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.

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.

Reimagining Peace Research. In 2009, Research Professor Nils Petter Gleditsch received the Mobius 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 reimagining peace research was reflected in our anniversary programme, in a number of later events and, most importantly, in PRIO’s new strategy.

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 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 Veselin Popovski & Nicholas Turner), the book examines how the world’s leading religious traditions, historically and today, have assessed the moral dimensions of war.

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 (among others) 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 Veselin Popovski & Nicholas Turner), the book examines how the world’s leading religious traditions, historically and today, have assessed the moral dimensions of war.

Reexamining 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 R. 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 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

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 1995 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 4,200 (4.6€), to a staff of 65 person-years in 2008 and a turnover of NOK 7,298 (7.6€). 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 2009 (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.

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
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.

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.

PRIO’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
18 March: Launch of the Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics (PeacE)
12 May: The Image of Norway as a Peace Nation: Tentative History of a Perception – seminar with Helge Pharo (internal event)
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
6 June: Human Encounters in War and Peace
• Verminage, Anniversary Exhibition
• Human Encounters in War and Peace – photography exhibition
• Sunniva Knøll’s sculpture project
• Researchers in the Field – PRIO researchers’ own photos from fieldwork
• Child Soldier Reflections – drawings
8 June: The Gender Day
Krimer, 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, Ringi Brock Utne, Johannes Botten & Inger Skydshøj
Alumni Party for approximately 350 former and current members of PRIO’s staff

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The Ethics, Norms and Identities programme at PRIO consists of three distinct research teams:

1. **Gender, Security and Peacebuilding**: This team investigates the ethical, legal, and religious dimensions of armed conflict through an emphasis 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 dialogues. This team is led by Cindy Horst and is dominated by disciplines within the humanities.

2. **Migration and Transnationalism**: This team focuses on normative aspects of migration and transnationalism, and their different capacities for peacebuilding. 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 dialogues. This team is led by Cindy Horst and is dominated by disciplines within the humanities.

3. **Ethical, Legal and Religious Dimensions of Armed Conflict**: This team examines the ethical, legal, and religious dimensions of armed conflict through an emphasis 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 dialogues. This team is led by Cindy Horst and is dominated by disciplines within the humanities.

Over the past five years, research within the programme has shifted towards the social sciences, migration, and transnationalism.
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.

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.

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 OPCW). In 2009, NISAT researchers have also carried out studies on the multilateral process towards an Arms Trade Treaty, the use of private military contractors by the USA, and the regulation of Norway’s arms trade.

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 Kiskaya 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 organisation 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 Capacities 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 Haugé
- Data Analysis for the ‘Small Arms Survey’, led by Nicholas Marsh
- Documenting the Sudan Comprehensive Peace Agreement, Øystein Rolandsen
- Domestic Capacities for Peaceful Conflict Management: A Comparative Study of Ecuador, Madagascar, Tunisia and Venezuela, led by Wenche Haugé
- Great Power in the Middle East, led by Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Hamas Money Laundering and Terrorism on the Indo-Nepal Border, Jason Miklian
- Identity in ‘Progressing Towards an Arms Trade Treaty, Hilde Wallacher
- Religious Tracks in the Cyprus Peace Process, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken
- The Role of Human Rights in Conflict (SHUR), led by Arne Strand
- The Role of Hamas in Gaza: Retracing the Prospects for Peace, Are Hovdenak
- Transborder Religious Networks: The Case of Religious Education in Afghanistan and Pakistan, led by Kristian Berg Harpviken

Doctoral Projects
- The Acquisition of Weapons by Armed Groups Engaged in Civil War, Nicholas Marsh (supervisor at PRIO: Stein Tønnesson)
- Reintegration of FARC Guerrillas: A Case Study on Demobilized Women’s Perspectives on Reintegration Programmes in Colombia, Ingulv Magne Grøvås (supervisor at PRIO: Wenche Haugé)
- Tackling a Troubled Past: A Qualitative Investigation of ‘Starkvær’s’ and Students’ Views on Dealing with the Troubles in Northern Irish Year 10 History Education, Hilde Wallacher

MA Student Projects
- Reintegration of FARC Guerrillas: A Case Study on Demobilized Women’s Perspectives on Reintegration Programmes in Colombia, Ingulv Magne Grøvås (supervisor at PRIO: Wenche Haugé)
- Tackling a Troubled Past: A Qualitative Investigation of ‘Starkvær’s’ and Students’ Views on Dealing with the Troubles in Northern Irish Year 10 History Education, Hilde Wallacher

MA Students
- Stein Tønnesson (supervisor at PRIO: Åshild Kolås)
- Jason Miklian
- Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Hilde Wallacher
- John P. Linstroth II
- Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Øystein Rolandsen
- Arne Strand
- Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Hilde Wallacher
- Stein Tønnesson
- Åshild Kolås
- Jason Miklian
- Kristian Berg Harpviken
- Øystein Rolandsen
- Arne Strand
- Hilde Henriksen Waage
- Hilde Wallacher

Fieldwork in India
- Photograph: Jason Miklian, PRIO
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 ‘The Changing Landscape of European Liberty and Security’ (CHALLENGE). INEX concerns 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 transformative 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 Terrorism 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 heterotopia.

