



CMI CHR.
MICHELSEN
INSTITUTE

ANNUAL REPORT 2012



CMI is an independent development research institute in Bergen, Norway. We generate and communicate research-based knowledge relevant for fighting poverty, advancing human rights, reducing conflict and promoting sustainable social development. CMI's research focuses on local and global challenges and opportunities facing low- and middle-income countries and their citizens. Our geographic orientation is towards Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.

RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT AND JUSTICE

CMI's core purpose is to work towards a world of mutual tolerance and respect, where global justice prevails and where poverty is the exception.

We believe that research-based knowledge can help drive the changes to realize this vision.

DIRECTOR'S INTRODUCTION

Research is a path to a brighter future for humankind. This was Christian Michelsen's vision. He believed that increased knowledge would promote tolerance and harmony between nations and races in religious, social, economic and political life.

CMI is carrying this vision forward by building knowledge relevant to fighting poverty and promoting human rights and a sustainable social development.

More than ever, poverty can be addressed by reducing inequalities *within* countries. Sustained economic growth in many low- and middle-income countries has made it more sensible to study poverty and human rights violations through the lens of domestic inequality. In India, for example, where a third of the world's poor now live, only 1.5 percent of the national income is needed to eliminate extreme poverty.

To address poverty through reduced inequalities requires that countries move onto more equitable growth trajectories, with decently paid jobs to people living in poverty. This is particularly important in those countries

where redistributive policies are weak. CMI maintains a strong focus on inclusive growth through our work on business development, entrepreneurship, credit markets and female labor participation.

States need to become more effective in redistributing resources. The potential is huge to raise increased state revenues through personal and corporate taxation and through better management of natural resource revenues. On the expenditure side, efforts are needed to improve the quality of education and health services. CMI contributes to these agendas, for instance through the *International Centre for Tax and Development* and the *Centre for Intervention Science and Maternal and Child Health*, a new Centre of Excellence at the University of Bergen.

The prospects for a more equitable distribution of opportunities and resources depend ultimately on the structure of power in society. CMI research examines this from many perspectives. We study democratisation processes, governance and corruption, the role of legal institutions in social transformations, how gender shapes access to political and

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Poverty can be addressed by reducing inequalities within countries.

material resources, the role of religion in motivating social and political activism, and how state and social power structures are linked to violence and war.

Amid increased attention to equitable distribution within countries, we must not lose sight of the fact that global inequality is still primarily about the divide between rich and poor nations. Only a tiny percentage of India's population has more money to spend than the poorest in the U.S. – not to speak of Norway. This creates moral imperatives that will stay with us in the foreseeable future, calling for international resource transfers – such as aid – in one form or another. CMI emphasises contributions to more effective aid policies through policy advice and evaluations of the impact of aid.

It was in 1925 – in the middle of a Europe torn by conflicts – that Christian Michelsen formulated his vision about the role of knowledge for a better future. The Nobel Peace Prize to EU last year was a reminder of Europe's violent history, and of the possibility to repair relations that have been broken. We believe, like Christian Michelsen did,

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Global inequality is still primarily about the divide between rich and poor nations.

that knowledge plays a key role in promoting peaceful co-existence and respect for human dignity. I wish to thank our many partner institutions around the globe for working together with us to realise this vision.



Ottar Mæstad

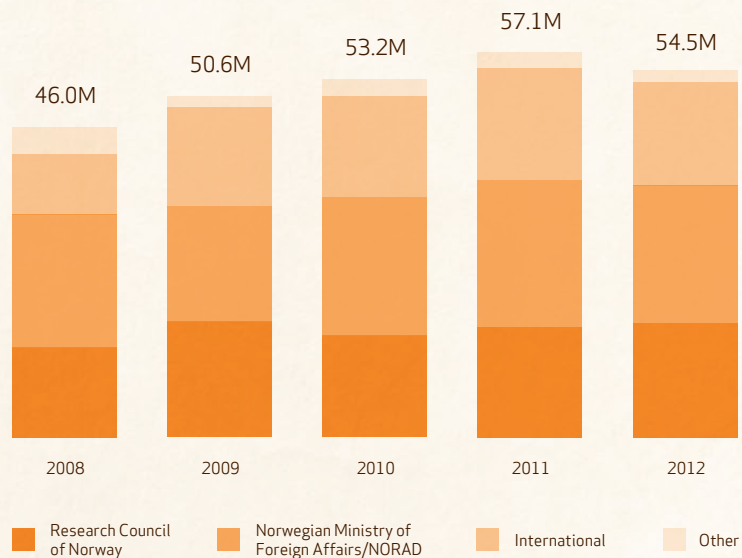
Dr. Ottar Mæstad
CMI DIRECTOR

CMI NUMBERS

2012

In 2012, CMI carried out **156 externally funded research projects** for a total of NOK 54.5 million.

PROJECT REVENUES (NOK)



REVENUE

71.1 MIL NOK

NET RESULT

1.5 MIL NOK

EQUITY

23%

EMPLOYEES

71

PUBLICATIONS

259

MEDIA REFERENCES

1084

EVENTS

116

CMI COUNTRIES

53

THE CMI WORLD

2012

CMI's research focuses on **local and global challenges and opportunities** facing **low- and middle-income** countries and their citizens.

Our geographic orientation is towards **Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.**





CMI STRATEGY

2011 - 2015

RESEARCH QUALITY *and* RELEVANCE

CMI aims to be internationally recognised for the quality and relevance of our work.

COMMUNICATION EXCHANGE *of* KNOWLEDGE

We are dedicated to communication and dialogue to bridge the gap between knowledge and action, and to ensure the quality and relevance of our work. We will target those who can change policy, practice and public opinion.

COOPERATION A VALUED PARTNER

CMI grows stronger through partnerships with other researchers and research institutions, locally and internationally.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BRING OUT THE BEST IN EACH OTHER

An efficient, professional and financially robust organisation that brings out the best in all staff is essential if we are to deliver on our objectives.

RESEARCH

CMI research is organised in **ten thematic research clusters**, defined around CMI's main long-term research agendas.



