

# **Poverty and peace**

**Project Catalogue December 2011**

# Poverty and peace

## 1 Violence in the Post-Conflict State

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Chr. Michelsens Institutt**

Prosjektleder:

**Suhrke, Astri Forskningsleder**

Prosjektnr: 174567/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.9.2006-30.4.2009**

2006: **1,262,700** 2007: **1,083,250** 2008: **1,182,000**

The ending of wars - particularly civil wars - is often followed by continued or new forms of violence in the affected states. Partly masked by the common term "post-conflict", such violence seems widespread but is poorly understood. This project seeks to increase our theoretically informed knowledge about the causes, agents and manifestations of such violence, as well as patterns of transformation. To this end, we shall

- \* develop an empirically based, typological analysis of violence in contemporary post-war states;
- \* examine in depth violence associated with one type of agent, warlords, with case studies of Afghanistan and Lebanon;
- \* assess the effectiveness of strategies directed towards agents of violence with regards to the consolidation of peace; the research focuses on judicial and financial incentives with case studies of Angola, DR Congo and Sudan.

The research is theoretically grounded in literature on the political economy of war and post-war peacebuilding.

The ending of wars is often followed by continued or new forms of violence in the affected states. Partly masked by the commonly used prefix "post-conflict", such violence - whether associated with ex-combatants, organized crime, disaffected warlords, recriminating agents of the state or post-war marginalized groups - seems widespread but poorly understood. This project aims to increase our theoretically informed knowledge about the causes, agents and manifestations of such violence, as well as patterns of transformation. We will seek explanations in the legacies of the war as well as the nature of the peace being established.

The project has three parts. We shall (1) develop an empirically based, typological analysis of post-war violence; (2) examine in depth violence associated with one type of agent, warlords, with case studies of Afghanistan and Lebanon; (3) assess the effectiveness of strategies to consolidate peace in the aftermath of civil wars, with a focus on judicial and financial incentives and case studies from Angola, DR Congo and Sudan. The

project will use qualitative methods developed in political science and anthropology.

The research builds on the accumulated knowledge of post-conflict peacebuilding developed during the past 15 years of international efforts to promote peace and stability in war-torn societies. The challenge of understanding and addressing post-war violence remains substantial. By approaching these issues in a systematic and comparative framework, this research will contribute to both theory and policy.

The project is a collaboration of scholars from the Chr. Michelsen Institute, King's College London, the London School of Economics, the International Peace Research, Oslo, with counterparts in Afghanistan (CPAU in Kabul) and the American University in Beirut. Co-managers are Astri Suhrke and Mats Berdal. The project includes 1 Ph.D. thesis (Samset).

**Revised final report delivered.**

## 2 Poverty, prices and international inequality

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Norsk utenrikspolitisk institutt (NUPI)**

Prosjektleder:

**Melchior, Arne Avdelingsleder**

Prosjektnr: 174570/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.4.2006-30.4.2009**

2006: **470,000** 2007: **406,666**

There is currently a major discrepancy between figures on economic growth in poor countries on one side, and statistics on global poverty on the other. Either growth figures are too optimistic, or poverty figures too pessimistic. It is likely that a major reason for this gap is the so-called Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) adjustment that is undertaken to adjust for price level differences, and thereby make real income or poverty data internationally comparable. The methods for PPP adjustment are disputed, and some recent research suggests that growth in poor countries is severely exaggerated. The project will therefore study the price structures in poor countries, what explains them, how they are affected by development and globalisation, and how they affect the measurement of poverty. It is a small-scale project of 5x2=10 man-months in 2006-7, in cooperation with international researchers. If as successful and innovative as intended, a larger-scale project may be suggested later.

The project focuses on global poverty and international inequality. For the measurement of both, it is necessary to adjust for price level differences across countries - in order to obtain comparable real income figures. The methods underlying this Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)

adjustment are however disputed, and this creates uncertainty about trends in poverty and inequality over time. Furthermore, there is a discrepancy between poverty figures and economic growth figures for poor countries; either are poverty figures too pessimistic, or growth figures too optimistic. The project will therefore examine the development of prices in poor countries, and how changes in prices affect our measures of inequality and poverty. International price data will be combined with data on openness to trade and other country data, in order to assess the extent of price divergence or convergence, the determinants of such convergence, and the implications for poverty measurement. Theoretically, this analysis will draw on recent research on economic geography and international trade, that may contribute to explaining why some markets remain segmented with large price differences, even in the presence of increased international integration. The ambition of the project is to contribute to a better understanding of why poor countries have lower price levels, how this changes with development, how it is affected by globalisation, and how it affects poverty as well as poverty measurement.

**Final report received and approved.**

### **3 Conflict resolution and democratisation in the aftermath of the 2004 tsunami: A comparative study of Aceh and Sri Lanka**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Stokke, Kristian Professor**

Prosjektnr: 174573/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.8.2006-31.7.2009**

2006: **551,700** 2007: **1,779,500** 2008: **1,811,000**

2009: **970,146**

Contemporary peace processes in developing countries are commonly elite-focused and use developmental interventions to depoliticise contentious issues and achieve negotiated peace pacts. These characteristics raise concerns regarding the links between development and peace and regarding the means and prospects of reworking state/society-relations in a democratic direction. The objective of the project is to address these concerns through a comparative analysis of conflict resolution and democratisation in Aceh and Sri Lanka after the 2004 tsunami disaster. This comparison, based on contextualised case studies, will have a threefold focus on (1) the interface between post-tsunami reconstruction/development and conflict resolution; (2) the political transformation of state and non-state

stakeholders in the conflict resolution processes; and (3) the political dynamics of human rights-based democratisation in the context of initiatives for reconstruction and conflict resolution.

Contemporary peace processes in developing countries are commonly elite-focused and use developmental interventions to depoliticise contentious issues and achieve negotiated peace pacts. These characteristics raise concerns regarding the links between development and peace and regarding the means and prospects of reworking state/society-relations in a democratic direction. The objective of the project is to address these concerns through a comparative analysis of conflict resolution and democratisation in Aceh and Sri Lanka after the 2004 tsunami disaster.

The research will address three main research questions:

1. How and to what extent has reconstruction/development been linked to processes of conflict resolution and human rights based democratisation?
2. How and to what extent have the parallel processes of reconstruction/development and conflict resolution generated political transformations among the main state and non-state stakeholders to the conflict?
3. How and to what extent have the parallel processes of reconstruction/development and conflict resolution been related to a process of human rights based democratisation?

The project will be conducted by a core research team consisting of Olle Törnquist, Kristian Stokke and Gyda Marås Sindre at the University of Oslo, working in close collaboration with researchers at Gadjah Mada University and Demos in Indonesia and the Social Scientists' Association in Sri Lanka.

The project will be conducted as a three-year research project, moving from an initial formulation of a comparative analytical framework in the first stage (2006), through a second stage with emphasis on fieldwork (2006-2007), to a final stage of analysis, writing and dissemination of results (2007-2008). The principal output from the project will be in the form of academic articles in international journals, one co-authored monograph published internationally and one Ph.D. dissertation in political science.

**Awaiting revised final report.**

### **4 Poverty and marginalisation in Central and West Africa: autochthony and land rights**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Fafo, Forskningsstiftelsen**

Prosjektleder:

**Bøås, Morten Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 174582/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.4.2006-31.3.2009**

2006: **1,485,000** 2007: **1,877,000** 2008: **526,000**

The main objective of the proposed research is to investigate the dynamics of crises of autochthony and how people use or contest claims of indigeneity in their attempts to frame land rights conflicts.

This objective will be reached by improved knowledge about:

- 1) The basis for households' rights to land, or lack of such;
- 2) How people understand the established practices concerning the relationship between different groups with different claims to land;
- 3) How people foresee (or not) new compromises concerning land right issues.

Autochthony is the hallmark of the crisis in Côte d'Ivoire, the controversial status of the Banyamulenge in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo and it is also the centrepiece of the so-called 'Mandingo-issue' in Liberia. The current obsession with autochthony has facilitated a debate in which land issues became particularly vulnerable to the politics of identity and belonging. One important asset in such situations is the ability to stake your claim to land from the position of being autochthonous, e.g. as the 'son of the soil?', whereas your counterpart is presented as a 'newcomer', an 'immigrant' and a 'stranger?'. In such a situation, claiming citizenship is of primary importance because although citizenship does not entitle you to resources, it entitles you to enter the struggle for resources. Such conflicts take place within a delimited territory where two or more groups have 'shared' the land for a period of time. Due to a combination of political and economic factors the compromise upon which their co-habitation was built is no longer sustainable. New modes of deciding who have rights to land must therefore be established. In some cases, the conflict can be dealt with by referring to a contract, but in our cases this is rarely possible as rights to land are often based on a combination of lineage-based claims and ad-hoc user rights. In such a situation, the exclusion of others from the land based on a claim that they are not autochthonous to the area in question may be a viable strategy. As the cases of Côte d'Ivoire, Eastern Congo and Liberia shows the results of such perceived and real processes of marginalization and poverty can be disastrous. Our contribution to this debate is therefore to conduct cross-country comparisons based on a sample of approximately 2000 households. This will enable us to produce more systematic information about how the politics of autochthony is actually played out within the context of land rights disputes.

**Revised final report received and approved.**

## **5 Protected Areas and Poverty in Africa (PAPIA)**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**NINA - Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Svarstad, Hanne Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 178645/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.7.2007-31.12.2011**

2007: **703,000** 2008: **1,078,000** 2009: **1,205,000**  
2010: **1,122,000** 2011: **892,000**

The principle objective is to provide a significant research contribution to the understanding of the complex relationships between protected areas and poverty. Sub-goals:

1. Through a research design that combines four case studies of the economic and social aspects of these relationships, discourse analysis of relevant international debates, narrative analyses on local and national levels, and scenario building, PAPIA will contribute research findings of high value for the research community as well as for decision-makers and planners.
2. PAPIA will concentrate on the identification and examination of factors causing protected areas to contribute to poverty alleviation as well as of factors that might turn protected areas into 'poverty traps'.
3. Identified barriers to positive connections between protected areas and poverty alleviation will be subject to closer examination as to whether or not they are surmountable.

The linkage between area protection and poverty in Africa is a highly controversial topic. On the one hand, conservationists argue that protected areas constitute major tourist attractions and thereby provide one of the most important sources of foreign revenues in real and potential terms. Thus, establishment of protected areas are seen as an important means to reduce poverty. On the other hand, opponents point to the restrictions in resource use that protected areas impose on local people, and they therefore hold conservation to be increasing rather than reducing poverty. Furthermore, during the last years, arrangements for benefit-sharing with local people adjacent to protected areas have become usual. Proponents of these arrangements argue that they provide win-win situations between conservation and poverty alleviation, while critics hold the benefit-sharing to be unsubstantial while the costs for local communities are high. The main research aim of the PAPIA project is to generate research knowledge on why protected areas lead to poverty or poverty alleviation. The project will identify factors and mechanisms contributing to positive and

negative relationships between conservation and poverty alleviation. Conservation and poverty will be examined thoroughly through a design with selection of two suitable cases of national parks in Tanzania and Uganda, respectively. Furthermore, empirical data on the practices of the four cases will be examined in comparison to elements of relevant discourses and narratives: A discourse analysis will be conducted of debates regarding conservation and poverty on international level, and a component of narrative analysis will be carried out on the cases among actors on national and local level. Scenario building constitutes the last component of PAPIA. This will be drawn from all the previous components, and it will enhance the relevance of the project for planning and decision-making.

## Results - Summary

Popular science presentation

PAPIA studies relationships between protected areas and poverty with a focus on two cases of national parks in Uganda and two in Tanzania. This is an inter-disciplinary project involving economics, sociology, geography and natural resources management studies. PAPIA is carried out by researchers and graduate students from Uganda, Tanzania and Norway. The project is still in the data collection phase as planned and reported. So far, research methodology for the various elements has been elaborated, and field work is on its way for all four cases. We do adhere to the norms of the scientific communities of not popularising preliminary and unpublished results. Thus, it is too early in the project to popularise major results. The following is a résumé of findings that so far have been published in papers and reports: Gosamalang et al. (2008) report that the gazettement of Mount Elgon National Park in 1993 has had negative effects on local people's livelihoods by decreasing their access to natural resources, while the establishment of collaborative agreements have reduced the adverse effects. 72% of the households used to collect various resources from the forest reserve, while only 30% collect similar resources from the park. From the same case, Sletten et al. (2008) point at formal and informal asymmetric power relations and recommend to rearranging particular formal structures and processes constraining present management and delivery. Kigundu (2008) describes variations of states of collaborative resource use agreements for communities around Mt. Elgon NP and points to ways to strengthen their performances. In a literature study on same case, Backman (2008) concludes that better management and a transparent system are needed. Luzinda (2008) identifies involuntary resettlement from Mt. Elgon NP and suggests how to improve ways to handle such matters through negotiations that may provide win-win situations for conservation and local people's livelihoods. Balikoowa (2008) assesses local incomes and livelihoods around Bwindi Impenetrable National Park. He reports concern from local people of crop damage done by park animals; complaints on benefit-sharing mechanisms related to revenues from

tourism; and he concludes that BINP has high but so far under-used potentials to benefit local people. Wapalila describes people's livelihoods around Mikumi National Park and estimates average household income as USD 2.3 per day. Crop damage by wild animals is identified as main cause of people-park conflicts. On average, 11.6% of the total household income is assessed to be lost due to such crop damage. Wapalila provides recommendations for local benefit-sharing of park income, compensation for crop loss, conflict resolution and effective participation of local communities in policy planning and implementation.

## 6 Liberal Peace and the Ethics of Peacebuilding Towards the integration of ethics in peacebuilding research

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for fredsforskning, PRIO**

Prosjektleder:

**Burgess, James Peter Professor**

Prosjektnr: 178675/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2007-31.12.2009**

**2007: 1,619,000 2008: 1,720,000 2009: 1,661,000**

To establish a conceptual, empirical and thematic basis for ethical debate on peacebuilding

- improve the conceptual basis of the aim of peacebuilding

- apply this conceptual basis to specific cases of interventions

- synthesise the conceptual and the empirical dimensions of ethics in peacebuilding focusing on issues of culture, power and gender.

