
CMI ANNUAL REPORT
2009

A
MOMENTOUS
YEAR

CMI CHR.
MICHELSEN
INSTITUTE

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2009 was a momentous year at CMI.
We moved to the city centre.
We opened a new arena for
research communication: Bergen
Resource Centre for International
Development. And in the same year,
we achieved a publication record
with the highest number of peer
reviewed articles ever.

RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT AND JUSTICE



The new building in Jekteviksbakken 31 hosts CMI and researchers from the University of Bergen. At the heart of the building lies the Resource Centre for International Development - a meeting place, a library, a venue designed for formal and informal events. Photo: Tor Spongva, Bergens Tidende.

2009 was a momentous year for the Institute. After more than forty years at Fantoft we moved downtown, to a brand new building owned jointly with the University of Bergen, and located close to academic institutions working in our own area of international and global studies. We are confident and determined that the move will intensify collaboration with university colleagues, make us more accessible to the public, and open up new areas of research.

At the beginning of 2010, we have also come towards the end of the CMI strategy that has governed our activities since 2006. It was titled “Research for development and justice”, thereby underscoring our position as a policy-oriented research institute concerned with the plights of millions of people suffering from poverty, violation of human rights and serious conflict. As part of the strategy we adopted a thematic, multidisciplinary **organisation of research** - well rooted in CMI’s expertise - and we also set clear goals in respect of increased publishing output; enhanced visibility in the media; engagement in public debate; strengthened efforts to inform and influence policy; continued emphasis on long-term research partnerships and international networks; and improved financial robustness.

This will be the last annual report that I sign as CMI director. I would like to emphasize that during my period as director, commitment to scholarly excellence has been the foundation for policy influence and media visibility. A main pillar of the strategy has been to make CMI increasingly research-led, pursuing and renewing our intellectual agendas through research of sufficient quality and scale allowing it to invigorate other activities, including commissioned studies, communication and student supervision. There is, however, also a reverse causation: applied research gives important impulses to theoretically oriented work, and can challenge its policy relevance.

We must retain our identity as a multi-disciplinary institute doing comparative development and global research based on solid country and regional knowledge.

For such reasons, CMI is also an academic research institute and our efforts in this direction have earned increasing recognition among both peers and public, not least in the 2006 evaluation of the Institute which concluded that CMI is now one of the leading European institutes within development studies. In brief, we have seen it as our mission to be an open intellectual community, research-led in selected areas, visible, network-based, collaborating with strong partners and sensitive to Southern perspectives.

At the end of 2009, it is gratifying to see that we have reached many of the objectives we set for ourselves. Particularly pleasing are the strides we have made regarding publishing output and visibility. 2009 was a record year for publications by staff and many colleagues have been active in public debate on a host of international issues, including Norwegian aid. Despite funding problems, we also managed to continue quite extensive research and capacity building cooperation with partners in the South, including the start-up of new programs in Angola and Sudan. Our efforts to improve the economy of the Institute have also been successful thanks to tremendous efforts by our staff, but this is an area where we must continuously be on the alert.

Despite achievements, there will be many challenges ahead and I will mention only a few of them. First, we must see to it that we provide the right support and retain dynamics at the level where research initiatives are made and projects run, i.e. on the level of researchers,

projects and programs. It will be very important to safeguard longer-term research and to ensure that research programmes continue to be a main pillar of our activities. Second, we must retain our identity as a multi-disciplinary institute doing comparative development and global research based on solid country and regional knowledge and jointly (as much as possible) with colleagues in the South as well as in our own part of the world. Third, CMI must continue to diversify sources of income and decrease dependence and vulnerability. This must include commissioned research and partnerships with other research institutions, not least in Europe where we may need more stable constellations.

It has been a great privilege to lead CMI, and I cannot think of a better job. I have been supported and carried forward by a team of highly qualified and motivated staff members, always keen to perform at their best. CMI is a thriving environment for research and a place where colleagues care about each other, are eager to cooperate, and are dedicated to giving their best. For me, it is reassuring that, in giving up my position and returning to full-time research, I leave the directorship in the hands of Ottar Mæstad who has a background at CMI as an economist and a research director. I wish Ottar all the best in this the most challenging and interesting job.



A stylized, handwritten signature of Gunnar M. Sørbo in a dark color.

Gunnar M. Sørbo
Director

STAFF

DIRECTOR

Dr. Gunnar M. Sørbø

PEACE, CONFLICT AND THE STATE

Dr. Arne Strand (Research Director)

Torunn Wimpelmann Chaudhary

Hilde Granås Kjøstvedt

Dr. Are John Knudsen

Dr. John-Andrew McNeish

Dr. Anne Sofie Roald

Ingrid Samset

Iselin Å. Strønen

Dr. Astri Suhrke

Dr. Kari Grøtterud Telle

Elling N. Tjønneland

Liv Tønnessen

POVERTY REDUCTION

Dr. Arne Wiig (Research Director)

Dr. Magnus Hatlebakk

Johan Helland

Dr. Ivar Kolstad

Line Tøndel Seim

Dr. Espen Villanger (on leave)

PUBLIC SECTOR REFORM

Dr. Ottar Mæstad (Research Director)

Dr. Odd-Helge Fjeldstad

Alessandra Fontana (U4)

Mona Frøystad

Kari Heggstad

Hannes Hechler (U4)

Jan Isaksen

Ida Kristine Lindkvist

Harald Mathisen (U4)

