



PRIO

Independent • International • Interdisciplinary

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO)
PO Box 9229 Grønland, NO-0134 Oslo, Norway
Visiting Address: Hausmanns gate 7

Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)
Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO),
PO Box 9229 Grønland, NO-0134 Oslo, Norway
Visiting Address: Hausmanns gate 7

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In front of a church in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 2009. Photo: Wenche Hauge, PRIO



Director's Introduction

For PRIO, 2009 was a year of taking stock and looking forward. We celebrated our 50th anniversary. We formulated a new strategy for 2010 to 2013. Once again, our academic output was tremendous. And we continued to play a central role in defining the agenda of peace research. This will be the first Director's Introduction I write. Being director at PRIO is for me the best job in the world, and I have taken on the position in full recognition of the qualities of the institution, its networks, its global role and, not least, all of the great individuals that work here.



Photo: Are Hovdenak, PRIO

2009 has been a good year, with the exception of a financial deficit caused by a number of unexpected expenses, but also indicative of an uncertain environment. Our response is to further our commitment to academic quality, which lies at the root of everything PRIO does, informing our contributions to policy and engagement in public debate.

Reinvigorating Peace Research. In 2009, Research Professor Nils Petter Gleditsch received the Möbius Prize for outstanding research from the Research Council of Norway. In recent years, Nils Petter has made his mark with his work on the democratic peace – the argument that democracies seldom or never fight each other – as well as his questioning of key claims about climate change and its impact on conflict. Nils Petter played a key role in conceptualizing and making a success of PRIO's Centre for the Study of Civil War and is one of our most productive researchers. He held the prestigious post of president of the International Studies Association from 2008 to 2009, signing off with his chosen theme 'Exploring the Past, Anticipating the Future' for the association's 51st Convention. This was particularly fitting, since 2009 was also the year of PRIO's 50th anniversary, which we used precisely to learn from our past and reflect on our future, recognizing the enormous strength that lies in 50 years of commitment to basic academic values in our endeavour to better understand the conditions for peace. Our commitment to reinvigorating peace research was reflected in our anniversary programme, in a number of later events and, most importantly, in PRIO's new strategy.

Focus on Religion. Research on religion and its importance for peace has become increasingly central within PRIO's research agenda over the past few years. In this, we apply a range of methods, including textual analysis, fieldwork and statistical studies. Examining the promise – and limitations – of religious dialogue is particularly important now that it is increasingly identified as a missing key element in peacemaking diplomacy. Accordingly, in October 2009, PRIO and the Norwegian School of Theology (MF) organized a conference on 'Religious Diversity in the Middle East: Building a Common Ground', funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Focused on religious education and family law, the event brought together academics from several Middle Eastern countries, Scandinavia, the UK and the USA. At PRIO, the event was spearheaded by Jørgen Jensehaugen, Gina Lende, Frida Nome and Gregory Reichberg. Furthermore, *World Religions and Norms of War* was published by United Nations University Press this year. Co-edited by Gregory Reichberg (with Vesselin Popovski & Nicholas Turner), the book examines how the world's leading religious traditions, historically and today, have assessed the moral dimensions of war.

Re-examining Liberal Peacebuilding. Over the last two decades, international peace operations have been based on the assumption that political and economic liberalization leads to peace. Mounting evidence entails a revision of the political ends and means of peacebuilding, however, and raises hard ethical questions about how to balance the promotion of human rights and democracy with self-governance and cultural diversity. PRIO's project 'The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding', concluded in 2009, addressed these questions from philosophical and empirical perspectives (read more on p. 12). The project was funded by the Poverty and Peace programme of the Norwegian Research Council, and led by J. Peter Burgess (Security Programme). Among the many highlights of this project is a special issue of the journal *International Peacekeeping* on 'Liberal Peacebuilding Reconstructed', co-edited by PRIO's Kristoffer Lidén (with Roger Mac Ginty and Oliver P. Richmond). The project has contributed significantly to disentangling the basic assumptions of liberal peacebuilding and is now inspiring new research beyond the critique of liberal peacebuilding to inform the policies and practices of the future. It is with a new sense of security, cognizant of the continuity between our first 50 years and the course that we see for PRIO and peace research, that we move forward. For those who want to know more about how PRIO envisions its role in the world, I recommend the new PRIO Strategy as a complement to this Annual Report. Enjoy! ■

New PRIO Director



On 1 July 2009, PRIO got a new director. On that date, Kristian Berg Harpviken formally took over as director of the institute, following eight years of Stein Tønnesson's leadership. The succession was very smooth, both for staff and for the directors themselves, as the two men had worked closely together since 2005, when Harpviken was appointed deputy director at PRIO. The directorship at PRIO runs for four years, and may be renewed for a second four-year period.



Photo: Are Hovdenak, PRIO



Photo: Are Hovdenak, PRIO

Kristian Berg Harpviken (born 1961) holds a PhD in sociology. His main research interests are the dynamics of civil war, migration and transnational communities, and methodology in challenging contexts, with a particular focus on Afghanistan and its neighbourhood. Harpviken led the Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding programme at PRIO in 2004–2005 and comes from the post of deputy director at the institute. He is the first internally recruited director at PRIO since 1981. Harpviken came to PRIO in 1993 and, despite several periods at universities in Norway and abroad, has been associated with the institute in a range of capacities since then. He founded the Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) project at PRIO and was central in the establishment of the institute's Migration team (see page 6). He has also led the CSCW working group on Transnational and International Facets of Civil War. Harpviken's first monograph, *Social Networks and Migration in Wartime Afghanistan*, was published by Palgrave Macmillan in May 2009. ■

Stein Tønnesson (born 1953) holds a PhD in history and is a specialist on Vietnam and Southeast Asia. He took up the directorship of PRIO in 2001, succeeding Dan Smith. During Tønnesson's eight years as director, PRIO has expanded considerably, from a staff of 41 person-years in 2001, with a turnover of approximately NOK 40m (4.5 €), to a staff of 63 person-years in 2008 and a turnover of NOK 74m (8.3 €). Among the most noteworthy changes at PRIO during his period of office has been a considerable strengthening of the PRIO Cyprus Centre (see page 14 for further details), of which he has personally been project leader, as well as the establishment of PRIO's Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW) in 2003 (see the centre section of this report for more information about CSCW). Tønnesson has spearheaded a strengthening of the academic profile of the institute and has given considerable priority to enhancing the administrative infrastructure at PRIO. ■

PRIO in the Next 50 Years

Fifty years after PRIO was founded in 1959, it is time to take stock, to see what we can learn from our past and to take a forward look into the future. What should PRIO aim at in the years ahead? Where should PRIO be half a century from now?

One thing that is clear is that PRIO should build on its strength and experience as a forerunner in research on peace and war. With its robust competence, the institute will continue to play a pioneering role in detecting new trends in conflict, and will be equally central in identifying avenues to peace. To achieve this, we will need to cross-fertilize various methodological and disciplinary perspectives, and to ensure a dynamic interaction between research institutions, policymakers and war-affected populations around the globe.

PRIO is a unique creation. Not a think-tank, not a university, not a government subsidiary, PRIO is an independent academic research institute, firmly rooted in the conviction that good policy and sound intervention are best served by top-quality scholarly work. This is also the basis for PRIO's own engagement as a formulator of policy proposals, as a broker of information to those living with conflict, as a facilitator of dialogue, and as an educator.

Based in Oslo, PRIO is an international institute whose staff study and work in conflict zones across the globe, cooperating with both multilateral and local organizations. Its combination of academic excellence, engagement and, ultimately, a normative commitment to peace is what makes PRIO unique. The founding of PRIO was a manifestation of the commitment and foresight of a small group of young academics. The original conception of PRIO as an independent, international, multidisciplinary institution stands as firmly today as it did 50 years ago.

As formulated in its statutes, PRIO's ultimate purpose is 'to engage in research concerning the conditions for peaceful relations between nations, groups and individuals'. Fifty years from now, the world will be a different place, and so will PRIO. Yet, we expect that the ideals and the vision that inspired the formation of PRIO 50 years ago will still be as relevant then as they are today. ■

Stein Tønnesson, Director 2001–2009
Kristian Berg Harpviken, Director 2009–

Major Strategic Goals 2010–2013

- 1 Develop focused research efforts in three distinct areas: challenges to peace, the diversity of violence, and nonviolent intervention
- 2 Enable every researcher to publish the equivalent of one peer-reviewed journal article per year
- 3 Enhance PRIO's visibility and impact within international public debate
- 4 Strengthen PRIO's contribution to the development of policy
- 5 Initiate the establishment of a research school in peace and conflict studies in collaboration with one or more universities
- 6 Establish at least one long-term partnership with a research milieu in a conflict region
- 7 Strengthen the multicultural composition of PRIO's staff
- 8 Attain a sustainable increase in the proportion of female staff at senior levels
- 9 Provide a structured system for internal professional skills training and career development
- 10 Take steps to ensure that at least one-third of PRIO's funding is for long-term research
- 11 Increase international funding to at least one-quarter of annual turnover
- 12 Enhance PRIO's financial robustness

PRIOR 1959–2009

Independent • International • Interdisciplinary

In 2009, PRIO celebrated its 50th anniversary. The institute was founded by a vigorous group of young academics that included Ingrid Eide, Mari Holmboe Ruge and Erik Rinde, with Johan Galtung at the absolute centre. In addition, PRIO had supporters and engaged associates in many parts of Norway's academic and political circles – as well as internationally.



PRIOR Founders at the reception in Oslo City Hall. Mari Holmboe Ruge, Johan Galtung, Ingrid Eide.
Photo: Julien Bessière

From the outset, PRIO focused on values that remain at the core of our strategic thinking today and that we still find vital for good and relevant peace research: PRIO is – and needs to be – *independent, international and interdisciplinary*.

PRIOR's 50th anniversary was celebrated throughout 2009, with a peak of events in the week 5–12 June.

Culture. In connection with the anniversary, PRIO organized a major arts project that included exhibitions of photography, sculpture and drawings. These works were displayed at the formal opening of the exhibitions at PRIO on 6 June 2009. The exhibitions are now permanent.

History. In May 2009, we launched a book on PRIO's past, Gudleiv Forr's *Strid og fred* [Strife and Peace], which covers the 50 years of the institute's history.

Anniversary Events

15 February: Anniversary Reception at the Annual Convention of the International Studies Association, New York

16 February: Fifty Years of Peace Research – Anniversary Roundtable at the Annual Convention of the International Studies Association, New York

18 March: Launch of the Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics (PeacE)



Kristian Berg Harpviken and Bernt Aardal (chair of PRIO board). Photo: Andreas Kittelsen



Nils Petter Gleditsch speaks at the PRIO Anniversary panel at ISA in New York
Photo: Marit Moe-Pryce



Johan Galtung gives his anniversary speech at the City Hall.
Photos: Julien Bessière



Alumni Party: PRIO veterans Håkan Wiberg, Peter Wallensteen, Ingrid Eide.
Photo: Andreas Kittelsen

12 May: The Image of Norway as a Peace Nation

Nation: *Tentative History of a Perception* – seminar with Helge Pharo (internal event)

28 May: Book launch

Gudleiv Forr's book on PRIO, *Strid og fred* [Strife and Peace]

5–6 June: Transitional and Economic Justice

FICHL Conference, Bogotá, Colombia

5 June: Formal Anniversary Reception

hosted by the City of Oslo and Mayor Fabian Stang

6 June: Guided tour of historical PRIO sites

(internal event), with Bernt Bull, former chair of the PRIO Board, as guide

8 June: The Gender Day

Kvinner, fred og sikkerhet [Women, Peace and Security], conference (in Norwegian)

10 June: The Film Day

Film seminar with screening of Ari Folman's 2008 animated documentary *Waltz with Bashir*

11 June: The Peace Day

- *A Peace Opportunity Missed? Is the World Getting Less Peaceful Again?* – seminar with directors of Scandinavian peace research institutes
- Director's Day – former, current and upcoming PRIO directors discuss peace in their geographical area of expertise (public event)

12 June: The Alumni Day

Alumni Seminar with Johan Galtung, Birgit Brock Utne, Johannes Botes & Inger Skjelsbæk
Alumni Party for approximately 300 former and current members of PRIO's staff ■

Ethics Norms and Identities

Programme Leader: Inger Skjelsbæk (January - June), Jørgen Carling (July - December)

The Ethics, Norms and Identities programme at PRIO consists of three distinct research teams:
(1) Gender, Security and Peacebuilding;
(2) Migration and Transnationalism; and
(3) Ethical, Legal and Religious Dimensions of Armed Conflict. The teams constitute clusters of expertise in their respective areas, and are linked to other leading research environments through extensive international networks. The Ethics, Norms, and Identities programme was originally created with an emphasis on normative dimensions of conflict and peacebuilding, and was long dominated by disciplines within the humanities. Over the past five years, however, research within the programme has shifted towards the social sciences.



Boys bathing near Dohuk, Iraq. In cooperation with Chr. Michelsen Institute and the University of Dohuk, PRIO is evaluating the Norwegian government's programme for voluntary return of Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers to this region. Photo: Nicolas Holzeu, Flickr

Gender, Security and Peacebuilding addresses the different effects of armed conflict on men and women, along with their different security needs and their different capacities for peacebuilding. The team studies the gendered character of perceptions, values and experiences, and the ways in which these shape understandings of conflict. A large part of current research is related to UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. During 2009, the team consisted of Suk Chun, Ane Sydnes Egeland, Helga Hernes, Anita Schjølset, Inger Skjelsbæk and Torunn Tryggestad. Output from the team included Torunn Tryggestad's article 'Trick or Treat? The UN and Implementation of

Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security', published in *Global Governance*. In this article, Tryggestad addresses suggestions that Resolution 1325 has made little difference in terms of changed policies and practices. She argues that the resolution has been important as an expression of a new norm. Furthermore, the resolution exemplifies how the UN Security Council can nurture cross-cutting thematic issues in close cooperation both with member-states and with networks of nongovernmental organizations and individual experts.

Migration and Transnationalism addresses central theoretical aspects of international migration and transnationalism, as well as the ways in which these phenomena are connected with peace and conflict. The team is currently engaged in several large European research projects on migration and transnationalism. In 2009 the team consisted of Karin Fathimath Afeef, Jørgen Carling, Marta Bivand Erdal, Mohamed Husein Gaas, María Hernández Carretero, Cindy Horst, Erlend Paasche and Marielle Stigum. Highlights from 2009 include the publication of Cindy Horst's book chapter 'Expanding Sites: The Question of "Depth" Explored' in the edited volume *Multi-Sited Ethnography*

Researchers
Karin Fathimath Afeef
Morten Bergsmo
Jørgen Carling
Marta Bivand Erdal
Nobuo Hayashi
María Hernández Carretero
Helga Hernes
Cindy Horst
Hanne Eggen Røislien

Anita Schjølset
Inger Skjelsbæk
Tale Steen-Johnsen
Jørgen Carling
Henrik Syse
Torunn Lise Tryggestad

MA Students
Maria Bergram Aas
Florian Krampe
Marielle Stigum

Visiting Scholars
Ivan Koniar
Tomasz Zuradzki

(Ashgate). Conducting fieldwork in multiple sites is increasingly common in research on migration and transnationalism, but has been criticized as being incompatible with in-depth holistic fieldwork. Horst takes issue with this criticism and suggests strategies for combining multiple field sites with in-depth analysis. This contribution reflects the ambition of PRIO's migration researchers to be at the forefront of developing and refining research methodology.

Ethical, Legal and Religious Dimensions of Armed Conflict covers a broader range of research than the two other teams, but is centred around a focus on normative aspects of war and peace. Research areas include the ethical and legal accountability of actors in war, religious foundations for engagement in conflict, and the peacebuilding potential of inter-religious dialogue. The legal scholars in the team coordinate the Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law. In 2009, the team consisted of Maria Bergram Aas, Morten Bergsmo, Nobuo Hayashi, Gregory Reichberg, Hanne Eggen Røislien, Tale Steen-Johnsen, and Henrik Syse. Milestones in 2009 included the launch by the International Criminal Court (ICC) of a new knowledge-transfer platform designed by PRIO researcher Morten Bergsmo. The platform is openly available through the Court's website and is intended to facilitate exchange of information on international criminal and human rights law.

ENI Projects in 2009

- Challenges of Migration for Peace and Reconciliation, Karin Fathimath Afeef
- Children's Mobility and Immobility in Transnational Family Networks, Jørgen Carling & Karin Fathimath Afeef
- Comparative Ethics of War, Ingeborg Haavardsson, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse
- Diasporas for Peace (DIASPACE), Cindy Horst, Karin Fathimath Afeef, Mohamed Husein Gaas & María Hernández Carretero
- Ethical Dimensions of War and Peace, Gregory Reichberg & Henrik Syse

• Evaluation of the Programme 'Information, Return and Reintegration of Iraqi Nationals to Iraq from Norway (IRRINI)', Cindy Horst & Erlend Paasche

- Forum for International Criminal and Humanitarian Law, Morten Bergsmo & Nobuo Hayashi
- Gender, Conflict and Peacebuilding, Helga Hernes, Inger Skjelsbæk, Torunn Tryggestad, Ane Sydnes Egeland & Suk Yun Chun
- NATO and the Women: Exploring the Gender Gap in the Armed Forces, Anita Schjølset

• Remittances from Immigrants in Norway, Jørgen Carling, Marta Bivand Erdal,

Cindy Horst & Karin Fathimath Afeef
• *Theorizing Risk, Money and Moralities in Migration (TRiMM)*, Jørgen Carling & María Hernández Carretero
• *Training for International Publication on Transnationalism and International Migration (TIP-TIM)*, Jørgen Carling & Karin Fathimath Afeef
• *Why Rape? Perpetrator, Punishment and Social Narratives*, Inger Skjelsbæk

Ongoing Doctoral Projects

- 'A Good Jew Serves in the Israel Defense Forces!' *A Study of the Role of Religion in a Military Universe of Meaning*, Hanne Eggen Røislien (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)
- *The Mental State Requirement of the International Crime of Genocide*, Morten Bergsmo (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)
- *Military Necessity*, Nobuo Hayashi (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)
- *Negotiating Unequal Life Chances Through Migration*, María Hernández Carretero (supervisor at PRIO: Jørgen Carling)
- *Networks in Faith-Based Peacebuilding: A Social Capital Analysis*, Tale Steen-Johnsen (supervisor at PRIO: Kristian Berg Harpviken)
- *On Being a Moral Decisionmaker in War: A Normative Analysis Focusing on Peacekeepers*, Helene Christiansen Ingierd (supervisor at PRIO: Gregory Reichberg)
- *Transnational Advocacy Networks and the Implementation of UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security*, Torunn L. Tryggestad (supervisor at PRIO: Helga Hernes)
- *Transnationalism, Integration and the Norwegian Policy Environment: Remittance Practices and Integration Among Pakistanis in Norway*, Marta Bivand Erdal (supervisor at PRIO: Jørgen Carling)

MA Student Projects

- *Changing Identity: Belligerents Transformation Towards Reconciliation – An Explorative Study on Zimbabwe and South Africa*, Florian Krampe (Supervisor at PRIO: Inger Skjelsbæk)
- *Media Discourse and the Migrant: Constructing Migrant Legality and Illegality in France*, Marielle Stigum (Supervisors at PRIO: Jørgen Carling & Cindy Horst)
- *Terror as Grounds for Exclusion from Refugee Status: The Potential Impact on Refugee Law of a UN Draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism*, Maria Bergram Aas (Supervisor at PRIO: Nobuo Hayashi) ■