To introduce ethics as an integrated field of peacebuilding research

- arrange three focused workshops of high academic quality

- publish 16 articles in international peer-reviewed journals

- establish an international network on peacebuilding ethics

To raise the public awareness of the ethics of peacebuilding

- through a highly accessible co-authored article on the ethics of peace

- a highly accessible co-authored summary article on the ethics of peacebuilding

- a large-scale public seminar presenting project results

An increasing amount of research is being done on the means of peacebuilding, but there is a lack of research and debate on its aims. This is unfortunate not only from a scholarly, but also from a political point of view. In recent

years critique has been directed towards the political premises of peacebuilding operations. This critique centres on questions of power, culture and gender that complicate the picture of peacebuilding as a discrete activity of pure altruism. The persistence of these questions reveals a set of ethical issues that are reducible neither to the practice of peace operations nor to their legality. It is the aim of the proposed project to chart and clarify these ethical dimensions as a basis for the theory and practice of peacebuilding. The aim of this project is to generate such a process by establishing a conceptual, empirical and practical basis for debating the ethical dimensions of international peacebuilding interventions. This will be done over three years through three phases, hallmarked by three workshops. The phases are: 1) conceptual investigations of the ethics of peacebuilding; 2) Case-studies focusing on ethical dimensions of current missions; 3) the establishment of an ethical framework for peacebuilding policy, with concrete policy-recommendations. Throughout this process, an international network on peacebuilding ethics will be created, including relevant researchers, politicians, practitioners, consultants, and bureaucrats.

### **Progress report 2008, results:**

The primary aim of the project is to revise the concept of liberal peace based on a thorough philosophical analysis, supported by new and comprehensive empirical study. The plan course of the project reposes on a distribution of ideas and tasks over three phases: (1) a conceptualization, (2) empirical investigation, and (3) revision. A coming workshop in November marks the completion of the project's second year. It will mainly consist of reporting from the project's empirical work. Earlier work has focus on the ethical analysis of the concept of liberal peace and on the preparation for the project's final phase. Several of the project's researchers presented work in a large international conference entitled Liberal Peace: Value-Based External Modes and Local Alternatives in Peacebuilding, organized by Sciences Po in Paris by one of the project's collaborators. Work this year has focused to a large degree on the concept of peace. It has gradually become clear through the course of the project that the most problematic philosophical problems lie in defining this troublesome concept. The broad spectrum of ways of using the term peace and a number of debates show the extent to which interests, politics, economics, and history all play a role in the legitimacy and sustainability of peace. There is therefore reason to question the classical understanding of liberalism and the liberal and to look more closely at an updated, concrete, and every-day understanding of the values empathy and care. The forthcoming presentation of the case studies promises to throw empirical light on this theoretical finding.

## **7 Violence, poverty and police corruption**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Norsk utenrikspolitisk institutt (NUPI)**

Prosjektleder:

**Andvig, Jens Christopher Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 178683/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges

forskningsråd:

**1.1.2007-31.12.2010**

2007: **1,386,000** 2008: **1,936,000** 2009: **1,074,000**

2010: **537,000**

The major objective is:

To analyse the extent of police corruption and to understand its causes and consequences for poverty through an interdisciplinary approach.

The sub goals are

- 1) To contribute to the recent economic research into poverty, crime and development
- 2) Concretise the political science analyses of weak or misgoverned states
- 3) Assist in developing UN and donors' agenda on anti-corruption policies for police forces with low trust and ease the regional mutual monitoring of national and state police forces through social science based knowledge.
- 4) Write the first research based monograph on police corruption and development in the last 40 years.

The police in low-income countries are among the most corrupt sector of their governments, sporadic evidence indicates. In this project we seek to estimate the extent of police corruption and explain its variation. Here the interaction between police behaviour and crime, some of which is violent, is important. The effect of police corruption on crime has further consequences. In part 1) of the project the point of departure will be the study by Soares, Azfar and Gurgur, who estimate the size of police corruption and its strength of interaction with crime for all the countries where crime statistics allow. Building on existing research, the wider interaction with inequality, GDP levels and growth and poverty will be traced. 2) Consists of a number of case studies where changes in crime patterns are described and analysed against the major background of the case's relevant set of conflict history, and institutional pattern and change. 3) consists of an as detailed analysis of the police organisation, and its recent changes the public sources and eventual direct access to the police force allows. Together they will be the first major research-based analysis of low-income country police and its relation to development in decades.

### **Results - Summary**

(tillegg til tidligere resultater) I et upublisert notat av Andvig og Fjeldstad basert på Andvig og Fjeldstad (2008) utvikles en ny forklaring på høy korrupsjonshyppighet i

interaksjonen mellom innbyggere og politi i utviklingsland basert på følgende observasjoner:

1) politiets oppgave har en sterk spatiell karakter - de overvåker nærmere avgrensete rom.

2) Innenfor dette rommet har de høy grad av mobilitet samtidig som en stor del av deres egen atferd er offentlig observerbar. De trenger ikke å vente på 'klienter'.

3) Deres atferd inkludert deres korrupte inntektsmuligheter er avhengig av egenskaper ved det sosiale og økonomiske rommet de overvåker: vei, havn slum, etc.

4) Dersom korrupsjon aksepteres, f.eks. på grunn av maktforhold mellom stat og innbyggere, så vil dette påvirke politiets inntektsmuligheter i større grad enn for andre offentlig ansatte.

## 8 Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and implications for post-conflict economic recovery

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Norsk utenrikspolitisk institutt (NUPI)**

Prosjektleder:

**Øverland, Indra Nobl Seniorforsker**

Prosjektnr: 178689/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.8.2007-31.7.2010**

2007: **744,040** 2008: **1,417,500** 2009: **1,161,000**

2010: **605,730**

Principal objective:

1. Provide vital new insight on how to 'win the peace' in post-conflict situations

Subgoals:

1. Enhance the understanding of the functioning and economic implications of specific components within disarmament, demobilisation, and reintegration strategies.

2. Improve awareness among policy-makers and development practitioners of the wider political and economic significance of DDR.

3. Provide important new insights on the post-conflict processes unfolding in Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Georgia as well as important new insight on ongoing conflict dynamics in Sri Lanka.

Why does an end to armed intra-state conflict often not entail an end to violence and economic insecurity? This research project engages with a vital question facing policy-makers and development practitioners in post conflict situations: how to win the peace. The core aim of the research project is to investigate how the economic agenda of former combatants and commanders interacts with implementation of Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) strategies and to what extent DDR strategies impair or facilitate economic recovery. The links between DDR and the emergence of dominant economic actors in post conflict periods are under-

researched. Arguably, however, this aspect constitutes a crucial variable for understanding why many states fail to achieve economic and political stability after the declared end to conflict.

The proposed research project will be network based and will centre on empirical assessments in four Central/South Asian countries: Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Sri Lanka and Georgia. Researchers from the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) and the Centre for Peace Studies (CPS) University of Tromsø will work alongside network members from the Centre for Conflict Resolution University of Bradford, The Department of Politics and International Relations University of Oxford, The Small Arms Survey (SAS) research project at the Graduate Institute of International Studies (HEI) University of Geneva, and the Eastern University of Sri Lanka (EUSL).

The establishment of this network will give good internationalisation opportunities for the Norwegian researchers and their respective institutions. By way of workshops and guest fellowships, leading members in the field of peace and conflict studies will also be brought to Norway. This will yield particular benefits for the Master programme in Peace Studies at CPS University of Tromsø and the 48 students affiliated with the programme.

### Progress report, results:

The project "Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and implications for post-conflict economic recovery" is now entering its final stage. The bulk of the stipulated research and publications within the project have been finalised and publications are either under review or have been accepted and are forthcoming in international peer-review journals. Research and publications have focused on rethinking DDR and its relation to post-war recovery processes - this have produced insights that are original and highly policy relevant. Considerable field work in places such as Afghanistan, Georgia, South Africa and Liberia underpin all articles. Among the research findings include a stocktaking of new and ad hoc DDR measures that are undertaken by practitioners in the field to deal with unexpected and context specific challenges to DDR; an exploration of the larger gender configurations that are associated with DDR projects; and a reassessment of how local power relations make large-scale collection of weapons in the immediate post-war period difficult, if not impossible. The two Norwegian partner institutions in the project, Centre for Peace Studies University of Tromsø (CPS) and the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), have further deepened their collaboration and exchange, with NUPI researchers contributing to teaching and student supervision at CPS and providing input into to the formulation of CPS's broader research strategy. In the year ahead, the final year for the project (2009-2010), activity will be focused on completing the last remaining pieces of research and journal articles, with due attention also given to

designing a policy paper that summarises policy relevant research findings in an easy and accessible way. This policy paper will be disseminated to policy makers and practitioners through seminars, conferences and meetings in the final months of the project.

## 9 The moderation of Islamist movements

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Chr. Michelsens Institutt**

Prosjektleder:

**Roald, Anne Sofie Professor**

Prosjektnr: 178742/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2007-31.12.2009**

**2007: 1,264,500 2008: 1,426,000 2009: 1,425,250**

The project consists of researchers from Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) in Bergen. Anne Sofie Roald will lead the project. The principal aim is to conduct a multidisciplinary comparative analysis of the impact of political inclusion on Islamist movements in Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Sudan. Our research question is whether political inclusion moderates Islamist movements. In order to reach a "thick" qualitative answer to the research question, extensive field work in all four countries selected is planned. The project will use qualitative methods within religious studies, social anthropology and political science with a focus on Arabic primary data collected as part of fieldwork among Islamist groups and government representatives. The project will result in: a Ph.D thesis (Tønnessen), two international journal articles (Roald and Knudsen), an anthology edited by Roald, a seminar with invited guests, news-paper chronicles and policy briefs.

Research on Islamism tends to give precedence to the violent and militant movements. The argument developed in the recent literature is that Islamist rebellion and violence is a product of political exclusion accompanied by repression from the state. To our knowledge, there have not been systematic attempts at analyzing whether the opposite scenario, political inclusion into state institutions, moderates the political behaviour and ideology of Islamist movements. We assume that the state is central as the difference between conflict and peace may be related to the establishment of certain institutions such as democratic decision-making. By approaching the issue of moderation of Islamist movements, this research will not only be academically important, but carry significant policy implications for reducing the level of political violence in the Middle East.

The principal aim of this project is to conduct a multidisciplinary comparative analysis of the impact of political inclusion on Islamist movements in Jordan,

Lebanon, Palestine and Sudan. Our research question is whether political inclusion moderates Islamist movements. More specifically, we will investigate: (1) whether political inclusion has moderated or radicalized the Islamic Action Front in Jordan, Hizbollah in Lebanon and the National Islamic Front in Sudan in terms of both political behaviour and ideology. (2) the political transition and parliamentary accommodation of Palestinian Hamas. (3) how political inclusion of the Islamic Action Front and the National Islamic Front has impacted on women's rights in Jordan and Sudan.

### **Progress report 2008:**

In case of Sudanese Islamism, the Ph.D. student, Liv Tønnessen has observed that the consequences of the Islamist project in the country has been a politicization of the sectarian and secular parties in the country. In Sudan there is thus an emerging public sphere, especially related to women's rights where Islamic ideas are negotiated. Islamism in Sudan is thus of surprising variants, where the common Islamist ideal of "the Islamic state" is actively contested. Furthermore Tønnessen has found that the Islamic gender discourse in Sudan is mainly built on Muslim middle-class women, leaving out the multicultural as well as class perspectives. However, the Islamic gender discourse builds heavily on reinterpretation of the Islamic sources, thus the Islamic discourse opens up for more liberal views on gender relations. Tønnessen is at present time on fieldwork in Lebanon. Anne Sofie Roald has focused on the Islamist movement The Muslims Brotherhood in Jordan. Her main finding is that due to the promoting of female political participation in the organisation, gender issues have come to the forefront in the political debate. This moderate Islamist movement has dramatically changed its view on gender from 1994 onwards, and in 2007, one of the leading women in the organisation's political branch The Islamic Action Front (IAF) claimed that she believed a woman can be the president or the prime minister in a nation-state. This view contrasts the pervasive Islamic notion that women can never be in a leadership position. The actual participation of women have thus changed fundamental Islamic concepts. Roald further findings show that Islamists in Jordan have a more liberal stand towards a liberalisation of the Personal Status Law than the more traditional and conservative political leadership in Jordan. Whereas the MP's from the IAF for instance promoted the new liberal divorce law, with small amendments, most of the other MP's rejected the law proposal in toto. Roald has submitted an article "Islamists in Jordan. Promoters or obstacles to women empowerment and gender equality" to the peer-reviewed journal Religion and Human Rights (Oxford). She has also an accepted article on Moderation of Islamist movements in the Jordanian context in the peer-reviewed Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies (Edinburgh).

## 10 Poverty reduction strategies in a public health perspective. Social grants, HIV/AIDS and the role out of HAART in South Africa

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Fafo, Institute for Applied International Studies**

Prosjektleder:

**Paoli, Marina de Forsker 2**

Prosjektnr: 178747/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2007-31.1.2009**

2007: **2,413,000** 2008: **953,000** 2009: **220,000**

" To investigate how household composition, income (including from disability grants and child support grants), labour-market status, health-seeking behaviour, disclosure of HIV and experience of stigma etc. change over time among HIV-people.

" To identify HIV-infected people's coping strategies in terms of health, economy, nutrition and infant feeding.

" To compare coping strategies among men and women.

" To investigate how HIV-infected people access different support systems and how they are being utilized

" To explore what trade-offs occur between health status, income generating activities and infant feeding strategies

" To explore shared community dilemmas, conflicts and consensus on issues related to HIV/AIDS, social grant policies and prevention programmes

Despite high levels of unemployment South Africa's welfare system is premised on full employment. HIV prevalence is highest among majority black African population, which also has the highest rate of unemployment (especially women) and the lowest per capita income.

Low levels of schooling, few specific skills and lack of employment opportunities make them especially vulnerable to changes in health status. In order to keep a maximum of support and income, a variety of strategies and trade offs are applicable. This has an important bearing on the kinds of policies and interventions that are most likely to cushion the epidemic's impact.

Unemployed women who have their health restored by HAART may find themselves in a difficult labour-market position. They could thus face a terrible choice: not to take HAART and keep the disability grant: or take HAART, live longer but without an income. The proposed study would allow us to investigate this potentially very serious problem, and will add to a relatively scarce amount of knowledge on how basic social services in very poor settings affect women's decision making regarding health, nutrition, infant

feeding, fertility and work. The research is organised in three main components: (1) a follow-up of an on-going survey of HIV-infected people (majority women) where we will investigate health-seeking behaviour, social support, adherence to HAART, experience of stigma, as well as awareness and knowledge of social grants, (2) a qualitative in-depth study of HIV-infected mothers designed to obtain information on ideas of social grants, BIG, roll-out of HAART, health, nutrition and strategies that are applied to maximize income and (3) qualitative explorative focus group discussions with key stakeholders on topics related to prevention and mitigation with regard to relevant social policies and programmes for HIV-infected people.

**Final report not yet approved.**

## 11 Ethics, Rights and Poverty: Global Theory and National Practice

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Senter for utvikling og miljø, Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**McNeill, Desmond Direktør**

Prosjektnr: 178753/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**4.1.2007-30.6.2010**

2007: **1,129,000** 2008: **1,268,000** 2009: **1,026,000**  
2010: **77,000**

Principal objective:

1) To critically examine the conceptual linkages between ethics, human rights and poverty reduction.

