the research studies the conditions and mechanisms through which campaigns of armed violence against civilians contribute to the escalation from nonviolent to violent forms of contestation, the risk of civil war onset, and – once armed conflict is underway – the escalation and duration of civil wars. To that end, the research team will collect novel data on the ethnic identity of civilian victims in violent campaigns around the globe, link these data to violent and nonviolent forms of contestation, to patterns of wartime recruitment, and to information on armed group fragmentation. Moreover, in-depth case studies will be conducted to investigate the theorised causal mechanisms.

The research will be carried out in close collaboration with Geneva Call and UNITAR, two organisations engaged in the areas of peace-building and civilian protection in armed conflict.

*To what extent does violence against civilians by armed actors increase the risk of conflict escalation and civil war?*



## Mapping Controversial Memories in the Historic Urban Landscape: A Multidisciplinary Study of Beijing, Mexico City and Rome

**Lead:** Dr Florence Graezer Bideau, Center for Area and Cultural Studies, College of Humanities, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Lausanne (EPFL)

**Partners:** Laboratory of Urban Sociology (LASUR) / Faculty of Natural, Architectural and Built Environment (ENAC), EPFL - School of Management and Tourism, University of Applied Sciences of Western Switzerland, Sierre - Chinese Academy of Cultural Heritage, Beijing (China) - School of Architecture, Tsinghua University, Beijing - Department of Architecture and Design, Politecnico di Torino (Italy) - Department of Civil Engineering, University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy) - Department of Architecture, University of Roma Tre (Italy) - Centro de Vivienda y Estudios Urbanos, CENVI, Mexico City (Mexico) - Department of Sociology, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa, Mexico City - Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro (Mexico) - Inter-American Development Bank, Washington (USA) - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), Paris (France) - UNESCO (Swiss Commission) - UNESCO-UNITWIN - International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), Switzerland - International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), Rome

**Disciplines:** Anthropology - Architecture - Development - Ethnology - Geography - History - Information Technology - Political Science - Sociology - Urban Planning

**Geographical Scope:** China - Italy - Mexico

Over the past decade, heritage management has become key to sustainable urban development. An increasing proportion of the world's population lives in cities, yet few policies ensure strategic balance between urban development and conservation. Opportunities for innovative reuse of urban space also arise, however, leading to re-invention of its cultural meaning. In response, new approaches to heritage protection have emerged aimed at better integration with broader urban management policies. At the international level, this reflection culminated in the 2011 UNESCO "Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (RHUL)". The RHUL is a normative and general instrument, open to interpretation, that depends upon the cultural context of its implementation. Little research exists on its feasibility, interpretation and effects.

This research project assesses the potential and limits of the emerging approach of "historic urban landscape" by analysing the socio-spatial effects of its implementation at the local level in Beijing, Mexico City and Rome. Specifically, it questions how fully this approach recognises the plurality of memories - from official to subaltern - that underpin attachment to urban territories. Combining methods from urban sociology, cultural anthropology and visual modeling, the research will map collective perceptions of space in order to identify different types of memorial territories in the three cities and the emerging controversies within and between them.

Focusing on the RHUL implementation at the local level, the project will contribute to the understanding of its specific cultural interpretations. The research will furthermore develop an innovative method enabling a comprehensive mapping of a city's cultural and human resources and foster stakeholders' participation.

*How is the plurality of urban cultural heritage perceived and how is it taken into account in the urban development in Beijing, Mexico and Rome?*



## Taxation and International Development: North-South Conflicts over Capital Flight and International Taxation Issues after World War II (1945 - 1970)

**Lead:** *Professor Marc Flandreau, Department of International Economics and Department of International History, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva*

**Partners:** University of Geneva, Institute Paul Bairoch of Economic History - University of Lucerne, Department of History - City University London, Department of International Politics (UK) - Institut d'études politiques de Paris (France) - Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Facultad de Ciencias de la Información (Spain) - Déclaration de Berne - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

**Disciplines:** *Economy - History - Political Science*

**Geographical Scope:** *Worldwide*

This project aims to renew studies on capital flight and tax evasion of poor countries by going back to the origin of this issue, namely the post-war period. This research will try to understand why no multilateral regulation against capital flight and tax evasion was implemented between 1945 and 1970. On the basis of the historical archives of the main international organisations active in this domain (the United Nations, IMF, OECD), the research will retrace the debates that dealt with this issue and will analyse their decision-making process. Moreover, the project will quantify the extent of illicit financial flows and international tax evasion for the same period. Indeed, although a number of macroeconomic studies have dealt with capital flight from 1970-1980 onwards, no similar effort has been undertaken for the previous period yet.

This project will ultimately examine if the post-war period - that witnessed the emergence of development aid policies - was also the time when Western countries imposed their veto on the establishment of the conditions necessary for the proper functioning of the fiscal systems of poor countries and hence for the independent financing capacity of these states. This finding will contribute to critical thinking on the use of development aid mechanisms as tools promoting the financial dependence of the South to the North during the decolonisation period.

*Why was no multilateral regulation against capital flight and international tax evasion implemented between 1945 and 1970?*

## WASH in the Context of Maternal Health and Menstrual Hygiene

### Genderised water, sanitation and hygiene provision in health facilities: how Indian and Ugandan health facilities manage the sanitation needs of special user groups

**Lead:** *Dr Christoph Lüthi, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich - ETHZ*

**Partners:** Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG) - University of Bern, Department of Social Anthropology - University of Bern, Interdisciplinary Centre for Gender Studies - University of Sussex, Institute of Development Studies (UK) - Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Tuljapur (India) - Makerere University, Department of Environmental Engineering, Kampala (Uganda) - Sustainable Sanitation and Water Renewal System (Uganda) - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) - World Health Organization (WHO)

**Disciplines:** *Anthropology - Development - Engineering - Ethnology - Technology*

**Geographical Scope:** *India - Uganda*

Poor water, sanitation and hygiene service (WASH) provisions disproportionately affects women and girls due to biological and cultural factors. Inadequate or poorly administered WASH services may increase women's burden of work and lead to negative health impacts, such as increased maternal mortality

rates and reproductive health problems. However, gender concerns are rarely addressed, as societal barriers often restrict women's involvement in decisions regarding sanitation and hygiene-related projects. Whilst most work has focused on the household level, WASH services are especially important to consider at public health facilities (HFs).