CULTURES AND POLITICS OF FAITH

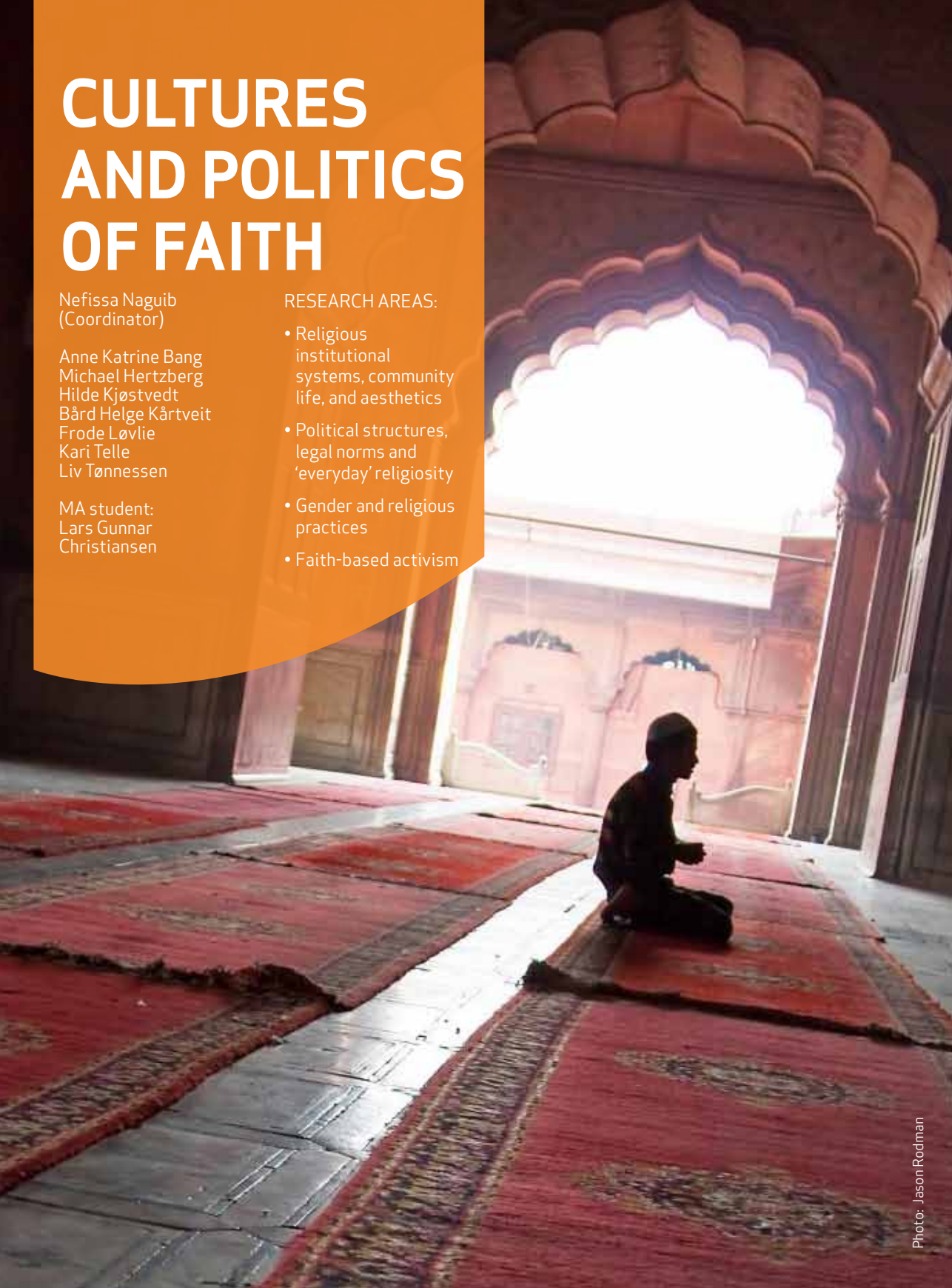
Nefissa Naguib
(Coordinator)

Anne Katrine Bang
Michael Hertzberg
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Bård Helge Kårtveit
Frode Løvlie
Kari Telle
Liv Tønnessen

MA student:
Lars Gunnar
Christiansen

RESEARCH AREAS:

- Religious institutional systems, community life, and aesthetics
- Political structures, legal norms and 'everyday' religiosity
- Gender and religious practices
- Faith-based activism



RELIGION AS POLITICAL ACTIVISM

Across the world today religion inspires communities to mobilize and protest against injustice in their daily life. CMI researchers investigate how faith-based movements establish bases of popular support from which they can inspire and push social change. Our research seeks to grasp the power of religion in framing, understanding and motivating social and political activism.

MILITARY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS

Throughout history military and religious institutions have vied for control over civil society. The Latin-American experience and recent popular protests in the Middle East reveal complicated relationships between the military, the church and the mosque. The new project “Everyday Maneuvers: Military – Civilian Relations in Latin America and the Middle East” maps out the nature of the relationships between civil society, the military and religious institutions. Case studies will offer comparative understanding of what armed and religious forces do and mean to populations struggling for democracy.

-Armed forces have played a central part in the struggles towards democracy in Latin-America. It was not until the 1980’s and 1990’s that political authority was ceded to civilian

leaders. Even today, the enforcement of civilian control over the military remains a challenge to democratic state-building in several Latin American countries, says project leader Nefissa Naguib. We need to re-think past assumptions about military-civilian relations in the Middle East. We will explore the cultural and ideological aspects that inform military-civilian relations in various countries.

The project is funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Researchers from CMI will cooperate with the University of Brasilia and other partners in Latin America and the Middle East, as well as researchers from PRIO and NUPI.



We want to understand what armed and religious forces do and mean to populations struggling for democracy.

*Nefissa Naguib, CMI
Researcher*

GENDER POLITICS

Liv Tønnessen
(Coordinator)

Espen Villanger
Nefissa Naguib
Inge Tvedten
Karin Ask
Hilde Kjøstvedt
Camila Gianella
Torunn Wimpelmann
Siri Gløppen
Siri Lange
Frode Løvlie
Iselin Åsedotter
Strønen
Anne Sofie Roald
John Andrew McNeish
Rachel Sieder

MA Students:
Fatemeh Nejati
Sabiha Yesemin Rosy

RESEARCH AREAS:

- Donor support to gender equality
- Legal pluralism and gender justice
- Women's political representation in parliaments
- Religion and family law
- Women and reproductive health
- Violence against women



WHEN PRIVATE IS PUBLIC

Grounded in local understandings of gender relations, our focus is on women's survival and resilience strategies in extreme situations of poverty, violence, political and religious oppression and displacement. We study women as agents of change, from heads of households to militant activists. In particular, we study how the uprisings in the Arab world influence family law reform. We work closely with local researchers and institutes and universities in Afghanistan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Palestine, Colombia, and Mexico.