The PRIO New Security Studies series 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 one monograph, 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.

The Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding, led by J. Peter Burgess; to be completed in 2010)


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

Behind the Scenes of Liberal Peacebuilding

“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, this situation provided the motivation to address any political alternatives that might lie in between these extremes from an ethical perspective.

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 picture of people 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 political objectives 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 concept of liberal peacebuilding is therefore better understood as a ‘hybrid peace’ rather than the absence of a liberal peace. The challenge 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.

The outcome of liberal peacebuilding is therefore better understood as a ‘hybrid peace’ rather than the absence of a liberal peace. The challenge 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.

The Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics was established as part of this 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.

For more project results, see www.prio.no/Research-and-Publications/Project?idx=14922.

Funding source: The Poverty and Peace (POVEACE) programme of the Research Council of Norway.

Selected Publications


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 criticisms 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.
Since its inception in 2005, the PRIo Cyprus Centre (PCC) has functioned as a bimonal 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.

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 described as an important step in 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 research project based at Luigi University in Rome, which investigates the role of civil society actors in ethnic-political conflicts.

PCC researchers are regularly invited to offer expert opinion on matters related both to the ongoing negotiations and to other important issues, such as human rights and reconciliation. PCC research is a leading source of information for international reporting on Cyprus, for oversight bodies such as the Council of Europe and for international NGOs such as the International Crisis Group. Moreover, the PCC is a leading source of information for international media regularly interview PCC researchers, including the European Commission, the United Nations, the European Parliament, the International Crisis Group, the BBC, the Financial Times, the Economist and Reuters.

Art for Dialogue. As part of PRC'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 Cheltenham University 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 April 3, 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 (Locking) 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.

For details on project grants, see page 38.

Project List
- Beyond Bismarckianism: The Representation of Sovereignty, Riks and Ethnos–Religious Communities in Cyprus
- Critical Historical Studies
- Cultural Heritage and the Reconstruction of Identities After Conflict (CRIC)
- Cypriot Refugee Studies: The Structure of Politics and Law
- The Day After: Commercial Opportunities Following a Solution of the Cyprus Problem
- The Day After III: Reconstructing a Reunited Cyprus, Economic and Social Development
- A Holistic Approach to Reconciliation in Cyprus
- Human Rights in Conflict: The Role of Civil Society (HRC)
- 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.
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 PRIO, 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?
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.

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 the World Bank, ‘Armed Conflicts, 1946–2008’ by Lotta Harbom & Peter Wallensteen. 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-related casualties. 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); ‘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 Nordás was granted a Belfer Centre post-doctoral research fellowship at the Kennedy School at Harvard University, and Nils Weidmann was awarded a Marie Curie Intra-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. Kathryn’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 interstate 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. 

Director’s Introduction

CSCW Staff List 2009

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.
Children tend to be recruited in brutal, long-running civil wars – the kind that simmer for years, or even decades.

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 civil war in central India, where the Commanche Party of India-Maoist and local politicians share billions in illegal mixing profits within the conflict zone. Both groups resort efforts by the government to quell the bloodshed, fearing that the money flow will stop if forced focus arms. Photo: Jason Nilan, PhD.

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.
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 is 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.

A Research Council of Norway-supported project entitled ‘State Failure and Regional Insecurity’ was completed last year. The aim of the project was to explore the linkages between state failure and regional security issues. The main outcome is the publication of a volume of Comparative Social Research in 2010, in which one of the articles takes a particular look at Afghanistan. More specifically, the article explores how the country is situated at the interface of three regional security complexes, each with strong security dynamics of its own. One implication is that neighboring states that are engaged in Afghanistan may be primarily motivated by security concerns within their own regions. This has serious implications for the possibility of fostering a concerted regional effort to secure Afghanistan’s future.

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.

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 2010 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 insurgencies 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 cooperation 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.

Ideen 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.
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 scope 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 settling 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 and civil 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 conflict. To date, there is little peer-reviewed research in support of 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 unique international perspective. 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 that it should be seen as recognition of the environment that fostered him. Indeed, he in 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.”