This interdisciplinary research project combining social anthropology, development studies and gender studies with sanitary engineering aims to provide solid information about users' needs (patients, staff, visitors) of different HFs, with regard to WASH infrastructure. The research will assess the current situation in selected HFs in India and Uganda. It aims to identify the range of deficiencies in both contexts. Furthermore, the results will illustrate the relationship between sanitation infrastructure and specific women's health matters (e.g. reproductive health), and women's requirements, (e.g. menstrual hygiene management) in the context of HFs. By investigating the particular needs of men and women, the project will be able to define needs-based, technically appropriate and socially accepted solutions that are gender sensitive in design and implementation for HFs sanitation services. The project will contribute to capacity building in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene among the different user groups.

*What are the specific needs of users, especially women, with regard to water, sanitation and hygiene service provisions in public health facilities in India and Uganda?*





# SNIS Award for the Best Thesis in International Studies

*The jury qualified this topic as highly relevant, with a strong interdisciplinary appeal. The reviewers were particularly impressed by the very thorough fieldwork that was achieved despite the difficult and dangerous circumstances. They also lauded the thesis' clear language, found that it read very well and appreciated the ample use of photographs taken inside Colombian prisons. In general, they found the thesis accessible for a broader audience and to be of interest to the work of several international organisations. In short, all the important SNIS criteria were met. Dr de Dardel's thesis is a good example of interdisciplinary research and her conclusions and proposals reach out beyond academia to policy makers on various levels with a readability ensuring that international organisations should easily be able to benefit from the findings.*

## \* Jury Members

**Sabine GLESS**, Professor of Criminal Law, Faculty of Law, University of Basel

**Dirk LEHMKUHL**, Chair of European Policies, University of St. Gallen

**Grégoire MALLARD**, Associate Professor, Anthropology and Sociology of Development, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies

**Dirk MORSCHETT**, Chair for International Management, University of Fribourg

**Michel ORIS**, Head of the Institute of Socioeconomics, University of Geneva

**Gabriela TEJADA**, Research Leader, Cooperation and Development Center, EPFL Lausanne

The SNIS received eighteen PhD theses for assessment within the fifth edition of the SNIS Award, prized at CHF 5'000. The jury\* selected the thesis submitted by Dr Julie de Dardel from the University of Neuchâtel under the supervision of Professor Ola Söderström.

Title of the awarded thesis:

## **Les prisons qui s'exportent: géo-ethnographie des espaces carcéraux colombiens à l'ère de la mobilité globale**

### **Abstract**

During the first decade of the 21st century, the Colombian prison system went through a profound transformation under the influence of a cooperation agreement between Washington and Bogota in penal and penitentiary policies. This thesis analyses, on the one hand, the circumstances in which the US high security prison model was transferred to Colombia and, on the other hand, the consequences of this 'importation' for the conditions of imprisonment and the lives of prisoners.

Drawing on rich empirical material gathered during the course of extensive fieldwork in the US and Colombia, including interviews with prison architects, inmates and other key actors in the penal system, this research considers the international mobility of the US prison model through both a geopolitical and an ethnographical perspective. This dual approach allows a detailed reconstruction of how the reform was implemented on the ground, focusing particularly on the experience of different categories of actors (public authorities, prison administration officials, wardens, and prisoners), while also explaining the political and economic motivations underlying this transfer.

The thesis highlights the major influence of the cultural practices of the criolla prison - the former Colombian prison model - on how the US penitentiary blueprint was moulded and adapted to the local context. It demonstrates that the new Colombian prisons represent an unprecedented space of constraint, in terms of deprivation and control on the one hand, and multiform prisoner resistance on the other. Finally, the thesis seeks to fundamentally call into question the effectiveness of imprisonment as an instrument of justice in the contemporary world.

“ *The thesis is extremely well written, well conceptualised, without jargon and uses many pictures taken by the author in Colombian prisons.* ”

“ *The study clearly has relevance for many human rights bodies.* ”

**Evaluation remarks by the jury**

**Dr Julie de Dardel**



---

# International Geneva Award 2014

*The principal criteria in the assessment of the submitted texts are the direct policy relevance of the research as well as the interdisciplinary appeal and use of original methodology.*

*“Very good study, bringing to the fore a current issue of global concern from a research angle linking mass violence with economic and political power projection strategies. The study adds an important empirical and scientific dimension to ongoing discussions in the UN arena, providing new statistic interpolation but also fresh views on the risks of democratisation and role of sanctions, for example.”*

**Assessment remark by Francesco Pisano,**  
Director for Research, Technology Applications  
and Knowledge Systems, UNITAR

The sixth edition of the International Geneva Award was launched in September 2014. The International Geneva Committee (IGC) - composed of high officials of international organisations involved in research - considered more than twenty high-quality, peer reviewed papers and had the difficult task to choose three winners.

## **Strategic Mass Killings** **Publication forthcoming in the Journal of Political Economy.**

**Author:**  
**Joan Esteban**  
*Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica, CSIC and Barcelona GSE*  
**Massimo Morelli**  
*Columbia University and NBER*  
**Dominic Rohner**  
*University of Lausanne*

Civil wars are often paved with atrocities and massive killings of civilian non-combatant population, forcing large-scale displacements of entire ethnic groups. Libya, Syria, Iraq, or Ukraine, are pertinent contemporary examples. Irrational hatred is often invoked as primary explanation of such an inhuman behavior. The article “Stragic Mass Killings” (forthcoming in Journal of Political Economy) examines the possibility that, even if individual perpetrators surely are guided by blind hatred, the instigators might be guided instead by rational calculation. In a civil war the winner has to live side by side with the defeated group, and hence reducing the population size of the opponent allows the victorious group a larger share of the surplus in the future. This research shows that the incentives for mass killings vary with economic and institutional conditions, being especially sensitive to dependence on natural resource rents and low levels of labor productivity. What can the international community do to prevent abuse by the victorious group? Will the pressure for a fair treatment of the loser or a cap on the tolerable atrocities be beneficial? The article examines the policy implications and characterises the conditions under which such policies may end up triggering rather than avoiding the mass killings of civilians.