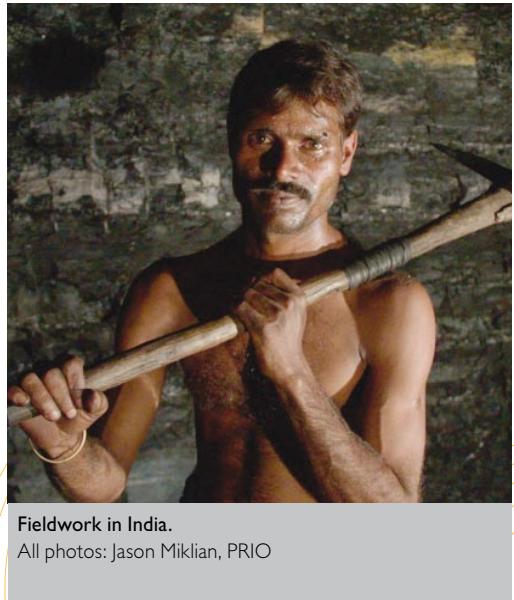
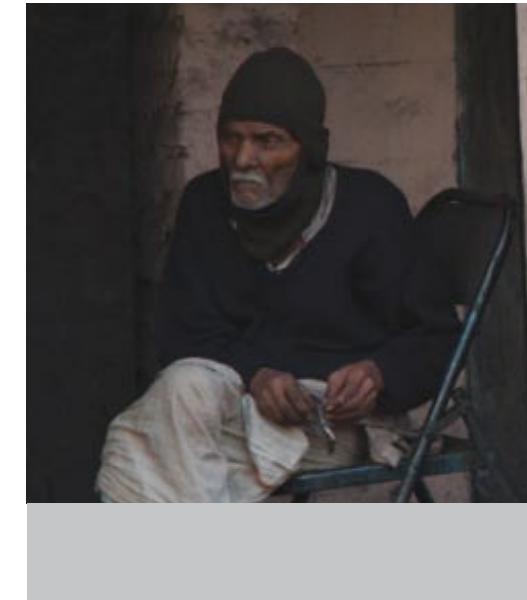
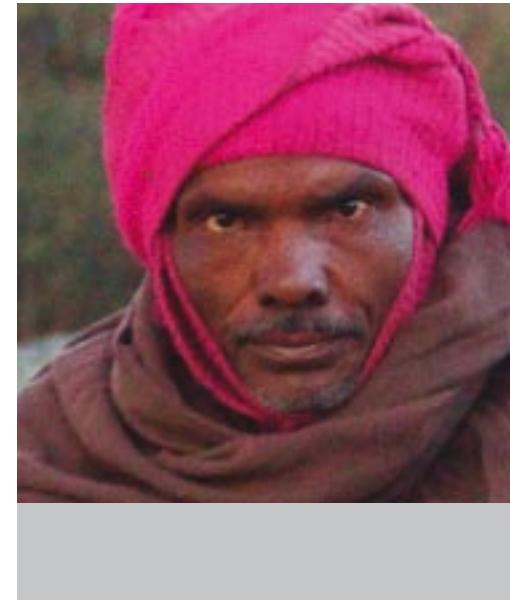
Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding

Programme Leader: Åshild Kolås

The Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding (CRPB) programme at PRIO seeks to develop synergy between research, analysis, support and dialogue activities, rooting all engagements in solid research competence. The programme undertakes research on a broad range of efforts to manage and resolve conflicts, conducts policy analysis and dialogue projects, and promotes joint projects with researchers in countries affected by conflict.

Topics of research include institutional frameworks for conflict resolution, domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management, small arms proliferation and the regulation of small arms transfers, mine action, transitions from militancy to party politics, histories of peace processes, and the role of civil society in peacebuilding.

Small arms proliferation and mine action are the topics of two thematic projects hosted by the CRPB programme. Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC) has conducted numerous case studies on mine action initiatives and the impact of landmines on local communities. Studies carried out in 2009 focused on national ownership and the role of local communities in demining processes. The Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT) maintains an online database of small arms transfers, covering all aspects of the trade and trafficking in small arms and light weapons. The NISAT database and website are unique sources of information for researchers, NGOs and international organizations (including the European Commission and the OECD). In 2009, NISAT researchers have also carried out studies on the multinational process towards an Arms Trade Treaty, the use of private military contractors by the USA, and the regulation of Norway's arms trade.



Fieldwork in India.
All photos: Jason Miklian, PRIO

CRPB researchers have key competence on the dynamics of conflict and conflict resolution in countries such as Afghanistan, Brazil, Burma/Myanmar, Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Madagascar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sudan, as well as in the Middle East. Their research spans a broad range of methods, with an emphasis on empirically based studies including fieldwork. The core agenda of the CRPB programme is to carry out innovative and critical research on theories and practices of peacebuilding, conflict dynamics, and responses to conflict, including the relationship between development and peacebuilding.

International research cooperation is a key aspect of many CRPB projects. Joint research on conflict management in Haiti, focusing on local conflict resolution mechanisms, has been carried out with researchers from the University of Kisveya in Port-au-Prince. In cooperation with the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, CRPB researchers are studying the challenges facing pastoralist communities. Research on conflict resolution frameworks is carried out under the institutional cooperation between PRIO and the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA), New Delhi. The aim of this cooperation is to facilitate research and exchange between academics in India and Norway, focusing on the study of non-traditional security issues. On developments in Afghanistan, CRPB researchers have carried out several research projects with partners in the Afghan organization Cooperation for Peace and Unity (CPAU). PRIO has also hosted a series of seminars with invited Afghan speakers, in cooperation with Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI).

The role of civil society in support of peacebuilding is a topic of collaborative research with the Geneva-based Centre for Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. The involvement of civil society actors in conflict management and resolution is also a key topic in the project 'Domestic Capabilities for Peaceful Conflict Management', which investigates the conditions that facilitate local capacities for preventing and responding to conflict.

CRPB Projects in 2009

- *Afghanistan in a Neighbourhood Perspective*, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- *Afghanistan: Intra-Alliance Analysis*, Kristian Berg Harpviken
- *Afghanistan Regions of Origin Initiative*, Arne Strand
- *Assistance to Mine-Affected Communities (AMAC)*, led by Kjell Erling Kjellman
- *Conflict Prevention in a DDR Context in Haiti*, led by Wenche Hauge
- *Data Analysis for the 'Small Arms Survey'*, led by Nicholas Marsh
- *Documenting the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement*, Øystein Rolandsen
- *Domestic Capabilities for Peaceful Conflict Management: A Comparative Study of Ecuador, Madagascar, Tunisia and Venezuela*, led by Wenche Hauge
- *Great Powers in the Middle East*, led by Hilde Henriksen Waage
- *Hawala Money Laundering and Terrorism on the Indo-Nepal Border*, Jason Miklian
- *IDSA-PRIO Institutional Cooperation*, led by Åshild Kolås
- *India's Maoist Insurgency*, Jason Miklian
- *Innovation and Diffusion: Tactical Repertoires and Mobilization*, Kjell Erling Kjellman
- *Islamism and Women in Pakistan*, Kaja Borchgrevink
- *Mapping the Religious Landscape in Afghanistan*, Kaja Borchgrevink
- *Norwegian Initiative on Small Arms Transfers (NISAT)*, led by Nicholas Marsh

Doctoral Projects

- *The Acquisition of Weapons by Armed Groups Engaged in Civil War*, Nicholas Marsh (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)

MA Student Projects

- *Reintegration of FARC Guerrillas: A Case Study on Demobilized Women's Perspectives on Reintegration Programmes in Colombia*, Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik (supervisor at PRIO: Wenche Hauge)
- *Tackling a Troubled Past: A Qualitative Investigation of Teachers' and Students' Views on Dealing with the Troubles in Northern Irish Year 10 History Education*, Harald Viken (supervisor at PRIO: Åshild Kolås) ■

Researchers
Kaja Borchgrevink
Kristian Berg Harpviken
Wenche Hauge
Are Hovdenak
David Isenberg
Jørgen Jensehaugen
Kjell Erling Kjellman
Åshild Kolås
Gina Lende

John P. Linstroth II
Nicholas Marsh
Jason Miklian
Frida Austvoll Nome
Øystein Rolandsen
Arne Strand
Hilde Henriksen Waage
Hilde Wallacher

MA Students
Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik
Harald Viken

Security Programme

Programme Leader: J. Peter Burgess

The Security Programme at PRIO comprises interdisciplinary research projects focusing on the ways in which individuals, states, the European Union and the United Nations respond to a range of security challenges, while at the same time exploring new approaches that do not emphasize the state as the primary referent of security. While retaining its traditional policy perspectives, the programme aims to develop new fields of security research based on both the changing security challenges of our time and an evolving universe of methodological approaches.

Cross-disciplinary study plays a key role in efforts to better chart and understand our evolving security reality. To this end, the Security Programme has a twofold research strategy, aimed at broadening the scope of its theoretical approach and increasing the depth of its empirical interests. Research in the Security Programme is based on a complementary relation between area research, on the one hand, and thematic and theoretical disciplines, on the other. Core geographical interests of the programme have typically been Russia-Europe relations, the Mediterranean basin (in particular, Turkey and Cyprus) and Southeast Asia. These geopolitical priorities are complemented by a number of theoretical and culture-historical approaches that reflect shifts in the notion of security and evolving political priorities – for example, health security, environmental security, migration studies, European political history, cultural studies, and legal and economic theory. In this way, the programme seeks to remain at the forefront of efforts to understand a new era of security threats and securitization practices, raising questions about political legitimacy, ethnic conflict, terrorism, the ethics of intervention, arms control, military sociology, institutional politics and small arms transfer. This double-edged strategy has been central in the expansion of the Security Programme into a widely engaged international programme, enhanced by both state-of-the-art empirical research and high-level theoretical and philosophical reflection.

Core Projects in 2009 were the EU Seventh Framework Programme projects ‘Converging and Conflicting Ethical Values in the Internal/External Security Continuum in Europe’ (INEX) and ‘Global Border Environment’ (GLOBE), and the Sixth Framework Programme project on ‘The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security’ (CHALLENGE). INEX crowns the Security Programme’s project portfolio in that it is the first EU Framework project to be based at PRIO, and the only project within the EU’s ‘Security’ theme to be coordinated by a Norwegian institute. The international personality of PRIO’s Security Programme is further filled out through its participation in the European Science Foundation/NATO programme ‘Security: A Framework for Enquiry’(SAFE).

In addition to the above, the Security Programme has in 2009 been involved in two other projects of formative importance: ‘The Social Determination of Risk’ places PRIO’s Security Programme squarely within a vibrant new research area, linking to Norwegian and international expertise in the

expanding field of risk studies. Its success has secured the programme funding for a follow-up project on ‘The Social Determination of Terrorist Threat: Concepts of Threat in Norwegian and EU Anti-Terror Law’, which will kick-off in 2010. ‘The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding’ project is situated solidly within the field of political ethics, yet links to a broad scope of competence in area studies at PRIO.

Funding for individual research projects is assured by the European Union, the Research Council of Norway, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Norwegian Ministry of Defence. While taking advantage of already existing research networks in Europe and elsewhere, the Security Programme is working to strengthen relations with European partners and currently developing a number of research proposals for European Research Area funding in areas as diverse as gender and terrorism, migration and bioterrorism.

The PRIO New Security Studies is a new book series, also based within the Security Programme. It is edited by J. Peter Burgess and published by Routledge (London). The aim of the book series is to gather state-of-the-art theoretical reflection and empirical research into a core set of volumes that respond vigorously and dynamically to the new challenges to security scholarship. The book series consists of monographs, edited volumes and a new Handbook of Security Studies. The first book in the series, *The Geopolitics of American Insecurity*, was published towards the end of 2008, and eleven books are scheduled for 2010.

Security Dialogue is an internationally recognized peer-reviewed journal and an important pillar of the Security Programme. It is both a forum for debating the premises of state-of-the-art security research and a point of dissemination for research in the fields prioritized by the programme. Security Dialogue is currently ranked as no. 9 in the ISI rating for international relations journals, with an impact factor of 1.469.

Staff in 2009. J. Peter Burgess is the Programme Leader and has a broad academic background in social and political theory, cultural history, linguistics, literature and philosophy. He previously worked under both the former Foreign and Security Policies programme and the Ethics, Norms and Identities programme at PRIO, taking over and revamping the Security Programme in 2003.



Fieldwork in India.

Photo: Jason Miklian, PRIO

Security Programme Projects in 2009

- *The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding*, led by J. Peter Burgess
- *Pivotal States*, led by Pinar Tank
- *Security: A New Framework for Enquiry (SAFE)*, led by J. Peter Burgess
- *Converging and Conflicting Ethical Values in the Internal/External Security Continuum in Europe (INEX)*, led by J. Peter Burgess
- *Cross-Sectoral Observations of Threat Perceptions (CORPS)*, led by J. Peter Burgess
- *Dilemmas of Humanitarian Intervention*, led by Ola Tunander
- *Europe Under Threat: The New Culture of Insecurity (EUROSIP)*, led by J. Peter Burgess
- *Global Border Environment (GLOBE)*, led by J. Peter Burgess
- *The Social Determination of Risk (SORISK)*, led by J. Peter Burgess
- *Transformation of Russia’s Military*, led by Pavel Baev
- *Turkey’s Military Elite at a Crossroad: Paths to Desecuritization?*, Pinar Tank (supervisors at PRIO: Pavel Baev & J. Peter Burgess; completed in 2009)
- *What Kind of Security Does Financial Security Provide?*, Nina Boy (supervisor at PRIO: J. Peter Burgess; to be completed in 2010) ■

Doctoral Projects

- *The Ethics of Peacebuilding*, Kristoffer Lidén (supervisor at PRIO: J. Peter Burgess; to be completed in 2010)



Research Staff
Pavel Baev
Nina Boy
J. Peter Burgess
Stephan Davidshofer
Jonas Gräns

Monica Hanssen
Maria Hernández
Carretero
Elida K. Undrum
Jacobsen
Sonja Kittelsen
Katharina Last
Kristoffer Lidén

Marit Moe-Pryce
Kristin Sandvik
Inger Helene Sira
Pinar Tank
Stein Tønnesson
Ola Tunander
Christa Waters

Behind the Scenes of Liberal Peacebuilding

The concept of *liberal peacebuilding* refers to efforts to build a 'liberal peace' through political and economic liberalization. Such an approach has provided the regulative political framework for all major international peace operations since the end of the Cold War.



Photo: Jason Miklian, PRIO

'What's the alternative?' For a long time, this was the usual response to criticism of the political objectives of international peacebuilding policies. Until recently, the critics had no convincing answer. The alternative of non-interference raised as many ethical questions as the unsuccessful imposition of 'liberal market democracy' in postwar societies. And, there existed no conceptual framework within which to address any political alternatives that might lie in between these extremes from an ethical perspective. Prescriptive debates centred on how to improve the techniques of peacebuilding, while the underlying political premises remained implicit. Legitimacy was chronically reduced to a problem of efficiency.

This situation provided the motivation for the project on 'The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding' (2007–2009). The project investigated the conceptual, empirical and normative premises of the prescriptions and critique of 'liberal

peacebuilding', with a focus on power, culture and gender. Project activities included philosophical analysis, case studies from Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Liberia, Somalia and Sudan, along with comparative policy studies and interviews with members of the UN Peacebuilding Commission.

The concept of liberal peacebuilding emphasizes the political premises and objectives of international peace operations. Since the end of the Cold War, these have been predominantly determined by Western powers committed to political liberalism. Within international organizations like the UN, these countries have promoted a programme based on the idea that both domestic and international peace are to be achieved through political and economic liberalization. In the peacebuilding literature, this assumption mainly figures as an implicit framework for technical debates on socio-economic

development, political and legal reform, security sector reform, transitional justice, etc. Only with the turn towards statebuilding as a central ingredient of peacebuilding has this framework become too obvious to ignore.

Critics of liberal peacebuilding rightly observe that the international peace operations of the last two decades have not resulted in well-functioning liberal market democracies. Rather than blaming local actors in the host countries, they ascribe this failure to the reliance of peacebuilding strategies upon political interests and assumptions that are foreign to the conflict environment. These claims are related to the uncontroversial observation that previous operations have been marked by insufficient levels of both local ownership and local participation. This criticism involves a problem of efficiency, because the lack of these factors hinders the building of a self-sustainable peace. In addition, though, it also implies an ethical problem of legitimacy that is not reducible to questions of efficiency. In general terms, the problem is that the political objective that supposedly justifies what has been called an extensive experiment in social engineering is not achieved.

The project concluded that both the prescription and criticism of liberal peacebuilding are based on flawed representations of the local politics of peacebuilding. Orthodox policies fail to acknowledge the tension between the political objectives of peacebuilding and the interests and identities of affected populations. They also radically overestimate the capacity of international agencies to induce fundamental political change, opening a Pandora's Box of unintended consequences.

On the other hand, the criticism of liberal peacebuilding outlined above reproduces an unhelpful distinction between the political interests of external and internal actors. This distinction confirms the image of host populations as 'non-liberal others', a negative of the picture of populations with inherent liberal aspirations. The actual local political dynamics of peacebuilding are not grasped by such an image. While critics are right to point out a problem with the premises of international peacebuilding policies, the practices and local effects that have followed from these policies were not at all identical to the original policy objectives in the empirical cases examined by the project. Already at the point of strategic planning, policies were compromised by the contextual conditions of the operations, and the implementation and long-term effects of these strategies were completely dependent on the local political environment.

The outcome of liberal peacebuilding is therefore better understood as a 'hybrid peace' rather than the absence of a liberal peace. The character of this hybrid is primarily determined by local actors and local culture, but would not come about without international interference. Such a hybrid is not inherently good or bad. Ethical assessment must start from the analysis of particular cases.

This finding calls for the development of a new political theory of peacebuilding as a basis for ethical debate on international policies. In addition, a pool of contextual ethical assessments should be built up to provide a resource for better decision making. In addition to the key case studies, a few initial steps in this direction have been made by the project.

Oliver P. Richmond has developed a theory of 'post-liberal peace', extracting ethical implications of the above-mentioned hybridity for the conceptualization of peacebuilding. His argument was first presented in an article in *Review of International Studies* (see 'Selected Publications' below) and is currently being developed into a book.

Selected Publications

- Begby, Endre & J. Peter Burgess**, 2009. 'Human Security and Liberal Peace', *Public Reason* 1(1): 45–57.
- Eriksen, Stein Sundstøl**, 2009. 'The Liberal Peace Is Neither: Peacebuilding, Statebuilding and Reproduction of Conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo', *International Peacekeeping*, Special Issue, 16(15): 652–667.
- Lidén, Kristoffer**, 2009. 'Building Peace Between Global and Local Politics: The Cosmopolitan Ethics of Liberal Peacebuilding', *International Peacekeeping* 16(15): 635–652.
- Tryggestad, Torunn L.**, 2009. 'Trick or Treat? The UN and Implementation of Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security', *Global Governance* 15(4): 539–557.

A special issue of *International Peacekeeping*, edited by Kristoffer Lidén, Roger Mac Ginty and Oliver P. Richmond, contains a series of articles that present a range of theoretical and political responses to the criticism of liberal peacebuilding. In his contribution, Kristoffer Lidén outlines and assesses three prescriptive ideal types that are found in the emerging 'revisionist' literature on peacebuilding.

The Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics was established as part of the research project. With the aim of integrating ethics within scholarly and political debate on peacebuilding, it provides an arena for academics, policymakers and practitioners to exchange ideas on the ethical problems and dilemmas that peacebuilding operations face. In addition to holding regular seminars, the Forum maintains a webpage (www.prio.no/peaceethics) with an online discussion forum. ■

Project Members

- J. Peter Burgess (Project Leader) (PRIO)
- Lars Christie (PRIO and Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Stein Sundstøl Eriksen (NUPI)
- Jonas Gråns (PRIO), Gina Lende (PRIO)
- Kristoffer Lidén (PRIO)
- Oliver P. Richmond (University of St Andrews)
- Ole Jacob Sinding (NUPI)
- Inger Skjelsbæk (PRIO)
- Eli Stamnes (NUPI)
- Endre Stiansen (PRIO, now Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
- Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh (PRIO and Sciences Po, Paris)
- Torunn L. Tryggestad (PRIO)

TOTAL OUTPUT (including forthcoming and related publications)
Lectures / presentations : 29
Articles (peer-reviewed): 15
Popular Articles: 10
Book chapters: 5
Special Issue (*International Peacekeeping*)
Book (forthcoming, ed. Shahrbanou Tadjbakhsh)

For more project results, see <http://www.prio.no/Research-and-Publications/Project/?oid=64922>.
Funding source: The Poverty and Peace (POVPEACE) programme of the Research Council of Norway.

PRIOR Cyprus Centre

Staff and Consultants
 Guido Bonino
 Rebecca Bryant
 Costas M. Constantinou
 Olga Demetriou
 Ayla Gürel
 Mete Hatay
 Nicos Trimikliniotis

Gregory M. Reichberg
 (Director from September 2009)
 Arne Strand
 (Director until September 2009)

Centre Director: Arne Strand (January -September), Gregory Reichberg (September - December)

Since its inception in 2005, the PRIOR Cyprus Centre (PCC) has functioned as a bicultural centre committed to research and dialogue. Its chief aim is to inform public debate and policy formulation on key issues relevant to an eventual settlement of the Cyprus problem. Researchers at the centre also publish on issues related to the Eastern Mediterranean and the Balkans more broadly, including on relations between Greece and Turkey, historiography, human rights and the status of minority groups.



Laundry in Cyprus.
Photo: Rebecca Bryant

Located in Nicosia, within the territory controlled by the Republic of Cyprus but within walking distance of the crossing points through the Green Line, the Centre offers an important meeting place for people from both sides of the divided island, as well as for international scholars. The PCC is supported by a yearly grant from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and receives funding from a variety of other sources, including the European Commission.

For the last two years, direct negotiations for a settlement of the Cyprus conflict have been carried out by the leaders of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General. These negotiations have been organized around several main themes: governance and power sharing; property; security and guarantees; territory; EU matters; and the economy. The leaders' stated goal is to reach agreement on the terms of a bicultural, bi-zonal federation, with recognition of the political equality of the two sides. These negotiations have encouraged the PCC to assume an even more active and engaged role in 2009, thereby introducing new issues for research and debate. Thus, in addition to its ongoing research on topics such as property, refugees and the possible economic benefits

of unification, the Centre has also focused on issues often neglected in the negotiations: the effects of the island's division on minority groups, the condition of the island's growing number of migrant workers, and the recovery of historical memory as integral to the process of reconciliation. The Centre's research has also provided valuable background information for the negotiations, particularly concerning demographic trends on the island. In carrying out its work, the PCC has maintained close relations with several other Cypriot organizations, including the University of Nicosia and the Centre for Historical Dialogue. Mindful that the Cyprus conflict also impacts on international relations and relations within the European Union, the Centre's researchers also collaborated with various international organizations, such as the Centre for European Policy Studies in Brussels, the International Centre for Transitional Justice, the Turkish Economic and Social Research Foundation (TESEV), the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy, and the British Council. Similarly, PCC researchers have participated in two research consortia supported by the European Commission: Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities After Conflict, based at Cambridge University, and SHUR, an international



The two Cypriot leaders and the UN Secretary General.
Photo: Harun Ucar



UN Secretary General visiting Cyprus in 2009.
Photo: Harun Ucar

enacted by the two communities, north and south, in response to displacements starting in 1958 and the division of 1974; (2) 'Research and Grassroots Dialogue', which deals with current attitudes, north and south, on the property issue; and (3) 'Public Awareness, Life Stories', which involves the compilation of qualitative data, based on interviews with individuals who have suffered displacement.

The Cypriot Maronite Community. The Cyprus problem is commonly perceived to be a conflict exclusively between the Greek and Turkish communities on the island. Though not incorrect, this perception sidelines the existence and problems faced by smaller ethno-religious communities in Cyprus, for instance Maronites, Armenians and Roma. Practices of peacebuilding often ignore these groups. This project aims accordingly to examine the recent history and current status of one community, the Maronites, focusing on the problems the community has faced since the advent of the bicultural Cypriot republic in 1960, and especially since 1974. The project has already resulted in a policy brief and a conference; a documentary film is currently under production.

Critical Historical Studies. History has been one of the most divisive elements of the Cyprus conflict – and continues to divide even in the era of open checkpoints. Cypriots see history as an important part of the ongoing struggle. Accordingly, it remains resistant to examination and debate. This project investigates how divisive historical narratives have emerged in Cyprus, how they are reproduced, and what questions we might ask about the production of those narratives that might help us reorient history-writing from a form of division to a form of dialogue.

Sustained by grants from the Chrest Foundation,

the project began in 2008 with a conference on the politics of history, and has since continued with a series of workshops, seminars and publications. The project also includes the compilation of an archive on intercommunal relations and conflict-related violence in Cyprus.

Holistic Approach to Reconciliation. On 18–20 June 2009, the PCC organized its annual conference at the Ledra Palace in the Nicosia buffer zone. This examined how reconciliation has been approached in a number of conflicts around the globe – some resolved, others ongoing – in order to further understanding of conflict resolution in Cyprus. The utility of truth commissions, and other forms of transitional justice, was among the themes addressed in the conference, which was very well attended. An edited volume, based on papers presented at the conference, is currently in preparation.

Art for Dialogue. As part of PRIOR's 50th anniversary celebrations, the PCC organized an evening of poetry reading and an open-air concert, which brought together people from both sides of the island. The two events featured internationally acclaimed musicians and poets from the UK, Norway and Israel. Supported by a special grant from the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and organized with the University of Nicosia, the jazz concert was the first to be held at Chetinkaya Stadium in the buffer zone since the division of the island in 1974. The two events did much to raise awareness of the PCC's work within the local artistic community.

The Opening of Ledra Street. On 3 April 2008, the Ledra Street crossing in the commercial sector of Old Nicosia, north and south of the Green Line, was reopened after 50 years of closure. Because the crossing is regarded as the birthplace of the division of the island, this event had great symbolic importance. To highlight its significance, in 2009 the PCC published its report *The Opening of Ledra Street/Lockmaci Crossing in April 2008: Reactions from Citizens and Shopkeepers*. The report examines how the opening has revitalized Nicosia's traditional commercial centre on both sides of the Green Line. The findings are suggestive of the mutually beneficial nature of increased interactions between the two major ethnic communities on the island.

Project List

- Beyond Biculturalism: The Representation and Status of Maronites, Roma and Ethno-Religious 'Converts' in Cyprus
- Critical Historical Studies
- Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities After Conflict (CRIC)
- Cypriot Refugee Subjectivities: The Structure of Politics and Loss
- The Day After: Commercial Opportunities Following a Solution to the Cyprus Problem
- The Day After III: Reconstructing a Reunified Cyprus – Scenarios
- A Holistic Approach to Reconciliation in Cyprus
- Human Rights in Conflict: The Role of Civil Society (SHUR)
- The Media in Cyprus
- One Island, Many Histories: Rethinking the Politics of the Past in Cyprus
- Public Information Project on the Property Issue
- Settlers and Immigrants in Cyprus ■

For publications from the Cyprus Centre,
see page 38

Peace Research in Haiti



All photos: Wenche Hauge

On 12 January 2010, Haiti was hit by an earthquake the country's inhabitants will never forget. The earthquake measured 7.3 on the Richter scale and led to the loss of more than 220,000 lives. Most of the victims were poor people living on hillsides and in shanty towns in and around the capital, Port-au-Prince. The cost of the reconstruction of the country – the poorest in the Western hemisphere – is estimated at US\$11.5 billion.

At PRIOR, research has been conducted on Haiti since 1998, mainly by Wenche Hauge. One of the research projects focused on the role of economic development and environmental change in causing armed conflict, while a more recent project focused on how local communities have worked to prevent and resolve conflicts on the basis of Haiti's own local traditions and structures, involving the Haitian researchers Rachelle Doucet and Alain Gilles.

A crucial finding from the first project is that the economic policies of the 1980s led to a stream of rural–urban migration, with most of the migrants settling in the shanty towns of Port-au-Prince. As part of the economic adjustment policies, import barriers were removed, which led to the Haitian market being flooded with heavily subsidized imports of US rice. Unable to compete, Haiti's peasants abandoned agriculture and migrated. Only a few found employment in Port-au-Prince, while many became involved in violence and gang activity. In this way, the economic policies of the 1980s fuelled social unrest,

at the same time as they contributed to destroying Haiti's agricultural production. Overpopulation in the Port-au-Prince area and the country's lack of food production are now among the biggest challenges in the context of the earthquake and the current international emergency and long-term aid efforts.

An important finding from the project on conflict prevention is that local traditions and structures for conflict resolution are quite active within Haitian society, but they are seldom the focus of research and even more rarely the focus of international media coverage. In the context of the earthquake and the reversal of the direction of migration, which is now becoming urban–rural, these traditions may prove to be an important resource upon which local communities can draw in difficult situations where large groups of new inhabitants need to be received and integrated at the local level.

The earthquake and its consequences highlight the need for more research on economic development, environmental policies and rural development in Haiti, both in their own right and as measures of conflict prevention.

The massive international presence in Haiti also begs for research on the relationship between Haitian local actors and structures and external influence on these communities. Are local knowledge and capacities being used in Haitian society's reconstruction and healing process? ■



Independent • International • Interdisciplinary

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)
Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIOR)
PO Box 9229 Grønland, NO-0134 Oslo, Norway
Visiting Address: Hausmanns gate 7

Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIOR)
PO Box 9229 Grønland, NO-0134 Oslo, Norway
Visiting Address: Hausmanns gate 7

Darul Aman Palace in Kabul.
Photo: Sven Gunnar Simonsen, PRIOR



CSCW Staff List 2009



Photo: Scanpix

Director
Scott Gates**Working Group Leaders**
Halvard Buhaug
Sabine Carey
Jeffrey Checkel
Jon Elster
Kristian Berg Harpviken
Håvard Hegre
Ola Listhaug
Karl Ove Moene
Kaare Strøm**Researchers**

Kristin Bakke
David Cunningham
Kathleen Gallagher Cunningham
Indra de Soysa
Kendra Dupuy
Åshild Falch
Kristian Skrede Gleditsch
Nils Petter Gleditsch
Päivi Paulina Lujala

Halvor Mehlum

Jason Miklian
Sabrina Ramet
Jan Ketil Rød
Håvard Strand
Henrik Urdal

Research Associates

Koffi Alinon
Jens Chr. Andvig
Aysegul Aydin
Pavel Baev
Aldo A. Benini
Tor Arve Benjamin
Axel Borchgrevink
Steven J. Brams
Helge Brunborg
Christopher K. Butler
Matthew Carlson
Royce Carroll
Lars-Erik Cederman
Paul Collier
Julian Detzel
Han Dorussen
Tanja Ellingsen
Eric Neumayer
Peter Gufu Oba
Stein Sundstøl Eriksen
Joan Esteban

James Fearon
Kathryn Furlong
Diego Gambetta
Mark Gibney
Elisabeth Gilmore
Anke Hoeffler
Stephen Holmes
Jeremy Horowitz
Cindy Horst
Bjørn Høyland
Simon Hug
Øystein Jørgensen
Aldo A. Benini
Tor Arve Benjamin
Axel Borchgrevink
Steven J. Brams
Helge Brunborg
Christopher K. Butler
Matthew Carlson
Royce Carroll
Lars-Erik Cederman
Paul Collier
Julian Detzel
Han Dorussen
Tanja Ellingsen
Eric Neumayer
Peter Gufu Oba
Stein Sundstøl Eriksen
Joan Esteban

Roger Petersen
Thomas Plümper
James B. Pugel
Arvid Raknerud
Clionadh Raleigh
Bjørn Erik Rasch
Debraj Ray
Patrick M. Regan
Kristen Ringdal
James Robinson
Kaushik Roy
Bruce Russett
Idean Salehyan
Kjell Kjellmann
Åshild Kolås
Bethany Ann Lacina
Wenche Larsen
David Lektzian
Jo Thori Lind
Sarah Lischer
Will Lowe
Erik Melander
Wolfgang C. Müller
S. Mansoor Murshed
Hilde Henriksen Waage
Barbara Walter
Leonard Wantchekon

Nils Weidmann

Fredrik Willumsen
Elisabeth Wood
Marie-Joëlle Zahar

Doctoral Students

Helga Malmén
Binningsbø
Marit Brochmann
Karin Dyrstad
Hanne Fjelde
Bruce Russett
Pablo Kalmanovitz
Todd Sandler
Carl-Henrik Knutsen
Martin Austvoll Nome
Ragnhild Nordås
Christin Marsh
Ormhaug
Isak Svensson
Gudrun Østby
Henrik Syse
Øystein H. Rolandsen
Siri Camilla Aas Rustad
Rune Slettebak

Visiting Scholars

Stephan Hamberg
Jannie Lilja
Gabriel Alejandro Uriarte

MA Students

Ellen Rykkja Gilbert
Torbjørn Hugo Graff
Erlend Paasche
Andreas Forø TollefSEN
Lotte Vermeij

Research Assistants

Karin Fathimath Afeef
Lars Seland Gomsrud
Johan Dittrich Hallberg
Kristian Hoelscher
Mark Naftalin
Håvard Nygård
Ole Magnus Theisen
Andreas Forø TollefSEN

Administration

Andrew John Feltham
Lynn Parker Nygaard

Director's Introduction

The Centre for the Study of Civil War is engaged in the multidisciplinary study of why civil wars break out, how they are sustained, and what it takes to end them and to preserve a civil peace.



CSCW Director Scott Gates
Photo: Marit Moe-Pryce, PRIO

ference on Climate Change and Security' (DKNVS); 'Consequences of Armed Conflict' (World Bank); 'Power-Sharing' (Research Council of Norway); 'Security Implications of Climate Change' (Research Council of Norway); 'Youth Bulges and Conflict in the Mideast and North Africa' (World Bank). In addition, Ragnhild Nordås was granted a Belfer Center post-doctoral research fellowship at the Kennedy School at Harvard University, and Nils Weidmann was awarded a Marie Curie Inter-European Fellowship by the European Union to come to PRIO.

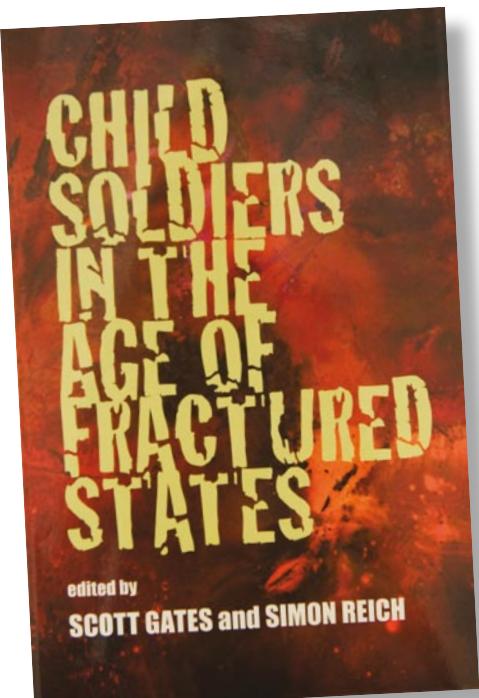
For the academic year 2009–10, two Fulbright Scholars have been in residence at CSCW. They are David Cunningham and Kathleen Gallagher Cunningham. Kathleen's research at the Centre has been building on her work on self-determination movements, especially in relation to how ethnicity shapes the dynamics of civil war. David has been working on exploring the theoretical distinction between inter- and intrastate conflict, and thereby exploring the definition of civil war. He has also been working on issues of intervention and negotiation as they affect the end of civil conflicts. ■

Civil conflict remains by far the most common form of armed conflict. During a seminar held in connection with PRIO's 50th anniversary celebrations in 2009, Peter Wallenstein released the updated data gathered by the Uppsala University Armed Conflict Data Program. In addition, this update on conflict in the world was reported in the 2009 annual data feature in *Journal of Peace Research*, 'Armed Conflicts, 1946–2008' by Lotta Harbom & Peter Wallenstein. Wars and conflicts in 2009 are still being assessed and verified. At the end of 2008, for the entire world there were 36 armed conflicts (involving at least 25 battle-related casualties) being fought in 26 different countries. Five of these conflicts exceeded 1,000 battle deaths, a threshold that is often used to distinguish a war from other forms of armed conflict. In 2008, for the first time since 2004, an armed conflict broke out between two states, Eritrea and Djibouti. This constitutes the first interstate conflict in four years. All other conflicts are classified as intra-state or internationalized intra-state conflict.

Among the new grants awarded to the Centre during 2009, most noteworthy were those for the following projects: 'Advanced Conflict Data Catalogue' (Research Council of Norway); 'Armed Conflict in the Mideast North Africa Region' (World Bank); 'Con-

Think Again!

In 2009, the book *Child Soldiers in the Age of Fractured States* – co-edited by Scott Gates, CSCW director, and Simon Reich, director of the Division of Global Affairs at Rutgers University – was published by the University of Pittsburgh Press.



To coincide with the book's launch, an op-ed piece by the two editors appeared in *Foreign Policy* and *Dagbladet*. Below is an abridged version.

Child soldiering is a human rights issue. It's much more than that. It is also a geostrategic and a development issue. Child soldiers are usually depicted as victims. That's accurate: child soldiers are truly casualties of war. But, they're also assailants. Child soldiers are cheap and efficient weapons in asymmetric warfare. Trained and educated in the ways of guerrilla warfare, many child combatants grow up in a world in which brutality is the norm. The result is a violent gift that goes on giving. In addition to inducing psychological trauma, a violent childhood as a young soldier reduces healthy educational opportunities, leaving militancy the only viable career path in later years. War becomes a way of life.

There are 300,000 child soldiers in the world. Who knows? No one has ever made a serious attempt to survey the world's child-soldier population. This commonly cited figure was touted by members of several different child advocacy groups in the mid-1990s as a way of attracting attention to the plight of child soldiers. What would be more useful than a global figure, however, would be an assessment on a country-by-country basis. Having 300,000 child soldiers in a world of 6 billion matters far less than having 15% of a particular country's adolescent population engaged in soldiering.

Most child soldiers are African boys. Not even close. You can forget about the popular image that the phrase 'child soldier' evokes, that of a pre-adolescent African boy, perhaps doped, wielding an AK-47, with anger burning in his eyes. Many child soldiers are not armed combatants. So great is the diversity of tasks in which children are involved that many advocates now prefer the less punchy but more accurate term 'children associated with fighting forces'. Nor does the gender distinction hold water. Recent studies estimate that girls make up as much as 40% of the fighters in some armed groups.

More than 70 military organizations in 19 countries around the world recruited and used children in armed hostilities between 2004 and 2007. Burma/Myanmar is among the largest users of child soldiers in the world, with the government and rebel groups recruiting tens of thousands of children between them.