Aslak Jangård Orre

Jessica L. Schultz (U4)

Dr. Tina Søreide (on leave)

Dr. Inge Tvedten

David A. Williams (U4)

RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Siri Gloppen (Research Director)

Dr. Inge Amundsen

Karin Ask

Dr. Roberto Gargarella

Camila Gianella

Dr. Åse Grødeland

Eyolf Jul-Larsen

Dr. Siri Lange

Dr. Lise Rakner

Dr. Hilde Selbervik (on leave)

Dr. Elin Skaar (on leave)

Hugo Stokke

Dr. Arne Tostensen

AFFILIATED RESEARCHERS

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 Dr. Ole Jacob Sending
 Dr. Rachel Sieder
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 Dr. Bertil Tungodden
 Dr. Bruce Wilson
 Dr. Alicia Yamin

SENIOR CONSULTANTS

Just Faaland (Emeritus)
 Ole David Koht Norbye (Senior Advisor)
 Siegfried Pausewang (Senior Advisor)
 Rais Saniman

IT SECTION

Aksel Mjeldheim (Head of IT Section)
 Robert Sjursen (IT Consultant/Web Developer)
 Lars Ivar Høberg (Trainee)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Vigdis Anita Gåskjenn (Head of Administration)
 Kirsty Cunningham (Project officer, U4)
 Merete Leby (Head of Services)
 Frode Løvlie (Project officer, U4)
 Per Øyvind Svendsen (Administrative Secretary)
 Hong Kim Tran (Head of Accounts)
 Jorunn M. Tøsdal (Administrative Secretary)

PROJECT UNIT

Steinar Hegre (Project Manager)
 Guri K. Stegali (Accountant/Project Coordinator)

COMMUNICATION

Ingvild Hestad (Head of Communication)
 Inger A. Nygaard (Technical Editor)
 Reginald Christopher Jacob (Print/Office Support Coordinator))

MASTERS' STUDENTS

Njård Håkon Gudbrandsen
 Michael Hertzberg
 Clare Tompsett
 Kjersti Monen Berge
 Ingvild Agedal Skage
 Asle Høgestøl
 Jarle Opedal Sunsehaugen
 Kristi Staveland-Sæter.

BERGEN RESOURCE CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

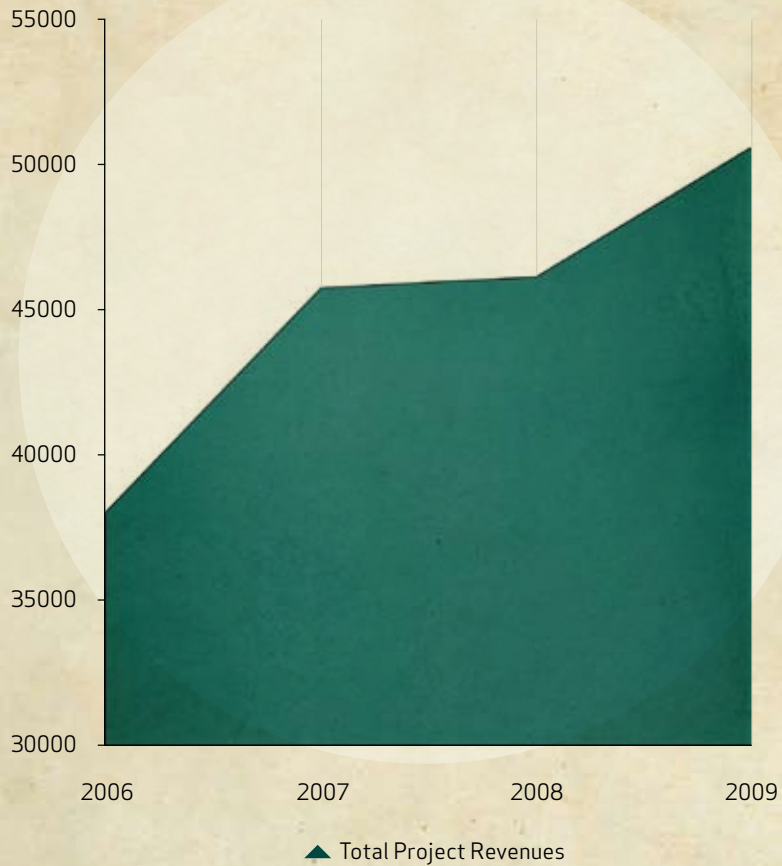
Kirsti Hagen Andersen
 (Head of Bergen Resource Centre for International Development)
 Reidunn Ljones (Librarian)
 Erik Hauke Tønnesen (Information Coordinator)

THE BOARD OF THE CHR. MICHELSEN INSTITUTE AND THE CHR. MICHELSEN FUND

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Siri Gloppen, CMI
Ruth Haug, Norwegian University
 of Life Sciences
Inger Johanne Sundby, Statskonsult
Inge Tvedten, CMI
Ivar Kolstad (Deputy), CMI