*“Through your study, you place the spotlight on a profession and a sector that stay out of the public limelight. Yet, it employs hundreds, or even thousands of professionals in Geneva and international organisations allocate a large part of their budget to translation services”.*

*(translated from French into English)*

**Excerpt of the laudatio speech by Andrea Aeby, Counselor, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva**

## **International and Supranational Law in Translation: From Multilingual Lawmaking to Adjudication**

**Published in: The Translator, Vol. 20, Iss. 3, 2014, pages 313-331**

**Author:**

**Fernando Prieto Ramos**

*Centre for Legal and Institutional Translation Studies, University of Geneva*

This paper analyses the defining features of legal translation in the development of international and supranational law, taking a comparative approach between different organisations, particularly the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the European Union and their respective adjudicative bodies. The scope and communicative conditions of legal translation in such settings are first described, including processes of law making, law application and adjudication. In the legal contextualisation of translational action, emphasis is placed on the interconnection between different sources of law, the hybridity of legal texts and discourses, and the interplay between international and national levels of rulemaking and enforcement. The challenges encountered by the translator in the search for maximum accuracy are then reviewed with a focus on terminological problems, quality assurance and ambiguity. Finally, the examination of linguistic concordance in adjudication procedures further highlights the special contribution of legal translators to the functioning of each international or supranational legal order, and recommendations are made to better acknowledge and benefit from this contribution.

## **Boomerangs to Partnerships? Explaining State Participation in Transnational Partnerships for Sustainability**

**Published in: Comparative Political Studies, March 2014, vol. 47, n°3, pages 481-515**

**Author:**

**Liliana B. Andonova**

*Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva*

This article examines under what conditions states engage in transnational public-private partnerships for the environment. While there is hardly a disagreement in the literature on the rise of transnational actors and new modes of collaborative governance, their interaction with and impact on state institutions remain debated and insufficiently illuminated by empirical research.

Some scholars of globalisation interpret transnational partnerships as evidence of state insufficiency and retreat, others emphasise the continued primacy of state power in manipulating old and new institutional arenas, still other scholars anticipate the “rearticulation” of the state to partake in new governance. This study is one of the first to examine theoretically and empirically, using a sample of some 230 partnerships, how domestic capacity, the constituencies of transnational actors, as well as international donors and institutions shape the variable rearticulation of the state to partake in partnerships. A comparative case study of Brazil and Russia provides further detail on the political dynamics that enable or constrain state-society collaborations for the environment.

**The research and awarded articles were presented and discussed during an award ceremony that took place on 30 April 2015 at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in Geneva.**

*“The research is highly policy relevant and also very timely in light of ongoing policy discussions that centre directly on partnerships and how to make these more operational and impactful in development, climate change and disaster risk reduction efforts.”*

**Assessment remark by Charlotte Warakaulle, Chief of the Political Affairs, External Relations and Inter-Agency Affairs Section, Office of the Director-General at the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)**

# Incubator Workshops

*While the second call for the International Geneva Incubator Workshops generated interest among academia in Switzerland, applications from IOs were lower than anticipated. Hence, the submission criteria for future calls has been slightly amended to attract more IOs.*

The SNIS established this new funding opportunity in 2013 with the objective to further promote the participation of IOs as research partners and to foster such research collaborations right from the start. Beyond the idea of “incubating a research project”, the submission procedure is unique in that it is also open to IOs as initiators and submitters.

## **Two Workshops Funded in 2014**

The Jury, composed of the President of the International Geneva Committee and the President of the Scientific Committee (cf. page 30), selected two workshops for funding. Both workshops resulted in the submission of pre-proposals within the call for projects 2015.

## **Higher Education in Emergencies: The Potential of Open Educational Resources and Virtual Learning in Fragile Contexts**

**Organised by:** *Professor Barbara Moser-Mercer, Faculty of Translation and Interpreting, University of Geneva*  
**Date:** 24 / 25 November 2014

**Participating organisations:** *InZone (Center for Interpreting in Conflict Zones), The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), Borderless Higher Education for Refugees (BHER), Jesuit Commons - Higher Education at the Margins (JC-HEM), Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Teaching and Learning Laboratory (MIT - TLL)*

The workshop was convened to shed light on the specifics of fragile contexts and their inherent constraints with respect to the delivery of higher education responses, particularly since standard responses are liable to be short-lived and/or reach only a very small number of interested and eligible learners (scholarship schemes). Despite recent disruptive change in higher education, particularly through the rapid development of massive open on-line courses (MOOCs), it was felt that this had not yet translated into truly democratic access to higher education. Despite extraordinary growth in ICTs, access to information remains constrained by connectivity, language and cultural barriers, and providing access to information cannot be equated with the provision of education. The workshop examined the education-fragility nexus with particular focus on access to higher education, quality of higher education, relevance of higher education offers, and management, with a specific focus on the potential of Open Educational Resources (OERs) to support Higher Education in Emergencies (HEiE) approaches that respected humanitarian principles and showed potential to scale.

## **WHO's Sexual Health ? From Global Policies to Local Practices, from Gender to Minorities**

**Organised by:** *Professor Delphine Gardey and Dr Iulia Hasdeu, Institute of Gender Studies, University of Geneva*  
**Date:** 10 December 2014

**Participating organisations:** *World Health Organization (WHO) - Forum Suisse des migrations - Dialogai - Fondation Santé Sexuelle Suisse - Centre Profa - Hôpitaux universitaires de Genève (HUG)*

The goal of the workshop was to identify the main topics and problems, the main promoters of the notion of sexual health and its legal, medical and civic meanings. The invited experts and different representatives from the field of sexual health as key speakers contributed to identifying the different roles, goals and relations between the various actors working in the field of sexual health. The workshop focused on social and political transformations reflected in the evolution of the definition of sexual health proposed by the WHO (1975 - 2006) and then continuously transformed by the national and political (civil society, educational, and public health) actors. The purpose was to understand and challenge the notion of “sexual health” and its policies in their historical and political mapping and to exchange with practitioners working in the field of sexual health.

# EVENTS

## International Geneva Debate Series

*The recent financial crisis brought about the need to regulate financial markets and to build new governance frameworks for global finance. What are the scientific inputs that helped policy makers adopt new framework conditions? How do governance and markets perceive financial regulation? What are the different regulatory trends? What are the positions of the different stakeholders? To what extent do regulatory policies affect competitiveness?*

### Science and Governance

*The second debate on the general topic of "Science and Policy" took place in March at the University of Fribourg. The debate focused on the question of regulatory policies and their efficient implementation.*

**Prof. Dirk Morschett** (Chair for International Management, University of Fribourg) introduced the topic and moderated the debate. Regulatory frameworks are considered as important tools for efficient governance. The presentations shed light on the measurement of the efficiency of public governance, the correct use and interpretation of governance indicators to understand the situation of a particular country and how public governance is regulating corporate governance, in particular in the banking sector.