Globalization created child soldiering. Wrong. Child soldiering is often portrayed as something new, a product of the post-Cold War flow of cheap

guns and money to the world's most failed states. In fact, child soldiers have been around for millennia. What has changed is our awareness of child soldiers, boosted by monitoring, reporting and even Hollywood spectacle. And this has coincided with a dramatic change in perceptions of childhood, at least in the industrialized West, where early years are now seen as a sacred time reserved for innocence, learning and play.

Child soldiers are no match for Western militaries. Only in conventional combat. Asymmetrical conflicts, however, are another story. Take, for instance, suicide bombing, which child soldiers have carried out in Iraq, Sri Lanka and Chechnya. Face-to-face with child soldiers in battle, Western military forces are often also befuddled as to what to do. Should they engage, retreat, surrender or attempt to disarm?

Our current approach to ending child soldiering is working. You wish. The international community primarily deals with child soldiers through 'naming and shaming', deterrence (prosecuting adult recruiters) and demobilization (taking away the children's guns and sending them home). None of these approaches goes far enough. In the first case, prosecutors hope to set an example for future would-be offenders. Unfortunately, however, most recruiters believe they will not get caught. Others, knowing that only those who lose the fight get hauled before international courts, desperately employ child soldiers to avoid defeat. Still others assume they will be granted amnesty after a ceasefire.

Sending children home, via disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes, is another favourite method of post-conflict planners. These programmes are meant to get children out of armies and back where they belong – in schools or in jobs. But, here again, results are mixed. Many organizers make the mistake of excluding girls from their programmes and often fail to understand local economies, with the result that they train children for the wrong professions. And many programmes fail to target the roots of intergenerational violence that will long outlast the active fighting. Furthermore, DDR initiatives are often too short-term to do much more than provide superficial training.

The biggest challenge of all in ending child soldiering lies in the types of conflicts that employ the young. Children tend to be recruited in brutal, long-running civil wars – the kind that simmer for years, or even decades. Unfortunately, such wars constitute the main form of armed conflict today. Until they stop, the recruitment of children will continue. ■

Getting Better all the Time

India is in a state of civil war!
Yes, well, it's complicated.
Civil war and related concepts such as state failure have traditionally been studied at the level of the nation-state, where states at large are either 'at war' or not.



Illegal coal miner in central India, where the Communist Party of India-Maoist and local politicians share billions in illegal mining profits within the conflict zone. Both groups resist efforts by the government to quell the bloodshed, fearing that the money flow will stop if federal forces arrive. Photo: Jason Miklian, PRIO

identifying specific demographic and ethno-political constellations that may lead to outbreaks of armed conflict, as well as instances where relations are less likely to become violent (Cederman, Buhaug & Rød; Weidmann). Another two articles study features specific to *conflict cases*. Disaggregation at the level of conflicts allows for more detailed analyses of actor constellations and conflict characteristics, enabling evaluation of how these influence prospects for settlements, the duration of violence and the likelihood of specific outcomes (Buhaug, Gates & Lujala; Cunningham, Gleditsch & Salehyan). The final articles explore *spatial units within country cases*, acknowledging that countries typically display large variation within their territories. Geo-referenced data at the level of e.g. provinces vastly improve our ability to identify and understand underlying processes that could be attributed to particular geographic, demographic, ethnographic and economic attributes at the local level (Hegre, Østby & Raleigh; Beardsley & McQuinn).

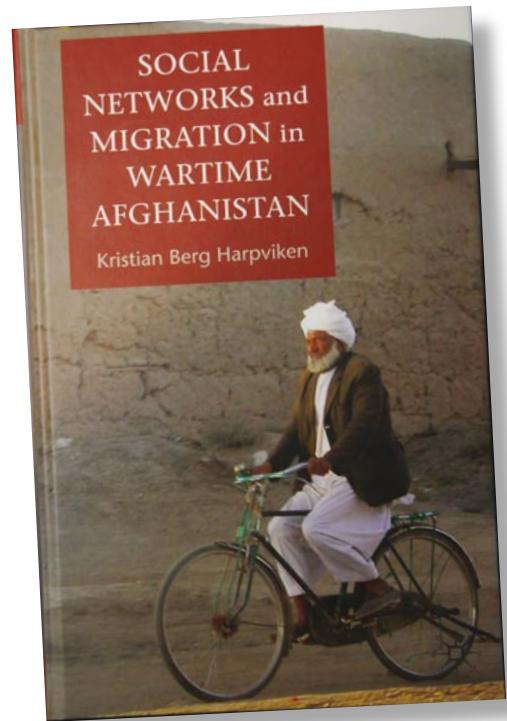
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special issue of the *Journal of Conflict Resolution* on 'Disaggregating Civil Wars' (vol. 53, no. 4, August 2009), guest-edited by CSCW associates Lars-Erik Cederman and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch, attempts to overcome the prevalent aggregation problem. The issue includes six empirical papers – five of them co-authored by CSCW researchers and associates – and is a product of a three-year European Science Foundation-sponsored project involving ETH Zurich, the University of Essex and CSCW. The various contributions show how advances in data collection and analytical methods, in particular the use of geographic information systems (GIS), permit the transformation of geographical information into formats amenable for disaggregated statistical analysis. Three forms of disaggregation are demonstrated: Two articles focus on ethnic groups,

fighting capacities of governmental and non-state organizations and the prospects for an early conflict resolution. Second, our findings indicate that claims about the alleged irrelevance of ethnic configurations for the outbreak of civil war are mistaken, and that many empirical findings held to establish their irrelevance can be attributed to over-aggregation. When e.g. political status is measured for ethnic groups, empirical analyses show that both exclusion and mobilization have a significant influence on conflict behaviour. Third, the specific organizational form and characteristics of rebel groups matter. Larger excluded groups tend to have more resources to extract concessions from governments and may thus resort to violence if not given acceptable offers. But large demographic size does not always translate into effective power if several competing organizations claim to represent a constituency and groups are undermined by factional infighting. Small but cohesive organizations may be disproportionately likely to fight, although they tend to fight shorter conflicts and are more likely to be offered some concessions relatively quickly. In contrast, groups that mount tenacious resistance in the periphery, but have only limited ability to inflict damage on a central government, tend to get involved in long, intractable conflicts. ■

Afghan Challenge

The working group on Transnational and International Facets of Civil War has maintained a long-standing interest in the case of Afghanistan. While some Afghanistan-related projects drew to a close in 2009, others remain the focus of ongoing research activity.



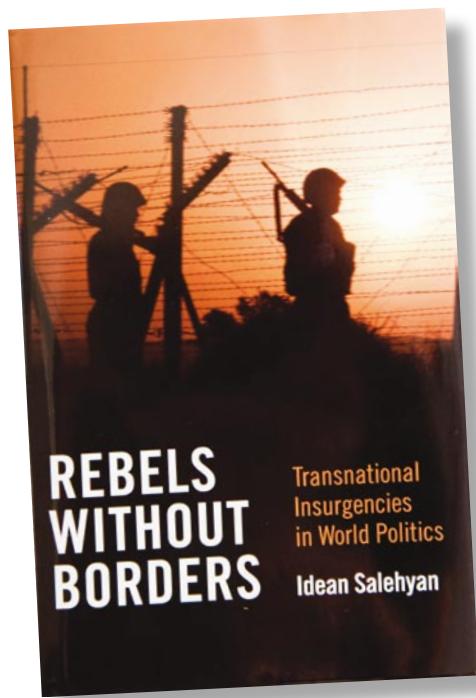
Kristian Berg Harpviken's *Social Networks and Migration in Wartime Afghanistan* (Palgrave Macmillan) was published in 2009. Based on the author's doctoral thesis and subsequent work carried out both at PRIO and abroad, the book presents a framework for understanding how individuals' networks play an essential role in their responses to war and disaster. People's network resources are crucial for mobilizing or maintaining physical resources, for the security of the individuals concerned, and for the gathering of information. Applying this framework to the analysis of wartime migration, the book challenges one-dimensional portrayals of wartime migrants as victims, emphasizing the importance of agency and network resources in individuals' responses to unpredictable social environments. The book's systematic application of a network analytical perspective, building on mechanisms developed through studies in other areas (particularly economic and organizational sociology), is unique. This analytical bridge-building brings new insights to the study of responses to armed conflict, where there has previously only been loose debate on whether social networks fragment or gain strength in the face of war. Discussing migration throughout three decades of war in Afghanistan, the book is based on original fieldwork conducted during the period of the Taliban's domination of the country, focusing on two villages in one of Afghanistan's most severely war-stricken areas.

Another Research Council-supported project, 'Going Home To Fight? Explaining Refugee Return and Violence', deals with why some returning refugees come to destabilize the peace process in their home country upon return, whereas others do not – a research question that seeks to transcend the clear-cut distinction between refugees (as victims) and fighters (as malevolent fighters) that is commonly found in academic analysis and policy documents. The project compares the cases of Afghanistan and Rwanda, and extensive fieldwork was conducted in 2009. ■

Prize-Winning Book!

Rebellion, insurgency, civil war – conflict within a society is customarily treated as a matter of domestic politics, while analysts generally focus their attention on local causes. Yet fighting between governments and opposition groups is rarely confined to the domestic arena.

'Internal' wars often spill across national boundaries, rebel organizations frequently find sanctuaries in neighbouring countries, and insurgencies give rise to disputes between states. In *Rebels Without Borders: Transnational Insurgencies in World Politics* (published in 2009 by Cornell University Press), Idean Salehyan



examines transnational rebel organizations in civil conflicts, utilizing both cross-national datasets and in-depth case studies. He shows how external Contra bases in Honduras and Costa Rica facilitated the Nicaraguan civil war, and how the Rwandan civil war spilled over into the Democratic Republic of the Congo, fostering a regional war. Salehyan also looks at other cross-border insurgencies, such as those of the Kurdish PKK and Taliban fighters in Pakistan. He reveals that external sanctuaries feature in the political history of more than half of the world's armed insurrections since 1945, and are also important in fostering state-to-state conflicts.

Rebels who are unable to challenge the state on its own turf look for mobilization opportunities abroad. Neighbouring states that are too weak to prevent rebel access, states that wish to foster instability in their rivals, and large refugee diasporas provide important opportunities for insurgent groups to establish external bases. Such sanctuaries complicate intelligence-gathering, counterinsurgency operations and efforts at peacemaking. States that host rebels intrude into negotiations between governments and opposition movements, and can block progress toward peace when they pursue their own agendas.

Idean Salehyan is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of North Texas and an associate of CSCW. Much of the work carried out for this book took place during his stay at PRIO during 2005. The book was the winner of the 2010 ENMISA Distinguished Book Award, presented by the International Studies Association organized section for Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Migration. ■



Street of Kabul. Photo: Kaja Borchgrevink

CSCW MA Students in 2009

Ellen Rykkja Gilbert
'Ethnic Dimensions in Power Sharing and Peace Building', Master of Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). Supervisor: Scott Gates, PRIO (completed August 2009).

Torbjørn Hugo Graff
'Heterogeneity and Ethnic Conflict: The Missing Peak of Ethnic Polarization', Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo. Supervisor: Håvard Hegre, PRIO/University of Oslo (to be completed June 2010).

Erland Paasche
'Refugee Influx, Trauma and the Risk of Violent Conflict: The Situation of Iraqi Refugees in Syria Revisited', Asian and African Study Programme, Department of Culture Studies and Oriental Languages, University of Oslo. Supervisors: Kjetil Selvik, University of Oslo; Kristian Berg Harpviken, PRIO (completed July 2009).

Andreas Forø Tollesen
'Identifying Factors Related to Civil War: A Probability Analysis Using GIS and Weights of Evidence', Master of Geography, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). Supervisor: Halvard Buhaug, PRIO (completed June 2009).

Lotte Vermeij
'Children of Rebellion: Socialization of Child Soldiers', Peace and Conflict Studies, University of Oslo. Supervisor: Scott Gates, PRIO (completed June 2009).

CSCW Working Groups

Gleditsch publicly expressed his regret that, unlike the US president, he could not expect to earn the prize through future work.

Outstanding Research

On 14 October 2009, Nils Petter Gleditsch received the Research Council of Norway's prestigious Award for Outstanding Research (Møbius Prize). Explaining its decision, the jury stated:

The Møbius Prize this year goes to one of the most prominent researchers in the social sciences in Norway. His career spans a wide spectre of themes and languages, which has placed him at the forefront of peace research and secured him a strong position internationally. His research topics cover nonviolence, military intelligence, democracy and the environment. He has provided timely research for political debates over the years, and thereby furthered research in society. Norwegian peace and conflict research would not have been as strong as it is today without his efforts as researcher, teacher, institution builder and networker.

Nils Petter Gleditsch began work at PRIO in 1964 as a research assistant. He has been affiliated with PRIO throughout his career, and has been part of the institute for 45 of its 50 years. He has been an integral part of PRIO from the pioneer years, through periods of great and rapid change, and has contributed to building the larger and more professional organization we see today. He was one of the key people involved in applying for and setting up the Centre for the Study of Civil War as a Centre of Excellence at PRIO, and he headed the Environmental Factors in Civil War working group up to 2008.

Gleditsch is known for his research on the democratic peace, and he has established himself as a leading figure on this topic in relation to both interstate conflict ('democracies rarely if ever go to war with each other') and civil war ('semi-democracies experience armed conflict more frequently than either autocracies or democracies'). More recently, he has taken a critical view of claims being made about the links between climate change and armed



Nils Petter Gleditsch. Photo: Anders B. Johansen

conflict. To date, there is little peer-reviewed research to support claims that climate change will necessarily lead to more frequent armed conflicts. A number of studies are now examining possible connections, including a major PRIO project in which Gleditsch is also involved. However, the fact that the political debate has run ahead of the research cannot absolve scholars of their responsibility to take a critical and independent look.

Gleditsch has been editor of *Journal of Peace Research* since 1983, and has worked hard to preserve its high international standing. Under his leadership, *JPR* has been at the forefront of the data-replication movement. All authors of articles with systematic data published in *JPR* must make their data available on the journal's homepage, facilitating replication and extension of the work reported in the journal.

On receiving the prestigious Møbius Prize, Gleditsch signalled that he did not feel the award was his alone, but rather that it should be seen as recognition of the environment that fostered him. Indeed, at the award ceremony, he stated that he could only echo the words of recent Nobel laureate Barack Obama: 'I do not feel that I deserve to be in the company of so many transformative figures that have been honoured by this prize.' Gleditsch points out that both cooperation with other researchers and helping

to nurture new talents have played crucial roles in his professional career. This has not only been evident at PRIO and CSCW. As a part-time professor of political science at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Gleditsch has nurtured a number of talented young scholars, many of whom have become established members of the research community at PRIO and NTNU. In the past two decades, he has twice served as a guest professor in the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at the University of Uppsala, which has led to a number of joint projects, most notably the long-term collaboration on the UCDP/PRIO armed conflict dataset.

The award of the 2009 Nobel Peace Prize to US President Barack Obama was announced just a few days before the Møbius ceremony. Gleditsch publicly expressed his regret that, unlike the US president, he could not expect to earn the prize through future work. However, unlike the fresh Nobel laureate, Nils Petter Gleditsch has a solid and relevant record to point to. Indeed, he is one of the most frequently cited researchers in his field, and an exceptionally high number of his recent publications are among the most cited in that field. ■

Transnational and International Facets of Civil War Leader: Jeffrey Checkel, Simon Fraser University

Important dynamics of civil wars transgress national boundaries. External factors can be international, such as the engagement of one state in another's conflicts, or they can be transnational, as when armed groups mobilize across borders or when new norms, ideas and practices spread from one conflict location to another. This working group is committed to theory development, addressing insights and limitations in the literatures on civil war, transnationalism and international relations. We do not favour one particular theory or approach, seeking instead to develop synthetic, plural arguments that better capture the complex dynamics of civil conflict. This stance of theoretical pluralism informs our choice of methods, which range from case studies, to large-*n* quantitative work, to ethnography, to agent-based modelling. Ultimately, we aim to understand and explain the myriad interactions between the international/transnational and the local/internal in civil war.

Microfoundations of Civil War Leader: Jon Elster, Columbia University

Focusing on the individual decisions that lead to the initiation, continuation or cessation of civil war, this working group seeks to identify how root causes of civil war shape the motivations and constraints of individual action. Centrally important is what one might call the 'hermeneutic problem' of identifying motivations of leaders and followers in insurgency movements. How to impute motivations when statements about motivation may themselves be motivated? The group will look at the role religion plays in civil war, and it will study belief formation more generally in a civil war setting.

Environmental Factors in Civil War Leader: Halvard Buhaug, PRIO

This group defines the environment in the broad sense of physical factors that condition human affairs, such as distance, mountains, rivers, forest cover and availability of natural resources. Environmental factors play an important role in assessing neomalthusian vs. 'cornucopian' theories of conflict. What are the effects of resource scarcity and abundance? Is climate change associated with conflict? What role does cooperation play vs. conflict in a situation of scarcity? We also consider the demographic aspect of neomalthusian concerns, as well as ethnic distinctions as potential causes of conflict and as convenient ways of organizing conflicts.

Human Rights, Governance and Conflict Leader: Sabine Carey, University of Nottingham

Conflict and human rights violations are closely intertwined. During a civil war, torture and political killings are particularly common. But, governing structures also affect the respect shown by governments for the human rights of their citizens. This working group aims to disentangle the triangular relationship between human rights, governance and conflict. In particular, we focus on the role of human rights and governing structures during the escalation of conflict, their contribution to the severity and duration of conflict, and their role in establishing a viable and secure peace after the cessation of warfare.

Civil Conflict and Economic Performance Leader: Karl Ove Moene, University of Oslo

This working group aims at integrating the effect of conflicts on economic performance and the role of economic conditions for the onset of conflicts within formal economic models. This is an important challenge. It implies a widening of the scope of economics to integrate social issues and things that really matter. The group's research agenda is built on an implicit criticism of technocratic mainstream economics for its lack of a coherent treatment of conflicts and neglect of social mechanisms. In contrast, this group tries to make a case for analysis that combines social and economic factors while acknowledging their interdependence. The working group is a 'joint venture' of CSCW and of the Centre of Excellence at the University of Oslo on Equality, Social Organization, and Performance (ESOP).

Values and Violence Leader: Ola Listhaug, NTNU

Our study of values, attitudes and public opinion looks at violent societies and generally peaceful societies, as well as countries undergoing a transition away from violence. The main aim is to demonstrate if and how values are related to violence in societies. One important empirical focus is the impact of religion, but we also study tolerance, trust, prejudice and respect for human rights, and how these values vary between countries and relate to conflicts between groups within societies. In postwar societies, we study values to assess the strength of latent conflict.

Dynamics of Institutional Change and Conflict Leader: Håvard Hegre, PRIO

This working group studies the interplay of the processes of civil war onset and termination, changes to political institutions, and the societal changes brought about by 'modernization'. These changes have closely related explanations. Democracies fail to prevent conflict in the developing world in part because they are vulnerable to reversals to authoritarian rule – often by means of violence. Similarly, demo-cratization is a political conflict that sometimes turns violent. Socio-economic factors affect strategies and goals of the parties to the political conflict. At the same time, political stability affects societal changes. The group brings together specialists on different aspects of this nexus, and also seeks to identify institutions that may lift countries out of the 'conflict trap'.

