CSCW Staff List
As of 31 December 2004
(CSCW Staff who left in 2004 are listed in grey italics)

Director
Scott Gates

Working Group Leaders
Pavel Baev
Jon Elster
Nils Petter Gleditsch
Ola Listhaug
Karl Ove Moene
Kaare Strom

Research Staff
Steven J. Brams
Helge Brunborg
Jeffrey Checkel
Paul Collier
Han Dorussen
Joan Esteban
James Fearon
Kathryn Furlong
Diego Gambetta
Elisabeth Gilmore
Kristian Skrede Gleditsch
Kristian Berg Harpviken
Wenche Hauge
Anke Hoeffer
Stephen Holmes
Stathis Kalyvas
David Lake
David Lektzian
Halvor Mehlum
Erik Melander
Mansoob Murshed
Eric Neumayer
Benjamin Nyblade
Magnus Oberg
Roger D. Peterson
Arvid Raknud
Sabrina Ramet
Bjørn Erik Rasch
Debraj Ray
Greg Reichberg
Kristen Ringdal
James Robinson
Jan Ketil Rød
Todd Sandler
Sven Gunnar Simonsen
Stergios Skaperdas
Indra de Soysa
Henrik Syse
Stein Tønnesson
Ragnar Torvik
Hilde Henriksen Waage
Barbara Walter
Elisabeth Wood

Doctoral Students
Aysegul Aydin
Halvar Buhaug
Tanja Ellingsen
Håvard Hegre
Pablo Kalmanovitz*
Pål Luaa
Anita Schjølset
Inger Skjølsvik (on leave)
Zan Strabic
Håvard Strand
Pinar Tank
Henrik Urdal

MA Students
Turid Beltland
Lene Siljeholm Christiansen
Rachel Gjelsvik Haug
Christine Johannesen
Anna V. Lorentzen
Ragnhild Nordås*
Jostein Telnes*
Lars Wilhelmsen*

Research Assistants
Heiga Malmin Binningsbø
Annegret Flöter
Lars Grønflaten
Martin Halvorsen
Bethany Lacina
Naima Mouyeb
Christin Marup Omhaug
Taylor Owen
Gudrun Østby
Nadia Thieme

* also Research Assistant
Individuals falling under more than one category are listed under their primary role.
This report, with hypertext links, is also available at www.prio.no/cscw.

Visiting Scholars
Aldo Benini, independent scholar
Margit Bussman, University of Konstanz
Christopher Butler, University of New Mexico
Gretchen Casper, Pennsylvania State University
Cullen Hendrix, UC San Diego
Stephanie McWhorter, UC San Diego
Clionadh Raleigh, University of Colorado
Patrick Regan, Binghamton University
Erin Simpson, Harvard University

Editor: Agneta Schjønsby/Martha Snodgrass
Language Editor: John Carville
Photo Editor: Knut Sindre Ådyrstrøm
Design: Hilde Sabty, Bardus Design
Cover Photo: ©Heidi Bråthen. Lenin Street, in the heart of Grozny, Chechnya
The refrain heard from politicians, policy advocates and the media in general is that civil wars are more prevalent than ever before; they are deadlier than before; and there is considerable risk that they will spread to neighbouring countries. Indeed, recent media headlines from Iraq, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Darfur and Ivory Coast frequently give this impression. The problem is that such general impressions do not fit the facts. Research conducted by the Centre for the Study of Civil War and its partner institutions indicates a more complex situation, with both reassuring and disturbing trends. Data collected by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program, which works in partnership with the CSCW, reveal a downward trend since 1991 in the number of armed intrastate conflicts involving at least 25 battle casualties. The number in 2003 was 27, down from 30 civil conflicts in 2002 and 35 in 2001. We are seeing more wars being peacefully terminated than starting up.