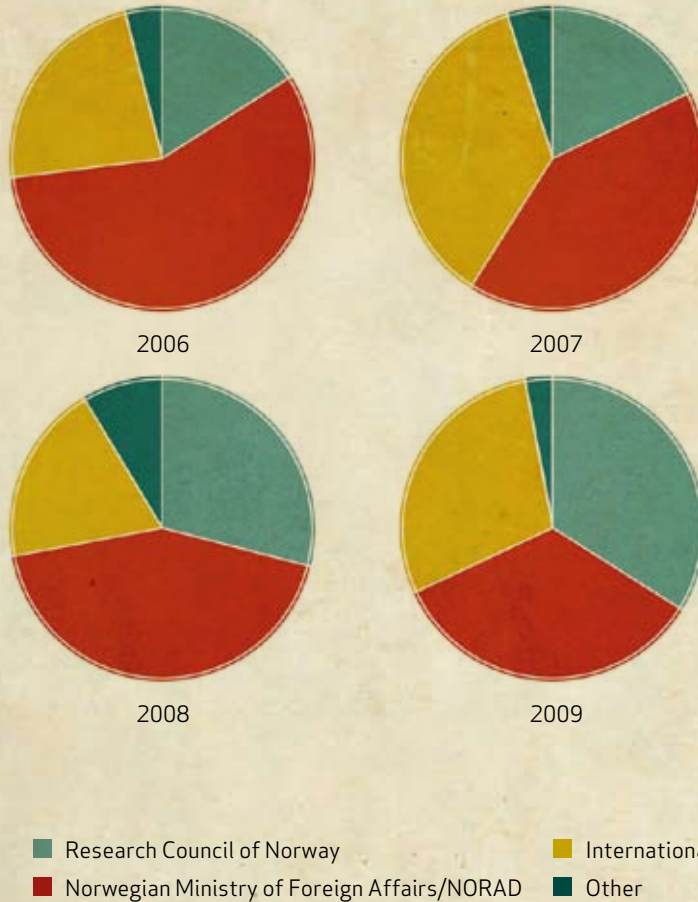
PROJECT REVENUES

Amount in 1000 NOK



In 2009, CMI carried out 180 externally funded research projects and consultancy assignments for a total of NOK 50.6 million. This represented a 10% increase from 2008.

CUSTOMERS



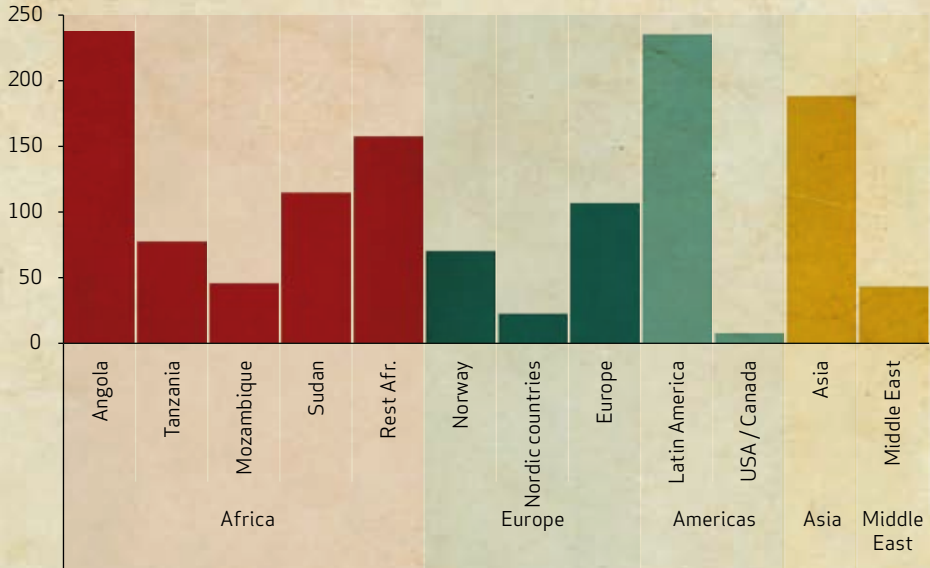
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) continue to be CMI's most important clients, representing 34% of the total project portfolio. Funds from the Research Council of Norway (NFR) continues to grow. - 16% in 2006 and 34 % in 2009. CMI has a substantial project revenue from international sources - almost 30% - a high percentage compared to other social science institutes in Norway.

THE CMI WORLD

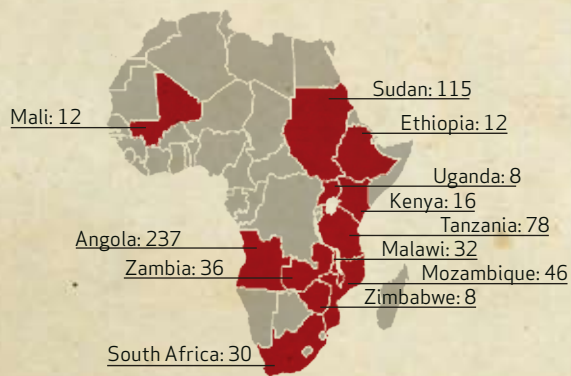


The CMI world expands. In 2009, CMI has projects in Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Northern Africa and in Southern and Central Asia.

CMI TRAVEL LOG



Researchers at CMI travel. Fieldwork is an important part of the job. Some spend more than half of their time in the field. All researchers spend some time in the field every year. Relevance and quality at CMI is combined with solid and comprehensive country knowledge.





PEACE - THE DISTANCE BETWEEN WARS

Afghans question the liberal peace, the democratization and the development projects that have set the course for Afghanistan's transition from war to peace.