2) To assess the conditions under which a human rights-based approach to poverty reduction may be successful

Sub-goals:

1) To examine and assess how UNDP, UNICEF and OHCHR seek to operationalise the human rights-based approach (HRBA) to poverty reduction;

2) To undertake empirical studies of the implementation of HRBA at the national level in South Africa, Uganda, Malawi, India, Vietnam and Bangladesh;

3) To explore how UN agencies are (or can be) held accountable for their strategies and actions in the implementation of the HRBA.

Severe poverty is now seen by many as the most burning ethical issue of our time. In recent years, human rights-based approaches (HRBA) to poverty reduction have become particularly popular among UN agencies,

bilateral donors and NGOs. Behind this increased interest, however, lies a multitude of voices, interests and perspectives that draw upon very different conceptual understandings of poverty, rights, and the relationship between the two. By focusing on an ethical understanding of the relationship between rights and poverty, we wish to critically examine the following three interrelated hypotheses: 1) in the process of 'operationalisation' - from global theory to national practice - much of the substance in HRBA will be lost; and global issues that impinge substantially on poverty, such as trade, capital flows and migration, will be omitted from the agenda; 2) the HRBA, like other approaches before it, will be drained of political power and prove to be difficult to implement at national, and local levels; 3) the issue of international accountability and unfair transnational power relations that negatively affect the poor - both intra and internationally - will remain unaddressed. The study will focus primarily on three key UN agencies which have been at the forefront of developing and using the HRBA (UNDP, UNICEF and OHCHR) and three countries in Africa (South Africa, Uganda, Malawi) and three countries in Asia (India, Vietnam and Bangladesh). In each continent, we have selected one country (South Africa and India) that not only has a strong state but also a relatively well-established record (compared to others on the same continent) at protecting and promoting HRBA to poverty reduction.

### **Summary 2009:**

By focusing on an ethical understanding of the relationship between rights and poverty, this project critically examines the connection – or lack of it – between global theories and local practices, i.e. between abstract theorizing and the ground-level challenges faced by UN practitioners. Thus far, studies have been carried out at international, national and local levels with regard to the implementation of ideas stemming from global theory and how these have an impact on development and poverty reduction.

At the international level, it is, as previously reported to the Research Council, clear that in the case of some of the agencies there is a gap between the rhetoric and the practice. Interviews in UNICEF conducted in 2009 confirmed that they have played a very active role in promoting a human rights approach - through workshops, training, advice, advocacy, monitoring, etc. The reaction against HR 'conditionality' experienced by UNDP has not been repeated with regard to UNICEF, but some expressed concern that HR is not being quite so strongly emphasized under the current leadership; and that there is a danger of excessive emphasis on performance indicators (ref the MDGs). UNICEF has a clear mandate with regard to HR (being explicitly referred to in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history); and a strong presence in-country, even compared to UNDP. Country offices have a high degree of autonomy; and there is considerable variation between countries, and regions, as regards the extent and nature of HR activities. It is also notable that

the regional offices of UNICEF play a very important role.

When moving towards the national scene, it still appears that there is great uncertainty among many national, regional and local officials policymakers regarding the operationalisation and the value added of the human rights-based approach to development (HRBA). Findings through the project period suggest that despite many potential advantages, the discourse on HRBA has unfortunately been one of rhetorical appeal rather than an emphasis on practical implementation and integration with existing development initiatives. The national studies in progress provide critical overviews of the major conceptual foundations of a HRBA and identify a number of challenges in translating a global theory into national and local practice in poor countries. For instance, we find that in many developing countries, including Malawi and Bangladesh, politicians and bureaucrats argue that the human rights-based approach has been forcibly imposed on their countries rather than being formulated on the basis of local knowledge and national discourses and processes. Therefore the link between human rights and poverty reduction requires further elaboration; and many are questioning the historical roots of the current linkages between human rights and poverty together with the relative importance of local norms, practices and values. Indeed, a large group of national elites are not convinced about the usefulness of the approach but feel pressurised by donors and international agencies into accepting it. And government ministries seldom cooperate and interact in implementing human rights-based approaches. This means that the HRBA is urgently in need of conceptual clarity at national and local levels; indeed, greater efforts are needed at the programmatic level and in the identification and awareness of what it means to be a right-holder and a duty-bearer and how one can effectively claim one's rights and carry out one's duties.

In India and Bangladesh, HRBA guidelines and similar philosophies have been applied mainly by UN agencies and NGOs like CARE and Save the Children. Agencies traditionally working with humanitarian aid, like the World Food Programme (WFP), have also started to take up the language of rights. However, it remains under researched how such ideas translate into practice during times of 'disasters'. One of the components of ERP addresses the linkages between HRBA and so-called natural disasters, through case studies of floods and cyclone in Bangladesh and India. Preliminary findings suggest that agencies' stated goal to ensure people's rights in times of 'disasters' is often limited to their overarching goal of saving lives in immediate danger. Vulnerability and exploitation issues remain unaddressed, or at the very least under prioritised. Moreover, numerous domestic and local NGOs have started to use the rights-language when applying for funds; however in practice they often end up providing only some form of traditional service delivery which means the poor are still mostly treated as beneficiaries and not active agents. The actual status of rights in relief is further framed by the renewed emphasis

on effectiveness and donor coordination through the so called cluster approach to disaster response, seemingly favouring the big expert organisations, whose traditional comparative advantage has been their long experience with timely and effective service delivery – and not in terms of less tangible delivery of results on rights-related issues like awareness rising, capacity building and local partnerships with the poor.

The relief operation after the Bangladeshi cyclone Sidr (which hit the region in November 2007) was effective in terms of saving lives (for instance by reducing waterborne diseases). However, in terms of addressing vulnerability, local power relations, exploitation etc. relief and rehabilitation interventions have been less sensitive, and have in some cases maybe even disempowered those already marginalised. Despite the fact that quite a few of the NGOs involved in the emergency response in Bangladesh embrace HRBA principles, disaster relief was actually less politicized in Bangladesh as compared to neighboring India. The public discourse concerned with the floods in the Indian state of West Bengal, (in 2008) touched upon more substantial power related issues than was the case in Bangladesh, despite the former being less influenced by HRBA thinking.

## 12 Land reform, trust, and customary land rights in the socio-economic transformation of Malawi

Projektansvarlig:

**Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning**

Prosjektleder:

**Wiig, Henrik Postdoktorstipendiat**

Prosjektnr: 178757/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2007-31.12.2009**

2007: **1,266,000** 2008: **1,660,000**

Validate and analyse baseline data secured for evaluation of the impact of land tenure reforms on poverty and rural economic development in Malawi, including:

- o Family, marriage, and gender in distribution and devolution of land.
- o The role of trust and social capital in rural economic activity, in particular the level of trust based collective action.
- o The role of land scarcity in shaping land management decisions, including the volume of land transactions, trust based cooperation, inequality in access to land based resources, and the size of land holdings.

The National Statistical Office of Malawi (NSO) is in 2006-7 conducting their National Census of Agriculture and Livestock (NACAL) as a very large survey (30,000 households in 6000 villages). The NACAL comprises a module for collecting data on land tenure and trust based

collective action designed by the project group. In connection with this the project seeks funding to \*Undertake intensive studies of 8 villages in order to validate the interpretation of the NACAL questions and to do in depth comparisons of family, marriage and gender relations to land and land distribution. Study differences in land management among matrilineal-matrilocal, matrilineal-patrilocal, and patrilineal-patrilocal family systems in the 3 regions of Malawi.

\*Undertake standardised experiments to determine levels of generalised trust in the different villages and analyse this in relation to agricultural economic activity as recorded in NACAL

\*Analyse the finalised NACAL data to determine the impact of land scarcity on land management decision of village headmen and lineage elders. The following questions are of particular interest:

- o Land scarcity and transactions in land: Will land scarcity increase or decrease the volume of informal transactions in land (renting, letting, borrowing, lending, buying, selling)
- o Land scarcity and trust based cooperation: Will land scarcity increase or decrease the level of trust based cooperation?
- o Land scarcity and inequality: Will land scarcity increase inequality in access to land and land based resources?
- o Land scarcity and size of land holdings. Will a longer history of land scarcity affect the way land devolves on new generations by reducing the number of subdivisions?

### Progress report 2008, results:

Signs of strict gender division are weakening: Malawi is divided in a matrilineal south and central and the patrilineal north. In a study of the northern Tumbuka tribes we now surprisingly find that several females have now been elected as village leaders. The main reason given by the village leaders and other key informants is that there is now higher willingness to elect a female from the founding village family or lineage, if no eligible male exist, e.g. because they are drunkards. This process can be seen as a return to the past since historical accounts indicates they might have been matrilineal several hundred years ago. We also find that the either male or female inheritance rules are not strict in none of our 18 research sites. The opposite sex is normally given land if they return, e.g. due to divorce, but this might be considered just a loan. Site of residence for the couple is an important dimension. This might restrict married female village leaders in virilocal societies as the husband would not move to their home. More conflicts on land with mixed locality: There is a higher conflict level in villages where there is no clear cut traditional system of locality anymore.

In the central region do couples now decide where to live, either in the village of the man, wife or somewhere else, and this makes it easier to contest the original matrilineal inheritance of land practises. Many men, even though they only ?borrow? the land for their generation in

matrilineal systems, now tries to pass on the land to their own offspring either as inheritance or as inter vivo transfers. It has long been prophesised that the matrilineal system will disappear being portrayed as a less efficient system due to lack of investment incentives for the men. However, we find in the uxori-local (the couple lives in the wife's village) South that women has as strong influence in land matters than ever. Women with real power in matrilineal societies: Even though land is inherited through the female lineages, it does not preclude that male offspring can inherit land (even though they cannot pass it on). However, due to the uxori-local tradition does this seldom take place in the South. The oldest male offspring is normally considered to be the head of the larger family (mbumba) and this guardian is supposed to make the important decisions even though there is a lack of empirical studies to back this claim of ultimate power. In our study we find that the sisters in matrilinear/uxori-local South holds the land in trust as real owners and that the guardian seldom enters in land decision within the Mbumba making and then only as some kind of mediation role. Our result is hence that it really takes place. Village leaders use land handouts as sanctions to achieve collective action: The village leaders decide in land conflicts, and the implicit threat of unfair judgement against such non-cooperators in possible cases in the future might discipline people to take part for example in communal works. An implicit proof is our econometric analysis on the 270 MLTSC respondents show that people with less secure tenure rights tend to take more part in collective action, confirmed by the qualitative interviews. Furthermore, selective use of government handouts administrated by the village leaders has become an even stronger sanction. This is also confirmed by the summary statistics from NSO data where about 20 percent of the respondents indicated that the handouts of fertilizer coupons were used as a sanction mechanism. Other results: Just as important as finding causal relationships in analytical research was the need to establish how the customary system actually works as an input to policy making today. Since the new land law is still not implemented is there still time to change fundamental features so they are more in accordance with how the rural society actually works, e.g. we find that there is hardly any plot larger than the minimum 0,5 hectares proposed in the new land law in the South. Master thesis results: One thesis find that the insecurity on the land rental market is mainly due to partly due to institutional prohibition of such rental activity by the village leaders who is hence not called to monitor such agreements. Another finds collective action in three planting to depend on either leadership ability to co-opt and persuade the village members to take part or hard sanctions against defectors. Two were studying how an externally financed irrigation system disintegrated when the project were scaled up as the responsibility were transferred from a small NGO to the government. Current account money was embezzled since there was no secure way of storing money. The last thesis made an econometric model on the trust experiments

which constitutes a part of the MLTSC study, finding regional differences in trust level and a small correlation between what people say about trusting others and game behaviour.

### 13 Domestic Capabilities for Peaceful Conflict Management

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for fredsforskning, PRIO**

Prosjektleder:

**Hauge, Wenche Iren Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 178761/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.7.2007-28.2.2010**

2007: **786,000** 2008: **2,237,000** 2009: **972,000**

The principal objective of this project is to identify the contexts and conditions that facilitate the existence of domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management in countries with high degrees of political instability and open political crisis.

\* The first sub-goal of the project is to create a typology of domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management across different contexts - through a comparative study of peaceful management of political instability in four countries - Ecuador, Madagascar, Tunisia and Venezuela.

\* The second sub-goal of the project is to identify conditions that per se are particularly important building blocks of domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management - through quantitative and qualitative analyses.

\* The third sub-goal of the project is to explore what it takes to make peacebuilding succeed in a culture of violence like Haiti, when the domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management are mainly absent or destroyed.

This project focuses on the causes of peace. It seeks to investigate which contexts facilitate the existence of domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management and why. Capabilities for peaceful conflict management may save many countries from the large human and economic costs of war. Research by the applicant has revealed that particular characteristics of civil-military relations, dialogue traditions and adherence to cultural concepts of nonviolence in some cases have constituted such capabilities, like in Madagascar.

The project investigates how historical conditions; political system and political culture; rapid economic growth and emerging socio-economic inequalities affect civil-military relations and civil society's behavior in political crisis situations, and thus the potential for domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management. It includes 1) a literature study; 2) a comparative study of four cases with high political instability that have managed to avoid armed conflict over long time - Ecuador, Madagascar, Tunisia and Venezuela; 3) a

quantitative study of peaceful conflict management and prolonged political crisis; and 4) contrastingly, a study of peacebuilding in a culture of violence, in Haiti. In the comparison of the four cases, Alexander George's method of structured, focused comparison will be applied, and the focus will be on civil-military relations and the behavior of civil society in situations of political crisis. The analysis of Haiti will draw on the learnings from the comparative study. The purpose of the Haiti study is to investigate how the absence of domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management influences the efforts on dialogue and peacebuilding.

This comparative project has revealed that four types of factors are particularly important determinants of the domestic capabilities for peaceful conflict management in each country - potential conflict fault lines, channels for political participation, the identity and loyalty of the military and the existence (or not) of a culture of constructive conflict management. Based on the findings from this project, some strong tendencies may now be formulated into three main points. The first one would be that either the existence of a well-established democratic system -which would be the ideal - or the existence of alternative channels for political participation can serve as important constituents of a country's capabilities for peaceful conflict management.

Secondly, where there is not yet a well-established democracy, a culture of constructive conflict management is particularly important to preserve peace. Thirdly, two fundamentally different types of civil-military relations can contribute to a country's capabilities for peaceful conflict management. The first one - and the ideal - would be armed forces under strict civilian control with limited tasks and power, loyal only to the state. The second one would be very active and open civil-military relations based on commanders' and soldiers' identification with - and loyalty to -the civilian population, with the military taking on a non-violent and guardian role in crisis situations. However, whereas this can work during a transition period, it is not ideal in the long run, as it easily may provide the armed forces with too much autonomy.