Civil Peace Leader: Kaare Strøm, UCSD

The main aim of this group is to explore the conditions that constitute and promote civil peace. This entails analysing the processes of conflict resolution as well as the social, economic and political conditions that lead to civil peace. To better understand long-term peacebuilding, we focus on the development of institutions that can serve to mitigate or supplant the conditions that cause and sustain armed conflict, for instance transitional governance, transitional justice and various forms of power-sharing. ■

CSCW Doctoral Degree Projects in 2009

COMPLETED IN 2009

Sins of Omission or Sins of Commission? Governance and Civil War HANNE FJELDE
Dissertation Supervisors: Erik Melander (Uppsala University) & Håvard Hegre (PRIO/University of Oslo)

This dissertation project drew on the distinction between institutions that regulate access to political authority and the exercise of that authority. While an extensive literature looks at how formal political institutions affect actors' incentives to initiate armed conflict, the empirical research on how governance is related to armed conflict contains vast lacunae. The project examined how the risk of internal armed conflict is related to how governments make and implement decisions about disputed issues, such as how to redistribute wealth and provide public goods. It used time-series data on political corruption, bureaucratic quality and public spending, as well as case studies of particular countries. It was defended in December 2009.

COMPLETED IN 2009

Civil War Society: Southern Sudan, 1955–2004 ØYSTEIN H. ROLANDSEN Dissertation Supervisors: Endre Stiansen (Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs) & Helge Pharo (University of Oslo)

Based on an extensive amount of freshly unearthed written sources and nearly a year's worth of fieldwork in Sudan, the articles in the dissertation present a new explanation for the beginning of the first civil war in Southern Sudan and explain the difference in intensity between the first and second civil wars. The investigation of these two cases suggests that comparisons of civil wars should focus on the dissemination and local adaptation of irregular warfare in its local context, and that the period encapsulating the process of escalation from peace to war needs further scrutiny.

COMPLETED IN 2009

Religion and Civil Conflict RAGNHILD NORDÅS Dissertation Supervisors: Ola Listhaug (NTNU/CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

The dissertation improves our understanding of the origins and dynamics of intrastate conflict by exploring the role of religion. A growing share of contemporary conflicts seem to involve a religious dimension. Despite this, research on the religion-conflict nexus is underdeveloped in terms of exactly how and when religion matters, and existing systematic studies have produced inconsistent results. Accordingly, the dissertation presents an improved conceptualization and theoretical framework for understanding whether, how, when and why

religion matters for conflict, and conducts new empirical tests. Three main conclusions emerge from the research. First, religious diversity does not necessarily translate into conflict, but contexts of religious repression can increase the salience of religious cleavages and spur rebellion that may escalate to civil war. Second, religious conflicts can be disaggregated to different types and differentiated from other conflicts, but the common presumption that religious conflicts are not more severe than other conflicts is not supported. Third, the findings indicate that no particular religion is inherently more violent than others. The dissertation consists of five articles and an introductory chapter, and was submitted on 30 October 2009 and defended on 19 March 2010.

Conflict and Cooperation in International River Basins MARIT BROCHMANN

Dissertation Supervisors: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO/NTNU) & Håvard Hegre (University of Oslo/CSCW)

Water is an essential resource for human survival. It is also of great importance to industrial development and trade. This project builds on earlier research on conflict and cooperation in the context of internationally shared rivers, but extends the focus to examine the overall interaction process – with conflict and cooperation studied together instead of separately. More specifically, the project examines whether countries that share rivers interact more – whether positively or negatively. It also investigates the effect of signed water treaties on subsequent water-specific interaction. Through issue-coding of claims over the use of a river raised by one state towards another, it looks at specific water disagreements and whether or not they become militarized.

A Piece of the Pie: The Perils of Post-Conflict Peace HELGA MALMIN BINNINGSBØ

Dissertation Supervisors: Scott Gates (PRIO) & Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO/NTNU)

This project investigates the role played by power-sharing in countries ravaged by civil war. It emphasizes the importance of inclusion and representative institutions in reducing rebel support and thus hindering resurgence of violence. In addition, the project highlights implementation as a crucial aspect of power-sharing's ability to contribute to post-conflict peace. To study the effect of representation and implementation in relation to peace, the project systematically analyses political and economic power-sharing in all post-conflict societies between 1946 and 2006. To dig deeper into the critical role of implementation, it looks more closely at developments in post-conflict Sierra Leone. The project examines the follow-up of political power-

sharing provisions in the 1999 Lomé Peace Accord, as well as the economic power-sharing scheme 'Diamond Area Community Development Fund', which was initiated in the country after the civil war to facilitate a more fair distribution of diamond revenues.

Prospects for the Future: Towards Civilizational Clashes? TANJA ELLINGSEN

Dissertation Supervisors: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO/NTNU) & Øyvind Østerud (University of Oslo)

Samuel Huntington's 'clash of civilizations' thesis suggests that post-Cold War conflicts are shaped by cultural dissimilarities, and that the nation-state is being replaced by religion as a source of identity. Testing the validity of such claims, this dissertation investigates the extent to which people identify themselves in terms of civilizations and whether alliances can be explained by cultural similarities. It also explores the relationship between civilizational belonging and conflict, both inter- and intrastate. Data are drawn from the World Value Survey, the Penn World Tables, UN General Assembly records (voting data), and the Correlates of War and Uppsala/PRIO conflict datasets.

Explaining Foreign Interventions in Civil Wars: Mechanisms of Transnational Ethnic Affinities MARTIN AUSTVOLL NOME

Dissertation Supervisors: Jeffrey T. Checkel (Simon Fraser University/CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

Civil wars have a way of attracting foreign interventions. According to one count, external countries intervened in 89 of 138 civil wars during the period 1944–94. Though the correlates of intervention are manifold, this project deals with one in particular: transnational ethnic affinities. Several studies suggest that transnational ethnic affinities are associated with interventions in civil wars. When parties to civil wars have co-ethnic kin in other countries, the involvement of those countries is more likely. Although ample theoretical and comparative work supports the notion that transnational ethnic affinities are associated with interventions, it remains an empirical regularity in need of explanation. This project begins the search for such an explanation. Its central question is thus: By what mechanisms are third-party military interventions in civil wars linked with transnational ethnic affinities?

Health Effects of Civil War CHRISTIN M.

ORMHAUG Dissertation Supervisors: Espen Sjaastad (Noragric), Håvard Hegre (University of Oslo/CSCW) & Ingrid Nyborg (Noragric)

Much conflict research has focused on why civil conflicts break out and how they are sustained, but less attention has been paid to the consequences they have on afflicted populations. While more men are usually killed in battle, research indicates that women are more affected by the long-term, indirect legacies of war. This project aims to investigate how civil conflict has affected maternal and child health in selected sub-Saharan African countries, through the use of household survey data paired with disaggregated conflict data, as well as fieldwork.

Corrective Justice in War Settlements

PABLO KALMANOVITZ Dissertation Supervisors: Jon Elster (Columbia University/CSCW) & Thomas Pogge (Yale University)

Contemporary just war theorizing has focused primarily on questions of just cause of war (*jus ad bellum*) and rightful conduct of war (*jus in bello*), tending to neglect the question of how wars ought to end (*jus post bellum*). What should be the guiding principles of justice in the aftermath of war? This project focuses on issues of corrective justice, that is, on claims of punishment and reparation due after harmful actions in war. Particular consideration is given to the institutional division of labour between the national and transnational orders in the implementation of principles of corrective justice.

The Economic Effects of Democracy and Dictatorship CARL HENRIK KNUTSEN

Dissertation Supervisors: Håvard Hegre (University of Oslo/CSCW) & Helge Hveem (University of Oslo)

How do political institutions affect economic outcomes? This project focuses in particular on how democracy and dictatorship affect economic growth, as well as their effects on property rights protection, physical and human capital, and technological change. The project also explores how different contextual factors affect economic policy in dictatorships. It examines specific channels through which political institutions affect different economic outcomes, but also investigates the interrelations between different mechanisms through construction of formal models. The empirical work consists mainly of statistical analysis, but also includes structured comparative studies of selected countries. In addition, the project discusses the conceptualization and measurement of democracy.

Horizontal Inequalities and Political Violence

GUDRUN ØSTBY Dissertation Supervisors: Scott Gates (PRIO) & Anne Julie Semb (University of Oslo)

Inequality is a grievance factor that is largely dismissed by recent statistical studies of civil war. Such studies, however, tend to focus exclusively on inter-individual inequality, ignoring the importance of group identity. This project analyses systematic inequalities between ethnic/religious/regional groups (horizontal inequalities) as a potential cause of domestic armed conflict and other forms of political violence. On the basis of national household surveys in developing countries, the project develops a comprehensive dataset on horizontal inequalities along economic and social dimensions. The analysis involves large-*n* statistical event history models, along with quantitative case studies of particular countries.

Resources and Peace: Power-Sharing and Wealth-Sharing in Post-Conflict Situations

SIRIAAS RUSTAD Dissertation Supervisors: Scott Gates (PRIO) & Håvard Strand (PRIO)

The project seeks to examine under what conditions wealth-sharing and power-sharing can most effectively help foster civil peace and stability. Power-sharing and wealth-sharing can help reduce the threat of conflict by giving all potential conflictual parties a stake in peaceful cooperation, along with a set of mutual guarantees of security and basic interests. The project focuses particularly on Nigeria, and on how Nigeria's oil wealth and the wealth-sharing arrangements dealing with it have contributed to conflicts in that country.

Post-Conflict Societies and Democratic Values KARIN DYRSTAD

Dissertation Supervisors: Ola Listhaug (NTNU/CSCW) & Halvard Buhaug (PRIO)

While much scholarly attention has been devoted to the causes of war, relatively less is known about how conflict affects individuals who live in a war-torn country, and how these effects develop over time. Focusing on the Yugoslav successor states, the aim of this project is to analyse the extent to which individual attitudes like tolerance and political trust are affected by conflict, and what implications this may have for society. The project is based on individual survey data as well as context variables on both regional and national levels.

Climate Changes, Natural Disasters and the Risk of Violence in India RUNE SLETTEBAK

Dissertation Supervisors: Indra de Soysa (NTNU/CSCW) & Henrik Urdal (PRIO)

This project investigates whether natural disasters may have caused increased levels of conflict in India in the past. Bearing in mind warnings from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that natural disasters can be expected to increase in strength and frequency in coming years, the project focuses on climate-related disasters, such as droughts, floods and storms. Given the relevance of climate changes, considerations of whether past patterns can be used to predict future trends is an integral part of the project.

Development and Civil War

HELGE HOLTERMANN Dissertation Supervisors: Håvard Hegre (University of Oslo/CSCW), Halvard Buhaug (PRIO) & Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (University of Essex/CSCW)

The cross-national conflict literature has found that less developed countries have a higher risk of civil war than more developed countries. Several different explanations have been suggested, but little has yet been done to assess these empirically. This project uses various types of data and methods to investigate the underlying causal mechanisms of these explanations and test their quantitative implications. The first is done through a case study of rebel control and mobilization in Nepal, the second through a time-series cross-national analysis, as well as a global geographically disaggregated analysis.

Climate Change, Resource Scarcities and Violent Conflict OLE MAGNUS THEISEN

Dissertation Supervisors: Nils Petter Gleditsch (CSCW/NTNU) & Halvard Buhaug (PRIO)

The cross-national conflict literature has failed to converge on robust associations that could link resource scarcities with civil war. It has been suggested that droughts increase the risk of violent conflict and that this is most pronounced with smaller-scale local conflicts. This project uses both single-case and cross-national statistical investigations to analyse the possible relationships between climatic factors, resource scarcities and violent conflict. It includes a quantitative case study of Kenya, a global analysis and a disaggregated analysis of Africa in general. ■

CSCW Selected Publications in 2009

For a complete list of 2009 publications, see <http://www.prio.no/CSCW/Research-and-Publications/Publications/>

Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles

- Achvarina, Vera; Ragnhild Nordås, Gudrun Østby & Siri Aas Rustad.** 'Armut und die Rekrutierung von Kindersoldaten: Neue Evidenz aus einer disaggregierten Analyse der afrikanischen Regionen' [Poverty and Child Soldier Recruitment: A Disaggregated Study of African Regions], *Politische Vierteljahrsschrift*. Sonderhefte 43: 386–413.
- Benjaminsen, Tor Arve; Faustin P. Maganga & Jumanne Moshi Abdallah.** 'The Kilosa Killings: Political Ecology of a Farmer–Herder Conflict in Tanzania', *Development and Change* 40(3): 423–445.
- Buhaug, Halvard; Scott Gates & Päivi Lujala.** 'Geography, Rebel Capability, and the Duration of Civil Conflict', *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 53(4): 544–569.
- Butler, Christopher K. & Scott Gates.** 'Asymmetry, Parity, and (Civil) War: Can International Theories of Power Help Us Understand Civil War?', *International Interactions* 35(3): 330–340.
- Cederman, Lars-Erik; Halvard Buhaug & Jan Ketil Rød.** 'Ethno-Nationalist Dyads and Civil War: A GIS-Based Analysis', *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 53(4): 496–525.
- Cederman, Lars Erik; Gleditsch, Nils Petter**

Kristian Skrede Gleditsch & Luc Girardin. 'Ethno-Nationalist Triads: Assessing the Influence of Kin Groups on Civil Wars', *World Politics* 61(3): 403–437.

Cunningham, David; Kristian Skrede Gleditsch & Idean Salehyan. 'It Takes Two: A Dyadic Analysis of Civil War Duration and Outcome', *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 53(4): 570–597.

de Soysa, Indra & Helga Malmin Binningsbø. 'The Devil's Excrement as Social Cement: Natural Resources and Political Terror, 1980–2002', *International Social Science Journal* 57(1): 21–32.

Hegre, Håvard; Gudrun Østby & Clionadh Raleigh. 'Poverty and Civil War Events: A Disaggregated Study of Liberia', *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 53(4): 298–623.

Jakobsen, Tor Georg & Indra de Soysa. 'Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death? State Repression, Ethnic Grievance and Civil War, 1981–2004', *Civil Wars* 11(2): 137–157.

Jensen, Peter Sandholm & Kristian Skrede Gleditsch. 'Rain, Growth and Civil War: The Importance of Location', *Defence and Peace Economics* 20(5): 359–372.

Fjelde, Hanne. 'Buying Peace? Oil Wealth, Corruption and Civil War, 1985–99', *Journal of Peace Research* 46(2): 199–218.

Fjelde, Hanne & Indra de Soysa. 'Coercion, Co-optation, or Cooperation? State Capacity and the Risk of Civil War, 1961–2004', *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 26(1): 5–25.

& Ragnhild Nordås. 'Climate Change and Conflict: A Critical Overview', *Die Friedens-Warte* 84(2): 11–28.

Goemans, Hein; Kristian Skrede Gleditsch & Giacomo Chiozza. 'Introducing Archigos: A Dataset of Political Leaders', *Journal of Peace Research* 46(2): 269–283.

Hegre, Håvard. 'Trade Dependence or Size Dependence? The Gravity Model of Trade and the Liberal Peace', *Conflict Management and Peace Science* 26(1): 26–45.

Hegre, Håvard; Gudrun Østby & Clionadh Raleigh. 'Poverty and

Neumayer, Eric. 'A New Moral Hazard? Military Intervention, Peacekeeping and Ratification of the International Criminal Court', *Journal of Peace Research* 46(5): 659–670.

Neumayer, Eric & Thomas Plümper. 'International Terrorism and the Clash of Civilizations', *British Journal of Political Science* 39(4): 711–734.

Nygård, Håvard Mokleiv. 'Trekantdramaet mellom Israel, Iran og Hezbollah' [The Israel–Iran–Hezbollah Drama Triangle], *Babylon* 7(2): 66–87.

Østby, Gudrun; Ragnhild Nordås & Jan Ketil Rød. 'Regional Inequalities and Civil Conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa', *International Studies Quarterly* 53(2): 301–324.

Plümper, Thomas & Eric Neumayer. 'Famine Mortality, Rational Political Inactivity, and International Food Aid', *World Development* 37(1): 50–61.

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Bussmann, Margit; Indra de Soysa & John R. Oneal. 'The Effect of Globalization on National Income Inequality', in Masamichi Sasaki, ed., *New Frontiers in Comparative Sociology*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Ramet, Sabrina P. *Tri Jugoslavije. Izgradja drzave i izazov legitimacije, 1918–2005* [The Three Yugoslavias]. State-Building and Legitimation, 1918–2005]. Zagreb: Golden Marketing–Tehnicka Knjiga.

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Katzenstein, Peter J. & Jeffrey T. Checkel, eds. *European Identity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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Bussmann, Margit; Indra de Soysa & John R. Oneal. 'The Effect of Globalization on National Income Inequality', in Masamichi Sasaki, ed., *New Frontiers in Comparative Sociology*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Jakobsen, Jo. 'Rewards of Freedom: Democracy and the Inflow of Foreign Direct Investment', in Peter Graeff & Guido Mehlkop, eds, *Capitalism, Democracy and the Prevention of War and Poverty*. Abingdon: Routledge (86–107).

Ramet, Sabrina P. 'Jugoslovenska kriza i zapad: Izbegavajuci "Vijetnam" zalutali u "Abisiniju"' [The Yugoslav Crisis and the West: Avoiding 'Vietnam' and Blundering into 'Abyssinia'], in Ivan Colovic' ed., *Zid je mrtav, ziveli zidovi!* [The wall is dead, long live walls!]. Belgrade: Biblioteka XX Vek (129–158).

Ramet, Sabrina P. 'Jugoslovenska kriza i zapad: Izbegavajuci "Vijetnam" zalutali u "Abisiniju"' [The Yugoslav Crisis and the West: Avoiding 'Vietnam' and Blundering into 'Abyssinia'], in Ivan Colovic' ed., *Zid je mrtav, ziveli zidovi!* [The wall is dead, long live walls!]. Belgrade: Biblioteka XX Vek (129–158).

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Cederman, Lars-Erik & Kristian Skrede Gleditsch, eds. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 53(4), August. Special Issue on Disaggregating Civil Wars.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter, ed. *Journal of Peace Research* 46(1, 2, 4, 5, 6), January, March, July, September, November.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter & Ole Listhaug. 'Ethnic Minorities in Serbia', in Wolfgang Petritsch, Goran Svilanovic & Christophe Solioz, eds, *Serbia Matters: Domestic Reforms and European Integration*. Baden-Baden: Nomos (157–164).

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Roy, Kaushik. 'The Logistics of Victory: Punjab and Supplying the British-India Army During the 1857–59 Uprising', in Subhas Ranjan Chakraborty, ed., *Uprising of 1857: Perspectives and Peripheries*. Kolkata: The Asiatic Society (262–293).

Ramet, Sabrina P. 'Albania – Then and Now', *European History Quarterly* 39(1): 106–116.

Buhaug, Halvard. 'Konflikter i bevegelser' [Conflicts in Transition], *Forsvarets Forum*, July/August.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter. 'Sannheten om barnesoldater' [The Truth About Child Soldiers], *Dagbladet*, 12 June.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter, ed. 'Fra opprørere til statsstøtter?' [From Rebels to Pillars of the State?], *Dagbladet*, 20 November.

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Gleditsch, Nils Petter & Henrik Urdal. 'Svar til Neumann' [Reply to Neumann], *Internasjonal Politikk* 67(2): 309.

Ramet, Sabrina P. 'Albania – Then and Now', *European History Quarterly* 39(1): 106–116.

Cederman, Lars-Erik & Kristian Skrede Gleditsch, eds. *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 53(4), August. Special Issue on Disaggregating Civil Wars.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter, ed. *Journal of Peace Research* 46(1, 2, 4, 5, 6), January, March, July, September, November.