The severity of these conflicts is also declining. Research conducted by Nils Petter Gleditsch (Leader of the Working Group on Environmental Factors in Civil War) and Bethany Lacina (a Research Assistant at the CSCW and a doctoral student at Stanford University) indicates that the number of battle deaths associated with all forms of war has experienced a marked downward trend since 1946. The Vietnam War, the Korean War, the Chinese Civil War and the Iran–Iraq War dominate this period. No civil wars, even the most protracted ones, come close to the numbers killed in battle in World Wars I and II. However, this is not to trivialize the human carnage in such places as the Democratic Republic of Congo, where deaths due to disease and the effects of the war far outnumber battle casualties. Part of the complex humanitarian picture here is the large number of deaths resulting indirectly from conflict — not simply deaths in battles or in so-called organized violence — and how researchers and policymakers should conceptualize these distinctions so as to be able to propose preventative or ameliorative policy action.

Civil conflicts rarely spread from one country to another. Work on the geographical dimension of civil conflict by a number of scholars associated with the CSCW shows that war in one country tends to remain where it started. The violence, however, does spread across immediate borders. Indeed, rebel groups often base their operations near porous international boundaries. Neighbouring countries offer a conduit for arms shipments and a safe haven out of easy reach of government forces. Neighbouring countries also tend to play host to refugees fleeing conflict zones.

While our research at the Centre for the Study of Civil War offers some more optimistic trends than those typically found in newspapers or on television, we are in no danger of losing sight of the depth of human misery caused by war. Civil war remains by far the dominant form of armed conflict in the world today.
**Doctoral Training for Nordic Students**

Although the CSCW is primarily a research centre, the training of doctoral students is also an important part of its mission. Prior to the Centre’s foundation, CSCW staff had run two methods courses at PRIO for doctoral students, mainly from Norway. In 2003, the CSCW formed a consortium with seven university departments within the Nordic countries, known as the Nordic Network on the Political Economy of Governance and Conflict (PEGC). PEGC received network funding from the Nordic Academy for Advanced Study (NorFA, now NordForsk). Its aim is to promote doctoral training in theory-building through formal models of both strategic interaction and institutions, as well as systematic empirical testing of such models. Courses are designed to attract PhD students in political science and economics in particular, although all students with satisfactory methods competence are welcome.

The first PEGC course, entitled ‘Responsive Institutions and Conflict Prevention’, was held at the CSCW on 14–18 June 2004, directed by professors Hannu Nummi of Turku University and Kaare Strøm of the University of California San Diego. A second course, on ‘Statistical Analysis of Spatial Data’, was held on 21–25 June, directed by Roger Bivand of the Norwegian School of Business Administration and Kristian Skrede Gleditsch of the University of California San Diego. The second course was organized by the Department of Sociology and Political Science at NTNU and co-sponsored by PEGC. Both courses were well attended by students from all of the Nordic countries. Total enrolments in the first two years are 43, including 9 doctoral students from outside the Nordic/Baltic area who were qualified to attend and were funded by other means. The June 2005 PEGC course will be held in the Department of Economics at NTNU.

The PEGC network also offers mobility stipends to enable doctoral students to visit other institutions of the consortium and participate in Nordic doctoral courses. To date, 17 persons have received such support. The PEGC Board consists of Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU, Chair), Karl Ove Moene (University of Oslo), Hanne Marthe Narud (University of Oslo), Ols Listhaug (NTNU), Kaare Strøm (UCSD), Martin Paldam (Aarhus University), Hannu Nummi (Turku University), Mats Hammarström (Uppsala University) and Gyfi Zoéga (University of Iceland), with Henrik Urdal (PRIO) acting as secretary. Alongside the training associated with the PEGC network, the CSCW has also invited resource persons who have given guest lectures and tutored the Centre’s own doctoral students. So far, James Fearon (Stanford University), Eric Neumayer (London School of Economics) and Gerald Schneider (University of Konstanz) have participated in this programme.