Photo: CHRISTOPHE SIMON/AFP/Scanpix



It is freezing cold in Jowzjan, a province north in Afghanistan with the largest gas and oil resources in the country. The provincial capital has only expensive electricity every second day, bought from their neighbouring country. As the safest and most peaceful area in Afghanistan, Jowzjan has barely benefited from the international development assistance and the peace dividend promised to the Afghans in 2001, claimed the Provincial Governor and elected members of the Provincial Council. They had not been informed nor consulted by the government in Kabul on the plans for the utilisation of the energy resources in the province, they said. They feared that “the mafia” governing Afghanistan would secure the valuable income for their personal benefit. They worried that the international donors would prioritise their own interests and not those of the Afghans, and wondered whether they would have received more development funds if there had been full-fledged war in their province as well.

People question the liberal peace, the democratisation and the development projects that have set the course for Afghanistan’s transition from war to peace. They question the extent to which Afghans themselves are allowed to decide upon their own future and the type of state by which they are to be governed. Afghan colleagues share their thoughts of what risks the development of their carbon-based natural resources might represent. Peace has for many Afghans become the distance between wars.

These issues are not only of relevance for the Afghans. Researchers within the Peace, Conflict and the State research group have worked with existential issues of peace, conflict, development and politics, striving to understand and to explore these issues within the local contexts in which each conflict – and peace process – emerge and develop. Doing research the “CMI way” - through extensive collaboration with local researchers and institutions - not only sharpens the relevance of our research questions, but provides essential contextual insight throughout the research process, and ensures an immediate quality control of the validity of the findings and recommendations given to decision-makers. 2009 has shown again that solid empirical research produces important research and generates interest for our expertise and knowledge production within the research community, the media and the public.



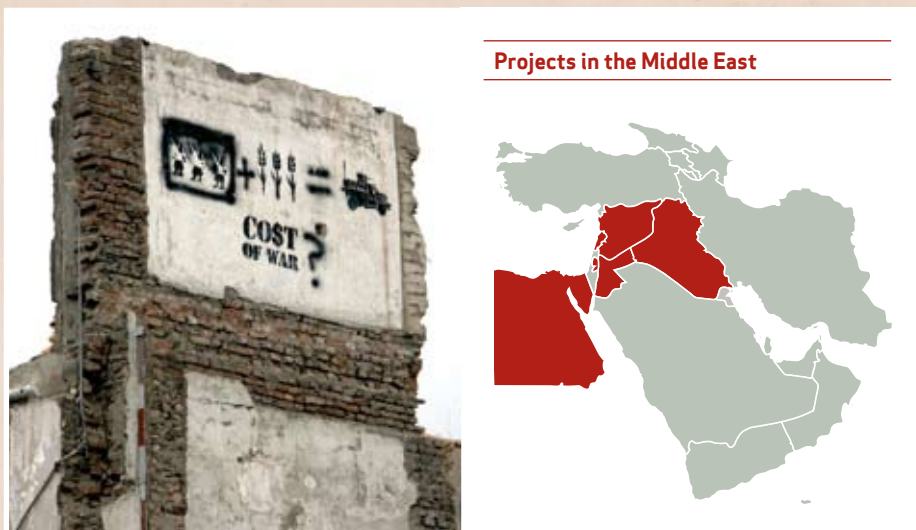
Around half the Sudanese population is illiterate. The majority of them are women. Learning how to read and write is vital for women's full participation in society and politics. Photo: Liv Tønnessen.

The role of women in peace-processes has been a welcomed initiative at CMI this year, aiming to explore and expose the complexity of implementing “gender mainstreaming” locally. The project *Women and Peacebuilding in Sudan* brings a sobering analysis of the problems inherent in the international discourse which assumes that women, irrespective of their religious, ethnic and class backgrounds, have a common agenda in any given conflict situation. Sudanese women put women's issues on the agenda, despite authoritarian constraints. Examining attitudes towards gender equality among Muslim women shows that Muslim female activists are as disunited and politicised as all female activists. Organisations emerge with multiple and competing priorities rather than a common gender-based agenda. Gender mainstreaming does not automatically translate into gender equality.

The Moderation of Islamist Movements' project is part of the **Politics of Faith** research portfolio, and analyses to what extent political inclusion into state institutions moderates the political strategies and ideology of Islamist movements in Sudan, Jordan and Palestine. The concerns, focus and even direction of a movement may change over time as a result of both internal and external factors. In undemocratic and (post)-conflict environments the relationship between inclusion and moderation is complicated, and the two distinct propositions – that political exclusion increases radicalism and political inclusion increased moderation – are frequently conflated. By their very nature any social movements, including the Islamist ones, carry a multiplicity of discourses and perceptions espoused by diverse fragments and constituencies. Rather than viewing moderation and radicalization as a continuum it is more viable to view these as simultaneous and contradicting processes.

Flammable Societies project examines the role of the oil and gas industry in the promotion of poverty reduction and social volatility. Drawing on a range of case studies and multilevel research approaches, it explores both positive and negative social and environmental impacts on the local level in Latin America, Norway and Africa, and the extent to which this industry leads to improvement of local development conditions and poverty reduction. Photo-essays provide additional visual access and documentation to the written research reports and publications.