Gates, Scott & Simon Reich. 'Sannheten om barnesoldater' [The Truth About Child Soldiers], *Dagbladet*, 12 June.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter. 'Fra opprørere til statsstøtter?' [From Rebels to Pillars of the State?], *Dagbladet*, 20 November.

Gleditsch, Nils Petter. 'Mappene våre' [Our Files], in Bjørg Ofstad, Olav Bjerkholt, Karl Skrede & Aanund Hylland, eds, *Rettferd og politikk. Festskrift til Hilde Bojer* [Justice and Politics: Essays in Honour of Hilde Bojer]. Oslo: Emilia.

Harpviken, Kristian Berg. 'Obama og Afghaniens trøblete nabolag' [Obama and Afghanistan's Troublesome Neighbourhood], *Forsvarets Forum*, January/February.

Paasche, Erlend. 'Flåsete om verdens ondskap' [Flippant About the World's Evil], *Morgenbladet*, 2 January.

Buhaug, Halvard. 'Konflikter i bevegelser' [Conflicts in Transition], *Forsvarets Forum*, July/August.

CSCW Projects in 2009

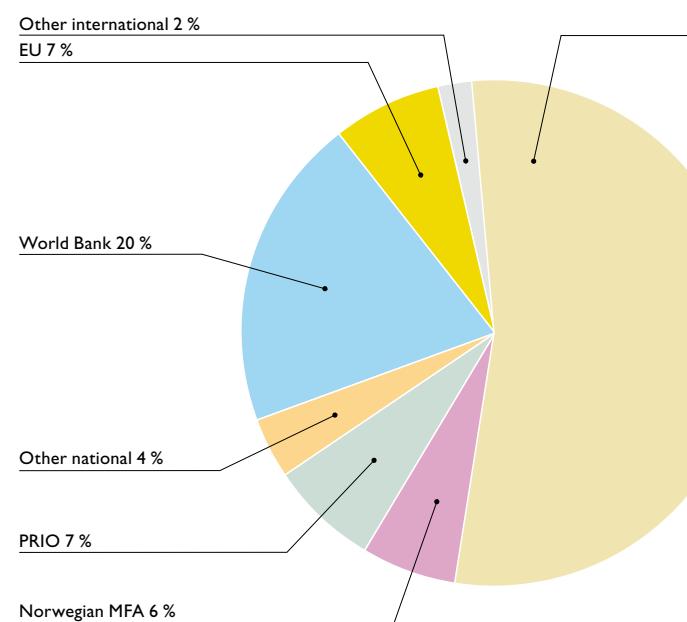
CSCW Director: Scott Gates
PRIO Director: Kristian Berg Harpviken
Chair of PRIO Board: Bernt Aardal

Transnational and International	
Facets of Civil War	1
State Failure and Regional Insecurity	2, 12
Microfoundations of Civil War	1
Environmental Factors in Civil War	1
Political Demography	1, 2
Human Rights, Governance and Conflict	1
Conflict and Economic Performance	1
Values and Violence	1
Civic and Uncivic Values among the Yugoslav Successor States	1, 4
Religion and Civil War	1
Civil Peace	1
CSCW Centre office	1
Training and Internship	1
Cross cutting activities	1
Military History	1
Disaggregating the Study of Civil Wars	1, 2
Geographic Representations of War	1, 6

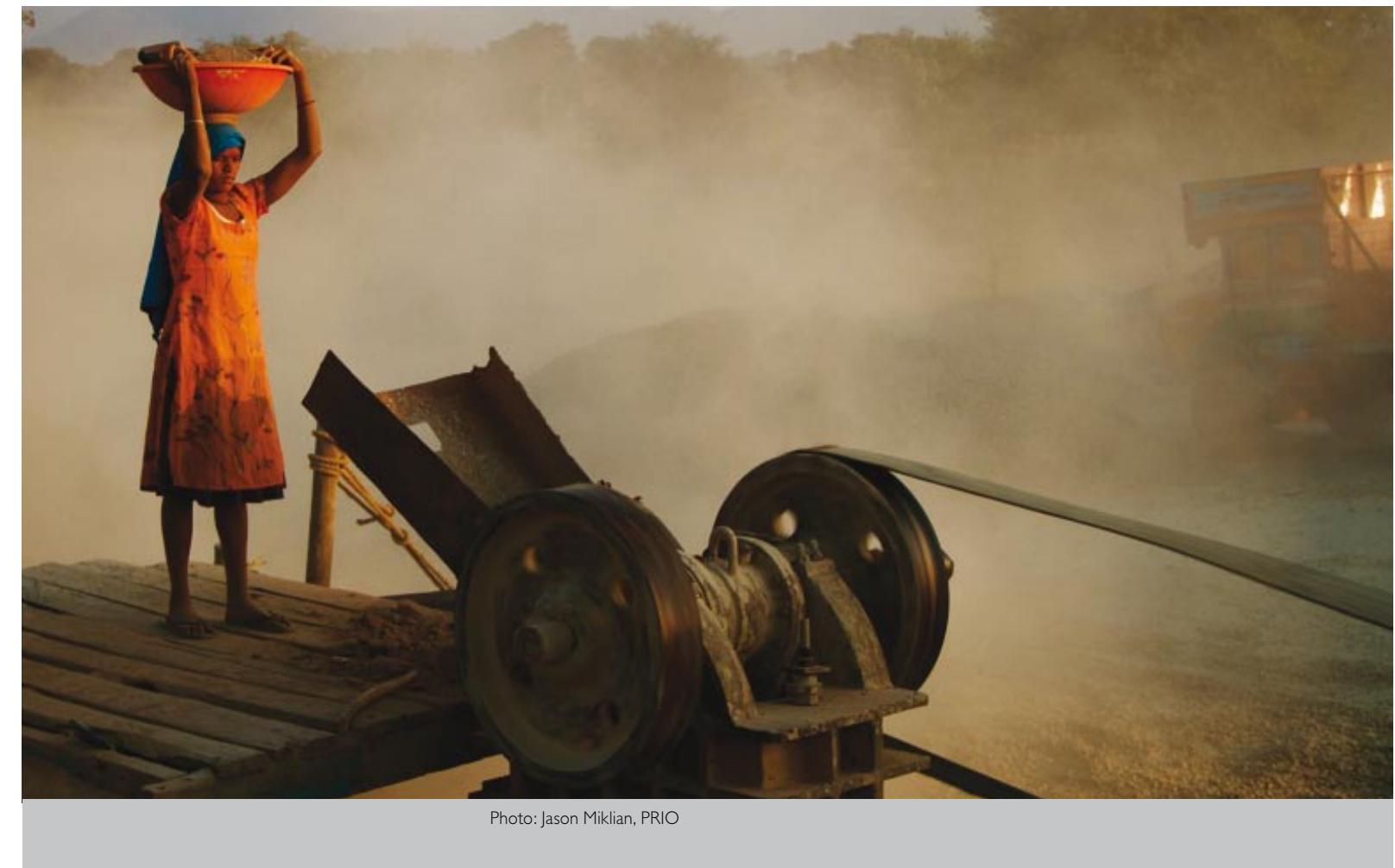
Battle Deaths dataset	1
Data projects management	1
Political Institutions, Development and a Domestic Civil Peace (OYI)	1, 2
Conflict Prediction	1
Youth Exclusion	1, 7, 12
Natural Hazards and Civil Conflicts in Asian Countries	1, 9
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A New Agenda for European Security	
Economics	1, 5
Armed Conflict Location and Event Data	7
Resources and Peace:	
Power Sharing and Wealth	
Sharing in Post-Conflict Situations	3
The Payoff of Promises - Articulating, Negotiating and Implementing	
Wealth Sharing	1, 2, 12

Project Funders:

- [1](#) Research Council of Norway – CSCW CoE grant
- [2](#) Research Council of Norway
- [3](#) Research Council of Norway – PRIO Core Grant
- [4](#) Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- [5](#) European Union funding schemes
- [6](#) European Science Foundation
- [7](#) World Bank
- [8](#) Norwegian Peace Building Centre
- [9](#) OCHA/Norwegian Geotechnical Institute NGI
- [10](#) National Science Foundation
- [11](#) The Energy and Resources Institute TERI
- [12](#) Other Sources



Total project income in 2009 was 23 868 694 NOK. The CoE grant counts for 46 % of this, and the chart represents the remaining 54 %. Total person-year effort in 2009 was 23,8.



PRIO

PRIO was founded in 1959. It was one of the first centers of peace research in the world. PRIO is an autonomous non-profit foundation which is independent and international in staff and perspective. Research at PRIO concentrates on the driving forces behind violent conflict and on ways in which peace can be built, maintained and spread. In addition to theoretical and empirical research, PRIO also conducts policy-oriented activities and engages in the search for solutions in cases of actual or potential violent conflict.

Centre of Excellence

Centre of Excellence (CoE) is a distinction accorded to CSCW by the Research Council of Norway. The CoE scheme was introduced in Norway with the intention of bringing more researchers and research groups up to a high international standard. In 2002, after an extensive and competitive selection process led by international experts, the council awarded CoE status to 13 of 129 applicants. PRIO's proposal was judged to be of 'exceptionally high scientific quality'. The total number of Centres rose to 21 in 2006 when a new round of applications was held in addition to a midway evaluation for all existing CoEs. CSCW secured a second 5 year period of funding after the evaluation, again receiving top scores from the referees.

Master Degree Programmes

The Oslo semester consists of three modules: 'Conflict and Peace', 'Migration and Ethnicity' and 'Nations and Regions'. The courses are developed by PRIO staff and coordinated by Hege Barker.

In South Africa, the students are taught at the Department of Political Science of the University of Stellenbosch. The university, one of Africa's best research universities, is located about an hour from Cape Town. Both of the above programmes are conducted entirely in English and place considerable emphasis on student participation in small seminar-style classes. For both programmes, lectures were given by PRIO staff and visiting speakers from other institutions, such as the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), the Institute for Labour and Social Research (Fafo), the Nordic Africa Institute, the Nansen Institute, the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) and the United Nations. ■

International Summer School 2009

For the past 30 years, PRIO has been responsible for organizing and administering the peace research course of the University of Oslo's International Summer School (ISS). The peace research course is a popular graduate-level course of the ISS, and it forms an integral part of the university's annual summer programme.

The course begins with a two-day workshop on conflict resolution and peacebuilding, which is followed by a more general introduction to the



Summer School Group 2009

PRIO is involved in two master's degree programmes run in cooperation with Bjørknes College in Oslo, Stellenbosch University in South Africa and the Australian National University (ANU) in Australia.

32 Peace and Conflict Studies In autumn 2004, the Australian National University (ANU) in Canberra, Bjørknes College in Oslo and PRIO launched a new postgraduate degree programme in international relations, specializing in peace and conflict studies. This innovative programme brings together academics at the forefront of research on international relations, peace and conflict from two sides of the globe. ■

Students spend one semester (autumn) in Oslo attending courses specially developed and taught by PRIO staff. All other courses are taken at ANU in Canberra and are principally taught by the academic staff of the Department of International Relations at the Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies. The degrees are awarded by ANU.

The three courses taught in Oslo are 'Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding', 'Gender and Conflict' and 'The Ethics of War and Peace'. In Oslo, the overall coordination of the programme is carried out by Hege Barker, with the individual modules being coordinated by Henrik Syse ('The Ethics of War and Peace'), Anita Schjølset ('Gender and Conflict') and Hege Barker ('Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding').

This joint postgraduate degree programme has been named a 'Prestige Program' by ANU. PRIO's Australian partner is ranked as one of the world's top universities and as number one in the southern hemisphere.

Master of International Studies In 2006, a new master's programme in international studies was launched by Stellenbosch University in South Africa, Bjørknes College in Oslo and PRIO. The first semester of this two-year programme is taught in Oslo, with students spending the subsequent three semesters in South Africa. The programme focuses on international political economy and conflict dynamics, with a particular emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. The programme provides students with theoretical perspectives, analytical tools and empirical knowledge of these areas.

In early December 2009, JPR adopted the Sagetrack manuscript tracking system. Accordingly, all new submissions and referee reports are now to be submitted at <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jpres>.

JPR Editorial Staff in 2009

Editor: Nils Petter Gleditsch, PRIO & NTNU, Trondheim
Managing Editors: Glenn Martin, Jørgen Jensehaugen
Viewpoint Editor: Lene Bomann-Larsen
Book Review Editor: Helge Holtermann

Associate Editors

Michael Brzoska, University of Hamburg
 Han Dorussen, University of Essex
 Scott Gates, PRIO & NTNU, Trondheim
 Mats Hammarström, Uppsala University
 Magnus Öberg, Uppsala University
 Øyvind Østerud, University of Oslo
 Patrick M. Regan, Binghamton University
 Anne Julie Semb, University of Oslo
 Henrik Urdal, PRIO

Editorial Committee

Sabine Carey, University of Nottingham
 Indra de Soysa, NTNU, Trondheim & PRIO
 Tanja Ellingsen, NTNU, Trondheim
 Håvard Hegre, PRIO & University of Oslo
 Timo Kivimäki, NIAS, Copenhagen
 Bjørn Møller, DIIS, Copenhagen
 Ragnhild Nordås, PRIO, Harvard University & NTNU, Trondheim
 Håkan Wiberg, DIIS, Copenhagen ■

Security Dialogue

Security Dialogue is an international peer-reviewed journal that seeks to combine the development of new theoretical perspectives with innovative analysis of challenges to public policy across a wide-ranging field of security issues. The journal aims to revisit and recast the concept of security through new approaches and methodologies, and encourages ground-breaking reflection on new and traditional security issues, including globalization, nationalism, ethnic conflict and civil war, information technology, biological and chemical warfare, resource conflicts, pandemics, global terrorism and non-state actors, as well as environmental, energy, food and human security. The journal seeks to provide an outlet for analysis of the normative dimensions of security, theoretical and practical aspects of identity and identity-based conflict, gender aspects of security and critical security studies.

Since 2006, JPR has appointed an external jury to select an article for its annual 'Article of the Year Award'. For 2009, the award was given to Stathis N. Kalyvas & Matthew Adam Kocher for their article 'The Dynamics of Violence in Vietnam: An Analysis of the Hamlet Evaluation System (HES)' in issue no. 3. Khusrav Gaibulloev & Todd Sandler and Darsun Peksen were given honourable mentions for their articles in issues no. 6 and no. 1, respectively. The full announcement of the award was published in the first issue of 2010. The jury for the 2009 award consisted of Brett Ashley Leeds (Rice University), Ola Listhaug (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU) and Ron P. Smith (Birkbeck College).

In 2009, Security Dialogue published 672 pages over 6 issues. In all, 26 full-length articles and 2 rejoinders and responses were published, all peer-reviewed. Issue 40(4–5) was a special issue entitled 'Special Issue on Urban Insecurities'.

Associate Editors in 2009 were Pinar Bilgin (Bilkent University) and Taylor Owen (University of Oxford).

Security Dialogue is currently ranked as no. 9 in the ISI Journal Citation Reports' rating for journals in international relations, with an impact factor of 1.469.

Security Dialogue Editorial Staff in 2009

Editor: J. Peter Burgess
Managing Editor: Marit Moe-Pryce
Assistant Managing Editor: Christa Waters
Associate Editors: Pinar Bilgin & Taylor Owen
Language Editor: John Carville
Book Review Editors: Stephan Davidshofer & Francesco Ragazzi, Sciences Po, France.

Editorial Board in 2009

Didier Bigo, Sciences Po, France
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 William E. Connolly, Johns Hopkins University, USA
 James Der Derian, Brown University, USA
 Michael Dillon, Lancaster University, UK
 Pál Dunay, Geneva Centre for Security Policy, Switzerland
 Stefan Elbe, University of Essex, UK
 Cynthia Enloe, Clark College, USA
 Lene Hansen, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
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 Anna Leander, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark
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 Patricia Owens, Oxford University, UK
 Paul Rogers, University of Bradford, UK
 Mark B. Salter, University of Ottawa, Canada
 Michael Shapiro, University of Hawaii, USA
 Peter van Ham, Clingendael, The Hague, the Netherlands
 Ole Wæver, University of Copenhagen, Denmark
 Rob B. J. Walker, University of Victoria, Canada & Keele University, UK
 Annick T. R. Wibben, University of San Francisco, USA
 Michael C. Williams, University of Ottawa, Canada

Selected PRIO Events

2009

Anniversary Events

15 February

Anniversary Reception in New York
ISA Annual Convention, New York – reception hosted by PRIO and sponsored by Sage Publications

16 February

Fifty Years of Peace Research
ISA Roundtable, with Gudleiv Forr, Øyvind Ekelund & Inger Skjelsbæk as panellists – chaired by Sara M. Mitchell, with Bruce Russett as discussant

18 March

Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics (Peace)
Oslo launch at PRIO (J. Peter Burgess, Christa Waters & Kristoffer Lidén)

12 May

The Image of Norway as a Peace Nation
Internal lunch seminar with Helge Pharo

28 May

Launch of Gudleiv Forr's book on PRIO's history, Strid og fred
PRIO alumnus Per Olav Reinton (NRK journalist) interviewed the author – moderated by Kristian Berg Harpviken

5 June

People's Role in Postwar Recovery
Seminar with Mohammed Ehsan Zia, Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (CMI–PRIO Afghanistan Seminar Series)

5 June

Anniversary Reception at Oslo Town Hall
Hosted by Fabian Stang, Mayor of Oslo

6 June

Tour of historical PRIO sites
Internal event

6 June

Vernissage for Anniversary Exhibitions

8 June

The Gender Day: Women, Peace & Security
Organized by the Gender Research Team at PRIO

10 June

The Film Day: Waltz with Bashir
Film screening followed by seminar

11 June

The Peace Day
Two seminars:
• 'A Peace Opportunity Missed?' – seminar and launch of PRIO/Uppsala conflict data
• 'The World Today: Where Does Peace Have a Chance?'

12 June

The Alumni Day
Seminar 'Peace Research Then and Now', followed by alumni party with approximately 280 in attendance

Seminars

12 January

The Dual State: The Turkish Case
Seminar with Ola Tunander and Professor İlhan Uzgel of Ankara University

22 January

Who Creates Peace? Grassroots Movements or Politicians?
Film seminar in collaboration with Oslo Dokumentarkino's screening of *Pray the Devil Back to Hell*

19 February

World Religions and the Norms of War
New York launch of book co-edited by Greg Reichberg

19 February

Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics
New York launch of PeacE, at Millennium UN Plaza Hotel, New York (with J. Peter Burgess, Christa Waters & Kristoffer Lidén)

20 February

World Religions and the Norms of War
Washington launch of book co-edited by Greg Reichberg

2 March

Small Arms – Weapons of Mass Destruction
David Isenberg introduced the film *Devil's Bargain* at Oslo Dokumentarkino

18 March

Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics (Peace)
Oslo launch at PRIO, Oslo (J. Peter Burgess, Christa Waters & Kristoffer Lidén)

2 April

Security and Securitization
Seminar with Ole Wæver of Copenhagen University

14 April

From a Culture of Violence to a Culture of Peace
Soka Gakkai exhibition opening at Oslo City Hall, in cooperation with PRIO and NUPI, followed by conference at the Nobel Institute, with Stein Tønnessen as moderator

22 April

Past and Present Concepts of Holy War in Judaism
Seminar with Dr Jonathan Fine of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem

23 April

Crimes Against Humanity in Eastern Burma
PRIO co-organized this seminar in the Norwegian Parliament

8 May

A Gender Perspective on Post-Conflict Settlements in Africa
Seminar with Sheila Meintjes, University of Witwatersrand

11 May

Moderation in Peace and War: A Virtue for Our Times?
PRIO co-organized the launch of Henrik Syse's new book *Måtehold i grådighetens tid* [Moderation in an Era of Greed]

15 September

Exploring Gender and Conflict Issues in Nepal and North India: The Recent Phase
Seminar with Professor Anjoo Sharani Upadhyaya of the Center for the Study of Nepal at Banaras Hindu University in India

23 September

The Present Political Situation in Bosnia & Herzegovina – and Thoughts for the Future
Seminar with Ljiljana Goranci Brkić of the Nansen Dialogue Centre (NDC) in Sarajevo

6 October

The Global Geopolitical Balance: USA, China and India
Seminar with John J. Mearsheimer, professor at the University of Chicago

26–27 October

PRIO-MF conference
An invitation-only conference on the multireligious Middle East, the teaching of religion in schools and family legislation

30 October

Lessons Learned From the Collapse of the Oslo Accords – The Mistakes That Obama Must Not Repeat
Seminar with Mark LeVine

Afghanistan and the Region

12 January

A Regional Approach to Afghanistan?
Barnett R. Rubin in the CMI–PRIO Afghanistan seminar series

11 February

Afghanistan – Between Hope and Fear
Seminar at PRIO (a.m.): 'The Reconstruction of Afghanistan: Success or Failure?'
Film screening at Vika Cinema (p.m.): 'Who is Winning the War? NATO or the Taliban?'