FROM INCREASED REPRESENTATION TO INFLUENCE

Electoral gender quotas are actively used to increase the number of women in politics, but there is no direct correlation between increased female representation in parliaments and women-friendly policies on the political agenda. Many women parliamentarians advocate conservative family values which uphold rather than subvert patriarchal structures. There are, however, examples of empowerment through

female parliamentarians. In Uganda, laws have been passed on issues like female genital mutilation and domestic violence. An equal opportunities commission has also been established. This is a clear indication of improvement.

Papers from an international work shop at CMI on this topic will be published in a special issue in Women's Studies International Forum.



There is no direct correlation between increased female representation in parliaments and women-friendly policies.

*Liv Tønnesen
CMI Researcher*

COMPETING LAWS MAY ENHANCE WOMEN'S RIGHTS

There are fluid, multilayered, contradictory and transnational forms of legal systems that shape women's lives today. Most developing countries have competing legal and normative orders. A new book edited by CMI researchers Rachel Sieder and John McNeish explores the relationship between legal pluralities and gender (in) justice, analysing how individuals and communities negotiate how to protect and promote their interests. Sieder finds that in post-civil war Guatemala, the complex forms of legal plurality and inter-legality have slowly improved the possibilities for indigenous women to denounce sexual violence before the courts.

THE POLITICS OF VIOLENCE AND SECURITY

Torunn Wimpelmann
(Coordinator)

Kjetil Selvik
Gunnar M Sørbo
Elin Skaar
Astri Suhrke
Catalina Vallejo
Arne Strand
Elling N. Tjønneland
Hilde Kjøstvedt
Are Knudsen
Camila Gianella
Nefissa Naguib
Jesper Johnson
Karin Ask
Bjørn Enge Bertelsen

Guest Researchers:
Orzala Ashraf (SOAS)
Aziz Hakimi (SOAS)

RESEARCH AREAS:

- Mechanisms for protection of civilians in war zones
- Military-civilian relations in Latin America and the Middle East
- The politics of gender violence and sexuality in Muslim countries
- The evolving global landscape of war and intervention.



VIOLENCE IN TRANSITION

Violence or law enforcement, intervention or invasion, protection or occupation; these distinctions are as contested as ever in today's world. Researchers in this cluster study processes of war and violence through in-depth understanding of their historical context and close attention to the political stakes involved.

INCREASED SECTARIAN TENSION IN LEBANON AFTER THE CEDAR REVOLUTION

A new edited volume from the CMI-Muwatin research cooperation, offers a comprehensive look at contemporary Lebanon. Sectarian tensions between the Sunni and Shia communities have escalated, causing outbursts of street-based violence. Lebanon is left ungovernable, due to deep-seated political differences and because of the external linkages which ties the two blocs to their foreign patrons, namely the USA and Iran. The Arab Spring has increased Hezbollah's significance to Iran as the embattled Assad regime struggles to quash the Syrian insurgency.

POST-WAR VIOLENCE

The end of a war is generally expected to be followed by an end to collective violence. In reality, however, various forms of deadly violence continue, and sometimes even increase after a peace agreement is signed. Critical factors that shape the post-war environment lie in the war-to-peace transition itself, above all the outcome of the war in terms of military and political power and its relationship to social hierarchies of power, normative understandings of the post-war order, and the international context, argues a new book edited by Astri Suhrke and Mads Berdal.



Critical factors that shape the post-war environment lie in the war-to-peace transition itself.

*Astri Suhrke
CMI Researcher*

PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS

A new collaboration research project between CMI, PRIO, NUPI and other partners will explore the role and impact of contemporary policies and practices of protection

of civilians (PoC). It will examine how the principle of PoC is operationalized on the ground by humanitarian, security, and other actors.

GLOBAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Merima Ali
(Coordinator)

Lars Ivar Oppedal
Berge
Camila Gianella
Siri Gloppen
Magnus Hatlebakk
Siri Lange
Ottar Mæstad
Ingrid Hoem Sjørnsen
Vincent Somville
Gaute Torsvik

MA Student
Gloria Abena Ampim

RESEARCH AREAS

- Health worker availability and performance
- Health rights
- Local perceptions of illness and quality of care
- Health financing
- Health and economic development

A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH

We research how to overcome barriers to implementing health systems that provide universal access of quality health services. We deal with implementation challenges such as health worker availability and performance, sustaining demand for health services, the role of health rights, health financing, and the role of results based financing in health. We also research the relationship between fertility and economic development.

VACCINATION: THE IMPORTANCE OF TRUST

Childhood vaccination is one of the most cost effective health interventions. Some poor countries have been quite successful in vaccinating their children. In fact, a very poor country like Malawi has much higher vaccination coverage than India, a middle-income country.

Research suggests that differences in the levels of trust may be part of the explanation. In a joint project with SUM-Oslo, we found a very high level of trust

in vaccination services in Malawi, leading parents to vaccinate their children even when access to the service is difficult. In India, vaccination coverage has remained low even in areas where access to vaccination services has been first class. This illustrates the importance of demand side factors for ensuring high vaccination coverage.

CENTRE FOR INTERVENTION SCIENCE IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

CMI participates in a new Centre of Excellence at the University of Bergen: The centre will help to improve maternal and child health by studying the

effectiveness of health measures in sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia.

IMPROVING HEALTH SERVICES THROUGH HEALTH RIGHTS

Health rights litigation in India has made health service delivery more equitable, and the Indian government more responsive, shows a CMI study. Litigation has supported access to basic necessities like essential drugs and reproductive care for marginalised and vulnerable groups of the population. Litigation has sparked debate that has forced the government to defend its record on health rights issues and to negotiate with civil society groups on health right policies. Health rights litigation in India may represent a promising case for litigation to bring about social change.

DEMOCRACY AND GOVERNANCE

Lovise Aalen
(Coordinator)

Inge Amundsen
Odd-Helge Fjeldstad
Siri Gloppen
Liz Hart
Jesper Johnson
Frode Løvlie
Marion Marmorat
Aslak Orre
Lise Rakner
Kjetil Selvik
Tina Søreide
Nils Taxell
Arne Tostensen
Aled Williams
Bjørn Enge Bertelsen

MA students
Maria Sørhus
Suzan Mbatudde
Lars Gunnar
Christiansen

RESEARCH AREAS:

- Democratisation and elections
- Global and local anti-corruption initiatives
- The political economy of sector governance



DEMOCRACY OR AUTHORITARIANISM FOR DEVELOPMENT

How can an active state facilitate growth and development? We explore the conditions of a well-functioning system of democratic governance with low levels of corruption. Experiences from aspiring developmental states in Africa indicate that both the regimes and the international donor community have an increased focus on socio-economic output at the expense of the promotion of individual rights. We research the implications for democratisation and inclusive development.