**EU-Funded Project on Polarization and Conflict (PAC)**

PRIO/CSCW is one of eight partners in this four-year Specific Targeted Research Project (STREP) funded by the EU 6th Framework Programme. The consortium is coordinated by Joan Esteban at the Spanish Council for Scientific Research (CSIC), Barcelona. The leader of the research team in Oslo is Scott Gates, and Nils Petter Gleditsch is a member of the consortium’s Scientific Advisory Board.

Governments are increasingly concerned with the patterns of income distribution that are emerging in most advanced societies. Social and technological changes cause benefits to fall unevenly within populations. As a result, income distributions in some OECD countries, such as the USA and the UK, are becoming bi-modal, or ‘polarized’, showing a diminishing ‘middle class’, while other countries are showing decreased polarization and income disparity. Globally, there are growing signs of social clustering and polarization, and these phenomena seem to favour the rise of social unrest.

The study of social conflict in sociology and political science has mainly focused on case studies rather than on the building of a formal theory of conflict. Economists are now starting to address this shortcoming, applying formal modelling. The two nearly independent approaches of modelling and case studies must not remain isolated but should rather be integrated, or at least encounter one another within a committed framework. The purpose of this multi-disciplinary STREP, therefore, is to promote and coordinate research on the conceptualization, modelling and measurement of polarization and conflict, as well as the links between the two. Much is to be gained by combining the different disciplinary approaches, as well as by bringing together theorists and applied researchers. By coordinating our research, we hope to have a greater impact on the thematic research priorities of our various disciplines.

In addition to the CSCW and the CSIC, other PAC consortium partners are Tel Aviv University, Utrecht University, the University of Konstanz, the University of Toulouse, Bocconi University (Milan) and the London School of Economics and Political Science.

**Photo: Are Hovdenak, PRIO**
The VIP Group

The VIP (Violence, Interventions, Peace) is an informal group of master’s degree students, PhD candidates and faculty at NTNU who share a common interest in conflict-related research questions. The group was established in February 2002 and operates in collaboration with the CSCW. It has recruited many members from the Political Science MA course on ‘Causes of War’, although it also benefits from active participation from other departments at NTNU, including Geography, Economics and History. The group holds weekly seminars at which members can present anything from a thesis outline to a conference paper and receive feedback from a designated discussant. This offers an excellent opportunity to practise the discussant role. Guests from the CSCW and the Department of Sociology and Political Science at NTNU also present work at VIP seminars. In 2004, these included James Fearon of Stanford University, Erik Gartzke of Columbia University and Patrick Regan of Binghamton University (currently a Fulbright scholar at the CSCW). Many papers for the annual conventions of the International Studies Association and other academic meetings have been tested first at the VIP group.

Making Sense of Suicide Missions

Suicide attacks have become the defining act of political violence of our age. From New York City to Baghdad, from Sri Lanka to Israel, few can doubt that such acts are a terrifying feature of an increasing number of violent conflicts. And they are a notable feature of some – though by no means most – civil wars. Since 1981, around 30 organizations throughout the world – some secular and others affiliated to radical Islam – have carried out more than 600 suicide missions. Although a tiny fraction of the overall number of guerrilla and terrorist attacks occurring in the same period, the results have proved significantly more lethal.

Are these the actions of aggressive religious zealots and unbridled, irrational radicals, or is there a logic driving those behind them? Are their motivations religious, or has Islam provided a language to express essentially political causes? How can the perpetrators remain so lucidly effective in the face of certain death? And do these disparate attacks have something like a common cause?

For nearly three years, a team of internationally distinguished scholars investigated both organizers and perpetrators of this extraordinary phenomenon. The result is the volume Making Sense of Suicide Missions, edited by Professor Diego Gambetta of Nuffield College, Oxford, and published in March 2005 by Oxford University Press. The book marshals a wealth of original information and conducts close comparisons across a range of cases. Investigating the interplay between motivation and technique, the volume’s authors raise such challenging questions as: If suicide missions are so effective, why are they not more common? If killing is what matters, why not stick to ‘ordinary’ violent means? Or, if dying is what matters, why kill in the process?