**Dr Christiane Arndt** (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development – OECD) talked about the role of the OECD in the specific area of measuring regulatory policies. Measurements allow to evaluate the consequences of regulations and to assess whether their achievements are in line with their primary objectives. It is crucial for governments to measure the different impacts that regulation produces at various levels. The cost/benefit analysis is an essential factor and must be kept in mind as regulations have a cost incident for business, consumers and governments, such as costs of administering the regulations, compliance verifications, increased prices for products or services amongst others. Ms. Arndt mentioned the twelve principles of the OECD recommendations that have to be taken into account when setting up regulatory frameworks. The governance indicators are widely used to manage investment decisions in view of potential risks. Composite governance indicators are used to quantify governance for country risks analysis. Nevertheless, it is essential to be sure what has to be measured. In this context, there are some frequent issues regarding indicators: lack of transparency, lack of comparability over time and across countries, gaps between de jure and de facto regulation. Ms. Arndt concluded her presentation with a quotation, reflecting the issues at stake: "Not everything that can be counted counts, and not everything that counts can be counted."

**Philippe Allard** (European Banking Authority) began his presentation by asking why we need banking supervision. He recalled the particular function of banks and their specific role in the economy that justifies the development of a specific regulatory framework. He underlined that banks are by definition "regulated" (i.e. banks are entities that obtain the right to collect deposits and provide credits) and that they carry systemic risks, given the

Dr Christine Arndt speaking to the audience.



importance of their role in financing the world economy. This is the reason why the idea that banks have to be regulated is accepted throughout the world. The leading institution for the development of that regulatory framework at the global level is the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. Deriving from the rules developed by this committee, the EU has adopted and implements its regulatory framework known as Capital Requirements Directives (CRD) and Capital Requirement Regulations (CRR) which set in particular solvency and liquidity requirements for EU banks.

Since the recent financial crisis, the regulatory and supervisory mechanisms have been questioned. It was agreed that liquidity and credit risk were not properly captured and interconnectedness underestimated. The answer to those shortcomings was the development of a global resolution framework to complement supervision (G20) on top of the strengthening of the supervision rules and organisation (Basel III, CRD/CRR in the EU, Single Supervisory Mechanism in the Eurozone).

The current challenge is to find a balance to efficiently regulate the financial market, without impeding the banks of functioning as economic actors on capital driven markets. In this regard, the important question as to what we expect from banks needs to be answered.

Students and scholars present at the debate actively participated in the ensuing discussion. Questions such as how to evaluate the optimal level of regulation and how to secure the participation of banks in the regulations process were raised. Mr Allard explained the regulation process within the EBA, which involves a public consultation and negotiations with EU members taking into account the different aspirations of member states based on diverse banking systems. Both speakers gave very valuable insights on the topic of regulation and governance from the perspective of their respective organisations.

## From Growth to Sustainable and Inclusive Development: A Shift in Paradigm

*In recent years the development debate has witnessed a paradigm shift, away from purely growth-oriented policies to broader concepts of sustainable and inclusive development. This debate, bringing together academics and practitioners from International Organisations, asked in how far this paradigm shift has already materialised in different development concepts and policies.*

*This round-table debate was devoted to the general theme on "Rethinking Development" that was adopted by the International Geneva Committee, reflecting the current research agenda of IOs in light of the post-2015 sustainable development agenda.*

The event, held on 13 November 2014, was hosted by the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), University of Bern. It also offered a perfect setting to pay tribute to the laureates of the "International Geneva Award 2013" whose awarded articles address topics related to development issues.

The debate featured a panel with **speakers of IOs** who primarily work on development issues as well as **researchers** associated to the CDE and the World Trade Centre (WTI), University of Bern. The heterogeneous audience composed of several NGOs (Fastenopfer, Swisspeace) and federal administration representatives (Directorate for Development and Cooperation, Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs) allowed for an intense exchange.

In his presentation, **Pascal van Griethuysen**, Research Coordinator, United Nations Research Institute on Social Development (UNRISD), placed the role of **social and solidarity economy** in the history of sustainable development thinking and practices. Starting with the need to make explicit the hierarchical articulation and relations between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, he briefly recapitulated the three historical perspectives that have been addressed at the international level: the explicit subordination of economic activities to social and environment goals that the eco-development approach proposed in 1970's, the lack of explicit hierarchy in the consensual interpretation of sustainable development in the 1980's-1990's; and the explicit priority conferred to economic growth in the green economy perspective from the year 2000 onward. The social and solidarity economy (SSE) has emerged as an alternative rationale and in reply to the need for another approach that addresses simultaneously economic, social and environmental objectives. Mr van Griethuysen showcased SSE as an expanding field: there are 1 billion cooperative members today, 2.5 million women are self-grouped

in India and the growth of fair trade markets is of USD 6 billion. SSE also gained an increased attention within the United Nations who has cofounded an inter-agency task force ([www.unsse.org](http://www.unsse.org)) with ILO, UNDP and United Nations Non-Governmental Services.

**Petra Lantz**, former Director of the UNDP Geneva Office, talked about climate resilient human development pathways. She highlighted that tremendous progress in development has been achieved during the past years: 500 million human beings have come out of extreme poverty, death through malaria has been reduced by 25%, the HIV infection rate is decreasing. Yet, this progress masks growing inequity between and across nations. "As far as I know, the world has never been as unequal as it is today", she underlined. In emerging economies the high growth has not yet really translated into better living standards for all. Inequity has to be tackled together with sustainable development goals. The recent report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change is very clear and univocal on the human influence on the climate. **Coupled with inequity, climate change not only poses significant threats to hard-won development gains, but is also in itself deeply unjust** with the poor bearing the disproportionate brunt of its impact. The poorest 1 billion people in the world are estimated to have contributed to 3% of the global carbon footprint.

**Climate change** also has a **gender dimension**, impacting differently on women and men. A study from India has shown that in areas recovering from natural disasters, girls' school attendance has dropped dramatically since they are responsible to help their mothers to get water, food and fuel. Furthermore, investing in sexual and reproductive health would contribute to reduce the fertility level, ease the pressure on the planet and enable women to have better opportunities. The Human Development Report of 2011 claims that meeting unmet needs for family planning by 2050 could lower the world's carbon's emissions by 70% of what they are today.