HUNTING FOR PER DIEMS

The brown envelopes are a familiar and welcome sight for civil servants and staff from NGO's attending seminars and workshops in developing countries. The envelopes contain money meant to cover their expenses for attending and travelling to the seminars. However, the line between required allowances, misuse and outright fraud is sometimes thin. The report *Hunting for per diems. The uses and abuses of travel compensation in three developing countries* enquired into the laissez-faire culture of per diems in Tanzania, Malawi and Ethiopia. The researchers found that risks of misuse are higher at higher levels, and that donor agencies inflate the rates by offering high per diem allowances in their own events. Development partners need to alter existing

practices. Instead of cash per diem payment, they could offer benefits in-kind (food and accommodation).

The formal systems for dealing with per diem allowances are standardized and fairly good. It seems the actual implementation and institutional context matter more than the legal framework. Control routines are to a large extent performed internally in all three countries.



More external control, cooperation and transparency will reduce the risk of fraud.

*Tina Søreide,
CMI Researcher*

RIGHTS AND LEGAL INSTITUTIONS

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Karin Ask
Lara Cortes
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Siri Gloppen
Marion Marmorat
Natalia De Marinis
Nefissa Naguib
Hugo Stokke
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Roberto Gargarella
Rachel Sieder
Alicia Yamin

MA students
Stine Bøthun
Gedion Onyango

RESEARCH AREAS:

- Human rights
- Transitional justice
- Courts
- Legal norms and cultures
- Legal pluralities



DRIVERS OF JUSTICE

Human rights are at the core of our research. We look at rights protection through formal structures, like courts. We examine how rights play out in societies where there are many parallel legal structures - especially how legal pluralities affect women and marginalized groups. We focus on a wide spectrum of rights: political, social, economic, and cultural.

DEVELOPMENT AS HUMAN RIGHTS

Since the 1990s, development has increasingly been framed in the language of human rights. This makes elimination of extreme poverty a moral imperative. A human rights approach draws attention to the role of power in producing and upholding poverty, and the need to change power relations as a prerequisite to the elimination of extreme poverty. The question is whether rights-based approaches make a difference in practice. Senior researcher, Siri Gloppen, and Varun Gauri, Development Economist with the World Bank, distinguishes four types of rights-based approaches: strategies to advance global

human rights compliance based on international and regional treaties; human rights-based programming on the part of donors and governments; rights talk; and legal mobilization. Evidence suggests that, under certain circumstances human rights-based strategies can make a significant difference. The most convincing accounts available to date regard international treaties and legal mobilization strategies where rights have served to strengthen the political power and the claims of the poor themselves.



Elimination of extreme poverty is a moral imperative.

*Siri Gloppen,
CMI Researcher*

DEALING WITH A VIOLENT PAST

A team of researchers from CMI have assessed the impact of transitional justice mechanisms on peace and democracy. Based on four case studies from Africa and Latin America, they argue that the expectations to the positive effects of transitional justice mechanisms may be too high. The impact of transitional justice mechanisms cannot be assessed without linking them to the national context. It is the balance of power, the nature and length of the conflict, and the strength of national institutions that determine how they affect peace and democracy.

TAX AND PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Odd-Helge Fjeldstad
(Coordinator)

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Arne Wiig
Merima Ali
Ingrid Hoem Sjørnsen

MA students
Kristine Sævold
Gedion Onyango

RESEARCH AREAS:

- Tax policies and administration
- Tax compliance and behaviour
- Tax and public service production
- Tax havens and capital flight



WHY PEOPLE PAY TAX

Tax collection can relieve many developing countries from aid dependency and facilitate sustainable economic growth. Our research focuses on determinants of taxpayer compliance in poor countries. We research citizens' views about the role of the state, how the tax law is administrated, perceptions about enforcement and government legitimacy.

AFRICA LOSES BIG MONEY ON TAX BREAKS

African states miss out on extensive tax revenue. A better developed tax administration and strategies for collecting taxes, alongside firm legislation, could make these countries more self-sustained.

Research shows that tax breaks in some countries make up as much as six percent of GDP. Tax breaks legitimise tax evasion. Why should a national company pay taxes when foreign investors do not?

-Currently, African states are

in a "race to the bottom". They try to attract foreign investors through generous tax breaks, but tax rarely influence a company's decision to invest in a country. African states and state administrations should send a clear signal to foreign investors and not tailor legislative frameworks to fit them, says Fjeldstad.

State building is closely connected to the development of the tax system.

*Odd-Helge Fjeldstad,
CMI Researcher*

SURVEYING PEOPLE'S WILLINGNESS TO PAY TAX

For people to be willing to pay tax they need to know that the tax collection system is fair, that everyone pays, that tax evasion is penalized, and most of all that they experience that they get something back in form of public services and public goods.

We know little about people's views of taxation in Africa. A new study will analyse people's willingness to pay tax in a selection of Anglophone and Francophone countries, as well as Portuguese-speaking Mozambique. Partnering with the Afrobarometer, an independent, nonpartisan research project that conducts regular national public attitude surveys, they included questions on tax perception in their 2012 survey.

The survey will give us valuable information on people's attitude towards and willingness to pay tax, and differences between gender, age, professions and income groups, says Odd-Helge Fjeldstad.

DEVELOPMENT AID

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(Coordinator)

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Inge Tvedten
Inge Amundsen
Liz Hart
Hilde Kjøstvedt
Arne Strand
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Gunnar Sørbo
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MA students:
Maria Sørhus
Arnhild M. Linstad
Siri Ekestad Bauge

RESEARCH AREAS:

- The global architecture and changing aid policies
- Emerging South powers
- Poverty reduction
- Donor support to peacebuilding
- NGOs and delivery of aid
- The gender dimension in Norwegian development assistance

THE GLOBAL AID ARCHITECTURE AND THE CHANGING ROLE OF NORWEGIAN DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

We provide a platform for research and debate on development aid issues and provide a forum for quality assurance of CMI's advisory work commissioned by aid agencies. Research is dominated by projects on the emerging South powers, their role in Africa and implications for development aid and the global aid architecture. Commissioned work includes appraisals, reviews and evaluations as well as policy studies.