In October 2004, the volume’s editor, Diego Gambetta, was in Oslo again, to deliver the annual Eilert Sundt lecture, an honour bestowed by the University of Oslo for outstanding achievement in the social sciences. The event was well received by academics and the media alike. The following day, Gambetta engaged CSCW and PRIO scholars in a more informal and interactive discussion of the book’s findings.
Conflict Database and Datasets

The CSCW and the Department of Peace and Conflict Research (PCR) at Uppsala University, Sweden, have collaborated in the production of a dataset of armed conflicts, both internal and external, covering the period from 1946 to the present. The CSCW maintains a database designed to serve the needs of academic statistical and macro-level research. This database complements both the annual compendium of ongoing armed conflicts published in *Journal of Peace Research* and the database maintained at PCR that provides qualitative overviews of recent conflicts worldwide.

The CSCW has developed a set of extensions to the PRIO–Uppsala conflict dataset, such as information on the geographic extent of conflicts. An extension added in 2004 was a dataset on the number of battle-related deaths in the conflicts coded as most lethal in the dataset. This is an improvement over the main dataset, which only notes whether conflicts exceed 25 or 1,000 battle deaths per year. Other extensions in progress are precise dating of the start and end of conflicts to aid in the study of the duration of conflict and supplementary information identifying the country or countries within which particular international conflicts took place.

In 2004, the CSCW started another project to extend the PRIO–Uppsala dataset in collaboration with Kristian Skrede Gleditsch of the University of California San Diego, Lars-Erik Cederman of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and Simon Hug of the University of Zurich. The GROWNet project stresses the importance of treating civil wars as complex phenomena, and will direct theoretical and empirical attention to the components that form such wars. To facilitate this, the project will develop more fine-grained data on groups participating in conflicts, the territories in which fighting occurs, and individual events and battles that make up particular wars.

The CSCW is also developing other datasets. New in 2004 was a dataset on river basins that will be made publicly available when the accompanying article is published. Among the datasets developed and made available at PRIO’s websites are Vanhanen’s Polarchy dataset on competition and participation in political systems, a dataset of the precise dates of regime changes in the Polity dataset, a dataset that reports the length of all international boundaries, and datasets on countries’ demographic and ethnic composition. Ongoing projects will collect information on the precise geographical extent, location, reserve size and discovery date of natural resources by using Geographical Information System (GIS) tools. PRIO also maintains a web page where CSCW researchers post their replication datasets, and one where replication datasets for articles published in *Journal of Peace Research* may be accessed.

Project Leaders: Håvard Hegre (from June 2004), Nils Petter Gleditsch.

MA Projects

Lethal Religions: Communal Violence in India – The Case of Gujarat
Turid Beïland
Adviser: Ola Listhaug (NTNU)

The Democratic Interventionist Impulse: Democratic Interventionism and Democratization
Lene Stjøholm Christiansen
Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch & Håvard Hegre (PRIO)

Political Violence and Conflict Resolution in Belgium: A Success Story?
Rachel Gjelsvik Haug
Adviser: Ola Listhaug (NTNU)

State Religiosity and Civil War: How Religious Heterogeneity and the Degree of Separation Between Religion and State Influence the Risk of Intrastate Armed Conflict
Ragnhild Nordås
Advisers: Tanja Ellingsen (NTNU) & Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO & NTNU)

Application of the Adjusted Winner Procedure to the Negotiations on Wealth-Sharing in Sudan
Jostein Falser
Adviser: Scott Gates & Endre Stiansen (both PRIO)

A Democratic Peace – Revisited
Lars Wilhelmsen
Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) & Håvard Strand (UiO)
Working Group Activities