Gleditsch publicly expressed his regret that, unlike the US president, he could not expect to earn the prize through future work. Important dynamics of civil wars transcend national boundaries, and environmental factors can be international, such as the engagement of one state in another’s conflict, 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 aims to dissect these complex dynamics of civil conflict. This stance of theoretical pluralism informs our choice of methods, which range from case studies, to large-scale quantitative work, to ethnography, to agent-based modeling. Ultimately, we aim to understand and explain the myriad interactions between the international, transnational and the local/internal in civil war, thereby furthering 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.

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 accountable to electoral authority – often by means of violence. Similarly, democratization 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’.

Nils Petter Gleditsch. Photo: Anders B. Johansen

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. The group’s research agenda is built on an implicit criticism of neoclassical 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 analysing linkages between 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).

Environmental Factors in Civil War Leader: Harald Buehag, PRIO

Environmental factors play an important role in asse ssing nonstate versus ‘cornucopian’ theories of climate 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.

Civil Peace Leader: Kaare Strom, UCSD

This 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 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 civil conflict, for instance transitional governance, transitional justice and various forms of power-sharing.

Values and Violence Leader: Ola Liesthaug, 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.

CSCW Working Groups

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

Important dynamics of civil wars transcend national boundaries, and environmental factors can be international, such as the engagement of one state in another’s conflict, 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 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

Civil Conflict and Economic Performance explores the question of whether conflict results in economic losses or gains, as well as the conditions that cause and sustain armed civil 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? Civil War Scenarios of Less Developed Countries**

Dissertation Supervisors: Niels Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) & Håvard Hegre (University of Oslo/CSCW) & Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (University of Oslo/CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO) & Anne Julie Semb (University of Oslo)

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-related conflicts. Through time-series analysis, it looks at the overall use of the river raised by one state towards another, a factor specific to transnational disputes and whether or not they become militarized.

**A Piece of the Pie: The Perils of Post-Conflict Peace**

Hélga Malm

Birgirsson

Dissertation Supervisors: Jeffry T. Checkel (Columbia University/CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

This project investigates the role played by power-sharing in countries ravaged by civil war. It emphasizes the importance of inclusion and representation. It looks into the impact of specific principles associated with power-sharing and how these 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 countries between 1945 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 in the Western 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?**

Anja Ellingsen

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

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 religion, and whether alliances can be explained by cultural similarities. It also explores the relationship between civilizational conflict and conflict, both intra and interstate. Data are drawn from the World Values Survey, the Pew World Tables, UN General Assembly records, and the Correlates of War and Uppsala/PRIO conflict datasets.

**Explaining Foreign Interventions in Civil Wars: Mechanisms of Transnational Ethnic Affiliations**

Dissertation Supervisors: Jeffry T. Checkel (Columbia University/CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

Civil wars have a way of attracting foreign interventions. According to one count, external actors intervened in 80% of civil wars during the period 1945-94. Though the correlates of intervention are manifold, this project deals with one in particular: transnational ethnic affiliations. Several studies suggest that transnational ethnic affiliations are associated with civil wars. When parties to civil wars have co-ethnic kin in other countries, the involvement of these countries is more likely. Although ample theoretical and comparative work supports the notion that transnational ethnic affiliations 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 to transnational ethnic affiliations?

**Health Effects of Civil War: CHRISTIN M. ORMAHAUG**

Dissertation Supervisors: Espen Sætha (University of Oslo/CSCW) & Håvard Hegre (University of Oslo/CSCW) & Igrid Nørgård (Norrøn)

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 affected populations. While more men are usually killed in battle, research indicates that women are more affected by the injustices, 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**

Jon Elster

Dissertation Supervisors: Jon Elster (Columbia University/CSCW) & Thomas Egler (Yale University)

Contemporary war theorizing has focused primarily on questions of just cause of war (as ad bellum) and rightful conduct of war (as jus in bello), tendencies to neglect the question of how wars ought to end (as 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 after harmful actions in war. Particular consideration is given to the institutional division of labour between international criminal tribunals and domestic courts, and the implementation of principles of corrective justice.

**The Economic Effects of Democracy and Dictatorship**

Carl Henrik Knutsen

Dissertation Supervisors: Jon Elster (Columbia University/CSCW) & Robert Noonan (University of Oslo/CSCW)

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 conflict parties a stake in peaceful cooperation, along with a set of mutual guarantees of security and basic interests. The project focuses on Nigeria, and on how Nigeria's oil wealth and the wealth-sharing arrangements under which it contributed to conflicts in that country.