THE NEW SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA AND THE ROLE OF AID

Recent years have seen a renewed scramble for access to Africa's natural resources. Emerging powers participate in the race and spearheaded by China and other emerging powers such as India, Brazil and South Africa, they have provided important development finance to Africa and been an important factor behind the new economic growth.

The challenges and the changing role of aid to

the African continent are analysed in a new book from CMI. Scholars from Africa and different parts of the world examine the role of the emerging South powers in Africa. Their expansion in Africa reinforces the need for support to capacity building of African institutions, argues Elling N. Tjønneland, the editor of the book.

THE VOICE OF CHINA

In a new three-year project, CMI and partners in Oslo, China, Uganda and Mozambique will study China's increasing presence and power in Africa and its implications also for Western policies and aid. This project will focus on soft power, analysing China's media strategy, the Chinese involvement in telecommunication and TV distribution, the perceptions of Africa in China as well as African perceptions of China.

There is a need for support to capacity building of African institutions.

Elling N. Tjønneland
CMI Researcher



POVERTY DYNAMICS

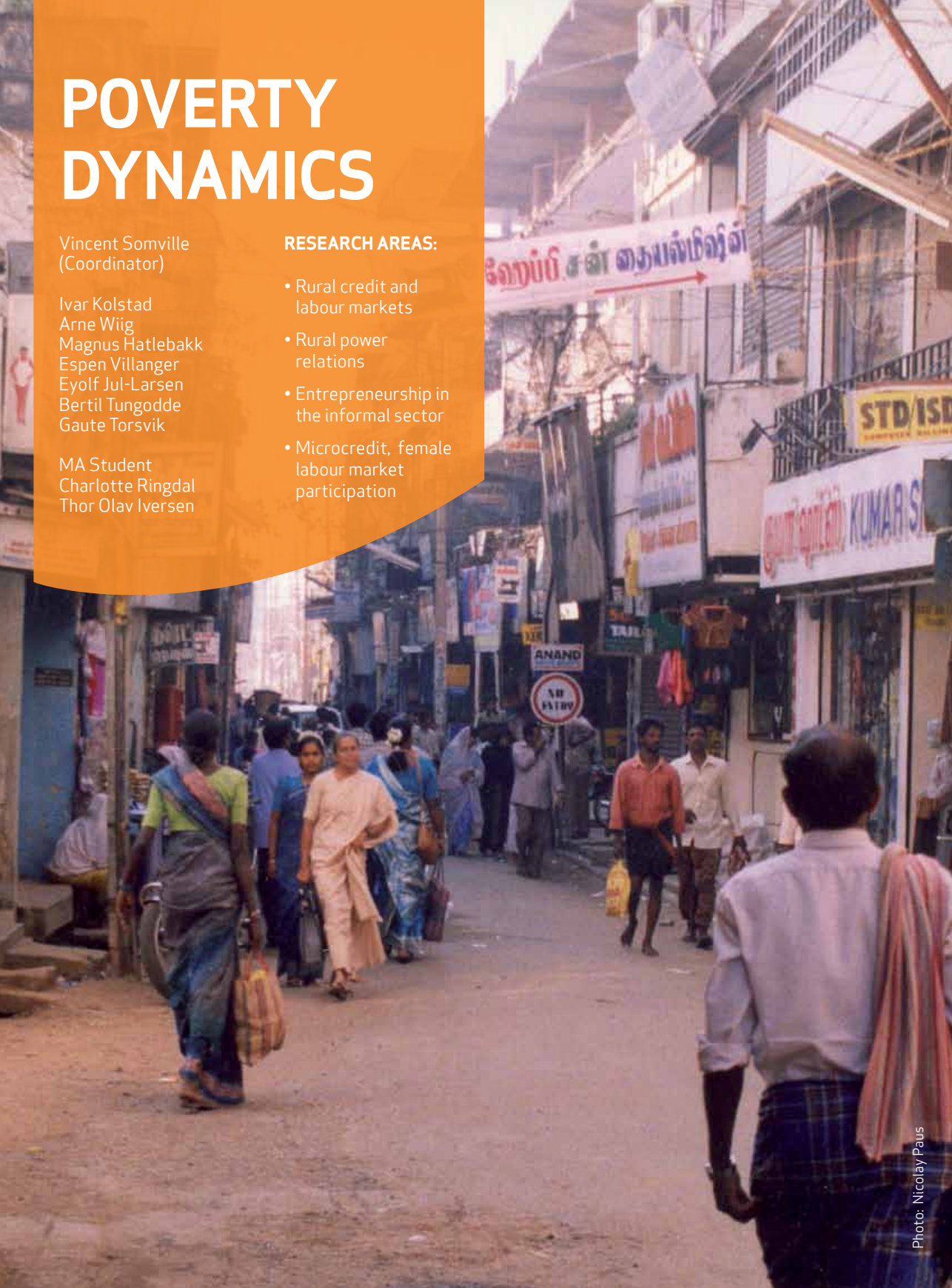
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Charlotte Ringdal
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RESEARCH AREAS:

- Rural credit and labour markets
- Rural power relations
- Entrepreneurship in the informal sector
- Microcredit, female labour market participation



BREAKING THE POVERTY TRAP

The goal of this research cluster is to understand the underlying economic and social mechanisms that explain why people are trapped in poverty as well as the mechanisms that potentially can lift people out of poverty. Focus is applied to analysing livelihood strategies over the course of life at the household level.

REDUCING POVERTY THROUGH MICROBUSINESS

Returns to capital for microbusinesses in poor rural areas can be so high that people with microbusinesses can double and even triple their capital within a year. Yet, few reinvest their profit and overall investment remains low. Key policy issues are both to expand markets and to remove the barriers that prevent microbusinesses from investing in highly profitable opportunities.

Our investment climate research in Nepal suggests

some government priorities that would remove barriers for microbusinesses. Across all social groups, lack of knowledge and skills and access to capital were highlighted as the most important obstacles for doing business. Microbusiness operators are not concerned with government regulation obstacles like informal or formal taxes, physical threats, and unavailability of fuel or transportation issues. Yet, reducing these barriers would be important for stimulating

the microbusiness segment because larger businesses can create profitable opportunities for microbusiness through demand linkages. Stimulating growth among larger companies is likely to create larger markets that would allow for more rapid expansion of microbusinesses. This, in turn, would have a positive impact on poverty reduction.

LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES

Access to land, household size, age and primary education are important determinants of livelihood strategies, says Magnus Hatlebakk who participated in the WELFARE project and did household surveys in Malawi.