## 14 Property, Possession and Conflict in Re/Building Settlement

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Arkitektur- og designhøgskolen i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Robbins, Edward Professor 2**

Prosjektnr: 178798/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2007-31.12.2010**

2007: **1,676,500** 2008: **1,618,000** 2009: **1,633,250**

2010: **210,000**

The goals are: 1) to examine the meanings and forms that property takes and to explore their implications for and impacts on the development and making of settlements particularly in post-conflict contexts; 2) from lessons learned to assist international donors, especially Norway given its commitment to development aid, to reduce the economic, social and cultural vulnerabilities that threaten the process of rebuilding and in turn development particularly when dealing with post-conflict situations; 3) to provide important insights in helping to resolve both academic and practitioner debates about the impact of property titling on the making of settlement ; 4) to create a sustainable international network of scholars and practitioners dedicated to providing through better physical and social interventions appropriate and durable strategies for both rebuilding settlement and resettlement in post-conflict situations.

In a world in which there is an increasing need for re/settle people torn apart by conflict, it is critical to create the basis for durable development, by providing a sustainable physical settlements and a socially and economically viable community. The challenges involved with this situation have become a critical component of development in many regions of the world e.g. the Balkans, and Africa. Thus this project sets out: 1) to examine the meanings and forms that property takes and to explore their implications for and impacts on the development and making of settlements particularly in situations of conflict and post-conflict; 2) from lessons learned to assist international donors; especially Norway given its deep commitment to development aid, to reduce the economic, social and cultural vulnerabilities that threaten the process of rebuilding and in turn development; 3) to provide important insights in helping to resolve both academic and practitioner debates about the impact of property titling in the making of settlement; 4) to create a sustainable international network of scholars and practitioners dedicated to providing through better physical and social interventions appropriate and durable strategies for both rebuilding settlement and resettlement in post-conflict situations. Our research will be based on three cases one each from Kenya, South Africa and Bosnia; each case will examine the affects of various forms of property and their affects on the social relationships, community morphology, sustainability, community involvement, and issues that relate to potential conflict. The three cases were chosen to examine different aspects of property relations and their impact on sustainable settlement in both conflict and post-conflict situations at a number of settlement scales and at different moments of settlement rebuilding. From this research we hope to generate lessons learned with which to guide future action.

### **Progress report, results:**

Talks were given in Dar es Salaam at ARDHI on the project; commentary was provided to a

seminar, Restitution of land in transitional justice, at the Norwegian centre for Human rights; and a talk will be given at Norsk Form on authenticity which will reference the work done in Kibagare Nairobi.

**Not yet approved.**

## **15 Farmers' Rights related to Agrobiodiversity as a Means of Poverty Alleviation: Strategies of Civil Society Organisations**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Fridtjof Nansens institutt (FNI)**

Prosjektleder:

**Andersen, Regine**

Prosjektnr: 178804/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2007-31.12.2010**

2007: **780,083** 2008: **1,027,500** 2009: **994,000**

2010: **132,210**

### **PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE:**

The project will provide and disseminate knowledge about distinctive strategies of - and potentials for - civil society organisations (CSO) in shaping and implementing farmers' rights related to plant genetic diversity for food and agriculture in developing countries.

### **SUBGOALS:**

1. Patterns of CSO influence on processes of policy formulation and implementation pertaining to farmers' rights will be identified in three selected developing countries and analysed in the light of a theoretical framework.
2. The conditions for these patterns of CSO influence will be examined and general lessons drawn as a contribution to theory development as well as to national and international efforts for the realisation of farmers' rights.
3. Wide dissemination of the findings from the doctoral and post-doctoral projects will be ensured among users and in the research communities in the case countries, Norway, and at the international level.

This post-doctoral project examines conditions for effective implementation of the provisions on farmers' rights in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), which is crucial for maintaining the global plant genetic heritage and for poverty alleviation. The focus is on strategies of Civil Society Organisations (CSO), as these are central actors in many developing countries, pushing for and shaping policies on farmers' rights, and initiating projects for the purpose. It is vital to identify the patterns of CSO influence that contribute to the formulation and

implementation of policies and programmes for the effective realisation of farmers' rights.

In this project, the influence of CSOs on these processes will be analysed in three developing countries where progress in farmers' rights has been achieved: India, the Philippines, and Zambia. The achievements will be analysed with regard to their effectiveness in terms of the realisation of farmers' rights combined with their relevance for poverty alleviation, before the influence of CSOs on these results will be analysed in detail. The patterns of CSO influence will be identified and the conditions for these patterns determined as basis for an analysis of the scope for generalisation with regard to other developing countries.

Whereas research on regime implementation has focused on industrialised countries, CSO studies have been anchored in civil society literature. This project seeks to bridge the two bodies of theory in a development context. For civil society research it is important to understand the influence of international regimes, and for regime implementation research it is crucial to grasp civil society theory. The project will contribute to theory development in both fields, while at the same time being instrumental for policy makers and CSOs in developing countries, for the Governing Body of the ITPGRFA and for donors in the North.

### **Progress report, results:**

The implementation of farmers rights related to crop genetic diversity is underway in an increasing number of developing countries. Case studies from selected countries in Asia, Africa and Latin-America show that achievements are being made in implementing all of the measures for the realization of farmers' rights that are covered in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture:

- Examples from the realization of farmers' rights to save, use, exchange and sell farm- saved seed include legislation from India and Nepal, showing how it is possible to create and improve the legal space for farmers' customary rights related to seeds within existing or evolving legislative frameworks.
- Examples from the protection of traditional knowledge include a community registry combined with a community gene bank and participatory plant breeding in the Philippines, a potato catalogue project in Peru, farmer-scientist collaboration in Ethiopia and the Seeds of Survival Project in Mali. The stories show how traditional knowledge can be protected by sharing, thereby also contributing to the maintenance of crop genetic diversity. Some of them also show how this can be done while at the same time protecting the knowledge against misappropriation.
- Examples of benefit-sharing measures include community seed fairs in Zimbabwe, participatory plant breeding in Syria and an integrated approach to adding value to crops in Nepal. They highlight various avenues to benefit sharing, such as the shaping of

conducive incentive structures, facilitating market access, creating reward systems, and the recognition of farmers' contributions to the global genetic pool. Most importantly the stories show how such measures benefit farmers engaged in the maintenance and further development of crop genetic diversity. In some cases their livelihoods have been greatly improved. - All of these examples include various forms of farmers' participation in decision making. With regard to the involvement of farmers in decision making at the national level, the cases from Nepal and India are particularly interesting. The stories show the importance of capacity building as a basis for farmers' participation in decision making at the national level and highlight strategies that can be applied to achieve influence on decision making. An important finding is the link between farmers' rights and development, which is a central driving force in each example. Protecting and promoting farmers' rights related to crop genetic resources is vital to ensuring the livelihoods of small scale farmers throughout the developing world. In most of the examples, NGOs and farmers' organizations play a central role. However, the strategies applied, and the ways in which farmers are involved vary - with varying success. In some cases we have seen that the information provided to farmers on the situation of farmers' rights was exaggerated in order to motivate their involvement in activities and measures. In the long run this strategy was not so successful. In other cases we have seen that anticipated economic benefits for farmers, based on research, was highlighted as motivating force. In several cases this has proved to be successful. We have also seen examples of how NGOs and state entities seek to link up in an effort to scaling up best practices from the local to a regional level, and aiming towards a national level. An analysis of civil society strategies will be presented next year. Through the project, it has been possible to contribute to the international negotiations on farmers' rights in the Governing Body of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. An information paper was distributed among negotiators and observers before the Third Session of the Governing Body in Tunis, June 2009, and was presented at a side event organized by the Fridtjof Nansen Institute in co-operation with the German GTZ and the Development Fund, Norway. The side event gathered 80 participants, among them delegates from core countries of the negotiations. A resolution was drafted, directly informed by this process, and adopted by the Governing Body. The resolution marks a substantial step forwards for the international understanding of the importance of these rights and for their realization (see [www.farmersrights.org](http://www.farmersrights.org)). Thus, the project has had significant impact on the international negotiations on farmers' rights

## 16 In the Shadow of a Conflict: Impacts of Zimbabwe's Land Reform on Rural Poverty and Development in Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Universitetet for miljø- og  
biovitenskap, NORAGRIC**

Prosjektleder:

**Derman, Bill Professor 2**

Prosjektnr: 178809/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges  
forskningsråd:

**1.1.2007-31.12.2009**

**2007: 1,497,000 2008: 1,636,000 2009: 1,690,000**

The following objectives will guide inquiries:

- To record and analyse the narratives of migrant farmers and farm workers in order to understand how they view the events that led them to leave Zimbabwe and why they chose their particular destinations. This objective includes new considerations of how they view themselves in terms of citizenship and levels of identity.
- To assess how they entered their new communities, how they established themselves, and how they have been treated and regarded by their new hosts at various levels including national, regional and local ones.
- To determine and analyse impacts of the migration on recipient communities with respect to agricultural production, labour markets, access to land, and community conflicts.
- To assess the impacts of Zimbabwean land reform upon white farmers and farm workers in South Africa and to assess the strengths and weaknesses of large-scale commercial farming in the context of citizenship and ethnicity

While much attention has been devoted to Zimbabwe's fast-track land reform - its causes, manifestations, and impacts on Zimbabwean society - comparatively little has been written about the fates of those who left the country because of the conflict. In particular, the processes by which they entered and settled into rural communities in neighbouring countries remains unresearched. Nor has attention been given to what has been learned from the Zimbabwean experience by South African white farmers, especially in those areas adjoining Zimbabwe. The aim of this study is to reveal the stories of the commercial farmers and farm workers that left Zimbabwe as a result of the conflict and to trace the process of their settlement into communities in Mozambique, South Africa, and Zambia, the three main recipients of the migrants.

An underlying theme of the research is the extent to which one particular crisis, and the migration it spawns, breeds new conflicts in the areas into which migrants settle, and the conditions under which conflict-driven

migration also may spawn positive effects in terms of agricultural production and rural development. A further issue is how the recent migration of farmers and farm workers can be seen in relation to historical events in a region traditionally characterised by extensive population movements.

We believe this project will culminate in important lessons related to conflict, migration, ethnicity, citizenship, state formation, and rural development. The research will shed light on the processes by which an historically privileged ethnic minority adapts to and in turn affects societies that are also struggling with histories of racial discrimination, civil war, poverty, and tensions over access to land and natural resources, and how a generation of naturalised Zimbabweans cope with the sudden condition of statelessness.

### **Progress report, results:**

The political situation in Zimbabwe has changed with the formation of a Government of National Union under the context of a Global Political Agreement on February 13, 2009. The establishment of a coalition government between ZANU, and the two factions of the Movement for Democratic Change has altered the broader political context in which the ongoing economic, political, social and health crises in Zimbabwe are understood and acted upon in the region. Each of the three countries of South Africa, Mozambique and Zambia has felt Zimbabwe's crises in different ways. The nation that has had the largest national effects in contrast to local ones has been South Africa. This is due to several factors including the number of immigrants, the number of undocumented (or in South Africa's language, illegal migrants), the economic, social and political costs of in-migration, the exposure of severe and as it turned out violent responses to uncontrolled immigration, a major internal political issue between the three partners in government and between the ANC and opposition parties. In Mozambique the scale of immigration has increased although with little effort to determine the numbers, and what the undocumented immigrants are doing.

There has been some return by those of Mozambican origin from Zimbabwe even if the individuals themselves had never lived in Mozambique. Farm workers in general, except those of Mozambican origin have not had the contacts or the resources to move to Mozambique with the exception of those on the border who have become workers on irrigation farms or small-scale farmers themselves. The historical pattern of Mozambican workers coming to Zimbabwe for work has been reversed in a dramatic fashion. We interviewed 44 farmers of whom 26 were recent immigrants from Zimbabwe on the Mkushi Block in Southern Province in Zambia. The Mkushi Farm Block permitted larger scale commercial agriculture. Because the land had been released from communal ownership since the 1920s and there were many farms available it was an easier transition. In addition the soils, farming conditions and availability of markets were more

like those in Zimbabwe than was the case in Mozambique.

In pursuing questions of identity we have found that Zimbabweans in Zambia and Mozambique have not sought citizenship nor do they seek to become Zambians or Mozambicans. They strongly tend to keep their Zimbabwean national identities. However, if they are not permitted to return to Zimbabwe it becomes less clear what will happen to their identities and citizenship. In Mozambique we interviewed many of the remaining white farmers. There was an influx of white farmers in Manica Province. Originally around 100 came while only 40-50 remain with many of them having given up farming. Many now have either sought to live elsewhere (including returning to Zimbabwe) or have sought alternative occupations than farming itself. Like the Zimbabwean farmers in Zambia, those in Mozambique strongly cling to their Zimbabwean identities. All three countries have been increasingly challenged to address the strains placed on their education, health, safety and employment consequences of such profound shifts in broad mobility patterns. New challenges have arisen for those concerned with the human rights of migrant's and/or refugees. Because of these increasing pressures each country has been searching for the means to repatriate or pressure immigrants to return to Zimbabwe. South Africa has struggled most to find a suitable national strategy but the result has been policy shifts without changing the facts on the ground. South Africa has been collecting undocumented workers in deportation centers and then taking them by truck and rail back to the border. There have been many estimates for the numbers involved and they are all in the hundreds of thousands. It has been not clear for several years that this policy has not stemmed the flow nor addressed the reasons for the exodus. For example, it has become increasingly difficult and expensive for Zimbabweans to obtain passports and therefore there are no easy means for Zimbabweans to obtain working permits. Moreover, it has tied up the resources of Home Affairs, the police and the army. Up until the present no country has been able to cope with the influx of Zimbabweans. Policies vary with the most difficult circumstances in South Africa due to the large numbers. The government however has ceased deporting undocumented Zimbabweans while seeking a longer term regularization of their status in the country.

## **17 Going Home to Fight? Explaining Refugee Return and Violence**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for fredsforskning, PRIO**

Prosjektleder:

**Harpviken, Kristian Berg Direktør**

Prosjektnr: 185958/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2008-31.12.2011**

2008: **550,000** 2009: **1,157,000** 2010: **1,002,000**

2011: **324,000**

This project examines why some returning refugees come to destabilize the peace process in their home country. Potentials for violent mobilization of refugees were recognized by scholars in the 1980s but the conditions of return and motivations for violent political action remain severely understudied. The primary objective is to fill this gap.