**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 interactions between different mechanisms through construction of formal models. The empirical work consists mainly of statistical event history models, and measurement of democracy.**

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

Rashmi Prakash

Dissertation Supervisors: Alisa Samuels (University of Oslo/CSCW) &Helge Hegre (University of Oslo/CSCW)

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, this project focuses on climate-related disasters, such as droughts, floods and storms. Given the relevance of climate changes, considerations of how patterns can be used to predict future trends is an integral part of the project.

**Climate Change, Resource Scarcities and Violent Conflict**

Rajesh Singh

Dissertation Supervisors: Niels Petter Gleditsch (CSCW) & Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) & Henrik Ullidtz (PRIO)

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, and the second through a time-series cross-national analysis, as well as a global geographically disaggregated analysis.

**Raghlind Nordås**

Dissertation Supervisors: Ole Ilahi (NTNU/CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

This dissertation project draws 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 agents’ 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: Southern Sudan, 1955–2004**

CARL HENRIK KNUTSEN

Dissertation Supervisors: Anders Spoor (NTNU) & Halvard Hegre (University of Oslo/CSCW) & Kristian Skrede Gleditsch (University of Oslo/CSCW) & Scott Gates (PRIO) & Elin Stene Olsen (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. It introduces a theory of the role of religion in the outbreak of civil wars, that politics is closely connected to developments in the local religious environment, and that the period 2005 – 2006 was crucial to the development of the Sudanese Civil War. The project focuses on issues of corrective justice, that is, on claims of punishment and reparation after harmful actions in war. Particular consideration is given to the institutional division of labour between international criminal tribunals and domestic courts, and the implementation of principles of corrective justice.

**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 interactions between different mechanisms through construction of formal models. The empirical work consists mainly of statistical event history models, and measurement of democracy.**

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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, and the second through a time-series cross-national analysis, as well as a global geographically disaggregated analysis.

**Climate Change, Resource Scarcities and Violent Conflict**

Rajesh Singh

Dissertation Supervisors: Niels Petter Gleditsch (CSCW) & Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) & Henrik Ullidtz (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 analyze the possible relationships between climate 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.pros.rocaworks.org/CSCW/Research/Pubs/Publications/
### CSCW Projects in 2009

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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.

### Centre of Excellence

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.
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 parts 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 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 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 (Fils), the Nordic Africa Institute, the Nansen Institute, the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI) and the United Nations.

International Summer School 2009

For the past 10 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 interdisciplinary field of peace studies. The course combines theory, methodology and empirical aspects, along with a more focused study of selected areas and themes, aiming to enhance the understanding of conflict in order to assist efforts to resolve it. Sessions include lectures by practitioners and scholars in the field of peace studies, as well as group work, presentations and discussions.

In 2010, the course curriculum was divided into three conceptual realms: the causes of conflict, the dynamics of conflict, resolving conflict and building peace. Themes explored during the course included historical perspectives on war and peace, the ethics of war, international criminal justice, horizontal inequalities and conflict, conflict-related violence, the relationship between climate change and conflict, terrorism and radicalism in South Asia, challenges and trends in peacekeeping operations, post-conflict power-sharing, the challenges of peacebuilding, and the role of civil society and women in peacebuilding processes.

As part of the course, students also visited the Nobel Institute, received a two-day writing workshop, and participated in a one-day conflict-mediation simulation exercise.

Journal of Peace Research

Journal of Peace Research (JPR) is an interdisciplinary and international bimonthly of scholarly work in peace research that strives for a global perspective on peacemaking.

JPR is fully peer-reviewed, and most articles are submitted unclassified. One issue per year is a guest-edited special issue, subject to the same strict peer-review process as regular issues. Topics covered by such issues have most recently included Protecting Human Rights (James Ron & Emily Halvorsen-Burton, eds, 2007), Pollution and Conflict (Gerard Schneider & Johan Esteva, eds, 2008), Aftermath of Civil War (Shahnaz Elbadawi, Håvard Hegre & Gary Milante, eds, 2008), and Micro-Level Dynamics of Violent Conflict (Philip Verweij, Patricia Justina & Tillman Brück, eds, 2009). The next special issue focuses on State Capacity and Civil War (David Sobek, ed., 2010).

Since 1958, authors with quantitative data have been obligated to post their data on our data replication page (www.priony.no/jpr/datasets). As of 31 December 2009, 284 datasets were listed there.

JPR is owned and edited at PRIO, and published by Sage Publications in London. Since its establishment in 1969, JPR has published the work of authors from over 50 countries. In 2009, JPR published in 646 pages of text. The 2008 Journal Citation Reports, published in June 2009, ranked JPR as no. 15 out of 57 journals in international relations in terms of its impact factor, and no. 8 on a newer (and more stable) indicator, the five-year impact factor.