There are significant regional variations in livelihood strategies. There is more diversification in the southern region. The pure-farming strategy is more likely the larger the farm is, and combination of farming with other activities is more likely in larger households. Younger people are more likely to find non-farm jobs, and completed primary education increases the chance of getting a salaried job. There are some differences between ethnic and religious groups. Muslim households are more likely to be engaged in household businesses. When it comes to regional differences, Chewa households in the southern region are more likely to have salaried jobs, while the opposite is the case in the central region, where the Chewa speakers are in majority.

Diversification is a strategy for the poor, combining agriculture with other activities to survive. It is also an opportunity for the wealthy in their search for better opportunities outside agriculture.

NATURAL RESOURCES

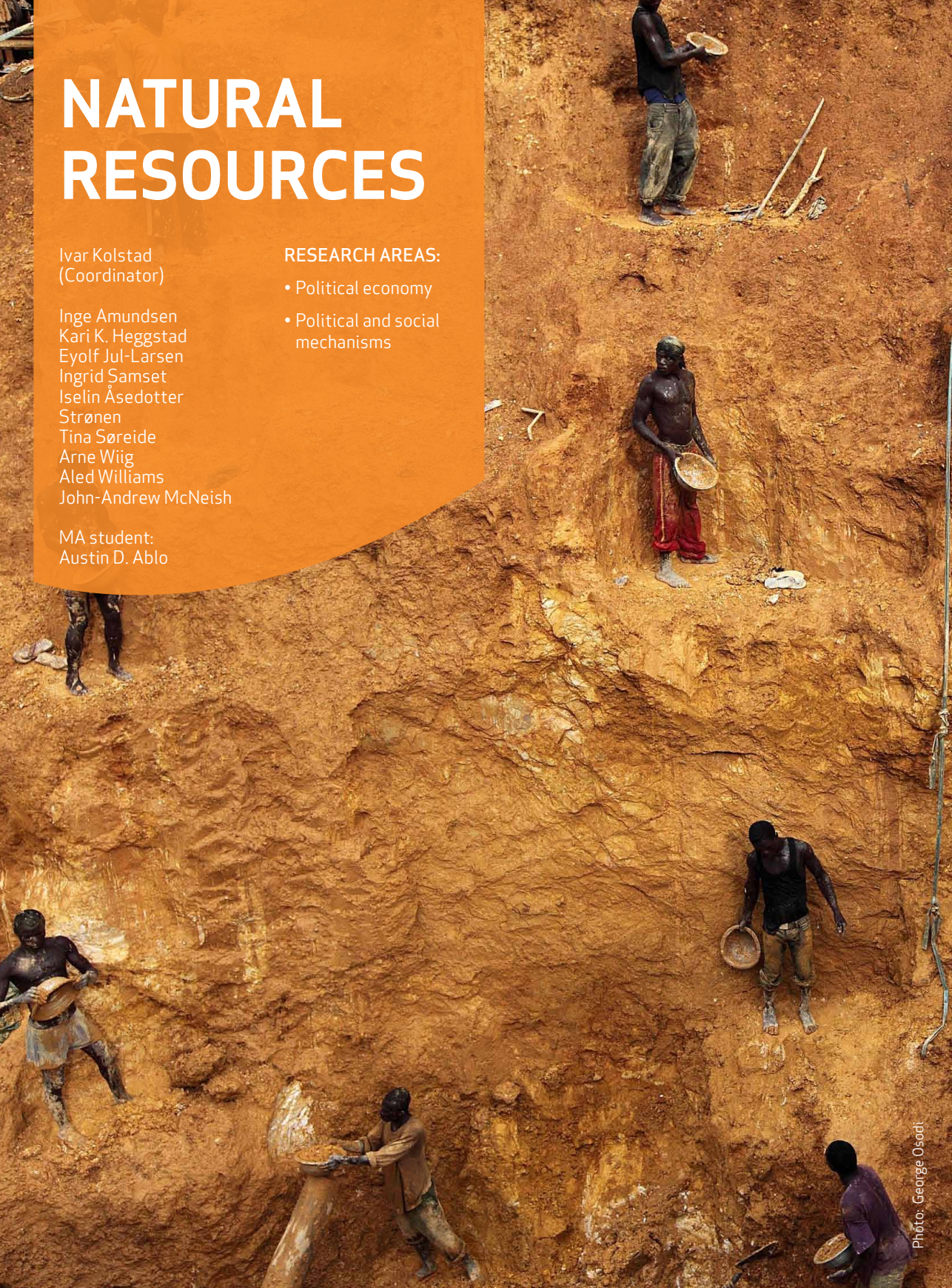
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Arne Wiig
Aled Williams
John-Andrew McNeish

MA student:
Austin D. Ablo

RESEARCH AREAS:

- Political economy
- Political and social mechanisms



FUELLING DEVELOPMENT

Natural resources have an ambiguous impact on development. Income from natural resources increases the wealth of nations directly. Our research focuses on natural resource ambiguities by analysing political and social mechanisms linking or de-linking resources and development.

FLAMMABLE SOCIETIES

Petroleum riches are commonly portrayed as bringing more misfortune than dividends to most countries. Previous researchers argue that countries and regions “blessed” with plentiful natural resources –oil and gas in particular–make little socioeconomic progress. A new book challenges the “resource curse” as a valid frame of analysis for all oil and gas producing economies. Comparing petro-states in Europe, Latin America, Africa and the former Soviet Union, *Flammable Societies* critiques the picture of the resource conflict as being driven by greed, with a cultural inability to understand the principles of

good governance.

The book argues that new models for governance need to take account of the differing levels of economic and political challenges in natural resource governance, and of the variety of responses states and populations have made. Resource governance is an arena where the politics and economics of non-renewable and renewable resources are tied together, and respond to contrasting processes of material and social value. Resource conflict is often a matter of democratic, albeit sometimes militant democratic, contestation and happens less often in contexts

of civil war. To understand and respond to the challenges of resource governance we need to take account of these more mundane processes of confrontation and negotiation, and of the more everyday social nature of the dynamics they involve.

CURBING CORRUPTION IN DEFORESTATION

Forests in Africa, Asia and Latin America are important for international efforts to mitigate climate change. CMI's REDD Integrity project has highlighted why it is important to consider corruption in the wider political economy of deforestation. Far from being limited to bribes, corruption may relate to land grabbing, conflicts of interest in project monitoring and reporting, or elite capture of project revenues. By better understanding the incentives at play and integrating them back into project design, the chances of success can be improved.