*"We need to consider sustainability and equity together if we want to create human and climate resilient development pathways. Equity and sustainability are both founded on objectives of distributive justice. We value sustainability as future generations should have at least the same possibilities as people have today and, similarly, people's chances at better and more decent lives should not be constraint by gender, race or birth place",* she concluded.

**Taffere Tesfachew**, Director of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) focused on the on-going development debate regarding the **links between trade, growth and inclusive development**. The recent trade and finance-driven global growth and its diverse impact on countries has forced many to question the conventional wisdom on the links between economic growth and the process of attaining

From left to right: Pascal van Griethuysen, Petra Lantz, Peter Messerli, Stephen Gelb, and Taffere Tesfachew.



sustainable and inclusive development.

He mentioned the five assumptions most commonly accepted in order to achieve poverty reduction: better integration in the global economic system, trade as the most reliable way of integrating into the global economy, the achievement of economic growth (accumulating capital, investment and consequently wealth), functioning global governance in the trade system, and agreed goals. These assumptions worked when capital was flowing.

There is now a **growing recognition that development is not merely a matter of economic growth**. There are countries that have registered impressive levels of economic growth without significant change in their overall standards of living and levels of poverty. In fact, in some cases, successful economic growth has intensified income inequality and created an unsustainable development path. Therefore, the important issue is not only whether growth has been achieved, but also how it has been achieved and, more importantly, whether it has resulted in productive capacity building, employment generation, higher level of income and poverty reduction. In addition, the experience with the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) has also revealed that pursuing human development goals without addressing the underlying economic causes will be **unsustainable, and may even be counterproductive in the long term**, a point worth noting as we embark on the post-2015 development agenda. In this respect, 2015 marks a turning point for development: a transition from a period when development efforts focused on the MDGs to a period that will focus on a comprehensive development agenda covering a broader and much more ambitious set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. In this scenario, business as usual is not an option. Mr. Tesfachew concluded: **“A shift in paradigm is not only essential but also a necessity.”**

According to **Stephen Gelb**, Researcher at CDE, the paradigm shift has not yet taken place and is still in process. As it has become clear with the 2008 crisis, the currently dominant model of market-led growth fails to achieve sustainable development. And now that we are facing a long-term decline in economic growth and even a secular stagnation, the question is what new model will be pursued. For the moment, says Stephen Gelb, there are only sketched sets of new policies, it is too early to talk about a paradigm shift.

**Elisabeth Bürgi Bonanomi**, Legal Expert (WTI / CDE), reflected on growth and trade liberalisation from a sustainable development perspective. The economy needs to fit into the sustainable development framework and economic goals have to be integrated with social and environmental goals. She questioned whether growth and trade liberalisation are absolute or relative concepts and the role of northern countries when talking about sustainable economy. Economic schemes must be assessed from a coherent perspective.



## International Geneva Award Ceremony

The laureates of the 2013 edition of the International Geneva Award were celebrated during the International Geneva Debate held on 13 November 2014 in Bern. All three awarded articles address topics related to development issues and therefore offered additional insights into research particularly relevant to international organisations. The laureates, **Chris Humphrey** (Center for Comparative and International Studies), **Salvatore di Falco** (University of Geneva) and **Conny Wunsch** (WWZ, University of Basel) received their prizes during the event. Petra Lantz (former Director of UNDP Geneva) and Bernard Kuiten (Head of External Relations, WTO) - members of the jury who had evaluated the awarded articles - pronounced the laudatio.



From left to right: Conny Wunsch, Chris Humphrey, Salvatore di Falco.

## Project Launch Workshop

The now traditional workshop to launch the 2014 research projects took place on 9 October 2014 at the Villa Rigot in Geneva. Once again, the workshop proved to be a very appreciated gathering as it allowed participants to present their ventures and helped them understanding the practical terms of collaboration with the different SNIS bodies over the forthcoming two years. During the meeting the research teams were requested to reflect and comment on one of their peer projects thus strengthening the inter-project exchanges that provided a good basis for further networking (cf. abstract of funded projects, page 7).

Professor Lars-Erik Cederman, ETHZ, shared his experience as the coordinator of a successfully completed project ("Refugee Flows and Transnational Linkages").

Research teams discussing at the launch workshop.



# Research DISSEMINATION

---

## “Rubber in a Rice Bowl”

*“Excellent documentary piece, I truly believe in the power of image and sound to advocate, and contribute to changing existing negative patterns. Working on Cambodia at SDC, I’ll be glad to diffuse it widely and use its findings for our own work on agriculture and food security. Congratulations!”*

**Fabrice Fretz**

*Program Manager Cambodia, Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC)*

*“This was an excellent movie. Warm congratulations. You managed in half an hour to approach the issue of land-grabbing in a comprehensive and scientific way. It was really a pleasure watching it.”*

**Georgios Mermigkas**

*Economist, Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN, FAO*

### **A 30-minute SNIS documentary on the effects of large-scale land acquisitions in Cambodia**

This first documentary produced by the SNIS was released in March 2014. It was co-directed by SNIS collaborators Helena Zihler and Reto Steffen, and the coordinator of the project, Dr Christophe Gironde (Senior Lecturer, The Graduate Institute, Geneva).

“**Rubber in a Rice Bowl**” addresses the topic of the current rubber boom and how it affects livelihoods and food security through the voices of the local population. It further raises the question as to how the local community takes part in the process of the agrarian transition driven by large-scale rubber companies and to what extent it can benefit from the transformation. It tells the story of Cambodian farmers in a time of rapid change.

Since its release the movie has encountered a remarkable success and received a resounding echo. It has not only proved to be an excellent support to disseminate results of the project, but it has also turned out to be a very useful teaching tool. At first the project coordinator used the footage in his own classes but more and more demands have come from all over the world to provide a copy of the film to be used elsewhere in academic classrooms.

To date, the teaser of “Rubber in a Rice Bowl”, available on the SNIS Youtube channel, counts 935 views, the movie’s website 2479 visitors. Over 600 persons have seen the movie.

This success story encourages the SNIS to continue on this trajectory, bringing to a wider public the results of often very complex research questions.

Future productions are already underway: a series of short movies on (un)sustainable patterns of food consumptions (and waste) among the middle class in India and the Philippines; the impact of climate change on the demographics in rural and mountainous regions in Nepal; and understanding rights practices in the World Heritage system in Asia Pacific.