Since 2006, JPR has appointed an external jury to select its annual Peace Research Award. For 2009, the award was given to Statlis N. Kalyvas & Matthew Adam Kocher for their article ‘The Dynamics of Violence in Guatemala: An Analysis of the Hamlet Evaluation System (HES) in its Issue no. 7’. Kalyvas and Kocher were shortlisted for the award in 2008, and the competition was open to all authors of the first issue of 2009. The jury for the 2009 award consisted of Brent Ashley Leete (Rice University), Ola Listhaug (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU) and Ron F. Smith (Birkbeck College).

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

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 range of security issues. The journal seeks to revisit and recast the concept of security through new approaches and methodologies, and encourages groundbreaking 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, including both political and social aspects of identity and identity-based conflict, gender aspects of security and critical security studies.

In 2009, Security Dialogue published 672 pages over 8 issues, and 2 full-length articles and 2 editor responses were published, all peer-reviewed. Issue 4-5-9 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 no. 9 in the ISI Journal Citation Reports’ rating for journals in international relations, with an impact factor of 1.495.

Security Dialogue Editorial Staff in 2009
Editor: J. Petter Gleditsch
Managing Editor: Marit Moe-Pryce
Assistant Managing Editor: Christa Waters
Associate Editors: Pinar Bilgin & Taylor Owen
Language Editor: John Currie
Book Review Editors: Stephan Davidhoofer & Tanja Ellingsen

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Selected PRIO Events 2009

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 Gudlaug Forr, Øyvind Elekholm & Inger Skydolf as panellists – chaired by Dr John MacRae, with Bruce Russett as discussant

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

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

28 May
Launch of Gudlaug Forr’s book on PRIO’s history. Strid av ferd
PRIO alumni Per Olav Reinert (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

12 January
The Dual State: The Turkish Case
Seminar with Oka Tunander and Professor Ilhan Uzgel of Ankara University

22 January
Who Create Peace? Grassroots Movements or Politicians?
Film seminar in collaboration with Oslo Dokumentasjon’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 Reichling

19 February
Forum for Peacebuilding Ethics
New York launch of PeaceNet, 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 Reichling

2 March
Small Arms – Weapons of Mass Destruction
David Issenborn introduced the film Devil’s Bargain at Oslo Dokumentasjon

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

2 April
Security and Scarcification
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 NTNU, followed by conference at the Nobel Institute, with Stein Tønnessen as moderator

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

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

6 May
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

5 June
The Political Economy of a Cyprus Settlement
Launch at the University of Nicosia of the Greek version of PRIO Cyprus Centre Report 1/2009, written by Andreas Theophanous

5 June
The Dual State: The Turkish Case
Seminar with John J. Mearsheimer, professor at the University of Chicago

11 June
The Day After II
PRIO co-organized this seminar in the Norwegian Parliament

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
The Role and Integrity of the First Review Conference
Launch of PRIO Cyprus Centre Paper 1/2009

20 March
Pro-Government Armed Groups and Militias – The Mistakes That Obama Must Not Repeat
Lessons Learned From the Collapse of the Oslo Accords – The Mistakes That Obama Must Not Repeat Seminar with Mark LeVine

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

23 October
The Role and Integrity of the First Review Conference
On the State of the International Criminal Court
FICHL seminar, Sarajevo

9 October
Abused Criminal Procedure for Core International Crimes
FICHL seminar, Sarajevo

12 January
A Regional Approach to Afghanistan?
Barnett Rubin in the CMI–PRIO Afghanistan seminar series

11 February
Afghanistan – Between Hope and Fear
Seminar at PRIO (p.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

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

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

18 November
Pro-Government Armed Groups and Militias – The Mistakes That Obama Must Not Repeat
Lessons Learned From the Collapse of the Oslo Accords – The Mistakes That Obama Must Not Repeat Seminar with Mark LeVine

14 December
Recruitment into Extra-Legal Organisations
CSCW workshop

15 December
Recruitment into Extra-Legal Organisations
CSCW workshop

20 March
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 Peaceful Breakthrough: A Holistic Approach
PRIO Cyprus Centre 2009 Annual Conference

14 February
International Politics and Civil War
CSCW workshop, New York

16–17 April
Institutional Constraints to Violence
Workshop of the CSWC working group on Human Rights, Governance and Conflict University of Nottingham

25 May
The Asian Peace: Explanations and Sustainability
Workshop organized by PRIO in cooperation with the Institute of Defence Studies (Dhaka) and the Institute of World Economy and Politics (IWEP) at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), Beijing

11–12 June
Joint workshop between CSWC 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, Collège de France

19–20 July
Pro-Government Armed Groups and Militias
CSCW workshop, Oxford

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

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 Dimensions 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

31 October
International Politics and Civil War
CSCW workshop, New York

16–17 April
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The Asian Peace: Explanations and Sustainability
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In addition, PRIO and CScW staff presented over 60 conference papers and posters, published over 30 chapters in edited volumes, and contributed to over 130 popular articles.