Working Group on Values and Violence
Leader: Ola Listhaug, NTNU

The group started off in January 2004 with a seminar on Sabrina Ramet’s forthcoming book ‘The Three Yugoslavias: The Dual Challenge of State-Building and Legitimation Among the Yugoslavs, 1918–2004’. Researcher Albert Simkus continued his analysis of 2003 survey data from across the Balkans, collected in the South-East European Social Survey (SEESS). This project focuses on the impact on civil war on political culture, comparing the strength of democratic culture in the Balkans with other post-communist countries. Initial findings are planned for release in 2005. Members of the working group regularly convene in the VIP Group (see highlight on p. III). A report entitled Perceptions of the Enemy: Stereotypes Among Ordinary People in the Israeli–Palestinian Conflict was produced by MA student Ragnhild Nordås, and the portfolio of case studies under way as master’s degree theses continued to grow: on India’s Gudjarat province (Turid Beitland), Belgium (Rachel Haug), Northern Ireland (Christine F. Johannessen) and the Basque Country (Anna V. Lorentzen).

Working Group on Environmental Factors in Civil War
Leader: Nils Petter Gleditsch, PRIO

This working group defines environment in the broad sense of physical factors that condition human affairs, such as physical distance between the parties in conflict, mountainous terrain, caves, forest cover, rivers and the availability of natural resources. Resource scarcity plays an important role in neomalthusian theories, while the resource curse argument focuses on negative effects of resource abundance. In 2004, the working group moved forward on three fronts: First, demographic factors are central to neomalthusian theories. A symposium in the Oslo area in late 2003 sponsored by the International Union for the SCSCW has generated two major publications, which have largely been completed in 2004 and will be published in 2005. Second, several new datasets have been generated on lootable natural resources, and two articles on our diamonds dataset have been accepted for publication. Several of these datasets contain information on the geographical location of the resource, and this has spun off a major new activity on studies of conflict disaggregated to the subnational level. Third, work has continued on the role of water scarcity in conflict, based on a new dataset on shared river basins. Three doctoral dissertations are well under way within the working group.

Working Group on International Dimensions of Civil Wars
Leader: Pavel Baev, PRIO

The group’s work focused this year on the question of fundamental differences between civil war and interstate war, as well as other forms of organized violence. The aim was not to arrive at one binding definition but to translate in-depth research of various international dimensions and case studies into sharper conceptual distinctions. The workshop ‘Exploring the Boundaries of Civil Wars’, held in August, saw active participation from other CSCW working groups. Papers addressed the history of ideas on the phenomenon of civil war; the instrumentalization of definitions for challenging dataset development, the interplay and dynamics of various post-Soviet conflicts, and the causal links between domestic instability and international terrorism in Southeast Asia. The round-table discussions dealt with broader issues related to the impact of the new types of civil wars on the world system and the relation between shifting forms of governance and state failure. Working group seminars throughout the year focused on such topics as the interpenetration of terrorism and civil war, internal and external dimensions of the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and failures of external intervention to address core problems fuelling violence in Haiti.

Working Group on Conflict and Economic Performance
Leader: Kari Ove Moene, UiO

This group’s research agenda is built on an implicit criticism of technocratic mainstream economics for its lack of a coherent treatment of conflicts and its neglect of social mechanisms. In contrast, we emphasize analysis that combines social and economic factors while acknowledging their interdependence. The theme of the June and December working-group meetings was ‘Societies Between War and Peace’. Paper topics included violence entrepreneurs and their state counterparts in settlements; recruitment and demobilization of child soldiers; corruption, and institutional mechanisms in societies and economies with high potential for rentier behaviour (Colombia, Sao Tome and Principe). Researchers in this group are also well integrated with the Polarization and Conflict (PAC) network (see highlight on p. I), a project supported by an EU 6th Framework Programme grant.