U4 ANTI-CORRUPTION RESOURCE CENTRE

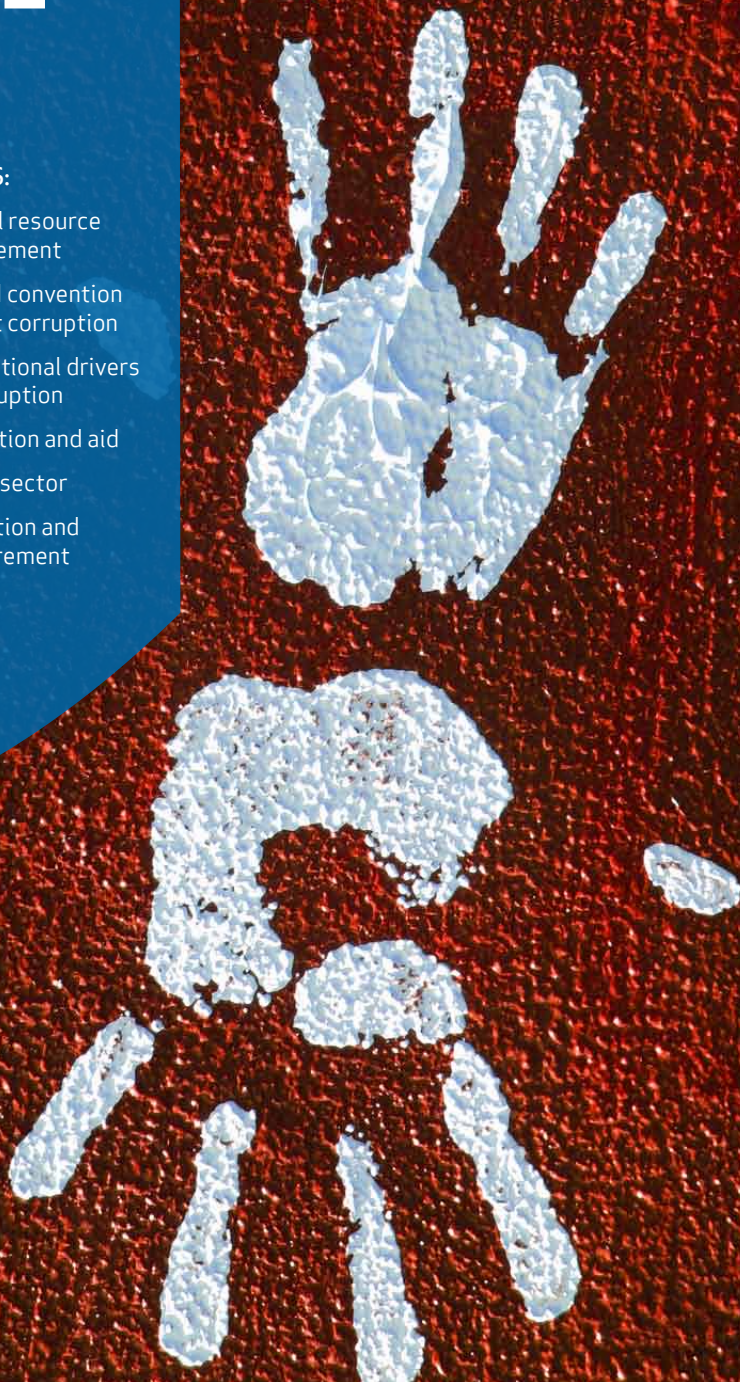
Liz Hart
(Director)



Lisa Arnestad
Kirsty Cunningham
Alessandra Fontana
Jesper Johnsson
Marion Marmorat
Nils Taxell
David A. Williams
Sara Ögmundsdottir

THEMES:

- Natural resource management
- The UN convention against corruption
- International drivers of corruption
- Corruption and aid
- Health sector
- Evaluation and measurement



A LEADING SOURCE OF IDEAS AND EXPERTISE

U4's Partners consistently demand more knowledge of what works in anti-corruption. We produce practical, country-focused, and policy-oriented resources and share them in workshops and policy fora. Our research and trainings enable practitioners and policy makers to put anti-corruption on the agenda – within their organisations and elsewhere.

U4 SCORES HIGH ON QUALITY AND RELEVANCE

U4's mission is to help development practitioners effectively support anti-corruption efforts in developing countries. In our 2012 survey, our core audience characterised U4 publications and courses as highly informative, relevant and useful. U4 resources help our users increase their

own understanding of anti-corruption, and teach others. Agency staff often use our materials to put anti-corruption on the agenda – both within their institutions and among partners – and to inform programming decisions.



Information from U4 resources have helped me pick the courage to address corruption issues with my counterparts.

Survey respondent

WORKING TO STOP ILLICIT FINANCIAL FLOWS

U4 staff are increasingly invited to engage in policy and research fora. For example, U4 teamed up in 2012 with several Partner Agencies and the OECD to show concrete examples of how the emerging illicit financial flows agenda can be implemented at the country level. This is a new field for many donor agencies who we now encourage to enter the international policy arenas traditionally reserved for law enforcement and

banking specialists. To reduce money laundering and tax evasion, agencies must push for reforms both at home and abroad. Only by thinking outside the development box and exploring new forms of collaboration – for instance with criminal prosecution and asset recovery experts – is it possible to stop some of the badly needed funds leaking out of poor countries.