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

Selected PRIO Publications in 2009

**Doctoral Dissertations**


**Monographs**


**Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles**


**Edited Volumes**


**Masters’ Degree Theses**


**Conference Papers**


**Annual Reports**


**Journal Articles**


**Book Chapters**


**Conference Presentations**


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**Theses**


**Conference Papers**


**Journal Articles**

The PRIO Library

The PRIO library has three main functions: an internal function as the supporting library for all projects and research areas at PRIO; a public function as a permanent collection and documentation centre for peace research and conflict resolution (as such, it is open to outside visitors); and a network function as a library cooperating and sharing resources with other libraries in Norway and abroad.

Interlibrary loans out from PRIO (i.e. documents lent plus article copies provided) saw a 15% decrease from 2008 to 2009, while interlibrary loans into PRIO decreased by 4%. There was a 2% decrease in the number of loans to external visitors to the library. However, requests and visits from external libraries increased by 8%.

Books. A high priority for the library is the acquisition of books that are basic for research 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 request from PRIO's founding father, Johan Galtung.

At the end of the year, the library held approximately 26,000 volumes, an increase of 4% over the previous year. The library's database is searchable on PRIO's intranet.

Periodicals. Also of crucial importance is our stock of relevant periodicals. By the end of 2009, PRIO's library held approximately 756 current periodicals. Of these titles, 320 could be accessed online from computers within PRIO's local network – an increase of 8% from 2008. In total, at the end of the year the library held approximately 750 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.

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.

Database. The library subscribes to the ISI Web of Science and ISI Journal Citation Reports, JSTOR, CIAO, HeinOnline, Lancaster Index to Defence and International Security Literature, Bibliography of Asian Studies, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Europa World Plus, Keesing's Criminal Book Index, International Bibliography of Political Science, LexisNexis, OECD Database, Political Science and Political Index, World History Encyclopedia Online, World News Connection (WNC), World Trade Online, World Universities Rankings, and the Anvil Project.

The library has a searchable database on Backlinks, which covers all direct and indirect links to PRIO's website. The library also subscribes to a number of other databases, including HeinOnline, which provides access to a wide range of legal journals and databases.

The PRIO library has a large collection of back issues of periodicals, including the International Journal of Human Rights, Human Rights Weekly, and Human Rights Bulletin. The library also has access to a number of electronic databases, including HeinOnline, which provides access to a wide range of legal journals and databases.

In addition, the library subscribes to a number of other databases, including HeinOnline, which provides access to a wide range of legal journals and databases. The library also has access to a number of electronic databases, including HeinOnline, which provides access to a wide range of legal journals and databases.

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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) • Ethics, Norms and Identities (Leaders: Inger Skjelsbæk, Jorgen Callung) • 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 emphasised:
• 2 scientific monographs (the corresponding figure for 2008 was 1) • 66 peer-reviewed journal articles (the figure for 2008 was 44) • 3 book chapters (the figure for 2008 was 49) • 3 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 5.3 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 34.2 million, equivalent to 57% of net assets and liabilities. The cash-flow analysis also shows a net decrease of NOK 2.4 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 of 31 December 2009.

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 institutional 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 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 21.5% 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 12,677,000. PRIO has budgeted for a stable turnover and a moderate financial surplus for 2010. At the start of the year, 76% of the budgeted income was considered certain. The Board is of the opinion that the conditions for continued operation are present.

PRIO enjoys a good internal working environment. Routine processes, correspondence and the internal environment 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 decision-making at the institute through membership of or representation on the Institute Council and the PRIO Board. Reported sick leave in 2009 was 2.1% (3.8% 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 9 from 2008 to 2009, and the number of person-years increased by 1. A total of 116 persons were engaged by PRIO during 2009, many of these by CSCW on a part-time basis. During 2009, 14 doctoral candidates and 11 master’s degree students benefited from scholarships and/or workplace at PRIO.

PRIO 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 40%, while it was only 6% for those with professional competence. In addition, 32 person-years were performed by administrative and support staff at PRIO, and women were responsible for 47% of these.

PRIO 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.

PRIO 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 PRIO Cyprus Centre, all of the institute’s activities are carried out at PRIO’s offices in Oslo.