The Working Groups
- **International Dimensions of Civil War**
  Leader: Pavel Baev, Senior Researcher, PRIO
- **Microfoundations of Civil War**
  Leader: Jon Elster, Professor, Columbia University
- **Environmental Factors in Civil War**
  Leader: Nils Petter Gleditsch, Research Professor, PRIO
- **Governance and Peace**
  Leader: Kaare Strom, Professor, UCSO
- **Conflict and Economic Performance**
  Leader: Karl Ove Moene, Professor, University of Oslo
- **Values and Violence**
  Leader: Ola Listhaug, Professor, NTNU
- **Civil Peace**
  Leader: Scott Gates, PRIO
Working Group on Microfoundations of Civil War

Leader: Jon Elster, Columbia University

The year’s highlight was the workshop ‘Techniques of Violence in Civil War’, the first of five planned through 2007. The workshop was organized by working-group member Stathis Kalyvas (Yale University) and held in August 2004 at PRIO. Presenters focused on why insurgent movements and governments use or abstain from using various ‘techniques’ and means of violence available in their repertoire (e.g. suicide attacks, torture, rape, kidnapping, hostage-taking, military strikes or sieges). They also looked for patterns and variation in the choice of victims. An important aim of the workshop was to determine the extent and type of empirical data collected to date, and how these shape our understanding of violent internal conflict. The findings crystallized around four main issues: (1) means–ends rationality and other motivational or belief structures; (2) organizational features of the conflict parties, and their effects on technique, including constraints; (3) learning processes – within and between rivals and among the public; and (4) the relationship between technique, strategy and goals. Questions in need of future analysis are whether there is complementarity or substitutability of violent techniques, and what the boundaries are between insurgency and crime.

Working Group on Governance and Peace

Leader: Kaare Strøm, University of California, San Diego

This group explores the mechanisms through which democratic institutions engender peace either by preventing conflict in the first place or by facilitating its resolution. The group’s members draw on an extensive body of research — from the analysis of rebellion and revolt to studies of democratization and political stability — and employ a variety of methods, including case studies, game theory and quantitative statistical analysis. In 2004, working-group leader Kaare Strøm and Magnus Öberg co-directed a workshop at the Joint Sessions of Workshops of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) in Uppsala, Sweden, 13–18 April. The workshop was attended by about twenty conflict researchers from Europe and the USA. A select set of papers presented at this workshop are currently under review for publication as an edited volume, entitled Resources, Governance Structures and Civil Conflict. In June, several working-group members participated in an international conference on governance and civil conflict in Bellagio, Italy, funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and organized by Kaare Strøm, Scott Gates and Andrew Mack of the University of British Columbia.

Working Group on Civil Peace

Leader: Scott Gates, PRIO

The Civil Peace working group held its first workshop in May 2004, which focused on successful negotiations as the antecedent condition for a long and stable peace. Papers dealt with the robustness and instability of different peace settlements; bargaining over non-divisible stakes; the concept of ‘ripeness for resolution’ and the timing of negotiations; the nature and role of bargaining power; the role of third-party mediators, including back-channel negotiations; the role of ‘spoilers’ (factions that wreck a peace agreement); international intervention and peace settlements; and international peacekeeping missions. The group is multidisciplinary, consisting of economists, historians, political scientists, psychologists and sociologists. In 2004, special attention was given to the initial phases of peacemaking — what it takes to get the belligerents to the bargaining table. Workshops in 2005 feature the transition phase, focusing on issues of transitional governance and transitional justice. Subsequent workshops will focus on long-term peacebuilding — attaining a civil peace.

The CSCW office staff ensured that the Centre ran smoothly and efficiently.

Clockwise from the left: Glenn Martin, Marit Moe, Andrew John Feltham, Martha Snodgrass, Dorthe Bakke.
The Limits of the Liberal Peace

‘Liberal peace’ theories argue that when the large majority of individuals in a society have control over decisions in both political and economic matters, there is a strong tendency for domestic and international peace to follow. The argument assumes that people have a self-interest in peace since they can obtain material and non-material well-being only during peace. Hence, peace may be secured if narrow groups and would-be elites can be restrained through effective political institutions.

This dissertation theoretically and empirically examines the evidence for the liberal peace for both domestic and interstate conflicts. For interstate conflicts, the investigation supports the liberal peace hypotheses, but it points out that there are limits to the liberal peace: the evidence for it is clearly strongest in relations between developed countries, and trade reduces conflict mainly in symmetrical dyads.