↗ An mural on a wall in the centre of Kabul in Afghanistan. Photo: Narve Rio



Projects in the Middle East

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Politics of Faith
- In Search of Security: Religious Mobilization and Violent Justice in Indonesia
- Searching for Security: Religious Mobilization and the Politics of Insecurity in Indonesia.
- The Moderation of Islamist Movements
- The MUWATIN agreement (phase 4)
- Conflict and Coexistence in Lebanon
- Peacebuilding in Sudan: Micro- Macro Issues
- Women and Peacebuilding in Sudan
- Transitional Justice, Violence and Reconciliation
- Violence in the Post-Conflict State
- Conciliatory Approaches to the Insurgency in Afghanistan: An Overview
- UN support for Peacebuilding: Nepal as the Exceptional Case
- Negotiating Justice Sector Reform in Afghanistan
- The Dangers of a Tight Embrace: Externally Assisted Statebuilding in Afghanistan
- Review of Training for Peace
- Risk Assessment of Norwegian Support for Development of Afghan Hydro/Carbon Sector
- IRRINI Review - Voluntary Return to Iraq
- Theatre Development in Afghanistan
- Mapping Applied Social Science Research in Afghanistan
- Flammable Societies
- Contested Powers: The Politics and Anthropology of Energy
- Follow the Money: An Analysis of Trends in Support to Civil Society in Southern Africa
- Monitoring External Support to SADC



DO INVESTORS PREFER COUNTRIES WITH GOOD INSTITUTIONS?

New investments in the African
oil and gas sector may not be good news
for ordinary Africans.

← Angola is a country where Norwegian interests are represented. Both Statoil and the Oil for Development Programme are active. Photo: Jan Tomas Espedal

It seems in Africa exploiting corrupt countries with large natural resources is the name of the investment game. A recently published CMI article suggests that corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities of Western oil companies in Angola, feed into the institutional problems of the country, impairing rather than supporting its development prospects. Good institutions may not be in the interest of corporations. Instead, corporations view poor institutions with collective complacency.

It has been suggested that the increasing presence of Chinese companies in developing countries is one reason behind low corporate standards. CMI studies on Chinese foreign investment find that China is attracted to host economies with large natural resources, and that the worse the economic institutions are, the more attractive its resources seem to be. Chinese foreign investment appears to be attracted by the type of institutional dysfunctions which are at the core of the so-called resource curse. This is not limited to Chinese investments, however. African states with large resources and poor institutions attract more global foreign investment flows than states with solid institutions. The established assumption that foreign investment is good for a country and that corporations prefer good host country institutions, requires revision.

Communication has had high priority. The research on Chinese foreign investment and CSR in Angola has been disseminated to policy makers, the research community and the general public through seminars and conferences, reports and academic articles, and media appearances. Highlights include a presentation to the Norwegian business community in Angola in July 2009, where the results were less than enthusiastically received, and presentations in conferences in Angola, South Africa and Norway. This work builds on other research on the resource curse, which has led to the publication of five international journal articles in 2009, including a paper on transparency and corruption in *World Development*. Several of these articles are policy focused and evaluate international initiatives that address the resource curse, such as the Extractive



Sharecroppers in Nepal. Photo: Magnus Hatlebakk

Industries Transparency Initiative, and the Norwegian Oil for Development Aid Programme. The results have been communicated to high-level policy makers. Still, it remains to be seen whether or not policy makers will take the necessary steps to address the shortcomings of the current policy.

Social networks and labour migration in South-Asia tracks labor migrants from villages on the Gangetic plains in Nepal and in Uttar Pradesh, to their work places in cities of India and in the Persian Gulf. The aim is to understand how people use social networks to get attractive jobs outside the village. Both employers and employees may benefit from the use of social networks. Work ethics and job satisfaction may improve as employers hire people from the same social network. The flip-side is that talented people who lack social

Both employers and employees may benefit from the use of social networks

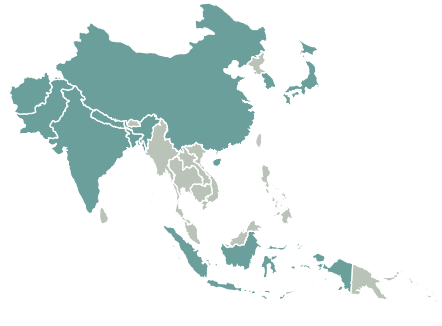
connections may not get access to lucrative labour markets. Rich data sets on social networks and labour contracts have been collected, and will be analysed in the coming years. Village data from Nepal indicates that both caste position and the social network of the household affect the chances of getting government jobs as well as migrant jobs.

Pathways out of poverty is the focus of three projects in Nepal. CMI collaborates with the National Labour Academy looking at long term poverty dynamics, poverty traps in industries with low barriers and the role of social networks in labour migration. These studies will be expanded to India and Bangladesh.

In cooperation with the Development Workshop and the Catholic University of Angola, CMI has initiated a project on constraints to performance of micro-entrepreneurs. This is a topic that will be further pursued by the poverty reduction research group in the years to come.



Projects in Southern and Central Asia



SELECTED PROJECTS

- Bonded Labor in Nepal
- Social Exclusion, Democratic Inclusion and the Insurgency in Nepal
- Poverty Traps in Industries with Low Knowledge and Investment Barriers
- Economic Determinants of Food Intake and Health Outcomes in Nepal
- Social Networks and Labour Migration in South-Asia
- Entrepreneurship and Human Capital
- Microcredit for Sustainable Development in Angola
- Comparative Corporate Strategies
- Business Ethics for Multinational Corporations in Developing Countries
- Corruption as Illegitimate Violation of the Division of Moral Labour
- Poverty Monitoring and Macroeconomic Advice in Ethiopia
- Improving the Integrated Rural Development Projects in Western Ethiopia
- Monitoring External Support to SADC

THE PUBLIC SECTOR — HOW CAN IT DELIVER?