Oslo, 5 April 2010

Bernt Aandal
Chair

Kristian Berg Harpviken
Director

Jørgen Colding
Board Member

Ragnhild Sollåeng
Board Member

Mette Halskov Hansen
Board Member

Raimo Väyrynen
Board Member

Jan Paul Brekke
Board Member

Siri Camilla Aas Rustad
Board Member

Oslo, 9 April 2010

Report from the Board 2009
### Income Statement (All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating Revenues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core grants</td>
<td>11,980</td>
<td>13,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project grants</td>
<td>57,539</td>
<td>36,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales revenues</td>
<td>2,696</td>
<td>2,794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues</td>
<td>884</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating revenues</strong></td>
<td><strong>73,100</strong></td>
<td><strong>74,065</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Operating Expenses** |        |        |
| Salaries and social costs | 42,271 | 39,350 |
| Professional fees        | 8,853  | 7,969  |
| Other personnel costs    | 1,403  | 1,729  |
| Office costs             | 11,639 | 10,503 |
| Running costs for field office | 3,718 | 3,329 |
| Travel, representation and seminars | 7,458 | 8,726 |
| **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          | 109    | 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual surplus</td>
<td>(1,565)</td>
<td>3,301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciations</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>1,199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gain on disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change project advances from funders</td>
<td>(199)</td>
<td>2,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change debtors</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>(1,551)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change other receivables</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>(406)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change accounts payable and other liabilities</td>
<td>(1,904)</td>
<td>2,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect of pension fund</td>
<td>1,747</td>
<td>1,130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in other periodized items</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash flow from operating activities</strong></td>
<td>(79)</td>
<td>9,083</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Cash Flow from Investment Activities** |        |        |
| Payments for purchase of fixed assets | (341) | (1,013)|
| Payments for sale of fixed assets      |        |        |
| **Net cash flow from investment activities** | (341) | (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** |

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### Balance Sheet (All figures in NOK thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines and furniture</td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>2,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total fixed assets</strong></td>
<td>1,737</td>
<td>2,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deposits</td>
<td>7,753</td>
<td>8,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td>61,113</td>
<td>62,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td>62,850</td>
<td>64,711</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Net Assets and Liabilities** |        |        |
| **Net assets** | Basic capital | 6,197 | 6,197 |
| Other equity capital | 26,032 | 27,597 |
| **Total net assets 31 December** | 32,229 | 33,794 |
| **Allocation for liabilities** |        |        |
| Pension liabilities   | 4,580  | 2,833  |
| **Total allocation for liabilities** | 4,580 | 2,833 |
| Core liabilities      |        |        |
| Withholding tax, social security, VAT | 3,033 | 2,812 |
| Project advances from funders | 14,625 | 14,984 |
| 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 |

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Ode. 9 April 2009

Bernt Aardal  
Chair

Jan Paul Berke  
Board Member

Siri Camilla Aas Rustad  
Board Member

Kristian Berg Harpviken  
Director

Jørgen Carling  
Board Member

Ragnhild Stiberg  
Board Member

Mette Halskov Hansen  
Board Member

Raimo Väyrynen  
Board Member

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Note: 1-12
Note 1: Accounting Principles
The annual accounts are produced in accordance with the Accounting Act of 1998 and sound accounting practice.

Note 2: Separate Bank Account for Withholding Taxes
The balance in the separate bank account for withholding taxes at 31 December 2009 was NOK 2,454,070.

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.

Note 4: 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 insect-meets.

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 2009 to 31 July 2019. 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 extended on the same terms for the period 1 August 2016 to 31 July 2021.

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. The pension contribution is calculated for all employees who qualify according to current regulations. The index for 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 §5). The Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund simulates placing the pension assets in government bonds (fictitious funds).

Note 7: Specification of Salaries and Social Costs
Total salaries and social costs consist of the following items:

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 1 graduate student with scholarships and/or office space at PRIO during the year (the corresponding figure for 2008 was 1). The average number of conscientious objectors was 1 (the corresponding figure for 2008 was 4). The institute Director is a member of PRIO's collective pension scheme. The Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board are liable for corporate taxation, effective as of the day of 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 2009, amounting to NOK 1,466,187, has not been considered a cost in the accounts. Deferred tax receivable for 2009, estimated to NOK 483,251, is not included in the accounts for 2009. The income tax paid is included in the "Other receivables" item in the balance sheet.

Note 9: Auditors’ Fee
In 2009, PRIO paid a fee of NOK 2,454,070 to Deloitte State Authorized Public Accountants Ltd for their audit of the accounts. Special attestations on projects accounted for NOK 1,576,875. These figures include VAT.