The sub-goals are:

1. Develop theoretical framework rooted in the relevant literature
2. Develop methodological approach (combination of comparative and case studies)
3. Conduct two in-depth case studies (Afghanistan and Rwanda)
4. Conduct comparative case study of all post-1989 returns from militarized refugee settings
5. Produce three articles and one monograph for a major publisher
6. Placing an important issue on the international policy agenda
7. Contribute to the public debate on refugee return
8. Strengthen PRIO's expertise and international network in migration research
9. the project leader as a research professor

This project examines why some returning refugees come to destabilize the peace process in their home country. Despite considerable literature on refugee warriorism in exile, there is no analysis of their role upon return. Likewise, the challenge of reintegrating refugee warriors does not figure on the policy agenda. In this research project we hypothesize that the post-return role of refugee warriors relates to five types of factors: 1) The nature of peace; 2) State support; 3) Cohesion; 4) Humanitarian support; 5) Economic opportunities. We conduct in-depth case studies to examine two phases each of refugee return in Afghanistan and Rwanda, and use this to further refine and operationalize the conceptual framework. Next, we apply systematically comparative case methodology, analyzing the return narratives from all post-1989 cases where there were militarized refugee settlements. We interact with quantitative studies on migration and conflict, both for case identification and conceptualization. The project involves world-class scholars on migration and conflict from the USA, UK, Norway, Afghanistan and South Africa. It builds on an established partnership between PRIO and the Chr. Michelsen Institute and ongoing collaboration with the Centre on Migration, Policy and Society at Oxford. The project will produce at least 3 articles for submission to international refereed journals, and a monograph by the project leader to be submitted to a major academic

publisher. In addition, the project will publish popular articles and present its findings to policy-makers.

### **Progress report, results:**

The research focus of this project is not established in the literature. The main question is under which circumstances it is that refugees returning from an exile situation where political-military mobilization has been common will continue to engage in organized violence upon return. This research question runs contrary to the commonplace sharp separation between refugees (as victims) and fighters (as malevolent fighters). It has been subject to several presentations, at academic conferences, in graduate training programs, and in public seminars. Every time, the topic has led to stimulating debates. Additional info upon request by program board: A number of case studies are underway (Afghanistan; Rwanda; Sudan-Darfur; Burundi; Somalia), and two case study papers (Afghanistan by Harpviken; Rwanda by Lischer) are in progress and shall be presented at the conference of the International Studies Association in New Orleans on 20 February 2010. The analytical framework for the project, which has been presented in multiple iterations, is also enclosed (in its currently latest version) for your information.

## **18 Decentralization as a strategy for resolving conflict?**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Norsk institutt for by- og regionforskning**

Prosjektleder:

**Haug, Marit Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 185959/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2008-31.12.2010**

2008: **1,345,000** 2009: **1,393,000** 2010: **1,066,000**

The objective of the study is to assess the conflict escalating and conflict mitigating impact of decentralization in the context of three long-standing wars in Asia (Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Philippines) where the government has introduced decentralization reforms and self-government schemes to meet demands from rebel. Firstly, the study shall document the impact of decentralization on selected indicators at the sub-national level (participation, resource allocation, service-delivery and conflict management capacity) to assess if decentralization created a 'peace dividend' in the form of development of disadvantaged regions. Secondly, the study shall document how the changes (or lack of changes) on the indicators affected the level of conflict between the main protagonists. Thirdly, the study shall document how contextual variables created the conditions for, or undermined, decentralization processes. The analysis shall integrate a gender perspective.

For several decades governments in developing countries have placed spatial decentralization of responsibilities and resources to lower levels of government high on their political agenda. The principal objectives of decentralization have been down-sizing of central governments, responsive service delivery and increased popular participation in community development to facilitate development in poor and disadvantaged areas. Over the last decade, however, decentralization as a conflict management tool, particularly in multi-ethnic societies, has come to the forefront not only in the form of federal solutions, but also in the form of local government reforms and regional autonomy schemes in unitary states. The objective of the study is to assess the conflict escalating and conflict mitigating impact of decentralization in the context of three long-standing wars in Asia (Nepal, Sri Lanka and the Philippines) where the government has introduced decentralization reforms and self-government schemes to meet demands from rebel groups. The proposed study seeks to assess whether and how decentralization helped in producing a "peace dividend" in the form of development of disadvantaged and poor regions, how decentralization met the demands of rebel groups, and how contextual factors impacted on the implementation of decentralization efforts. The study shall integrate a gender perspective and draw on UN Resolution 1325 in its analysis of gender issues. Norway has been involved in peace facilitation or in providing development aid in the three countries and the study aims to assess donor support for decentralization and to summarize lessons learnt from the experiences of bilateral and multi-lateral donors in this area. The study will be carried out together with partners from Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka and with associated European partners.

### **Progress report, results:**

Project results were presented at the International Conference of Asian Scholars in Daejeon in South Korea in August 2009. The project team organised a panel where the team presented four papers. The first paper on 'Regional autonomy and "minorities within a minority"', the case of the autonomous region in Muslim Mindanao' examined how the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao has responded to the 'minorities within the minorities' challenge on three aspects: territorial division of power, decision-making rules and state-ethnic relations. The second paper: 'The experience of the democratic multi ethnic federalism and its relevance for the Nepal constitutional process' argues that the federalist design in multi-ethnic contexts can cater for 'minorities within minorities' either by establishing consociational practices or minority protection at the regional level or by forming majority decision-making forums at sub-regional level where such minorities become majorities. The third paper traces the history of decentralization in Sri Lanka with emphasis on the period after the introduction of the Indian backed devolution package in 1987. More specifically, it analyses the performance of the eastern provincial council, which is the latest attempt to

implement devolution to meet the demands of the Tamil minority. The fourth paper, 'Decentralization as a strategy for resolving conflict: a case study of Nepal' investigates the impact of the introduction of the Local Self Government Act introduced in 1999 and finds that the notion of popular participation in political and planning processes has underpinned the decentralisation process in Nepal.

## **19 Rights, power and civic action: Comparative analyses of human rights-based approaches and civic struggle in development contexts**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Norsk senter for menneskerettigheter, Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Andreassen, Bård Anders Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 185965/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2008-31.12.2010**

**2008: 1,606,000 2009: 1,351,000 2010: 1,543,000**

1 To examine the socio-political and historical contexts in which rights initiatives are undertaken in the selected countries, identifying structures of power at local, national and international levels.

2 To examine the approaches and strategies of rights promoters aimed at securing rights.

3 To identify the obstacles and constraints on securing rights embedded in existing power structures.

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4 To explore whether rights promoters have challenged and altered power structures, facilitating the realisation of rights.

5 To examine the capacity and agency of rights promoters, inclusive of the extent to which processes of empowerment have occurred, the constraints faced and how these are successfully tackled.

6 To synthesise lessons learnt through comparative analysis.

7 To contribute to debates about the relationship between civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the larger debate conc. the relationship between democracy and human rights promotion

The purpose of this research is to improve our understanding of the interrelationships between human rights-based development and poverty reduction, on the one hand, and the forms and uses of power in developing societies on the other. It has a particular focus on how the empowerment of community organisations may lead to the securing of human rights and poverty reduction. Yet,

although human rights-based approaches to development have been increasingly adopted in the past decade, the centrality of power dynamics to processes of securing rights has only recently been put on the research agenda. Hence, there is a need for empirical research on the detailed interaction between human rights and power in specific contexts at local and national levels and this project will to provide such empirically grounded studies.

The project aims to examine and compare struggles for human rights by non-governmental actors in Cambodia, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal and Zimbabwe. It will examine the structures of power responsible for the negation and denial of human rights, as well as how human rights-promoting organisations challenge such structures. The methodological approach is primarily qualitative, entailing in-depth studies of selected rights-promoting organisations within distinct country contexts. Case-study countries have been selected on the basis of their differing political contexts with regard to degrees of the differential 'opportunity structures' for successful civic action.

Within each country case, we focus on member-based social movements and non-member based advocacy NGOs, and examine their interactions with different forms of power at local and national levels in their rights-promoting efforts. The research draws on a four-fold model of power - 'power over', 'power to', 'power with' and 'power within' - which incorporates power as domination (negative power) and power as increased capacity for social and political agency (positive power).

### **Progress report, results:**

The project has produced background studies according to the project proposal and project plan. The research process consists in three phases, and in each phase data and research output is being produced. Due to the comparative nature of the study all cases of the project apply common methodology and research protocols in data gathering. In phase one, lasting until second quarter of 2009 (for two cases extending into 3rd quarter), the project has produced a series of Contextual studies until October 2009:

Ghana: Political context study (41 pp); Rights discourse study (56 pp).

Kenya: Political Context study (36 pp); Rights discourse study (draft, 17 pp); Organisational mapping study (draft, 2 p)

Cambodia: Political Context Study; Rights discourse study; Organisational mapping study (35 pp)

Zimbabwe; Political context study, Rights Discourse Study and Organisational study (draft being completed October and November 2009);

Nepal: Political context study, Rights Discourse Study and Organisational study (under preparation).

China: Political context study, Rights Discourse Study and Organisational study (under preparation).

These background studies have been produced/are being finalised as part of the process of selecting cases for primary data selection (organisational studies) that gives data for analysing empirically human rights and power structures in civic action in the selected cases. We are now in the processes of finalising these studies and make reviewed revisions in order to use these studies in the next two phases of the project, that is, the collection of primary interview data from three organisations in each country (altogether 18 cases), and phase three, the write-up of country chapters for the book that is the end product of the project. We want to publish several of these studies separately. Several studies (Cambodia, Ghana, Kenya and Zimbabwe are (from mid-October 2009) well into the second phase of the project and are currently producing primary data. Several draft organisational studies have been produced: Three on Cambodia, two (out of three) on Ghana, one (out of three) on Kenya etc. Papers in the pipeline are: Country chapters on all selected countries (China, Nepal, Cambodia, Kenya, Ghana, and Zimbabwe). These chapters are being produced from April - September 2010 after all primary data have been collected and discussed in a workshop in Oslo in late April.

At this stage, it is premature to present findings in the sense of responses (verification or not) to our hypotheses. In general, the project draws on a four-fold model of power - 'power over?', 'power to?', 'power with?' and 'power within?', which incorporates power as domination (negative power) and power as increased capacity for social and political agency (positive power). We study different types of organisations in different political contexts: We include member-based social movements and non-member based advocacy NGOs, and examine their interactions with different forms of power at local and national levels in their rights-promoting efforts. Although both types are rights-promoting organisations, social movements are membership organisations, either formally or informally, whereas advocacy NGOs are trustee organisations that seek to represent either the public at large or specified groups of vulnerable or marginalised people. We see so far that social movements tend to be involved in mobilisation of citizens in mass-based public action directed at public authorities, whereas advocacy NGOs aim to influence policy debates through the lobbying of government and policy-makers and through the dissemination of information (e.g. through the media). While the activities of both types of organisation can be complementary, human rights education and empowerment of rights-holders seems more integral to the activities of social movements, whereas advocacy NGOs tend to aim at influencing duty-bearers and those holding the relevant social, cultural, political and economic power. We want, however, to explore these relationships and how power represent significant constraints on human rights mobilisation, or alternatively, how power is transformed by civic action in empirical detail. Findings on these issues will be worked out in phase three of the project.

## 20 Unravelling the Vicious Circle: Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Livelihoods in Small-scale Fisheries

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Norges fiskerihøgskole, Universitetet i Tromsø**

Prosjektleder:

**Jentoft, Svein Professor**

Prosjektnr: 185967/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2008-31.12.2010**

**2008: 1,470,000 2009: 1,475,000 2010: 1,160,000**

This project aims to map out the effects that environmental insecurity and degradation has on poverty and food security and vice versa. We question how poverty can be alleviated while also maintaining a healthy eco-system and we will study how fishers in poor communities cope individually and collectively with maintaining sustainable livelihoods through periods of resource crisis. A particular focus will be on the institutions that exist at various levels and a particular focus will be on those that enable collective action. Especially we will investigate their capacity for poverty alleviation, resource stewardship, and empowerment of the poor. Although our main locus will be in the south where poverty in small-scale fisheries are most widespread, the management challenge is general and there are also relevant lessons from crises-ridden communities in the north.

In this project we question how poverty can be alleviated through ecosystem-based management of natural resources. Alleviating poverty sometimes requires strategies which are inherently in conflict. This is particularly the case in economies based on natural resources. As one seeks to reduce poverty one risks aggregating it. For instance, in some fisheries and coastal communities poverty is commonly related to overuse and resource degradation of natural resources. Poverty is both the cause and effect of unsustainable fisheries and coastal economies. Poor fishing people have no other available alternative than to continue what might be regarded as environmental destruction. For fisheries and coastal management, this involves a dilemma: As one aims to develop a fishery, one may undermine its very basis. Fisheries development and management must therefore go hand in hand. Poverty alleviation must occur within safe ecological limits, i.e. be sustainable. Otherwise poverty will be sustained if not amplified. We will study how poor communities in 11 different countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, Central America and North America cope in order to maintain sustainable livelihoods through periods of resource crisis, and what conditions are essential to secure resilience at individual, household and community

levels. A particular focus will be on government and civil society institutions for collective action that exist at various scales. This will include their capacity for poverty alleviation, conflict resolution and resource stewardship. The project will draw on, and contribute to "sustainable livelihoods theory", "governance theory", "rural development theory", "integrated coastal zone management" and "ecosystem-based management". These theories emphasise socio-cultural and institutional issues concerning rural development, such as coping strategies, social and ecological resilience, empowerment, social capital and trust.

### **Progress report, results:**

This project is now into its second year after the kick-off meeting was held in Tromsø in March 2008. The study draws from case studies of small-scale fisheries, resource use and poverty in fifteen countries in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe, involving researchers from all these countries. A mid-term meeting among participants was held in Tanzania in October 2009, hosted by University of Dar es Salam. Here participants presented their preliminary findings based on the fieldwork they have been conducting in their respective home countries throughout 2008 and 2009. Some of these participants also presented papers at the MARE conference on the People and the Sea, in Amsterdam in July 2009. Although the case studies are all focused on the close linkage between resource use, overfishing and poverty, they also demonstrate that poverty in small scale fisheries is also related to other factors of which some are not directly originating in the fisheries sector per se. The studies also give reason to question the standard perception of the nature of poverty and how it is experienced among small-scale fishers around the world. Small-scale fishers are not always the poorest of the poor, nor do they necessarily perceive themselves as poor when they compare themselves with people in other sectors, but they are generally vulnerable to natural forces, including overfishing and competition from industrial fisheries and the fact that they are often excluded and marginalised in the political processes that affect them. Thus, even if they are not always the poorest of the poor, they may easily become so. The Tanzania meeting confirmed that participants are well on schedule. They are supposed to submit their reports by December 31 2009. The project shall lead to an edited volume, and the editorial process will start once the members have submitted their reports/chapters. The book is supposed to be launched at the World Small Scale Fisheries conference in Thailand on October in 2010:

<http://www.seafdec.or.th/wsf2010>),. The project has its own web site where goals, content and plans are described (<http://sites.google.com/a/maremacentre.com/povfish>

## 21 The Payoff of Promises: Articulating, Negotiating and Implementing Wealth Sharing

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for fredsforskning, PRIO**

Prosjektleder:

**Gates, Scott Professor**

Prosjektnr: 185968/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges  
forskningsråd:

**1.1.2008-31.12.2010**

2008: **1,452,000** 2009: **1,548,000** 2010: **977,000**

Our primary objective is to trace the dynamics of peacebuilding in conflicts where poverty and economic inequality are paramount and wealth-sharing is part of the settlement. We analyze the cases of Sierra Leone, Sudan and Nepal across three phases: Promise (initial rebel group demands), Peace (negotiated wealth-sharing agreement), and Payoff (implementation of wealth-sharing).