Equal access to health and other services
require adequate funding of the state.



The sun has been up for a couple of hours already in Dar es Salaam. At one of the city's health centres, eight nurses and clinicians have their morning staff meeting on a couple of benches in the shade. Two young women delivered during the night. They share updates on the status of the cholera patients. In the outpatient department, patients begin to arrive. There is many of them – but only one doctor. Over the next four hours more than ninety patients will visit the doctor's office, each spending two minutes or less inside. This is Africa's health worker crisis.

At another health facility – this one in central, rural Tanzania – the sun has not really become hot before the line of patients has come to an end. Eight patients today – a little more than usual. The doctor is no doctor, but a medical attendant with no medical training. This is another face of the crisis; health workers with little education and patients that do not show up.

The Global Health and Development programme focuses on health service delivery and health system research. A core area of research has been to identify policies that may improve the quality of the primary health services. Findings suggest that there is considerable scope for improving the productivity of the health workforce and the quality of the health services without large increases in the resource envelope. Many health workers provide lower quality services than expected given their knowledge and available equipments. Sometimes this is due to a high number of patients, but more often it is because of low motivation. In many rural areas the number of patients is surprisingly low. Increasing the number of health workers will probably not improve the services. A more promising strategy is to attract more qualified workers to rural areas. Promising further education opportunities seems to be an effective policy instrument to this end.

← A Tanzanian expectant mother lays on the floor as she and others pack a maternity ward while waiting to deliver their babies at the Temeke hospital in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. It is common to see several women using the same bed as they wait for medical help. Photo: ROBERTO SCHMIDT/AFP/Getty Images



↑ Medical attendant without medical training serving as a doctor in rural Tanzania. Photo: Ida Lindkvist
Mosquito nets are a cost-effective way of preventing malaria. Photo: Ole Frithjof Norheim



Equal access to health and other services require adequate funding of the state. Through its programme on *Financing the State*, CMI has deepened its understanding of the role of the tax system in the context of decentralisation reforms, its impact on small and medium sized enterprises, and its role in state-building. Promoted by the International Monetary Fund and transnational tax organisations, tax reform in the developing world has unfortunately been driven by economic and fiscal considerations only – and by the perceived problems and needs of the richer parts of the world. A reform agenda focused on issues of state building in the poorer countries would look substantially different. The programme recently made a significant contribution to the Norwegian Expert Commission of Inquiry into Capital Flight from Developing Countries.

Revenues from natural resources are another important source of income in many low income countries. Through the Angola programme, a large joint research programme with the Centro de Estudos e Investigação Científica (CEIC) at the Universidade

↑ Some health stations are almost abandoned. Patients do not show up.
This is a public health dispensary serving a rural population in Tanzania. Photo: Ida Lindkvist

Católica de Angola, a number of activities have been initiated to support policy research and build capacity that may improve the utilisation of the natural resource revenues in this extremely resource abundant country. In order to avoid the “resource curse”, focus has been applied to mechanisms like public finance management. Activities have also been implemented in the areas of peace and democratisation, pro-poor growth and private sector development.

The sad fact is that public services and support often do not reach the poorest. This vulnerable group has been the focus of several long term projects related to the implementation of Mozambique’s poverty reduction strategy. Research has shown that there is an increasing marginalisation of the very poorest and most destitute from institutions of the state. For the rural poor, there is a close association between the strength of their linkages to urban life and improvements in social and economic positions over time. There is an ongoing masculinisation of poverty in urban slums; unemployed males are losing foothold.

SELECTED PROJECTS

- Health Worker Motivation, Availability and Performance (MAP)
- MEDIC - Multidisciplinary Approach to Explaining Differential Immunization Coverage
- Health, Poverty and Public Expenditure
- Productivity of Health Workers
- Performance Based Funding of the Health Sector in Tanzania
- Priority Setting in Global Health
- Reconstructing traditional authority - for whom? Political parties, state
- Opitanha' Revisited. Assessing the Implications of PARPA II in Rural Northern Mozambique 2006-2009
- Gender Policies and Feminisation of Poverty in Mozambique (2007-2009)
- CEIC - CMI Cooperation Programme
- The Political Economy of Natural Resource Management - Ghana and Nigeria
- Budget system and Public expenditure
- Macro Model for Angola
- Participation, representation and taxation in local governance in Angola
- Review of Project proposal on Vocational Training
- Appraisal of NPA Mine Action Programme Proposal in Angola
- The Political Economy of the Angolan Budget Process
- The Basics of Integrity in Procurement. A guidebook

PROMOTING AN INFORMED APPROACH TO ANTI- CORRUPTION

Corruption remains an important
challenge for a well-functioning
public sector.

Through the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, CMI has since 2003 worked to improve the effectiveness of donor-supported anti-corruption reforms through research, training, and targeted advice to practitioners. U4 has recently expanded its work on the health sector and natural resource management, and started a new stream of research on illicit financial flows. An innovative new series of case studies, called ‘Practice Insights’, document lessons learned from anti-corruption interventions. In-country and online training are important outlets for research communication. The Essentials of Anti-Corruption online course, provided to U4 partner agency staff, provides an introduction to anti-corruption reform and highlights ongoing debates in the field.