1 April

Identity, Leadership and Conflict in Afghanistan
CMI–PRIO Afghanistan seminar series

5 June

People's Role in Postwar Recovery
Seminar with Mohammed Ehsan Zia, Minister of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan. In the CMI–PRIO Afghanistan Seminar Series

27 May

The Space for Conciliation in the Afghan Conflict
CMI–PRIO Afghanistan seminar series

18 November

A Pakistani Perspective on the Situation in Afghanistan
Seminar with Muhammed Ali Saif

Forum For International Criminal and Humanitarian Law (FICHL)

5–6 June

Land Reform and Distributive Justice in the Settlement of Internal Armed Conflict
FICHL seminar, Bogotá

4 September

The Principle of Complementarity and the Exercise of Universal Jurisdiction for Core International Crimes
FICHL seminar, PRIO

9 October

Abbreviated Criminal Procedures for Core International Crimes
FICHL seminar, Sarajevo

23 October

The Role and Integrity of the First Review Conference on the Statute of the International Criminal Court
FICHL seminar, PRIO

PRIO Cyprus Centre

29 January

The Day After II
Launch of PRIO Cyprus Centre Paper 1/2009

6 March

Migrant Cities Report
Launch in Nicosia of a report written by Olga Demetriou under the British Council's 'Living Together' initiative

6 March

The Political Economy of a Cyprus Settlement
Launch at the University of Nicosia of the Greek version of PRIO Cyprus Centre Report 1/2008, written by Andreas Theophanous

18–20 June

Learning from Comparing Conflicts and Reconciliation Processes: A Holistic Approach
PRIO Cyprus Centre 2009 Annual Conference

Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)

14 February

Transnational Politics and Civil War
CSCW workshop, New York

16–17 April

Institutional Constraints to Violence
Workshop of the CSCW working group on Human Rights, Governance and Conflict. University of Nottingham.

25 May

The East Asian Peace – Explanations and Sustainability
Workshop organized by PRIO in cooperation with the Institute of Defence Studies (Oslo) and the Institute of World Economy and Politics (IWEPP) at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Beijing

11–12 June

Joint workshop between CSCW Working group "Environmental Factors in Civil War" and the "Geographical Representations of War" project.

18–19 June

Rumours and Conspiracy Theories in Civil Wars
CSCW workshop, College de France

9–10 July

Pro-Government Armed Groups and Militias: Incidence, Impact, and Government Accountability
CSCW workshop, University of Nottingham

17 September

What Makes or Breaks a Revolution?
CSCW film seminar during National Science Week [Forskningsdagene], following the screening of the film *Persepolis*

15–16 October

The CSCW working groups on The Dynamics of Institutional Change and Conflict and Human Rights, Governance and Conflict held a joint workshop

15–17 October

Mobilizing Across Borders: Transnational Mechanisms of Civil War
Workshop at the School for International Studies, Simon Fraser University and the Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW), PRIO – held in Vancouver, BC

23 October

Civic and Uncivic Values in Bosnia: The Record Since Dayton
CSCW workshop

14 December

Recruitment into Extra-Legal Organisations
CSCW workshop, Oxford

15 December

Mimicry in Civil Wars
CSCW workshop, Oxford

Selected PRIO Publications in 2009

In addition, PRIO and CSCW staff presented over 60 conference papers and 100 lectures, published over 30 chapters in edited volumes, and contributed to over 130 popular articles.

For a complete list of 2009 publications, see
www.prio.no/
 Research-and-Publications

Doctoral Dissertations

Tank, Pinar. *Turkey's Military Elite at a Crossroad: Paths to Desecuritisation?*, Department of Political Science, University of Oslo. Supervisors: Bernt Hagtvet, University of Oslo; Pavel Baev & J. Peter Burgess, PRIO (defended 19 June).

Master's Degree Theses

Krampe, Florian. *Changing Identity: Belligerents Transformation Towards Reconciliation – An Explorative Study on Zimbabwe and South Africa*, Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University. Supervisors: Inger Skjelsbæk & Peter Wallensteen (defended 20 May).

Tiller, Stian Johansen. *Defending the UN Agenda: The Peace Effort of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, 1949–1951*, Department of Archaeology, Conservation and History (IAKH), University of Oslo. Supervisor: Hilde Henriksen Waage, University of Oslo & PRIO (completed 14 May).

Vermeij, Lotte. *Children of Rebellion: Socialization of Child Soldiers, Peace and Conflict Studies*, University of Oslo. Supervisor: Scott Gates, PRIO (defended August).

Viken, Harald. *History Education in Northern Ireland*, Peace and Conflict Studies, University of

Oslo. Supervisors: Åshild Kolås, PRIO; Knut Kjeldstadli, University of Oslo (completed 20 May).

Monographs

Dupuy, Kendra & Krijn Peters. *War and Children: A Reference Handbook*. Santa Barbara, CA: Praeger.

Harpviken, Kristian Berg. *Social Networks and Migration in Wartime Afghanistan*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Syse, Henrik. *Måtehold – i grådighets tid* [Moderation – in an Age of Greed]. Oslo: Cappelen Damm.

Tønnesson, Stein. *Vietnam 1946: How the War Began*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Minderhoud, Paul & Nicos Trimikliniotis, eds. *Rethinking the Free Movement of Workers: The European Challenges Ahead*. Nijmegen: University of Nijmegen.

Popovski, Vesselin; Gregory Reichberg & Nicholas Turner, eds. *World Religions and Norms of War*. New York: United Nations University Press.

Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles

Achvarina, Vera; Ragnhild Nordås, Gudrun Østby & Siri Aas Rustad. 'Armut

und die Rekrutierung von Kindersoldaten: Neue Evidenz aus einer disaggregierten Analyse der afrikanischen Regionen' [Poverty and Child Soldier Recruitment: A Disaggregated Study of African Regions], *Politische Vierteljahresschrift Sonderhefte* 43: 386–413.

Afeef, Karin Fathimath. 'For vi var som dem': Asyldebatten i Israel' [For We Were Like Them]: The Asylum Debate in Israel], *Babylon* 7(2): 8–21.

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Interlibrary loans out from PRIO (i.e. documents lent plus article copies provided) saw a 19% decrease from 2008 to 2009, while interlibrary loans into PRIO decreased by 2%. There was a 2% decrease in the number of loans within PRIO, and a 10% decrease in the number of loans to external visitors to the library. However, requests and visits from externals increased by 8%.

In total, at the end of

Books. A high priority for the library is the acquisition of books that are basic for work in peace and conflict research. A strong reference collection of the most relevant handbooks, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, yearbooks and statistical sources is essential. We have also accepted a special responsibility for the vast production of PRIO's founding father, Johan Galtung.

The library's IT system for periodical holdings can send an automatic e-mail notification about the arrival of a new issue of a particular periodical to any individual institute member. These e-mail alerts include links to tables of contents.

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the year the library held approximately 710 periodical titles, both current and discontinued. Another 7 subscriptions have been ordered to start from 2010. In 2009 we began subscription to HeinOnline, an online collection of law journals. PRIO's membership in the Nordic NIAS Council (NNC) further grants the library full access to a host of journals and databases, that mainly have an East Asian scope. PRIO is also connected to JSTOR, the electronic archive of back issues of periodicals.

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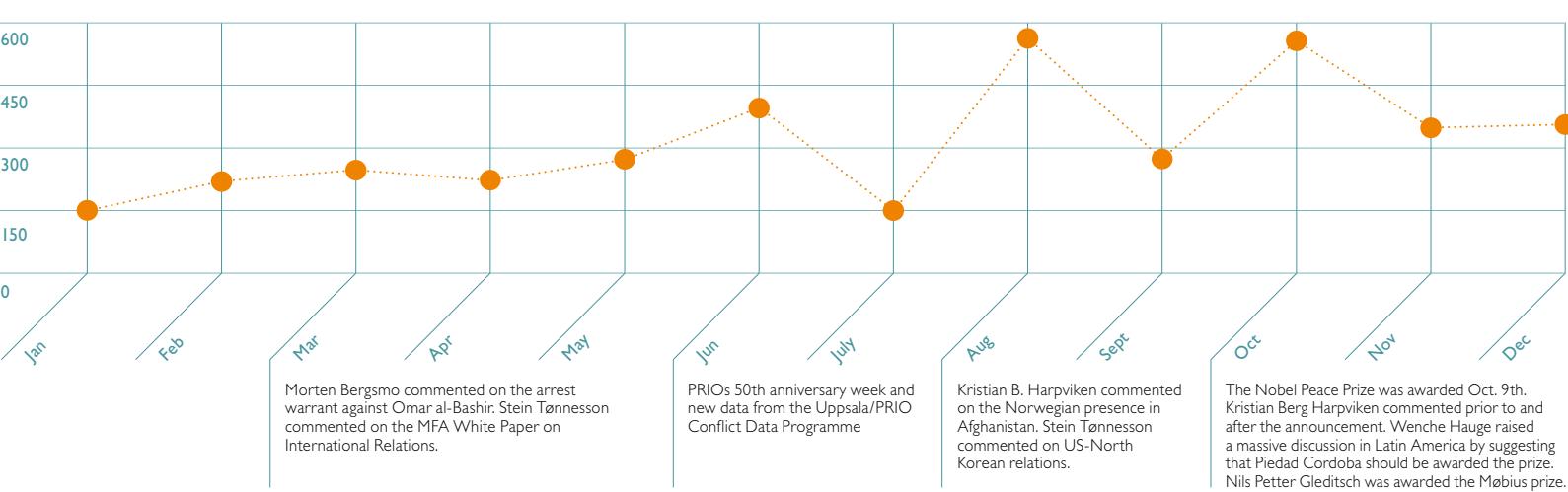
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PRIORANNUAL in the media 2009



The Board members



Mette Halskov Hansen, Nazneen Khan Østrem (dep.), Raimo Väyrynen, Siri C. Aas Rustad, Jørgen Carling, Ragnhild Sohlberg, Jan Paul Brekke, Bernt Aardal (chair). Photo: Andrew J. Feltham, PRIO

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The purpose of the Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO) is to engage in research concerning the conditions for peaceful relations between nations, groups and individuals. Since its foundation in 1959, PRIO has played a central international role in developing peace research as an important academic discipline.

In 2009, PRIO proudly celebrated its 50th anniversary as an independent, international and interdisciplinary research institute. The anniversary was marked by an extensive and varied programme of academic and social events.

Kristian Berg Harpviken formally took over as Institute Director from 1 July 2009. Simultaneously, Inger Skjelsbæk assumed the position of Deputy Director. The change to the directorship has greatly influenced PRIO's work in 2009. Throughout the autumn, much work was invested in the formulation of a new strategy for the period 2010–13. Important aims include further strengthening PRIO's academic profile within the core areas of peace research, and strengthening the organization through a focus on quality, creativity and productivity.

In 2009, research at PRIO was organized in terms of one 'Centre of Excellence' and three programmes:

- Centre for the Study of Civil War (CSCW)
(Director: Scott Gates)
Conflict Resolution and Peacebuilding
(Leader: Åshild Kolås)
Ethics, Norms and Identities (Leaders: Inger Skjelsbæk, Jørgen Carling)
Security (Leader: J. Peter Burgess)

With respect to research, we consider 2009 to have been another good year for PRIO, with solid research, a high level of activity, a distinct media profile and coverage, and a strong engagement for policy influence. A financial deficit was incurred in 2009, due to extraordinary costs outside PRIO's regular operations.

The following research output is emphasized:

- 7 scientific monographs (the corresponding figure for 2008 was 8)
- 66 peer-reviewed journal articles (the figure for 2008 was 44)
- 31 book chapters (the figure for 2008 was 54)
- 2 completed doctoral dissertations (the figure for 2008 was 2)

The institute's total operating income amounted to NOK 73.1 million, a small decrease of 1% on the corresponding figure for 2008. The 2009 accounts show a deficit of NOK 1.6 million, against a surplus of 3.3 million in 2008. This result is considered unsatisfactory and not in accordance with the strategic aim of building up PRIO's net assets. The 2009 deficit will be covered by the net assets, which now amount to NOK 32.2 million, equivalent to 51% of net assets and liabilities. The cash-flow analysis also shows a net decrease of NOK 0.4 million in the institute's cash equivalents from 31 December 2008 to 31 December 2009. PRIO's liquidity situation, however, is considered good: current assets are equivalent to 2.3 times current liabilities at 31 December 2009.

The Board is of the opinion that the annual accounts give a true and fair view of PRIO's financial situation as at 31 December 2000.

The institute receives a core grant from the Research Council of Norway. According to current guidelines for governmental funding of research institutes, the core funds should ensure the quality of research carried out at the institute through long-term competence-building within key research areas. In 2009, a new model for allocation of core grants to research institutes was launched, to be gradually phased in over a number of years. The new model consists of two components: one based on outputs, the second consisting of *strategic institute programmes*. The output-based component is allocated on the basis of achievements on a set of indicators.

In 2009, the core grant represented 16.4% of the institute's total income. In addition, the Research Council of Norway's contribution to the Centre of Excellence represented 14% of the institute's total turnover. A further 27% of the institute's income came from the Research Council through ordinary project grants. Next to the Research Council of Norway, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been PRIO's most important funder in 2009, providing 21.3% of the institute's total operating income. Additional income was generated through research projects for several other funders, including the European Commission, the Norwegian Ministry of Defence and the World Bank.

For 2010, the Research Council of Norway has approved a core grant of NOK 12,617,000. PRIO has budgeted for a stable turnover and a moderate financial surplus for 2010. At the start of the year, 76%

f the budgeted income was considered certain. The board is of the opinion that the conditions for continued operation are present.

RIO enjoys a good internal working environment. routines for health, environmental awareness and security have been established, and a work environment committee has been set up. PRIO is also committed to the agreement on fostering a more inclusive workplace. PRIO employees participate in decisionmaking at the institute through membership of or representation on the Institute Council and the RIO Board. Reported sick leave in 2009 was 2.1% (2.8% in 2008). The institute does not pollute the external environment.

On average, 94 people were employed at PRIO during 2009, working an equivalent of 65.2 person-years. The average number of people employed at PRIO during the year increased by 8 from 2008 to 2009, and the number of person-years increased by 2. A total of 116 persons were engaged by PRIO during 2009, many of those by CSCW on a part-time basis. During 2009, 14 doctoral candidates and 11 master's degree students benefited from scholarships and/or workspace at PRIO.

RIO promotes gender equality for its employees. In 2009, work carried out by research staff at the institute amounted to 50 person-years. Among junior researchers, women were responsible for 63% of the person-years worked. For senior researchers holding doctoral degrees, the corresponding figure was 50%, while it was only 6% for those with professorial competence. In addition, 15.2 person-years were performed by administrative and support staff at PRIO, and women were responsible for 47% of these.

RIO makes active efforts to prevent discrimination on the basis of functional ability, ethnicity, national origin, skin colour, or religious or philosophical orientation. Activities performed in this regard include recruitment, remuneration and working conditions, promotional schemes, staff development programmes and protection against harassment.

PRIORIO is engaged in the project 'Peace and Reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean'. In relation to this project, a branch office has been established in Nicosia, Cyprus. Apart from the work of the PRIORO Cyprus Centre, all of the institute's activities are carried out at PRIORO's offices in Oslo.

Oslo 9 April 2010

ernt Aardal
Chair

Paul Brekke Fellow Member

ri Camilla Aas Rustad Board Member

Kristian Berg Harpviken

Director

Jørgen Carling
Board Member

Ragnhild Sohlberg
Board Member

Mette Halskov Hansen Board Member

Raimo Väyrynen
Board Member

Income Statement (All figures in NOK thousands)

	2009	2008	
Operating Revenues			
Core grants	11 980	13 342	
Project grants	57 539	56 984	
Sales revenues	2 696	2 794	
Other revenues	884	945	
Total operating revenues	73 100	74 065	Note 3
Operating Expenses			
Salaries and social costs	42 271	39 350	Note 7
Professional fees	8 692	7 969	
Other personnel costs	1 403	1 720	
Office costs	11 639	10 503	Notes 5, 9
Running costs for field office	3 718	3 329	
Travel, representation and seminars	7 458	8 726	
Depreciations	1 235	1 199	Note 4
Total operating expenses	76 416	72 797	
Operating surplus (deficit)	(3 316)	1 268	
Financial Income/Expenses			
Financial income	1 857	2 436	
Financial expenses	106	403	
Net financial items	1 751	2 033	
Net Surplus			
Net surplus	(1 565)	3 301	
Disposal of Net Surplus			
Transferred to other equity capital	(1 565)	3 301	

Cash Flow Statement (All figures in NOK thousands)

	2009	2008	
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Annual surplus	(1 565)	3 301	
Depreciations	1 235	1 199	
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	0	0	
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	0	0	
Change project advances from funders	(359)	2 809	
Change debtors	427	(1 551)	
Change other receivables	120	(606)	
Change accounts payable and other liabilities	(1 904)	2 259	
Effect of pension fund	1 747	1 130	
Change in other periodized items	220	541	
Net cash flow from operating activities	(79)	9 083	
Cash Flow from Investment Activities			
Payments for purchase of fixed assets	(343)	(1 013)	
Payments for sale of fixed assets	0	0	
Net cash flow from investment activities	(343)	(1 013)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents			
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(422)	8 070	
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	51 055	42 985	
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	50 633	51 055	

Balance Sheet (All figures in NOK thousands)

	2009	2008	
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Machines and furniture	1 737	2 630	Note 4
Total fixed assets	1 737	2 630	
Current assets			
Debtors	7 753	8 180	Note 3
Other receivables	2 727	2 847	Note 11
Bank and cash in hand	50 633	51 055	Note 2
Total current assets	61 113	62 081	
Total assets	62 850	64 711	
Net Assets and Liabilities			
Net assets			
Basic capital	6 197	6 197	
Other equity capital	26 032	27 597	Note 12
Total net assets 31 December	32 229	33 794	
Allocation for liabilities			
Pension liabilities	4 580	2 833	Note 6
Total allocation for liabilities	4 580	2 833	
Current liabilities			
Withholding tax, social security, VAT	3 033	2 812	
Project advances from funders	14 625	14 984	Note 3
Accounts payable	1 584	3 788	
Other liabilities	6 799	6 499	
Total current liabilities	26 041	28 084	
Total net assets and liabilities	62 850	64 711	

Oslo, 9 April 2009

Bernt Aardal
Chair

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Board Member

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Board Member

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Director

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Board Member

Mette Halskov Hansen
Board Member

Raimo Väyrynen
Board Member

Notes to the Accounts at 31 December 2009

Note 1: Accounting Principles

The annual accounts are produced in accordance with the Accounting Act of 1998 and sound accounting practice.