We will examine:

- \* How and why do rebel group promises transmute or transform during the negotiations process, and what types of promises are eventually included in peace agreements?
- \* What happens if rewards based on original promises from rebel groups do not satisfy the accumulated expectations of rebel group supporters?
- \* What are the implications of distributive and redistributive aims in peace agreements?
- \* What role does the international community play in this dynamic? What can donors do to facilitate wealth-sharing?

The work is cross-disciplinary and emphasizes process-tracing methodology.

Peace agreements offer an opportunity for poverty alleviation. Wealth-sharing is often part of the negotiations to end civil wars, but the outcome often disappoints, both the aggrieved who had placed their hopes in rebellion and the international sponsors of the settlement.

This study focuses on wealth-sharing as a part of peacebuilding. We emphasize the path-dependent dynamics of the process, through three stages: the Promise (initial demands made by rebel groups), the Peace (negotiated peace agreement), and the Payoff (implementation of wealth-sharing). Our three cases - Sierra Leone, Nepal and Sudan - allow us to compare between distributive and redistributive wealth-sharing schemes. In Sudan, policies regarding oil revenues are mostly distributive; land reform is the dominant theme in Nepal, which is mostly redistributive; and in Sierra Leone demands were made for both types of wealth-sharing ? though only distributive policies have been implemented.

The cross-disciplinary research team (history, social anthropology, economics & political science) is advantageous for a successful process-tracing methodology. We will track the words and actions of the principal parties (rebel groups, domestic elites, international organizations) through the above three stages, documenting their necessary transformation as the challenges of wealth sharing and management become increasingly concrete. Although difficult, we also intend to track the expectations and perceptions of the rebels' supporters in the broader population, as negotiations in the three cases progress to the Payoff stage. By highlighting the phases where the promises of rebel groups, governments, and international actors are at their most salient (and most vulnerable to change), we will develop a greater understanding of the dynamics of peacebuilding for the international community. Field research will be done in three locations. Outputs are scholarly articles, a special journal issue and policy workshops.

### **Progress report, results:**

In the December 2008 Siri Aas Rustad conducted a field study in Abuja, Nigeria. The aim of the field study was to capture the elite perspective on wealth sharing and the Niger Delta rebels' demand for more oil revenues to be allocated to the oil producing regions (at the movement they receive 13%, they want to increase this to 25%). During the field study the researcher interviewed politicians (legislators and senators), journalists, NGO workers and the of leader of the Movement of the Survival of the Ogoni People. The attitude among the elite was split. The politicians argued that the region is already getting a fair amount of the revenues, and that they are not able to show any progress anyway. Before getting allocation they need to show that they use the revenues in a sufficient way. Another argument is that if the allocation to the oil producing states should be increased, this would mean that there would be fewer revenues to the rest of the country. Since 85% of the country's economy is based on oil revenues, a reallocation of oil revenues would have extreme consequences for the rest of the country. Many journalist and NGO workers argued the 13% revenues already allocated do not reach the people that are suffering from the oil extraction due to environmental degradation. Most of this money disappears due to corruption on all levels of government, and only leave crumbs for the people on the ground. Also this area has seen very letter development in regards to electricity, infrastructure and health services. Due to the many creeks and difficult terrain many argues that more resources are needed to develop this region than other regions. Beside this field study evaluating the elite perspective, a survey was conducted in four states in the Niger Delta. The purpose of the survey was to evaluate the attitudes towards sharing of the oil revenues among the people living in the Niger Delta and how this related to the conflict in the region. The survey both included rural and urban areas, and oil producing and

non-oil producing. The survey included 1200 respondents. We see a clear difference between oil-producing and non-oil producing regions whether the respondent thinks that all Nigerians should benefit equally from the oil resource. In non-oil-producing regions 61.3% agree, in oil-producing region 64.7% disagrees. On the other side we see that respondents in oil producing regions (59.5%) disagree that militates in the Niger Delta have a legitimate cause to use violence, however in non-oil producing regions only 44.6% disagrees. This result is somewhat surprising. The data from the survey will be further analyzed.

Other activities related to the project

- February 2009 CSCW organized a panel on wealth sharing at the ISA conference in New York.
- Siri Aas Rustad and Päivi Lujala are currently working on edited volume on post-conflict resource management looking at high value resources (oil, diamonds, forest and drugs). This is part of larger project together with the Environmental Law Institute and UNEP.
- Jason Miklian is currently conducting the second round of fieldwork in Nepal
- Kendra Dupuy and Helga Malmin Binningsbø are planning the second round of fieldwork in Sierra Leone to be conducted in December 2009.
- Kendra Dupuy and Helga Malmin Binningsbø will present a paper based on their findings at the ISA conference in New Orleans in February 2010.

## 22 Flammable Societies: The Role of Oil and Gas Industry in the Promotion of Poverty Reduction and Social Volatility

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Chr. Michelsens Institutt**

Prosjektleder:

**McNeish, John-Andrew Seniorforsker**

Prosjektnr: 185973/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2008-31.8.2011**

2008: **1,635,500** 2009: **1,433,000** 2010: **1,256,000**

2011: **320,500**

Current quantitative approaches to the resource curse demonstrate a series of weaknesses and ambiguities. Recognising this, the central focus of this proposed project is the qualitative study of the linkages that exist between oil and gas industry development and the generation of conflict and poverty, or possibilities for generating peaceful economic, political and social opportunities.

With this in mind we ask:

1. Beyond current agreements on CSR, what are the empirical impacts of the oil and gas industry on conditions of poverty in developing countries?
2. Where peace and development dividends exist from the oil and gas industry, what are they, and how are they produced?
3. How are the goals of Poverty Reduction and Conflict Resolution affected by policies of oil and gas rich states and their structured relationships with private actors?
4. Does the assistance promised by the Oil for Development programme really represent the transference of Norwegian experience and knowledge?

Through the development of a series of comparative case studies in present-day Latin America, Africa, Europe and the former Soviet Union we propose to explore the way in which the current concerns for social responsibility in the international oil and gas industry are transferred into concrete sub and national level development initiatives, as well as the results of these projects on local communities that neighbor and are dependent on the oil and gas industry. Agreement now exists amongst oil companies and governments that social responsibility depends on the introduction of strict governmental measures aimed at transparency and anti-corruption, but there remains little concern and knowledge about how best to avoid, or make up for, negative social and environmental impacts at the local level.

We aim to study (ethnographically and qualitatively) the way in which knowledge and technology are transferred and controlled between different levels, how international policy contributes or inhibits the strengthening of transparency and governance of local and national institutions, and the tangible contributions this makes, or fails to make, to the improvement of local conditions of development and poverty reduction.

The project aims to study how the common example of conflict from oil can be avoided, and to further identify and discuss the cases and circumstances where this has been possible. Recognition of the resource curse is not a claim that natural resource abundance is always or inevitably bad for economic growth and development. On the contrary, there are powerful historical examples of successful resource-based development in both the Northern and Southern hemispheres. It might be argued that the country case-studies chosen for this project represent the extremes of success and failure in this sense. The intent of this project is to question and explain the empirical basis of these judgments through qualitative and innovative multi-level field research.

### **Progress report, results:**

This has been a major year for field research linked to the Flammable Societies project. McNeish has carried out two periods of field research in lowland Bolivia. Heidi Kjærnet has carried out research for NUPI in Azerbaijan. Åsedotter started with her PhD research in Venezuela.

She has also won a grant from Meltzerfondet. Brotherstone has been collaborating with Norwegian and Scots researchers on desk research related to the North Sea. To better use research capacity McNeish has withdrawn from research in Angola. In his place Owen is carrying out work in West Africa, and with special focus on Nigeria (where he has considerable experience). This work will also connect with the ongoing work of CMI in Angola. The project held its first international conference in La Paz at the start of July. The conference organised with assistance of CIDES and the National Ethnographic Museum included the participation of c 200 people. The first part of the conference programme focused on recent national processes and included the participation of representatives of the central government in Bolivia, from the private sector and from Bolivian civil society. The second part of the conference focused on the international levels in involved the participation of a series of well-known scholars in the field from Universities and research centres based in Latin America, Europe and the US. See <http://www.cmi.no/flammable-societies/>

A book proposal has now been completed and will shortly be sent to a series of international publishers. This book will draw together some of the key findings of the research and conference. Stated in brief the principle findings of the project so far are as follows:

1. Current approaches to the resource curse are based on faulty quantitative data and often ideologically directed interpretations.
2. The case for governance, institution building and macroeconomic management is overstated and the role of civil society is not sufficiently studied
3. Qualitative studies better account for rental dynamics and their connection to historical and social differences.
4. We propose the need for the refounding of socio-economics of resource management that combines concern with the macro level as well as the micro. Here close consideration is made of the social nature of both state and economy
5. Whilst resource violence remains a serious problem, in some cases levels of confrontation and militancy are necessary. Historical and social study of successful examples of resource management demonstrate high levels of bargaining between state and civil society
6. Grievance is as important as Greed. The conference in La Paz was accompanied by a public photographic exhibition focused on the Photographic Representations of the Resource Curse. The exhibition drew on images produced in earlier work by Owen Logan of the Aberdeen University. Logan is in the process of organising a similar exhibition with new images for the Flammable Societies project. We have invitations to show this work at the Norwegian Petroleum Museum, The National Gallery in Edinburgh, Scotland and the National Museum of Culture in Nigeria. A slide show and narrative will be placed on our web-site.

An international workshop was organised immediately following the conference in La Paz. Hosted in the Yungas, the workshop was attended by 20 people from

the project's core research group and a number of observers and commentators drawn from local organisations and the international donor community (including the Norwegian Embassy Section in La Paz). The workshop was aimed at a deeper discussion of research findings, theoretical development and the structuring of an international publication. A number of the research team have been taking part in public debates, media reports and presentations related to the topic of the project. A lot of debate has been focused on the Oil for Development programme. A session was furthermore organised to look at Norway's role as an Oil Superpower in the opening week of CMI's new building in Bergen. The results of this debate were positively published in Bergens Tidens. McNeish will present a seminar on his Bolivian research at Cambridge University this November.

Two major publications have already been released. This includes an anthology on Caspian Energy Politics produced by NUPI and the popular-scientific book "Petromania" by the journalist Simen Sætre, to which Flammable Societies has contributed. Information about these books can be found on our project web-site. Mcneish currently has an article under consideration by World Development. Following international recognition of the project McNeish has also been contracted by the World Bank to write a "state of the art" study on natural resource management for the 2009 World Development Report. We will publish a collection of articles translated to Spanish in Umbrales a recognised Bolivian academic journal by the end of the year.

## **23 Social networks, labour transactions and outcomes: A theoretical and empirical study of migrant workers, and their employers, in South-Asia.**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Chr. Michelsens Institutt**

Prosjektleder:

**Torsvik, Gaute Professor**

Prosjektnr: 185975/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2008-31.12.2009**

**2008: 1,050,000 2009: 850,000**

- Publish 3 academic papers
- Publish 3 more applied papers
- Conduct a household survey in 3 villages in Nepal and 3 villages in India
- Conduct a survey in destinations, including teh Gulf or Malaysia

We study motives and explanations for network use in labour transactions in low income countries and the

implications for employers, and in particular for the segment of poor unskilled workers. One explanation favoured among economists is that networks are vehicles for effective information transmission about vacancies. Alternatively, the high incidence of network use may reflect problems of asymmetric information and incomplete contracts. By engaging in labour transactions, employers and workers expose themselves to behavioural risk, and in connection with internal or international migration, these risks intensify. If operating on his own, a migrant may worry that he will not be paid as agreed, or that he may lose his job once an economic downturn sets in. An employer may worry that the migrant is less diligent than he appears, or that he may soon leave. In contexts where labour laws are rarely enforced and worker opportunism is common, finding jobs or recruiting through networks becomes more attractive. The downside is that entry into lower end labour markets becomes highly selective. Those lacking networks may face powerful mechanisms of exclusion. This project will develop theoretical models to study the incentive problems confronting workers and employers and their variation across the skill-level of jobs, production technologies, industries etc. In a factory with piece rate pay for collective effort, workers may put pressure on their employer to recruit through their own networks. In a fixed wage system, it is the employer that has an incentive to use employee referral to control moral hazard. Using primary data from detailed village and destination studies in India and Nepal, we will test alternative theoretical explanations for network use. The ultimate aim is to provide knowledge on mechanisms that may exclude the poor from these networks to be able to give advice on policy interventions that may improve the access of the poor to external labour markets.

**No results reported**

## **24 Biofuels and human rights: Assessing biofuel plantations in Brazil, Indonesia and Tanzania Applying a Human Rights Impact Assessment**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Diakonhjemmet Høgskole**

Prosjektleder:

**Haugen, Hans Morten**

Prosjektnr: 190052/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2009-31.12.2012**

2009: **490,000** 2010: **473,000** 2011: **424,500**

2012: **437,500**

Primary objective: Develop and test a human rights impact assessment (HRIA) in the context of biofuel plantations

Secondary objective 1: Publish 5-7 articles in internationally recognized academic journals and chapters in relevant books

Secondary objective 2: Participate in the ongoing debate about biofuel in general and agrofuel in particular

Secondary objective 3: Contribute to the increased quality and application of HRIAs and identify weaknesses in existing HRIAs

Secondary objective 4: Involve with relevant stakeholders to ensure that experiences and elements of HRIA are shared and developed

The research project seeks to develop a methodology for human rights impact assessments (HRIA) to be applied generally, but with immediate application in the context of agrofuel plantations.

Through field trips to Brazil, Indonesia and Tanzania, concrete understanding of existing and planned agrofuel plantations will be gained. This includes whether HRIAs or other impact assessments have been applied, and whether these are adequate in themselves and have been able to influence policy decisions.

The project manager will involve with relevant stakeholders in order to share experiences and proposals regarding what should be included in a HRIA, as well as how a HRIA should be applied in the decision making process.