10
YEARS WITH U4

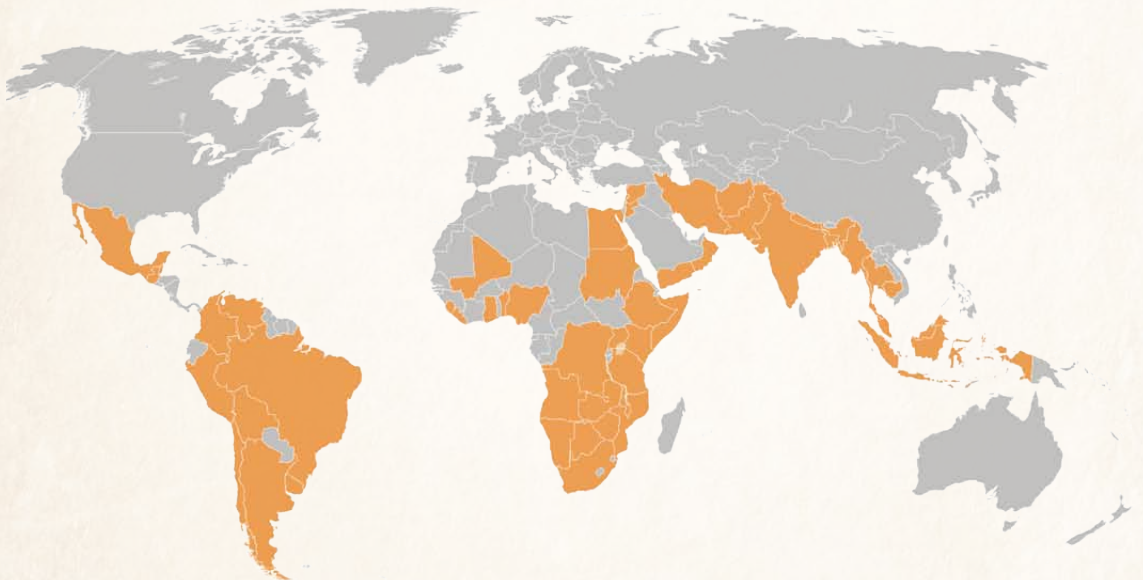
350
PUBLICATIONS

3400
COURSE
PARTICIPANTS

COOPERATION

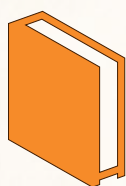
CMI benefits from an extensive network of cooperating researchers and institutions in the South. We cooperate with local research institutions and researchers in all our projects.

We also have a strong tradition of institutional capacity building within our partner institutions. Currently, we have long-term institutional agreements in Angola, Sudan, Bangladesh and Palestine.



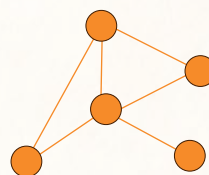
COMMUNICATION

Bridging the gap between knowledge and action.



PUBLICATIONS

7 Books
26 Peer-reviewed articles
36 Book chapters
39 Reports
11 Working Papers
24 Briefs



BRINGING PEOPLE TOGETHER

CMI invites scholars, policy makers and politicians to dialogue at CMI. We convene and participate in work shops, dialogue meetings and conferences in Norway and the Global South.



PARTICIPATING IN THE PUBLIC DEBATE

CMI researchers are active in national and international media. They published 30 op-eds in 2012. Senior researcher Gunnar M. Sørbo is columnist in Morgenbladet, a Norwegian newspaper.



MONTHLY NEWSLETTERS

CMI News and U4 News offer research findings tailored to policy makers. Our websites provide research findings, projects reports, country- and thematic resource pages. CMI is also active in social media through Facebook and

MAKING SENSE OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

The Bergen Resource Centre for International Development is a venue and a meeting place with academic lectures, informal events, literary salons, breakfast forums, debates, book launches and topical panel debates.



Bergen Resource Centre
for International Development

Prokoforum:

Hvem skal gi oss vårt daglige brød?

Frøy Gudbrandsen i samtale med samfunnsøkonom Ivar Gaasland (UiB) og landbruksforsker Svenn Arne Lie.

Onsdag 30. mai, 08:30 - 09:30

Jekteviksbakken 31

www.resourcecentre.no



Bergen Resource Centre
for International Development

Prokoforum:

Syria i stampe

Våren som uteble

Frøy Gudbrandsen (UiB) i samtale med Kjetil Selvik (Fafo) og Anders Bjørkelo (UiB)

Onsdag 28. mars, 8:30-9:30

Jekteviksbakken 31

www.resourcecentre.no



Bergen Resource Centre
for International Development

Prokoforum:

Et mektigere Kina skifter leder

Frøy Gudbrandsen i samtale med Hans Jørgen Gåsemyr (UiB) og Kan Cao.

Onsdag 5. september, 08:30 - 09:30

Jekteviksbakken 31

www.resourcecentre.no



Bergen Resource Centre
for International Development

Prokoforum:

Asylsøkere: assistert frivillig retur

Frøy Gudbrandsen i samtale med Thor Arne Aass (Innvandringsavdelingen, JD), Arne Strand (CMI) og Halvar Andreassen Kjærre (UiB)

Onsdag 2. mai 08:30-09:30

Jekteviksbakken 31

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BREAKFASTFORUM

The Wednesday morning BreakfastForum has become a popular event. Invited guests analyse and discuss current world affairs in conversation with host Åse Gilje Østensen.

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INCOME STATEMENT 2012

	2012	2011
Operating revenues		
Project revenues	70 892 815	72 217 245
Other revenues	203 416	70 007
Total operating revenues	71 096 231	72 287 252
Operating expenses		
Project expenses	11 991 356	17 408 782
Payroll expenses	48 640 743	44 615 522
Depreciation	1 767 903	1 924 229
Other operating expenses	5 756 503	6 760 229
Total operating expenses	68 156 505	70 708 762
Operating result	2 939 726	1 578 490
Financial income/expenses		
Interest income	388 617	277 830
Other financial income	13 614	205 222
Interest cost to enterprise in same firm	-1 512 400	-1 140 000
Other interest costs	-2 858	-6 663
Other financial costs	-318 701	-139 627
	-1 431 727	-803 239
Net result	1 507 999	775 251

Complete audited accounts and Report from the Board of Directors is available at www.cmi.no

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DEC, 2012

ASSETS

2012 2011

Fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets

Building at Jekteviksbakken	47 789 317	49 148 137
Equipment, investments in building	1 956 392	2 626 799
	49 745 709	51 774 936

Financial fixed assets

Long term receivables	815 052	602 500
	815 052	602 500

Total fixed assets	50 560 760	52 377 436
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Current assets

Debtors

Accounts receivable	4 297 777	4 310 023
Others debtors	1 992 847	1 025 216
	6 290 624	5 335 239

Investments

Shares in other companies	358	627
	358	627

Cash and bank deposits	29 003 922	34 657 499
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Total current assets	35 294 903	39 993 364
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TOTAL ASSETS	85 855 664	92 370 800
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EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

	2012	2011
EQUITY		
Paid-in capital		
Original fund	15 300 000	15 300 000
Retained earnings		
Other equity	4 837 783	3 329 784
Total equity	20 137 783	18 629 784
LIABILITIES		
Pension		
Pension funds	3 311 240	3 146 491
Long term liabilities		
Long term loans	38 000 000	38 000 000
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	1 302 834	1 619 056
Public duties payable	3 356 168	3 170 823
Other short term liabilities	19 747 638	27 804 647
	24 406 641	32 594 525
Total liabilities	65 717 881	73 741 016
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	85 855 664	92 370 800

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RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT AND JUSTICE

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