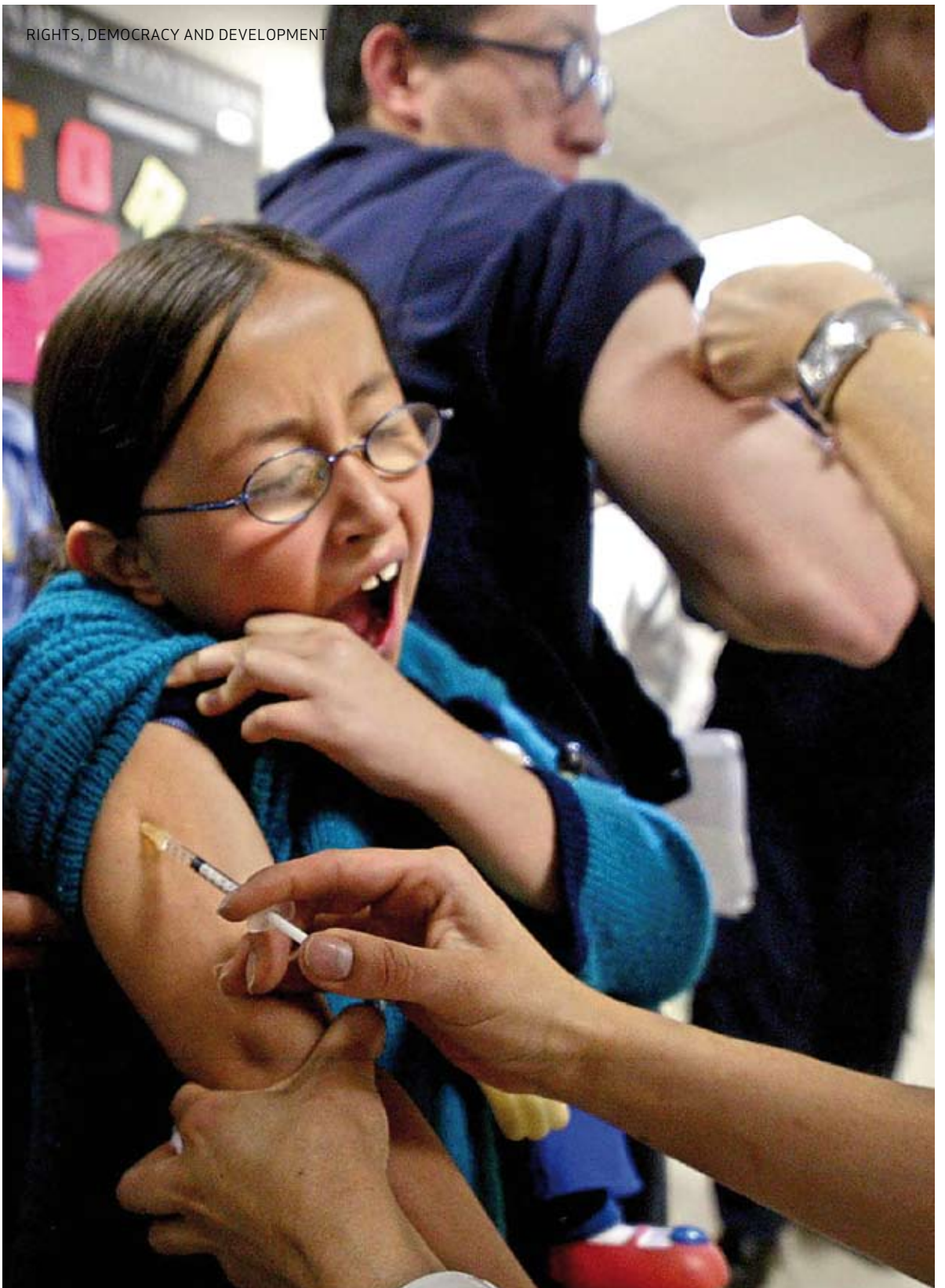
➤ Anti-corruption billboard in Kampala, Uganda. Photo: Odd-Helge Fjeldstad.

➤ U4 training session in Vietnam. Photo: Alessandra Fontana



SELECTED PROJECTS U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre:

- Anti-Corruption-Commissions
- Corruption in Aid
- Donor Coordination of Anti-Corruption Efforts
- Corruption Challenges in the Education Sector
- Emergencies
- Fragile States
- Traditional ethics, integrity strategies, Codes of Conduct
- Health Sector
- Judicial Corruption
- Knowledge Management for Anti-Corruption
- Natural Resource Management
- Political Corruption
- Private Sector and Corruption
- Public Financial Management and Procurement
- UNCAC and Other Conventions



WHAT'S LAW GOT TO DO WITH IT?

Legal norms and institutions impact on how people are able to live their lives in many different and often unintended and unexpected ways.

← A girl is vaccinated at a health centre in Bogota, Colombia. LUIS ACOSTA/AFP/Getty Images

A nurse and her patients at a health dispensary in Moshi, Tanzania. Photo: Siri Lange.