### **Progress report, results:**

#### 1. Research Field Trip Tanzania

The project Biofuels and Human Rights, funded by the Norwegian Research Council from 2009 to 2012, will particularly focus on Tanzania, Indonesia and Brazil. The Tanzanian context made this country particularly suitable for the first research field visit, taking place in March-April 2009, as the biofuel industry in Tanzania are in a very early stage, and as there are very relevant processes on the governmental side.

First, the Cabinet is in the process of adopting Guidelines for Sustainable Development of Liquid Biofuels and Co-generation in Tanzania. These will be in operation until a more coherent policy has been approved. Second, the National Biofuels Task Force (NBTF), which was originally established in 2006, has been revived and secured funding from the Norwegian and Swedish embassies for a two-year period, with a mandate to review policies and legislation, including if there is a need to have a separate act on the production of biofuels, as well as facilitate biofuel investments.

The research field trip to Tanzania proved that the perception given to the investors that Tanzania is ready

for investments is not correct. The weak capacities and (to a lesser extent) unclear roles of the relevant bodies at the different levels create uncertainties, confusion and frustration for all involved. A minimum requirement is adequate dissemination of and training in the relevant Acts relating to village land, as well as the existence of a land use plan in the villages. The land officers and councils on district level could be strengthened and better serve as a link between the local and central level if the Tanzania Investment Center (TIC) is enabled to relate to officers on the district level.

2. Article in Retfærd - Nordic Journal for Law and Justice  
Vol 32 No 3

While being at different stages in the development of a biofuels industry, the three states, Brazil, Indonesia and Tanzania, all have high ambitions regarding biofuel production. The article focuses in particular on the issue of land and land availability, based on the fact that dislocation from the land can involve human rights violations, and that land-use change is said to contribute to 18 per cent of global green house gas emissions. The article demonstrates that all three states face serious problems with regard to food security. The state with the best overall record on food security, Brazil, has particular challenges in complying with its obligations regarding indigenous peoples. Both Indonesia and Tanzania are faced with increased food and energy insecurity, even if Indonesia saw a reduction in its proportion of hungry people from the early 1990 to 2005. The most relevant legislation is reviewed, finding that the rights of local communities and indigenous peoples to make demands on the investors is not properly ensured.

## 25 Everyday State-Society Relationships and Social Movements in Adivasi Communities, Western Madhya Pradesh, India

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det samfunnsvitenskapelige fakultet, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Nilsen, Alf Gunvald**

Prosjektnr: 190063/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.2.2009-31.1.2012**

2009: **813,333** 2010: **942,000** 2011: **849,000**

2012: **70,750**

Primary objective: To investigate the skills, practices, and forms of consciousness and knowledge that adivasi communities draw upon in their dealings with the often extortive and coercive local institutions and representatives of the state in terms of how these

resources of contention have been shaped through participation in social movements.

Secondary objective: To address the following questions:

Does participation in social movements enable adivasi communities to challenge subordination to the local state?

If so, what are the major distinctions between "then" and "now" in local state-society relationships?

Do such processes differ between different social movements?

If they occur, are transformations in local state-society relationships permanent or temporary?

If they occur, do transformations generate a capacity to challenge processes of socioeconomic marginalization?

What generic lessons about the politics of empowerment do these processes yield?

This project will investigate how adivasi (indigenous) communities in western Madhya Pradesh, India, learn to engage with the repressive and coercive practices of local representatives and institutions of the state through participation in social movements. Moreover, it will investigate the extent to which such processes, and the changes thus effected in local state-society relationships, enable adivasi communities to contest their adverse incorporation in the regional political economy. The project will pay close attention to how local state-society relationships are shaped by and in turn shape regional, national and transnational processes of economic restructuring and state rescaling. Theoretically, the project draws on and seeks to contribute to a body of critical development research which focuses on how power dynamics in development are animated by forms of micro-politics that unfold in particular localities. The project will develop generic and politically enabling insights concerning the relationship between marginalized groups and state institutions, with a particular focus on how marginalized groups can develop the capacity to make rights-based claims through participation in social movements. The project would proceed via a full year of ethnographic research (participant observation and in-depth interviews) in and on social movements active in adivasi communities in western Madhya Pradesh. The first phase of the fieldwork will revolve around establishing the terms of access to the field through series of introductory meetings with interested organizations in the region. The second phase of the fieldwork will focus on collecting data from two adivasi organizations over two periods of five months. The project will involve a stay as Visiting Fellow at the Developing Countries Research Centre at Delhi University, as well as a stay as Visiting Fellow at the Center for Place, Culture and Politics at the Graduate Centre, City University of New York.

### **Progress report, results:**

This project seeks to investigate how social movements have contributed to democratizing the relationship between adivasi communities and the local state in western Madhya Pradesh. In large parts of India, Adivasis suffer economic marginalization and political disenfranchisement. Significant aspects of this disenfranchisement are the corrupt practices of local state officials and human rights violations against adivasis. In many cases, social movements that seek to advance the empowerment of adivasi communities have targeted marginalization and disenfranchisement. This is very much the case in Madhya Pradesh, where grassroots movements among Bhil and Bhilala adivasis have been challenging coercion and extortion at the hands of the state since the early 1980s. This project traces the history of two such movements over a period of three decades, and seeks to present a comparative analysis of how social movements may contribute to safeguarding the rights and giving a political voice to adivasi communities.

The project was implemented in February 2009. In accordance with plan of progress, the first six months of the project were devoted to a review of relevant literature on the subject of state formation in India and the dynamics of social movements and political mobilization among adivasis in recent history. This survey resulted in a major critical review of existing perspectives on how subaltern groups in India have mobilized for their rights, from the colonial era to the present. The article was published in the summer issue of the Norwegian journal *Agora*. Fieldwork for the project was inaugurated in August, following introductory meetings with activists from adivasi movements in the region in the spring of this year. So far, approximately ten in-depth interviews have been collected from activists in the region, along with an extensive array of documentary sources that will be used to document the historical development of the relationship between adivasi communities and the state in the region ? from colonial to contemporary times. As stated in the project description, the research will be developed in close collaboration with adivasi grassroots groups in western Madhya Pradesh. In order to do so, I have established contact with Adharshila Learning Centre, a highly recognized school for adivasi youth in the region. In collaboration with its founders, who are former movement activists, I have developed a plan for involving the teaching staff in the school in the collection of activist narratives. The outcome of this will be the production of a booklet in Hindi language that will chronicle the recent history of social movements in adivasi communities. The booklet will be used for educational purposes at Adharshila Learning Centre, as well as a general resource for awareness-raising in local communities. Data collection will proceed until the summer of 2010, and parts of the data collected will be included in chapters that are to be published in anthologies on social movements ? in English and Norwegian ? in 2010.

## **26 Gender in poverty reduction. Critical Explorations of Norwegian Aid Policy on Gender Equality and Womens Rights**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det psykologiske fakultet, Universitetet i Bergen**

Prosjektleder:

**Haukanes, Haldis Førsteamanuensis**

Prosjektnr: 190085/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges

forskningsråd:

**1.7.2009-31.7.2013**

2009: **628,300** 2010: **1,621,000** 2011: **1,244,000**

2012: **701,250** 2013: **394,300**

Primary objective: Critically explore and challenge basic assumptions on gender relations which has informed policies on poverty reduction (Project A, B and C). Secondary objectives\* Analyse and trace ideological and theoretical influences of the conceptualisation of gender as reflected in Norwegian development aid policies for poverty reduction (Project A). \* Examine cases of implementation of Norwegian aid and poverty reduction policies where gender issues are addressed. Investigate whether African conceptualisations of gender corresponds with donor policies (Project A and B). \* Explore the issue of gender violence within a legal plural context, and assess gender equality as a universal notion to achieve poverty reduction (Project B). \* On the basis of empirical findings seek to bridge the knowledge gap between feminist theory and development policies, with particular focus on gender and poverty reduction (Project A, B and C)

During the last decade gender equality and womens rights have become key issues in international development aid policies and a main concern in the Millennium effort to eradicate poverty. Through historical assessments of Norways gender policies in development cooperation and through ethnographical studies of womens protective sexual rights in a plural legal context we aim at producing empirical and theoretical knowledge that can be drawn upon in aid policies for poverty reduction as well as contribute to the development of gender/feminist theory. Focusing on policy and policy implementation in two of the long term partner countries in Norwegian development aid (Tanzania and Ethiopia), this project will explore gender politics in development aid, with a particular scrutiny of the dynamics in encounters between diverging notions of gender, gender equality, and womens rights. In line with recent trends in international poverty discourse this project sees poverty as a multi-dimensional phenomenon not limited to income and consumption. Such an approach views poverty in light of access to property, good health, education, dignity, self-esteem,

gender-relations, empowerment and vulnerability. We argue that the inherent dynamic, complex and culturally diverging nature of gender issues is not sufficiently contextualized nor understood within international poverty and development discourse. The project is developed by a new cross disciplinary group of scholars based at the University of Bergen, Christian Michelsen Institute and Haraldsplass Deaconess University College, Norway.

### No reported results

## 27 Poverty, disability and access to social welfare in the Peoples Republic of China

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Det medisinske fakultet, Universitetet i Oslo**

Prosjektleder:

**Ingstad, Benedicte Professor**

Prosjektnr: 190096/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2009-31.12.2012**

2009: **1,013,000** 2010: **972,000** 2011: **1,501,000**

2012: **543,000**

Principle objective: By focusing on disabled persons in the PRC, as an ethnographic case study, we aim to develop holistic analyses of local poverty mechanisms and contribute to the international research and policy on poverty reduction. Sub-goals are: -to develop a grass-root approach to the study of poverty and poverty reduction, with focus on poor disabled-to explore the barriers to participation in community life (with focus on health care, education and employment) as these unfold among persons with disabilities living in the poor, rural areas in two different provinces in PRC -to analyse the processes of policy implementation in the context of PRCs recently developed welfare schema-to explore the significance of cultural factors in the interconnection between poverty and disability-to contribute to the national discourse about poverty and disability in the PRC, by cooperating with the China Disabled Peoples Federation and arranging seminars and courses in Beijing and Lhasa

The overall objective of this project is to describe and analyse the links between disability and poverty as found in poor, rural communities in two regions - Gansu province and Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) - in the Peoples Republic of China (PRC). By applying a grass-root approach, based on qualitative, ethnographic methods, the project seeks to investigate the dynamics of policy implementation, focusing particularly on how welfare policy measures are experienced by persons living with disabilities in the PRC. The project will focus on access to welfare services, such as health care and rehabilitation, but it will also discuss employment,

education, and proper housing in ensuring acceptable living conditions. Our aim is to identify processes leading to hindrance as well as opportunities for social inclusion. By doing so, our aim is to contribute to the identification of poverty reducing mechanism for disabled persons and the households to which they belong. The project is based on already established collaboration with researchers and institutions in the PRC and Norway. The project involves research milieus in Norway, Beijing and Lhasa. It consists of two qualitative projects in Gansu (Prof. Benedicte Ingstad, Dr. Gry Sagli) and one in TAR (Dr. Heidi Fjeld). All projects are anchored at the Section for Medical Anthropology, Institute of General Practice and Community Medicine at the University of Oslo. In the PRC, our main cooperative partners are: China Association of Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (CARDP), an association under the China Disabled Persons Federation (CDPF), the Tibet Disabled Persons Federation (a CDPF branch), Handicap International, Lhasa, Beijing Union University (Special Education College) in Beijing and Tibet University (Medical College) in Lhasa.

### Progress report, results:

The project 'Poverty, disability and access to social welfare in the People's Republic of China' is in its first year. The prioritised activity in this phase has been the planning and preparation of field work in China. Due to problems with access to fieldwork in Gansu - where fieldwork should have been conducted according to the original project plan - and to the Hebei province- that was tested out as a possible alternative field site during a visit to PRC summer 2009, we (the Norwegian and China partners together) have decided on a new location for field work (Liaoning province) and developed a field work approach in which our Chinese partners (from China Association of Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons) play a more central role (in particularity in the first phase if field work), and we therefore believe is more feasible in a Chinese (politically sensitive) context. This new approach will be implemented later this autumn. This revised strategy is the result of discussions during one of the project workers visit to China in July 2009 (Sagli). Another purpose of Sagli's visit was to gather policy documents and other written data concerning disability and poverty in China today. A result of this data gathering was documents that show that new policies have recently been approved by the highest level of Chinese authorities (the State council and the Chinese communist party), and the implementation of these policies will constitute an important framework for the further development of the project.

The project has so far resulted in:

- 1) One chapter in a book 'Disability, poverty and health care: Changes in the canji ('disability') politics in the history of the People's Republic of China'
- 2) One presentation (oral) at an international, scientific conference at Yale, USA: Poverty, disability and access to health and rehabilitation services in the People's Republic of China

3) Lectures in a seminar concerning Aging and disability at the University of Oslo  
4) Project workers (Fjeld, Sagli) have been active contributors to a proposal submitted to NFR with the aim to establish a wider Chinese-Norwegian network. This proposal obtained grants from NRF. The aim of the network proposal (with the Oslo University College) was to establish an inter-disciplinary network for researcher in China and Norway in the field of welfare, poverty; disability and rehabilitation (ES441872). Through participation in this network, researchers in our project are secured further collaboration with researchers in China and Norway. This network will arrange an international conference in June 2010 and we activity participate in the planning of this conference.

## 28 Poverty Reduction and Gender Justice in Contexts of Legal Pluralism

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Chr. Michelsens Institutt**

Prosjektleder:

**McNeish, John-Andrew Seniorforsker**

Prosjektnr: 190099/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2009-31.12.2011**

2009: **1,238,000** 2010: **1,674,000** 2011: **1,088,000**

Rights-based approaches to development assume that the strengthening of respect for human rights through national law will contribute to greater gender equity and ultimately to a reduction in female poverty. However, the connections between law, gender justice and poverty reduction are often over-simplified and the legal and social contexts within which human rights and poverty reduction are promoted are insufficiently understood. Recognising this analytic lack we propose:

1. To consider the extent to which situations of complex legal plurality can favour or disadvantage possibilities for escaping poverty.
2. To consider the extent to which situation of complex legal plurality can favour or disadvantage gendered rights claims within different cultural contexts.
3. To examine the nature of ambiguity between law and practice, and to consider the possibilities and difficulties such 'spaces of misreading' create for poverty reduction.

This project seeks to explore the relationship between complex legal pluralities and gendered forms of poverty.

By shaping opportunities for personal autonomy, political participation and access to economic resources (such as education, health, land, water or employment), complex legal pluralities play a critical role in gendered livelihood prospects and in shaping prospects for escaping poverty.

However, despite general agreement on the importance of legal pluralities in determining the livelihood options of women, there is surprising little consolidated research examining how complex legal pluralities affect the context of female poverty.

This project will combine a desk-based study with multi-disciplinary comparative qualitative research in a number of countries in Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa where gendered marginalisation and legal pluralism is in evidence. Through a range of specific, grounded studies, it aims to explore how contemporary legal pluralism - characterized by the dynamic interrelation between specific local and international norms - affects gender justice and the livelihood prospects of women.