Analogous results are found for internal conflicts. Overall, democracies widely defined are no less prone to civil war than non-democracies. However, political systems that are consistently democratic along several dimensions—such as the degree of participation, the extent of constraints on the executive and the extent to which the executive is popularly elected—experience fewer civil wars than systems that mix democratic and non-democratic traits. Likewise, consolidated democracies are more peaceful than newly established democracies.

This ‘domestic’ democratic peace is also contingent on economic development. Democracies are normally more consistent and more stable in middle- and high-income countries than in low-income countries. This implies that developed democracies are more effective in maintaining domestic peace, since consistent and stable political systems are found to have a lower risk of civil war.

The importance of development for the liberal peace is due to several factors. The dissertation highlights two of these: First, education and the absence of poverty strengthen the ability of citizens to constrain rulers who might benefit from war. Second, the increased mobility of assets associated with economic development does not favour forces that seek to gain control over them through the use of physical force. This both favours democratization and reduces the incentives for using military force to conquer territory.

Ongoing Doctoral Projects

A Liberal Theory of Third-Party Intervention in Ongoing Wars, 1945–99

Aysegul Aydin
Dissertation Advisers: Patrick Regan & David Clark (Binghamton University); David Rueda (Cambridge University)

This project draws on theoretical work on the harmful effects of interstate and intrastate wars on trade that argues that trading partners of states in conflict have an incentive to help settle their partners’ conflicts. The proposed theoretical and empirical analysis of the state–society dimension of economic interdependence emphasizes the role of domestic interest groups in foreign policy-making. This will fill important gaps in economic liberalization research by clarifying the causal linkage between trade and state behaviour, exploring the dark side of war economics and applying the framework to external involvement in ongoing wars.

The Geography of Armed Civil Conflict

Halvard Buhaug
Dissertation Adviser: Nils Petter Gleditsch (CSCW & NTNU)

This project seeks to uncover the extent to which geographic factors like size, topography and natural resource distribution affect the risk and duration of internal conflict, and whether these factors also explain the relative location of conflict zones. A central ambition has been to generate quantitative, geo-referenced data on the location of all armed conflicts since 1946. These data are then used in both conventional and GIS-based analyses, which jointly offer a nuanced understanding of the geography of civil war.

Prospects for the Future: Towards Civilizational Clashes?

Tanja Ellingsen
Dissertation Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) & Øyvind Østerud (UiO)

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

Natural Resources and Armed Civil Conflict

Pål Lydén
Dissertation Advisers: Ragnar Torvik (NTNU) & Scott Gates (PRIO)

This project aims to identify natural resource types relevant to violent conflict. It collects spatial data on resource distribution and analyses how different resource types affect the risk, duration, type and location of conflict. In particular, it examines how rebels’ access to natural resources shapes the characteristics of armed conflict. The project will produce new datasets on the worldwide location of diamond and gemstone deposits, petroleum reserves and drug cultivation.
How Can Geography Contribute to Our Understanding of Civil Wars?
Clionadh Raleigh
Dissertation Advisers: John O’Loughlin (University of Colorado) & Håvard Hegre (PRIO)

This project is primarily an exploration of the geography of civil wars. Two different theories regarding (1) the impact of human and physical geography in civil wars and (2) the concept of state capacity and state strength are tested, using specific event and battle-location data for selected warring states. The aim is to intertwine traditional statistical methods with geostatistical methods, which have not been used widely in conflict research.

Extending the Democratic Peace: The Role of Governmental Institutions for International Conflict
Anita Schjølset
Dissertation Advisers: Hayward R. Alker (University of Southern California) & Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO)

The primary goal of this project is to investigate the relationships between governmental institutions and the likelihood that states engaged in conflict internationally during the period 1816–2002. Additionally, the project identifies temporal and spatial variations of these relationships. The analysis considers three institutional dimensions along which power is distributed: (1) type of electoral system; (2) whether the state is organized by a presidential or a parliamentary system; and (3) whether power is distributed through a federal or a centralized system.