**Helena Zihler**  
SNIS  
Director, Editor & Interviews

**Reto Steffen**  
SNIS  
Director, Editor & Camera

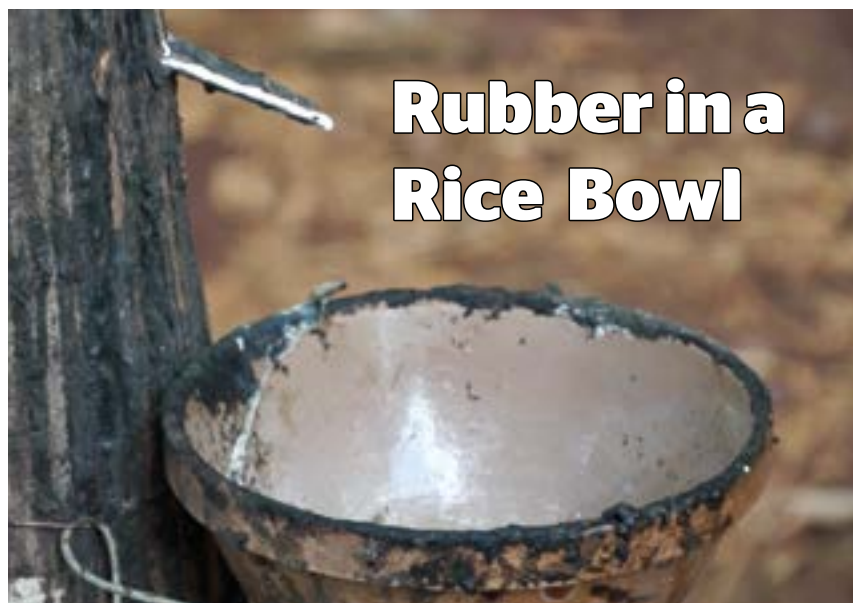
**Christophe Gironde**  
The Graduate Institute  
Director & Research

**Amaury Peeters**  
The Graduate Institute  
Research & Drone Aerial  
Footage

**Suon Seng**  
Translation

34', in Khmer & English, with  
English subtitles, SNIS 2014

[www.rubberinaricebowl.ch](http://www.rubberinaricebowl.ch)



## Screening Events and Discussions

The premiere of the documentary film took place on 31 March 2014, at the Graduate Institute, Geneva. The screening was followed by a panel discussion with the researchers involved in the project: Dr Christophe Gironde (The Graduate Institute), Dr Christophe Golay (Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights) and Ms. Gilda Senties-Portilla (PhD Candidate, The Graduate Institute).

### Selected screening events calendar:

- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, 3 April 2014
- KFPE 20th anniversary event; North-South Research Partnerships on Politically Sensitive Issues - Addressing Risks and Responsibilities, Geneva, 11 June 2014
- United Nations Research Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), 6 September 2014
- University of Geneva: Land Use Change, Land Grabbing and Land Governance in Global South: Evidences and Outputs from SNIS Research Programs in South East Asia and Bolivia, 17 September 2014
- KOFF Roundtable on Natural Resource Conflicts, Bern, 18 November 2014

On the international level, the film will have center stage in September 2015. **The SNIS documentary will be screened at the Swiss Pavilion at the Milan Universal Exhibition 2015**, where it will be the starting point of the event **“Trade, Access to Land and the Right to Food”**, organised by the International Film Festival and Forum on Human Rights (FIFDH), in partnership with the City of Geneva. The programme “a film, a topic, a debate”, features a debate with Jean Ziegler (former UN rapporteur on the right to food and member of the advisory committee of the UN Human Rights Council), with the participation of Sami Kanaan (Executive Counsellor, City of Geneva), Isabelle Gattiker (Director General, FIFDH), Christophe Gironde (co-director of the movie, The Graduate Institute, Geneva) and Christophe Golay, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights).

## Multiple Research Outputs

In addition to the documentary movie, the research project “Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Southeast Asia: Rural Transformations between Global Agendas and Peoples’ Right to Food”, produced extensive academic outputs – all available on the SNIS website:

### Policy briefs:

- Large-Scale Land Acquisitions and Livelihoods in Cambodia and Laos: Increasing Vulnerability
- Beyond Anecdotal Evidence of Large-Scale Land Acquisitions
- Large-Scale Land Acquisitions, Human Rights and State Accountability

### Working paper:

Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in Southeast Asia

### Peer reviewed article:

Human Rights Responses to Land Grabbing: a right to food perspective, *Third World Quarterly*, Volume 34, Issue 9, 2013 (pages 1630 – 1650)

### Master dissertations:

- Between Chamkar and the Kitchen: A Livelihood Approach to the Implication of Land Grabs on Food Security in Cambodian Rural Households (*Patricia Paramita*)
- Land, Livelihoods and Access to Resources in Laos PDR – Large-Scale Land Acquisitions in a Dynamic Context of Agrarian Transformation (*Cecilie Friis*)

# FINANCIAL and administrative matters

## Financial Statement for the Year 2014

The financial year 2014 closed with a negative balance of CHF 8'783, slightly above the budget forecast. The income composed of subsidies provided by the Swiss Confederation (State Secretariat for Education, Research and Innovation - SERI) and the Canton of Geneva remained steady, while income stemming from reserves sensibly increased compared to the previous year (+ CHF 135'440).

The expenses for scientific activities increased in 2014 compared to 2013 by 6.7%, which accounted for the overall increase of expenses in 2014 compared to 2013 (CHF 2'750'323 vs. 2'620'377). Nevertheless, the operating costs went down by 2.6%. Thus, the SNIS achieved a ratio of 82.64% allocated for scientific activities, versus 17.36 % for operating costs, including salaries. The reduced expenses in operating costs is partly due to the move of the Secretariat to the building « Tourelle Luisoni », located at Rue Rothschild 20, where the rent is substantially lower than for the previously rented Villa Rigot.