Valuation and Classification of Assets and Liabilities

Long-lived assets aimed at permanent utilization or ownership are classified as fixed assets. Other assets are classified as current assets. Items falling due within one year are classified as current assets and liabilities.

Fixed assets are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation or at estimated fair value if less than book value and the decline in book value is

not perceived as temporary. Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to amortize each asset over its expected economic lifetime. Current assets are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Assets and liabilities in foreign currency are valued at year-end exchange rates.

Principles for the Entering of Royalty Income

Revenue on royalty is recognized in the year the money is received.

Pensions

The basis for recording pension liabilities is estimated salary level upon retirement and years of service. Deviations from estimates and effects of changes in

assumptions are amortized over expected remaining years of service if exceeding 10% of the greater of pension liabilities and pension funds. Changes in the pension plan are dispersed over the remaining years of service. The figures include payroll tax. The pension means are assessed at real value. ■

Note 2: Separate Bank Account for Withholding Taxes

The balance in the separate bank account for withholding taxes at 31 December 2009 was NOK 2,479,098. The corresponding figure at 31 December 2008 was NOK 2,454,070. ■

Note 3: Project Accounts

The method of accounting used for the projects is the percentage-of-completion method (Norwegian Accounting Standard 2, Construction Contracts). Project revenues are accounted for according to

progress and reflect earned income. Project expenses are accounted for according to the accrual principle of accounting. The project balance and any outstanding income are regarded as sufficient to cover future expenses needed for the completion of the project.

Projects at 31 December

	2009	2008
Earned non-invoiced revenues on ongoing	2 402 647	2 751 821
Pre-invoiced production	14 625 046	14 984 364

Machines and Furniture

Depreciation of machines and furniture is calculated using the linear method over five years or three years, dependent on the estimated lifetime of the investments.

	2009	2008
Cost price 1 January	7 662 131	6 648 723
New investments	342 566	1 013 408
Decline/sales during the year	0	0
Accumulated previous depreciations	5 032 257	3 832 865
This year's depreciation	1 234 680	1 199 392
Net book value at 31 December	1 737 760	2 629 874

Note 5: Leasing

PRIO has entered into an agreement with the Norwegian Red Cross for rent of office space in Hausmannsgate 7 for the period 1 August 2005 to 31 July 2010. The annual rent, with addenda for the 3rd floor, is NOK 2.6 million. The agreement was during 2009 extended on the same terms for the period 1 August 2010 to 31 July 2015. Thereafter, PRIO has the right to extend the agreement for another five years, at market-regulated rent. Each of the parties can claim an annual regulation of the rent equal to 100% of the change in Statistics Norway's consumer price indices. ■

Note 6: Pension Expenses, Pension Assets and Pension Liabilities

PRIO's employees are members of the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund. The pension plan comprises retirement pensions, disability pensions and contingent life pensions (contingent life pensions include joint life pensions and children's pensions). The pension plan is regulated by the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund Act. The plan also comprises contractual pensions from 62 years. The pension plan is coordinated with pensions from the National Insurance Scheme. Membership is mandatory

for all employees who qualify according to current regulations. At 1 January 2010, 82 employees were included in the fund, and the number of pensioners was 1. Calculation of pension contributions and pension liabilities are based on actuarial principles. The pension scheme is not based on funds; payment of pensions is guaranteed by the Norwegian state (Retirement Pension Act §1). The Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund simulates placing the pension assets in government bonds (fictitious funds).

	2009	2008
Present value of earned pensions this year	4 047 872	3 931 211
Interest expense on pension liabilities	1 830 187	1 416 913
Return on pension expense (before payroll tax)	(1 635 041)	(1 400 692)
Administration cost	90 891	76 332
Net pension expense (before payroll tax)	4 333 909	4 023 764
Effect of estimate deviation	301 390	116 289
Net pension expense (before payroll tax)	4 635 299	4 140 053
Periodized payroll tax	611 081	567 351
Pension expense (after payroll tax)	5 246 380	4 707 404

Notes to the Accounts at 31 December 2009

31 December 2009

	Assets < liabilities
Earned pension liabilities	38 223 592
Pension plan assets (at market value)	29 262 648
Estimate deviations not recognized	(4 946 882)
Pension liability, before payroll tax	(4 014 062)
Periodized payroll tax	(565 983)
Net pension liability, after payroll tax	(4 580 046)

Economic Assumptions

	2009	2008
Discount interest	5.00%	5.00%
Expected salaries regulation/pension regulation	4.50%	4.50%
Expected G regulation	4.25%	4.25%
Expected return on funds	5.75%	5.75%

The regular presuppositions of the insurance industry are used as actuarial assumptions for demographic factors and retirement. ■

2009

	2009	2008
Salaries	33 009 176	30 845 432
Payroll tax	5 030 007	4 791 882
Employer contribution pension scheme	4 231 671	3 712 917
Total	42 270 854	39 350 231

2008

	2009	2008
In 2009, PRIO's costs for remuneration of the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board were NOK 856,329 and NOK 212,892, respectively. These figures do not include payroll tax. The Institute Director is a member of PRIO's collective pension scheme at the Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund. For each year employed in the Institute Director position, the Institute Director accrues 1.5 months of salary, payable upon completion of the Institute Director term. ■		
Note 8: Number of Employees During the Financial Year		
The average number of employees at PRIO during 2009 was 94 (the corresponding figure for 2008 was 86). Additionally, the institute had 11 graduate students with scholarships and/or office space at PRIO during the year (the corresponding figure for 2008 was 15). The average number of conscientious objectors was 1 (the corresponding figure for 2008 was 1.4). ■		
Note 9: Auditors' Fee		
In 2009, PRIO paid a fee of NOK 256,110 to Deloitte State Authorized Public Accountants Ltd for their audit of the accounts. Special attestations on projects amounted to NOK 137 817. These figures include VAT. ■		
Note 10: Remuneration of the Leadership		
The tax authorities have in 2009 decided that PRIO is liable for corporate taxation, effective as of the 2008 income year. PRIO disagrees and has appealed the decision, pursuant to article 2.32 in the Taxation Act, providing tax exemption for nonprofit foundations. It is difficult to predict the outcome of the appeal. Income tax paid for 2008, amounting to NOK 1 266 187, has not been considered a cost in the accounts. Deferred tax receivable for 2009, estimated to NOK 438 162, is similarly not included in the accounts for 2009. The income tax paid is included in the "Other receivables" item in the balance sheet. ■		
Note 11: Tax		
The tax authorities have in 2009 decided that PRIO is liable for corporate taxation, effective as of the 2008 income year. PRIO disagrees and has appealed the decision, pursuant to article 2.32 in the Taxation Act, providing tax exemption for nonprofit foundations. It is difficult to predict the outcome of the appeal. Income tax paid for 2008, amounting to NOK 1 266 187, has not been considered a cost in the accounts. Deferred tax receivable for 2009, estimated to NOK 438 162, is similarly not included in the accounts for 2009. The income tax paid is included in the "Other receivables" item in the balance sheet. ■		
Note 12: Net Assets		
Basic capital	6 197 000	6 197 000
Other equity capital, 1 January	27 597 358	24 296 099
Net surplus	(1 564 863)	3 301 259
Other equity capital, 31 December	26 032 495	27 597 358
Total net assets, 31 December	32 229 495	33 794 358

2008

	2009	2008
Basic capital	6 197 000	6 197 000
Other equity capital, 1 January	27 597 358	24 296 099
Net surplus	(1 564 863)	3 301 259
Other equity capital, 31 December	26 032 495	27 597 358
Total net assets, 31 December	32 229 495	33 794 358

Statutes

Deloitte.

Deloitte AS
Karenslyst allé 20
Postboks 347 Skøyen
N-0213 Oslo
Norway

Tlf.: +47 23 27 90 00
Faks: +47 23 27 90 01
www.deloitte.no

Translation from the original Norwegian version

To the Board of PRIO - Peace Research Institute Oslo

AUDITOR'S REPORT FOR 2009

We have audited the annual financial statements of PRIO - Peace Research Institute Oslo as of 31 December 2009, showing a loss of NOK 1,564,863. We have also audited the information in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposal for the coverage of the loss. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the statements of income and cash flows and the accompanying notes. The rules of the Norwegian Accounting Act and generally accepted accounting practice in Norway have been applied to prepare the financial statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Foundation's Board of Directors. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and on other information according to the requirements of the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors and of the Norwegian Act on Foundations.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors and generally accepted auditing practice in Norway, including standards on auditing adopted by Den norske Revisorforening. These auditing standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. To the extent required by law and generally accepted auditing practice, an audit also comprises a review of the management of the Foundation's financial affairs and its accounting and internal control systems. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion,

- the financial statements are prepared in accordance with law and regulations and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as of 31 December 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in Norway
- the Foundation's management has fulfilled its duty to see to proper and well arranged recording and documentation of accounting information in accordance with law and generally accepted bookkeeping practice in Norway
- the information in the Board of Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption and the proposal for the coverage of the loss, is consistent with the financial statements and complies with law and regulations.
- the foundation's management of affairs and distributions have been undertaken in accordance with law, the object of the Foundation and other respects of the articles of the Foundation.

Oslo, 9 April 2010
Deloitte AS

Margrete Guthus (signed)
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

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Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Medlemmer av Den Norske Revisorforening
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§ 1: Aim and Purpose

The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), herein also referred to as "the Institute", is an independent international research institute. Its purpose is to engage in research concerning the conditions for peaceful relations between nations, groups and individuals.

In addition to this main purpose, the Institute shall:

- stimulate research cooperation nationally and internationally
- undertake training and teaching
- hold conferences and seminars
- disseminate information based on its own research as well as that of other institutions.

The Institute is free to choose its research projects. The results of its research shall be available to the public. The name of the Institute is, in Norwegian, "Institutt for fredsforskning" and, in English, "the Peace Research Institute Oslo", with "PRIO" as the official abbreviation in both languages.

§ 2: The Foundation

The Peace Research Institute Oslo is an autonomous non-profit foundation, independent of ideological, political or national interests.

The "basis capital" (grunnkapital) of the Institute (as of 31 December 1996) stands at NOK 6.197 million.

§ 3: Governing Bodies

The Institute has the following governing bodies:

- the Board
- the Institute Director
- the Institute Council.

§ 4: The Board

The Board shall consist of seven members with personal deputies. Board members are appointed for a three-year period, in such a way that 4 and 3 members, respectively, are to be appointed at a time.

Members are appointed by the following bodies:

- One member by the Institute for Social Research
- Two members by the Norwegian Research Council (NFR)
- One member by the University of Oslo
- One member from the other Nordic countries, appointed by the Nordic International Studies Association
- Two members by the Institute Council (IC). These two members shall be chosen from among the PRIO staff.

The Institute Director, the Deputy Director and the Administrative Director are not eligible.

The Institute Director, Deputy Director and the Administrative Director take part in the meetings of the Board, without voting rights.

Consideration shall be given to achieving reasonable representation of both sexes.

The Board elects its own Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson.

If any Board member finds it necessary to leave the Board during his/her period of appointment, a new appointment should be made for the duration of the period.

A quorum of the Board shall be constituted by the presence

of at least five members; or by the presence of four, including the Chairperson. The Chair has a double vote in the case of a tie.

The Board shall be convened when demanded by the Chair or by two of its members.

The Board shall keep minutes of its meetings. Minutes are to be available to the members of the Institute staff.

§ 5 Board: Functions

The Board shall discuss and approve the work plan of the Institute, approve the budget and accounts, and evaluate the activities of the Institute in relation to the Institute's aim and purpose and its work plan.

The Board shall appoint the Institute Director (cf § 6), the Administrative Director, researchers employed in permanent positions and other researchers when these are engaged for a period of over one year. Notice of termination for these same personnel categories is likewise to be approved by the Board.

§ 6: Appointment of Institute Director and Deputy Director

The Institute Council and the Board jointly prepare the appointment of a new Institute Director. The Institute Council is to deliver an annotated recommendation to the Board. Before delivering its recommendation, the Council is to obtain statements from outside experts.

The Institute Director shall be appointed by the Board to serve for a period of four years, with the possibility of an extension of up to four years. If the Institute Council, within two weeks of the Board's announcement of the appointment, and by at least a 3/4 majority, disagrees with the decision of the Board, the Board must take the matter up for new deliberation and decision.

The Board shall appoint the Deputy Director for two years at a time, following nomination by the Director and the recommendation of the IC. The Deputy Director may be re-appointed.

§ 7: Institute Director: Functions

The Institute Director is in charge of leading the activity of the Institute.

The Institute Director has overarching responsibility for the planning, running, co-ordinating and financing of the scholarly activities of the Institute, within the framework set by the work plan and the budget adopted by the Board. The Institute Director is to see to it that the staff are provided with possibilities to develop their competence.

The Institute Director has main responsibility for information about the Institute externally. He/She shall also determine what is to be published in the name of the Institute.

The Deputy Director shall execute the daily functions of the Institute Director when the latter is prevented from performing them.

§ 8: The Institute Council

The Institute Council (IC) is composed of all employees in permanent positions, as well as all employees in non-permanent positions employed for 50 % or more of standard working hours for more than 6 months. All these have voting rights in the IC.

The conscientious objectors and the students elect one representative each with voting rights – with personal deputies. These are to be chosen at separate, annual elections. Further rules concerning these elections shall be determined by the IC.

A quorum of the Institute Council shall be constituted by the presence of at least 3/5 of its members with voting rights. Unless otherwise determined, matters are to be decided by simple majority vote. The Chair has a casting vote in the case of a tie.

The Institute Council shall be convened when requested by the Institute Director or three of its members.

The Institute Director takes part in the meetings of the IC, without the right to vote. At the beginning of each meeting the IC is to decide who shall chair that session. The Administrative Director normally acts as secretary to the IC. The IC shall keep minutes of its meetings.

§ 9: Institute Council: Functions

The Institute Council is a consultative body for the Board and the Director. All matters which, according to § 5 above, are to be dealt with by the Board (including work plan, budget and accounts, appointment of the Administrative Director, researchers in permanent positions and other researchers when they are engaged for a period of over one year) are to be presented first to the IC for its recommendation. Unless special circumstances are an impediment, the Institute Director and the staff representatives to the Board shall also present to the IC all other matters which they intend to put before the Board.

Personnel matters are not to be dealt with by the Institute Council. The Institute Council itself determines whether a matter falls within its mandate.

The Institute Council elects two members of the PRIO staff to the Board. The IC can require these to take up specific matters before the Board.

§ 10 Freedom of speech

All staff members have full freedom of expression, internally and externally.

§ 11: Statutes

These Statutes are available in both Norwegian and English. In the case of any discrepancies, the Norwegian text shall apply.

Amendment of the Statutes requires both a 2/3 majority of the Institute Council, and a 5/7 majority of the Board.

§ 12: Dissolution

Dissolution of the Institute requires a 2/3 majority of the Institute Council, and a 5/7 majority of the Board.

Should this take place, any funds shall go to the Institute for Social Research or be used for a research purpose designated by the latter Institute. ■

Adopted by Board 17 March 2010



Staff List 2009

(Staff who left in 2009 are listed in italics)

Director
Kristian Berg Harpviken
(from 1 July)
Stein Tønnesson
(until 30 June)

Deputy Director
Inger Skjelsbæk
(from 1 July)
Kristian Berg Harpviken
(until 30 June)

Researchers
Anita Schjølset
Are Hovdenak
Bjørn Høyland
Carl-Henrik Knutsen
Christin Marsh Ormhaug
Cindy Horst
David Cunningham
David Isenberg
Elida Kristine Jacobsen
Frida Austvoll Nome
Gina Lende
Greg Reichberg
Gudrun Østby
Halvard Buhaug
Halvor Mehlum
Hanne Fjelde
Hege N. Barker
Helga Hernes
Helga Malmin Binningsbø
Helge Holtermann

Henrik Syse
Henrik Urdal
Hilde Henriksen Waage
Hilde Wallacher
Håvard Hegre
Håvard Strand
Indra deSoya
Inger Skjelsbæk
James Peter Burgess
Jan Ketil Rød
Jason Miklian
Jeffrey Taylor Checkel
John P. Linstroth II
Jon Elster
Jørgen Carling
Kaare Strøm
Kaja Borchgrevink
Karin Fathimath Afeef
Karl Ove Moene
Kathleen Gallagher
Cunningham
Stein Tønnesson
Kendra Dupuy
Kjell Kjellman
Kristian Skrede Gleditsch
Kristin Bakke
Kristin Bergtora Sandvik
Kristoffer Lidén
Maria Hernandez
Carretero
Marit Brochmann
Marta Bivand Erdal
Martin Austvoll Nome
Michael Williams

Morten Bergsmo
Nicholas Marsh
Nils Petter Gleditsch
Nina Kristin Jessica Boy
Nobuo Hayashi
Ola Listhaug
Ola Tunander
Ole Magnus Theisen
Paivi Paulina Lujala
Pavel Baev
Peter Gufu Oba
Pinar Tank
Ragnhild Nordås
Rita Abrahamsen
Rune Slettebak
Sabine Carey
Sabrina Ramet
Scott Gates
Siri Camilla Aas Rustad
Sonja Kittelsen
Stephan Davidshofer
Tor Arve Benjamin
Tore Benjaminsen
Torunn Lise Tryggestad
Wenche Iren Haage
Øystein Rolandsen
Åshild Falch
Åshild Kolås

Research Assistants
Andreas Forø TollefSEN
Christa Waters
Erlend Paasche
Håvard M. Nygård
Inger Helene Sira
Johan Dittrich Hallberg
Jonas Gråns
Kristian Hoelscher
Lars Seland Gomsrud
Mark Naftalin
Mohamed Hussein Gaas
Monica Hanssen
Stian Johansen Tiller
Suk Yun Chun

Visiting Scholars
Andreas Forø TollefSEN
Gabriel Alejandro Uriarte
Hanne Brynildsen
Ivan Koniar
Jannie Lilja
Katharina Last
Mareah Peoples
Menachem Klein
P. V. Ramana
Priyankar Upadhyaya
Stephan Hamberg
Tale Steen-Johnsen
Tomasz Zuradzki
Valerie Waldow

Master Students
Andreas Forø TollefSEN
Ellen Rykkja Gilbert
Erlend Paasche
Florian Krampe
Harald Viken
Ingvild Magnæs Gjelsvik
Lotte Vermeij
Maria Bergram Aas
Marielle Stigum
Stian Johansen Tiller
Torbjørn Graff Hugo

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Guido Bonino
Mete Hatay
Nicos Trimikliniotis
Olga Demetriou

‘Over the past 50 years PRIO has established itself as the pre-eminent peace and conflict research institute in Europe – many would say the world. Its major, but by no means only, contribution has been to drive forward the frontiers of knowledge in quantitative conflict. Its research and publication record in this area has been extraordinarily impressive, its flagship journal is world class and its impact on the field huge.’

Andrew Mack,
Simon Fraser University,
Canada. Editor of the
Human Security Report.