Ethnic Prejudice in Contemporary European Societies
Zan Strabac
Dissertation Advisers: Kristen Ringdal & Ola Listhaug (both NTNU)

The main focus of this project is the relationships between ethnic identities, ethnic prejudice and violence. The dissertation will consist of a set of empirical articles, using quantitative analyses and survey data, in particular from countries of former Yugoslavia and Eastern and Western Europe. Special attention is devoted to two factors: (1) the impact of religiosity on ethnic prejudice and ethnic identities; and (2) the impact of previous experiences of war-related violence on ethnic intolerance.

Demography and Domestic Armed Conflict
Henrik Urdal
Dissertation Advisers: Nils Petter Gleditsch (PRIO) & Øystein Kravdal (UiO)

This project analyzes demographic characteristics as potential causes of domestic political violence, such as armed conflict, riots and terrorism. The project empirically addresses the security implications of population growth and density, ‘youth bulges’ and unequal growth rates between ethnic groups. It employs time-series cross-national studies as well as surveys of regional patterns of political violence for particular countries.
External grants supporting the CSCW from:

- Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- World Bank
- Research Council of Norway
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)
- Norwegian Ministry of Defence
- Nordic Academy for Advanced Study (NorFA/NordForsk)
- National Science Foundation (NSF)
- EU’s 6th Framework Programme
- MacArthur Foundation
- Rockefeller Foundation

Support for individual CSCW researchers from:

- Binghamton University
- University of Oslo
- US–Norway Fulbright Foundation for Educational Exchange
- Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU)
- International Institute for Sustainable Development (Canada)
CSCW 2004 Selected Publications

Peer-Reviewed Journal Articles


Other Journal Articles


Kalyvas, Stathis. ‘Territorialità e guerra irregolare: Implicazioni per il controllo e la collaborazione’ [Territoriality and Irregular War: Implications for Control and Collaboration], Memoria e Ricerca 16(May–August): 33–55.


Monographs


Edited Volumes


Book Chapters


Reports

Grønlund, Lars. ‘Cross-National Data on Political Trust, Nationalism, Tolerance, Conflict and Violence’, ISS–rapport 74. Trondheim: Department of Sociology and Political Science, NTNU.


In addition, 25 papers – not included in the above list – were prepared by CSCW staff in 2004.
PRIO
PRIO was founded in 1959. It was one of the first centres of peace research in the world, and it is Norway’s only peace research institute. PRIO is independent and international in staff and perspective. Research at PRIO concentrates on the driving forces behind violent conflict and on ways in which peace can be built, maintained and spread. In addition to theoretical and empirical research, PRIO also conducts policy-oriented activities and engages in the search for solutions in cases of actual or potential violent conflict.

Centre of Excellence
Centre of Excellence (CoE) status is a distinction accorded the CSCW by the Research Council of Norway. The CoE scheme was introduced in Norway to support and reward the most outstanding researchers and research groups, and to raise their international profiles. In 2002, after an extensive and competitive selection process led by international experts, the Research Council awarded CoE status to 13 of 129 applicants. PRIO’s proposal was judged to be of exceptionally high scientific quality. The CSCW is to date the only designated Centre of Excellence within the social sciences.
PRIO IS MOVING!

As of 1 August 2005, you will find PRIO and the CSCW at a new address:

Hausmannsgate 7
0186 OSLO

Telephone and fax numbers will not be changed.

PRIO
International Peace Research Institute, Oslo
Institutt for Fredsforskning

Fuglehauggt. 11
NO-0260 Oslo, Norway

www.prio.no/cscw
Tel.: +47 22 54 77 00
Fac.: +47 22 54 77 01
E-mail: cscw@prio.no

CSCW Director: Scott Gates
PRIO Director: Stein Tønnesson