### Overview of the results of the financial year 2014

#### Incomes

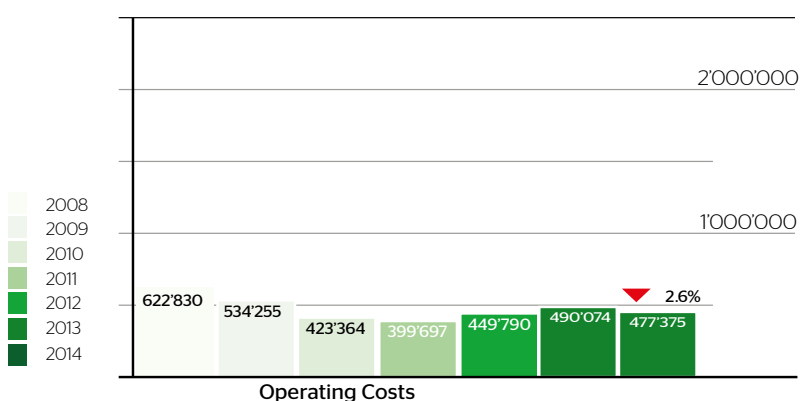
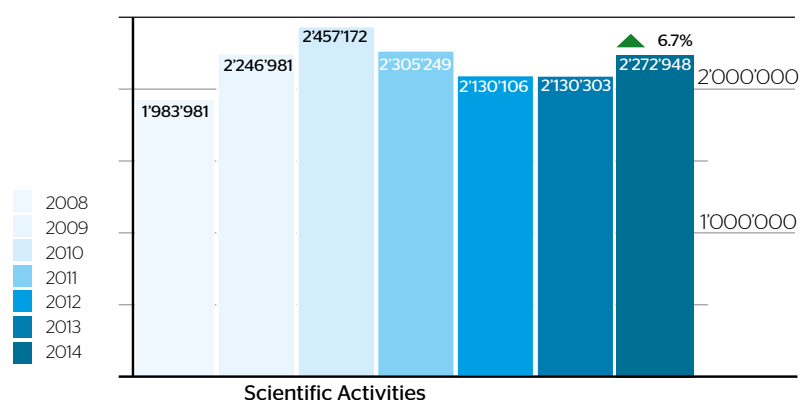
Subsidies			
Swiss Confederation	CHF		1'350'000
Canton of Geneva	CHF		1'205'622
Various others (Reserves and Interest Rates)	CHF		185'918
<b>Total</b>	<b>CHF</b>		<b>2'741'540</b>

#### Expenses

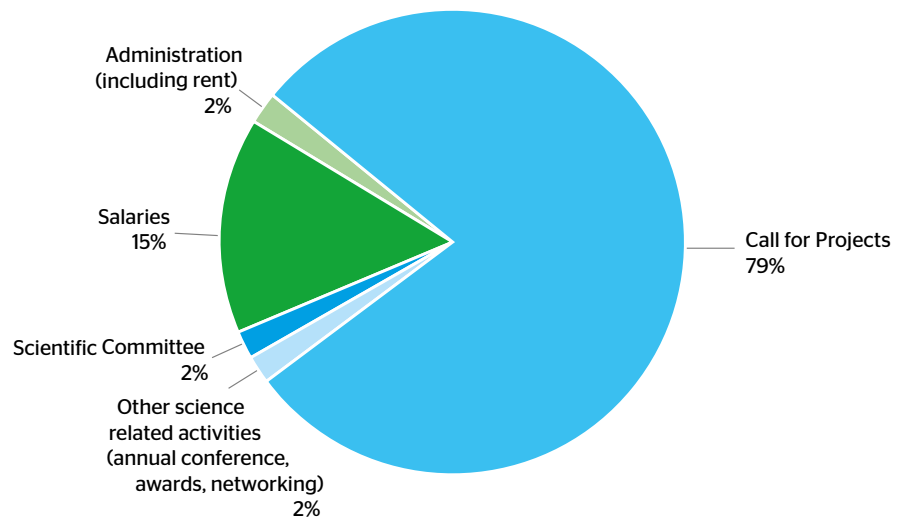
Scientific Activities	CHF		2'272'948
Operating Costs (Administration and Salaries)	CHF		477'375
<b>Total</b>	<b>CHF</b>		<b>2'750'323</b>

<b>Result</b>	<b>CHF</b>		<b>-8'783</b>
---------------	------------	--	---------------

### Scientific activities and expenses 2008 - 2014



### Breakdown of expenses in 2014



## New SNIS premises

### Rue Rotschild at the heart of the Pâquis neighbourhood

After having temporarily rented office spaces at Villa Rigot, the SNIS Secretariat moved in spring to its actual premises at the Rue Rotschild 20, where it now occupies four small offices on the ground floor of the building « Tourelle Luisoni ».

## Staff

The SNIS Secretariat is running with a team of four permanent staff members :

Dr Bernhard Fuhrer, Director (80%)  
 Christa Allot, Communication and Events Manager (50%)  
 Reto Steffen, IT and Multimedia Manager (60%)  
 Helena Zihlerl, Programme Manager (80%)

Throughout the year, the Secretariat employed civil service officers with different academic backgrounds and abilities. The SNIS thus benefitted of this qualified workforce for various tasks. Jari Correvon, Ludovic Schwab, Henry Seng and Quentin Mathys gave a helping hand to the team in the field of communication, project management and ICT.

# Outlook

Given the success of the film “Rubber in a Rice Bowl”, the SNIS will be pushing the envelope even further, encouraging project coordinators to carry their insights beyond the immediate academic and policy circles. This idea comes out of our very positive experiences with the SNIS documentary.

Primary contacts with high-school teachers have shown that particularly geography instructors found the film an ideal springboard to get teenagers interested in this highly complex topic. Upon reflection we believe that many SNIS subjects are similarly adaptable to the high-school context and we will therefore make all our audio-visual productions available for free to the institutions of secondary education. This will entail quite some work as we will have to provide the accompanying didactic materials and to offer courses for teachers interested in using the films. This might even mean having project coordinators teaching an occasional class at a high school. What we know for sure is that there are many and exciting new avenues to explore to further broaden our reach. Emboldened by our recent experience we are committed to serve the public and demonstrate that research can have real-life impacts and that academics are more than willing to leave their ivory towers to make these impacts happen.

# SNIS in numbers

559

This is the number of pre-proposals received within the calls for projects that the SNIS has realised in the past seven years. Every year, an average of 80 projects are submitted for evaluation. About 15 projects pass the hurdle of the first evaluation round; finally, eight projects are accepted in every annual call.

5<sup>.04</sup>

This is the average number of partners involved in each SNIS project. As defined in the submission rules, the SNIS seeks to fund truly interdisciplinary research, involving multiple projects partners.

35

The SNIS promotes international studies also by organising events throughout the year on current topics, featuring speakers of IOs, and NGOs. The SNIS thus brings "International Geneva" to academic institutions all over Switzerland. In the past years, the SNIS held **over thirty events**: workshops, round-table debate series, conferences and award ceremonies.