The lead researchers are based at the Christian Michelsen Institute (CMI), Bergen, and the Centre for Postgraduate Teaching and Research in Social Anthropology (CIESAS) in Mexico, both institutions which have a strong and longstanding research profile in law, poverty and legal pluralism: CMI through the 'Courts in Transition' and 'Poor and the Judiciary' Programmes and CIESAS through its work on indigenous justice and marginalization in Mexico.

### Progress report, results:

Research work for the project has only just started. This late start is a result of the time spent waiting for the contract from the research council and the late payment of research funds. Research by Jul-Larsen has now started and further research by McNeish, Seider and Bertelsen will start this Autumn. Plans are now advancing for the first international workshop to be held in Mexico City in February next year.

## 29 Poverty traps in industries with low knowledge- and investment barriers

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Chr. Michelsens Institutt**

Prosjektleder:

**Hatlebakk, Magnus Forsker**

Prosjektnr: 190100/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2009-31.12.2011**

2009: **1,000,000** 2010: **670,000** 2011: **400,000**

Primary objective: Publish two academic and two policy papers on barriers to investment among the poor in low-entry-cost industries.

Secondary objectives:

Four papers reporting on:

- 1) Experiments on time-preferences of rickshaw cyclists.

- 2) Broad investigation of barriers to investment in low-entry-cost industries.
- 3) Implications for domestic policies in Nepal.
- 4) Implications for aid policies.

**Data collection:**

- 1) Experiments/interviews with 30x15 rickshaw cyclists in Biratnagar and 14 other towns of eastern terai of Nepal.
- 2) 200 household interviews in Biratnagar.
- 3) Interviews with owners and employees in low-entry-cost businesses in Biratnagar.

We study barriers to investment in industries with low knowledge- and investment barriers. We focus on people who have the necessary knowledge and potential access to credit, but do not make apparently profitable investments. We conduct a case study of rickshaw cyclists who is renting a bicycle, rather than buying one. We find that one to two years of rent is sufficient to purchase a rickshaw that may last more than ten years. In explaining the lack of investments we investigate the potential role of high time-preference rates, and/or a high elasticity of the marginal utility of consumption. The latter may explain lack of savings among people with near subsistence levels of income. We use simple experiments to separate these two elements of the time-preferences of rickshaw cyclists. The second part of the project is a broader empirical investigation of barriers to investment in low-entry-cost industries, which will be conducted in the same area as the rickshaw study.

**Progress report, results:**

The project has two parts. The first part is a general analysis of barriers to investment in low-entry-cost industries. Data has been collected on milk-sellers, tea-houses and small shops in villages of eastern terai of Nepal. Data is now in the entry phase. The second part is a case study of rickshaw pullers in towns of eastern terai. We wonder why they rent the rickshaw, when buying seems to be a very profitable investment, and microcredit is available. The questionnaire is now being tested in the field

### **30 Violence in the Post-Conflict State, Phase II: Gender-based violence in post-2001 Afghanistan**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Chr. Michelsens Institutt**

Prosjektleder:

**Suhrke, Astri Forskningsleder**

Prosjektnr: 190119/S50

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2009-31.12.2012**

2009: **847,000** 2010: **1,022,000** 2011: **969,750**  
2012: **656,250**

This project will examine gender-based violence in Afghanistan in the post-2001 new order.

The project will examine how i) the legacies of war in the form of militarisation of political and social relations, and socioeconomic disruption and transformation, and ii) the nature of the peace; the ongoing strife and the multilayered politicisation of gender relations, impact on the level and forms of gender-based violence in Afghanistan

Through empirical investigation in two Afghan provinces, the project aims to contribute to further knowledge about an aspect of contemporary Afghanistan where there has been little research; the forms and sources of female (in) security and gender-based violence.

The PhD project will constitute the second phase of the larger, RCN-funded project Violence in the Post-Conflict State. The PhD looks specifically at gender-based violence in post-2001 Afghanistan, seeking to understand the impact of decades of war and the particular features of the post-Taliban order on womens vulnerability to violence both in public and private places. Although gender-based violence in Afghanistan is to a large extent rooted in patriarchal gender relations, there is a need historicise these relations and examine how they have been shaped, and continue to be so, by larger processes of change related to the war and ongoing strife.

The project will address these questions by focusing on three set of factors that appear central in structuring the nature and incident of violence against Afghan women in the post-2001 environment:

- The militarisation of society: What are the effects of the extensive militarisation of Afghan society, as manifested in sustained insecurity, the erosion of traditional dispute settlement mechanisms, and the empowerment of warlords, on gender-based violence?
- The post -Taliban politics of gender: How do the politicisation of gender relations in the context of political and military contest translate into targeted violence against women outside their families?
- The legacy of war-time socioeconomic transformations: What is the impact of war-time social transformations on the nexus of household and intra-household poverty-dynamics, female support networks and gender-based violence?

The PhD will explore these issues through fieldwork in two Afghan provinces, Herat and Faryab. Data collection will be through interviews with politicians, government officials, local leaders, women?s organisations, journalists, aid workers and other relevant informants, as well as in-depth, multiple interviews with Afghan women of various ages and backgrounds.

## 31 Fighting poverty through alcohol misuse prevention in Malawi

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Global helse, SINTEF Teknologi og samfunn**

Prosjektleder:

**Eide, Arne Henning**

Prosjektnr: 207751/H30

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.1.2011-31.12.2013**

2011: **992,000** 2012: **2,079,000** 2013: **1,149,000**

The aim of the project is to meet Malawian policymakers' and stakeholders' expressed needs for empirical evidence that can be used in the development of national alcohol policies. Our main objective is to document, describe and explore patterns of alcohol use in the Malawian population.

Specific objectives:

1. To study the prevalence of alcohol consumption and abuse in Malawi through a broad based survey, and to use this data to explore:

- the association between alcohol use/misuse and different dimensions of poverty (i.e living standard, health and empowerment)
- the association between alcohol use/misuse and gender
- the general drinking pattern among adult population

2. To explore people's opinions and experiences of current and future policy and interventions related to alcohol use

Alcohol misuse is associated with medical, psychological and social harm via intoxication, dependence and toxicity. The link between alcohol misuse and poverty has also been documented in several studies. Interventions that can effectively prevent alcohol misuse are therefore expected to directly contribute to poverty reduction. The enforcement of alcohol policies are generally regarded as a necessary intervention. However, for such policies to be effective, they need to be based on research evidence. The Malawian government has acknowledged the damage that alcohol misuse is having on its population, and the manner in which this abuse serves to perpetuate poverty. Malawian policy makers and other stakeholders, including NGOs working in the area of alcohol and drugs, have clearly expressed a desire to address this issue using an evidence-based approach. However, the government lacks relevant information on alcohol consumption, and existing alcohol policies are therefore not based on national research evidence. This project has been developed in collaboration with these stakeholders, and aims to support their goals by producing national data on alcohol misuse, and by increasing the country's own capacity to collect this data on a long-term basis through researcher collaboration and training. The proposed study will also shed light on the association between alcohol misuse and poverty in the Malawian context. Our main

objective is to document, describe and explore patterns of alcohol use in the Malawian population. In addition we will explore people's opinions and experiences of current and future policy and interventions related to alcohol use. The project will use a triangulation of methods, collecting quantitative and qualitative data as well as relevant documents and literature. The project will be planned, developed, carried out and disseminated as a close collaboration between the researchers, policy makers, NGOs and multi-lateral organizations.

## 32 Private Islamic Charity and Approaches to Poverty Reduction

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Institutt for fredsforskning, PRIO**

Prosjektleder:

**Harpviken, Kristian Berg Direktør**

Prosjektnr: 207752/H30

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.4.2011-31.3.2014**

2011: **856,250** 2012: **1,493,000** 2013: **1,756,000**

2014: **488,250**

Primary objective

To generate new academic and policy-relevant knowledge about private Islamic charity approaches to poverty reduction, both in general and in Pakistan in particular, focusing on the roles of gender and the diaspora.

Secondary objectives

- 1) Understand Islamic views on charity and poverty reduction by analyzing relevant texts
- 2) Gain knowledge about poverty reduction practices among private Islamic charity workers by analyzing 15 interviews and 4 focus groups in Pakistan
- 3) Understand how gender shapes views and practices of poverty reduction by analyzing 20 interviews, 5-7 narratives and 2 focus groups with Islamist activists in Pakistan
- 4) Gain knowledge about the role of the diaspora in poverty reduction by analyzing 15 interviews and 4 focus groups with actors in transnational Islamic charity networks
- 5) Reach policymakers and practitioners by publishing 2 policy briefs
- 6) Reach the academic community by submitting 5 articles to peer-reviewed journals

Understanding private Islamic approaches to poverty reduction is key to addressing the huge development challenges in Muslim societies. Yet, these approaches have received scant attention in traditional development research. Through a focus on private Islamic charity approaches to poverty reduction in Pakistan, this project will provide a critical examination of basic assumptions about Islamic charity and contribute new insights to the international development debate. Four research questions

guide the project: RQ 1) How do private Islamic charity actors in Pakistan and in the diaspora view poverty reduction? RQ 2) How are the views of private Islamic charity actors reflected in actual poverty reduction practices? RQ 3) How are gender roles and issues of gender equity reflected and addressed by private Islamic development agents? RQ 4) In what way is private Islamic charity, with the aim of poverty reduction in the country of origin, practiced among the diaspora? This will allow for an exploration of the role of religion in motivating, as well as organizing, development and poverty reduction initiatives, both locally and transnationally. By analyzing concrete examples of private Islamic charity approaches to poverty reduction the project will contribute more general insights about how the normative underpinnings of religion influence the potential for development. The proposed project will be empirically based, using a range of qualitative methods including semi-structured interviews, focus groups, participant observation and narratives. Data collection will take place in Pakistan and Norway, adopting a multi-sited approach. The main project partner will be the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, ensuring collaboration with research environments in the South. The project will result in five peer-reviewed journal articles. The project will seek interaction across the divide between established development actors and Islamic charity actors in Norway and Pakistan.

### **33 Peacekeeping, Poverty, and Development: Towards an Understanding of the Gendered Peacekeeping Economies in the DRC, Sudan, and Liberia**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Fafo, Institute for Applied International Studies**

Prosjektleder:

**Bøås, Morten Forskningsleder**

Prosjektnr: 207757/H30

Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges forskningsråd:

**1.3.2011-30.4.2014**

2011: **1,163,000** 2012: **1,621,000** 2013: **1,465,000**

2014: **412,500**

Primary: To critically and empirically examine peacekeeping economies in Liberia, the DRC, and Sudan through a gendered political economy lens, in order to generate knowledge about an important but little understood and understudied phenomenon. The findings will in turn: 1) help policymakers identify and leverage the benefits of peacekeeping economies for poverty alleviation, and mitigate their potentially negative socio-economic and gendered effects; and 2) contribute to the academic and policy literature relating to development aid, poverty, peacekeeping, and gender in post-conflict environments. Secondary: 1) Build capacity through a

PhD stipend; 2) Produce extensive academic output (co-edited volume and series of articles in peer-reviewed journals); 3) Deepen links between Norwegian institutions and Norwegian and international researchers; 4) Disseminate findings to a wider audience through pieces in popular media and web forums and a substantial final conference.

Peacekeeping operations comprise a massive deployment of human and financial resources into poor, post-conflict areas. The impact on local economies is huge, but poorly understood and rarely studied systematically. While peacekeepers live in the same place as local residents, they do not live in the same world. The 'peacekeeping world' comes with a 'peacekeeping economy', the latter referring to the skilled or semi-skilled jobs available to local staff in UN offices or NGOs; informal work (housekeeping, etc) for international staff; service jobs in the establishments that cater to internationals; and participation in the sex industry. The peacekeeping economy is highly gendered in its division of labor, but otherwise little is known about its impact on local livelihoods, labor markets, and gender relations.

The proposed project will critically and empirically examine peacekeeping economies in Liberia, DRC, and Sudan through a gendered political economy lens. In each case, the peacekeeping economies will be mapped, and this will enable research on their impact on local livelihoods. The mapping and livelihood studies will then form the basis for findings related to gender, sustainability, and the interaction between peacekeeping economies and 'official' peacekeeping and development activities.

The project will be qualitative, comparative and feature extensive fieldwork. It will result in a co-edited volume, a PhD thesis, a series of articles in peer-reviewed journals, a large final conference and policy report, and a series of op-eds and think-pieces in popular media and web forums. It aims to generate knowledge that will help policymakers leverage the benefits of peacekeeping economies for poverty alleviation, while mitigating their potentially negative socio-economic and gendered effects. The project will also contribute to the academic and policy literature relating to development aid, poverty, peacekeeping, and gender in conflict and post-conflict environments.

### **34 Slums, states and citizens: Policing, welfare services and political participation among the urban poor in New Delhi, Nairobi and Durban**

Prosjektansvarlig:

**Norsk utenrikspolitisk institutt (NUPI)**

Prosjektleder:

**Eriksen, Stein Sundstøl Seniorforsker**

Prosjektnr: 207760/H30  
Bevilgningsperiode og finansiering fra Norges  
forskningsråd:  
**1.7.2011-31.12.2013**  
2011: **1,082,000** 2012: **1,820,000** 2013: **1,528,000**

primary objective:  
to contribute to an understanding of the constraints and opportunities for effective poverty alleviation among the urban poor.

secondary objectives:  
1. to map the nature of slum dwellers' relations with the state in the areas of security, welfare and representation.  
2. to explain the nature of these relations  
3. to assess how donor engagements have affected slum dwellers' relations with the state.

This project will analyse the provision of three core state functions: security, welfare, and representation. The project has two key components. First, we will map the nature of slum dwellers' relations with the state. Does the state provide security and welfare services and channels for political representation? Do the urban poor utilise services provided by the state? Do they seek protection from the state against local oppressors? Or do they seek to avoid the state altogether? What is the role of non-state actors relative to the state in urban slums in terms of security, welfare, and representation? Are there differences between men and women in terms of how they view and relate to the state?

Second, we will seek to explain the nature of these relations. Why are relations between the urban poor and the state the way they are? Which factors can best account for the nature of these relations, and the variations in these relations between the three cities?

The project addresses how marginalised groups such as the urban poor are included and/or excluded from welfare, security and political representation, and on how donor engagement affects the urban poor's relations with the state. It will contribute to ongoing international debates about aid, poverty, democracy, citizenship and state-society relations.

The project will produce robust knowledge about the character of state-society relations and their implications for efforts to reduce poverty in urban slums. This is important not only for scholarly reasons having to do with understanding the state through its relations and interactions with specific segments of society. It will also help fill an important knowledge gap for governance of urban slums