Note 10: Remuneration of the Leadership
In 2009, PRIO's costs for remuneration of the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board were NOK 865,349 and NOK 322,852, respectively. These figures do not include payroll tax. The Institute Director is a member of PRIO's collective pension scheme. The Norwegian Public Service Pension Fund. Funds for all employees who qualify according to current regulations, the Institute Director and members of the PRIO Board are liable for corporate taxation, effective as of the day of the decision, pursuant to article 2.32 in the Taxation Act, providing tax exemption for nonprofit foundations.

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 2.33 in the Taxation Act, providing tax exemption for nonprofit foundations. The regular presuppositions of the insurance industry are used as actuarial assumptions for demographics factors and retirement.

Note 12: Net Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>31 December 2009</th>
<th>31 December 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets &lt; Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>Assets &lt; Liabilities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earned pension liabilities</td>
<td>38,223,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension plan assets (at market value)</td>
<td>29,262,648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate deviations not recognized</td>
<td>(4,996,882)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension liability before payroll tax</td>
<td>(10,814,962)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Periodized payroll tax</td>
<td>(565,983)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net pension liability after payroll tax</td>
<td>(4,886,046)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Economic Assumptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Discount-interest</strong></td>
<td><strong>Discount-interest</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected salaries regulation/pension regulation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Expected salaries regulation/pension regulation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected G regulation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Expected G regulation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.25%</td>
<td>4.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expected return on funds</strong></td>
<td><strong>Expected return on funds</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.75%</td>
<td>5.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Note 13: Financial Statements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salaries</strong></td>
<td><strong>Salaries</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33,009,176</td>
<td>30,845,432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Payroll tax</strong></td>
<td><strong>Payroll tax</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,090,007</td>
<td>4,791,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employee contribution pension scheme</strong></td>
<td><strong>Employee contribution pension scheme</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,231,471</td>
<td>3,712,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42,270,654</td>
<td>39,350,313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes to the Accounts at 31 December 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,301,259</td>
<td>2,402,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Invoiced production</strong></td>
<td><strong>Invoiced production</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,635,041</td>
<td>1,737,760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value at 31 December</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net book value at 31 December</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,234,680</td>
<td>1,737,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net book value at 31 December 2009**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net book value at 31 December</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net book value at 31 December</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,234,680</td>
<td>1,737,760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note 14: Financial Statements**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net sales</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net sales</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32,229,495</td>
<td>33,794,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of sales</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cost of sales</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26,046,341</td>
<td>27,597,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross profit</strong></td>
<td><strong>Gross profit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,187,000</td>
<td>6,197,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>Operating expenses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38,055,000</td>
<td>38,223,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,076,000</td>
<td>5,076,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,301,259</td>
<td>2,402,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net sales</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net sales</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32,229,495</td>
<td>33,794,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
<td><strong>Net surplus</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,301,259</td>
<td>2,402,647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
§ 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:
- standard research cooperation nationally and internationally,
- undertake teaching and training,
- 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.

§ 4: The Board
The Institute has the following governing bodies:
- the Board
- the Institute Council
- the Institute Director
- the Administrative Director
- the conscientious objectors
- the students

The Board elects its own Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. The Institute Director is to see to it that the staff are provided with possibilities to develop their competence. The conscientious objectors and the students elect representatives each with voting rights — with personal deputies. These shall 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 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 administration of the Institute in relation to the Institute’s aims and purpose and its work plan. The Institute’s Annual Accounts and the Annual Report shall be submitted to the Board. The Board is to obtain statements from outside experts. The Board shall appoint the Administrative Director for two years at a time, following nomination by the Director and the recommendation of the IC. The Deputy Director may 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 should be dissolved, the Board shall determine what is to be published in the name of the Institute externally. He/She shall also determine what is to be included in the work plan of the IC. The Board may co-opt members of the PRIO staff to the Board if co-opted members are to take up specific matters before the Board.

§ 6: Appointment of Institute Director and Deputy Director
The Institute Council and the Board jointly propose 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 should be dissolved, the Board shall determine what is to be published in the name of the Institute externally. He/She shall also determine what is to be included in the work plan of the IC. The Board may co-opt members of the PRIO staff to the Board if co-opted members are to take up specific matters before the Board.

§ 7: Institute Director: Functions
The Institute Director, in charge of leading the activities of the Institute, shall engage in the planning, 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 overarching responsibility for information about the Institute externally. He/She shall also determine what is to be included in the work plan of the Institute. The Board shall discuss and approve the work plan of the Institute when the latter is presented for 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.
Staff List 2009

(Staff who left in 2009 are listed in italics)
‘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.