33%

The Graduate Institute and the University of Geneva together make out one third in average of the total number of projects submitted in the annual calls. The Swiss German speaking cantons totalise a submission rate of 40.38%. Ticino is present with a rate of 6.48%. The SNIS can be qualified as a truly "Swiss" network, attracting and supporting researchers in all linguistic areas.

82<sup>.64</sup>

In 2014, 82.64% of the total expenditures of CHF 2'750'323 were directly allocated to scientific activities

45

The SNIS aims at creating a link between academia in Switzerland and International Organisations. **28 different IOs, respectively 17 NGOs** have been associated as project partners in the projects funded so far.

4

The SNIS Secretariat employs 4 staff members; all of them work part-time.

56

Since its creation in 2008, the SNIS has been funding **56 projects**. 33 have been successfully completed showing tangible research results.

50/50

The SNIS is funded by the Secretary of State for Education, Research and Innovation and the Canton of Geneva on a 50/50 split basis.

# Structure of the SNIS (as of 31.12.14 - 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  
Bernard KUITEN

## Scientific Committee

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

**evaluates and selects research projects** submitted in the annual call for projects

**evaluates** the funded projects in their intermediary phase and their final version

### President

Jacques SILBER

### Members

Jane COWAN  
Axel DREHER  
Wolf-Dieter EBERWEIN  
Bernice ELGER  
Madeleine HERREN-OESCH  
Stephan KLASSEN  
Krista NADAKAVUKAREN SCHEFER  
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

### President

Bernard KUITEN (WTO)

### Members

Andrea AEBY (Swiss Mission)  
Doreen BOGDAN-MARTIN (ITU)  
Maurizio BONA (CERN)  
Marcelo DI PIETRO PERALTA (WIPO)  
Theresa HITCHENS (UNIDIR)  
Gonzalo OVIEDO (IUCN)

Francesco PISANO (UNITAR)

### Vice-President

Jyoti SANGHERA (OHCHR)  
Taffere TESFACHEW (UNCTAD)  
Raymond TORRES (ILO)  
Pascal VAN GRIETHUYSEN (UNRISD)  
Charlotte WARAKAULLE (UNOG)

## 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

## A

### **Andrea AEBY**

Counselor, Permanent Mission of Switzerland to the United Nations Office in Geneva

### **Christa ALLOT**

Communication and Events Manager, SNIS Secretariat

## B

### **Thomas BERNAUER**

Centre for International and Comparative Studies (CIS), ETHZ / University of Zurich

### **Doreen BOGDAN-MARTIN**

Chief of the Strategic Planning and Membership Department, International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

### **Maurizio BONA**

External Relations Division, European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)

### **Philippe BURRIN**

Director, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva

## C

### **Thomas COTTIER**

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

### **Jane COWAN**

Professor of Anthropology, University of Sussex, Brighton

## D

### **Marcelo DI PIETRO PERALTA**

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

### **Axel DREHER**

Professor of International Development Politics, University of Heidelberg

## E

### **Wolf-Dieter EBERWEIN**

President of the Voluntary Organization of Humanitarian Organization in Cooperation in Emergencies (VOICE), Brussels

## Bernice ELGER

Head, Institute of Biomedical Ethics, University of Basel

## F

### **Yves FLÜCKIGER**

Rector, University of Geneva

### **Bernhard FUHRER**

Director, SNIS Secretariat

## H

### **Madeleine HERREN-OESCH**

Professor of History and Director of the Institute for European Global Studies, University of Basel

### **Theresa HITCHENS**

Director, United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR)

## K

### **Stephan KLASSEN**

Professor of Development Economics, University of Göttingen

### **Sandrine KOTT**

Professor of European Contemporary History, University of Geneva

### **Bernard KUITEN**

Head of External Relations, World Trade Organization (WTO)

## N

### **Krista NADAKAVUKAREN SCHEFER**

Professor of International Law, University of Basel

## O

### **Gonzalo OVIEDO**

Senior Advisor, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

## P

### **Francesco PISANO**

Director for Research, Technology Applications and Knowledge Systems, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

## S

### **Jyoti SANGHERA**

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

### **Jacques SILBER**

Professor of Economics, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

### **Reto STEFFEN**

IT & Multimedia Manager, SNIS Secretariat

## T

### **Taffere TESFACHEW**

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

### **Raymond TORRES**

Director, International Labour Organization (ILO)

## V

### **Pascal VAN GRIETHUYSEN**

Coordinator, Sustainable Development Programme, United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)

## W

### **Charlotte WARAKAULLE**

Chief of the Political Affairs, External Relations and Inter-Agency Affairs Section, Office of the Director General, United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG)

### **Doris WASTL-WALTER**

Geographical Institute, University of Berne

## Z

### **Helena ZIHERL**

Programme Manager, SNIS Secretariat

Editor:

Swiss Network for International Studies  
Rue Rothschild 20  
Case Postale 254  
1211 Geneva 21

T +41(0) 22 748 16 60  
F +41(0) 22 748 16 69

info@snis.ch  
www.snis.ch

Editors: Christa Allot / Dr Bernhard Fuhrer

Design: Neoneoch, 2010  
Edition: HKDigital, 2015

Captions - Photo credits:

Page 2: SNIS  
Page 3, 21, 23: Lois Elvey  
Page 6: Sedrik Nehmet  
Page 7: UN Photo/Jean-Marc Ferré  
Page 8: Jaya (Indonesia), International Labour  
Organization/Mirza A.  
Page 9: European Union 2014 - European  
Parliament  
Page 10: Kathmandu (Nepal), SNIS/  
Reto Steffen  
Page 11: United Nations Photo. Gaza. Photo  
ID 503547. 05/10/2011. Gaza. UN Photo/  
Shareef Sarhan  
Page 12: Beijing (China), SNIS/Christa Allot  
Page 14: WaterCanCharity  
Page 15: Julie de Dardel  
Page 16: OSCE  
Page 19: SNIS/Jari Correvon  
Page 23: SNIS/Quentin Mathys  
Page 24: SNIS/Reto Steffen

Reproduction of all or part of this publication  
may be authorised only with written consent  
and acknowledgement of the source.





Swiss  
Network for  
International  
Studies

Réseau suisse  
pour les  
études  
internationales

Schweizerische  
Forschungsgemeinschaft  
für Internationale  
Studien

Rue Rothschild 20  
C.P. 254  
1211 Genève 21  
Switzerland

T +41 (0) 22 748 16 60  
F +41 (0) 22 748 16 69  
info@snis.ch  
www.snis.ch