In Colombia, 143 000 people approached the courts in 2008 alone claiming that their right to health was violated. In Brazil, Costa Rica and Argentina a similar ‘pandemic of litigation’ is underway. This has encouraged health rights activists, worried policy-makers, bewildered judges and the World Health Organisation to question how this affects health spending. In *Litigating the Right to Health* we cooperate with top international and local researchers from many disciplines, and engage in dialogue with practitioners to provide some answers to the questions concerning what drives the litigation wave and what the implications are. The picture is diverse. In Latin America, most cases are brought by individuals claiming that treatment is either not offered by the health system or it is offered, but denied in practice. In Colombia and Argentina, the latter is the most frequently made claim. This shows that the courts can have an important regulatory function where the health care system fails. Yet, by policing the system, the courts also seem to be encouraging problems of unequal access, the very same problems they are trying to solve. In systems based on private insurance, insurance companies seem to use the courts as gate-keepers, knowing that only some potential patients will be able and willing to go to court to get what they are entitled to. Resourceful patients are more likely to go to court, particularly where the threshold of access is high. These patients often ask for expensive treatment and medication that, according to widely used criteria, should not be a priority given the resource constraints faced by these countries. Large numbers of such cases are likely to deepen existing inequalities. Cases brought in the public interest with a view to change health policies are more likely to benefit more disadvantaged groups of patients and advance the right to health in society. Such cases have been more common in India and South Africa.



Poverty reduction and gender justice in contexts of complex legal pluralism explores the role played by law in aiding – or hindering - gender justice. Case studies in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East provide nuance to rights-based approaches to development, which assume that the strengthening of respect for human rights through national law and international treaties will contribute to greater gender equity and reduction in women’s poverty. They show how discourses rooted in culture, custom, tradition and religion interact with these rights in different ways, and how this shapes and

regulates personal, social, political and economic conduct. Legal pluralities thus shape opportunities for personal autonomy, political participation and access to economic resources, and are critical for women's livelihood prospects and possibilities for escaping poverty. A key issue in this context is how legal pluralism plays out with regard to land rights. This issues is also explored in the project *Land and Law in Latin America and Africa*, which is a central initiative within the *Human Rights Programme*.

The Gacaca court is part of a system of community justice inspired by tradition, established in Rwanda in 2001, in the wake of the 1994 Rwandan Genocide. The mission of the system is to achieve "truth, justice, [and] reconciliation." Photo: Ingrid Samset.



Legal pluralities shape opportunities for personal autonomy, political participation and access to economic resources

The project on transitional justice, violence and reconciliation is the other main focus of the Human Rights Programme. In societies that seek to build lasting peace after a history of repression, widespread violence or full scale civil war, law takes on a particular significance. On the one hand there is the task of (re)building the rule of law in a forward-looking sense that establishes conditions for non-violent conflict resolution. At the same time there is the question of what to do with the crimes of the past. Increasingly, institutions such as war crime tribunals and truth commissions are put in place to deal with the retrospective issues of transitional justice - sometimes decades after the transition took place. The trend is puzzling, given the scarcity and ambiguity of knowledge about the effects of such transitional justice mechanisms. The CMI project examines transitional justice processes to understand when and how they contribute to social peace and reconciliation.

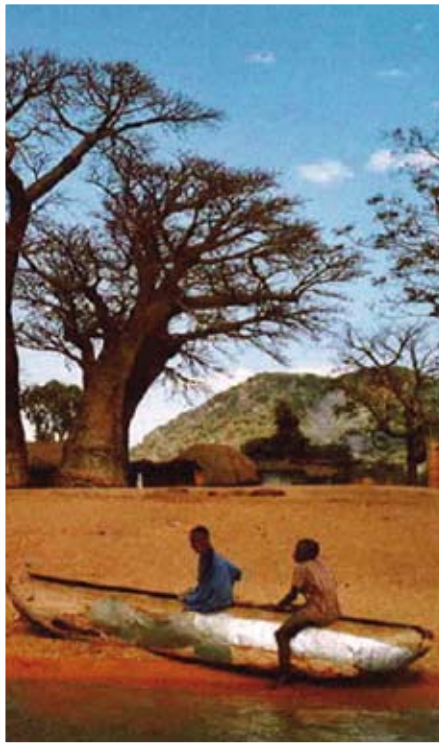
Courts in transition provides insights into when and how legal enforcement of social rights can be a source of social transformation, an avenue that poor and marginalised people can use to claim and advance their rights rather than an instrument serving the privileged. It also explores new and more dialogic ways in which courts can and do approach social rights without unduly stepping into the domain of democratically elected authorities. The book *Courts and Power in Latin America and Africa* argues

that single-factor explanations are unable to explain when and why courts in Latin America and Africa fill their democratic accountability function. It is necessary to take into account institutional design, legal culture as well as the nature of the key actors.

Democratisation in Africa has more often than not created regimes that are unwilling to abide by the law. Instead, law and legal institutions lose their restraining force as they become tools for rule. Most centrally, elections become effective mechanism for holding on to power - as argued in the project on *Election processes, liberation movements and democratic change in Africa*. The dynamics of electoral democracy is also explored in the project on *Political Parties in Angola*.



A general election was held in Malawi on 19 May 2009. President Mutharika ran for re-election and was re-elected to the Presidency with around two-thirds of the vote. Photo: Siri Gloppen. → Photo: Siri Gloppen



Project in Latin and South America



SELECTED PROJECTS

- Transitional Justice, Violence and Reconciliation
- Land and Law in Latin America and Africa
- Poverty Reduction and Gender Justice in Contexts of Complex Legal Pluralism
- Litigating the Right to Health
- Accountability Functions of Courts
- Legal Cultures in Transition - The Impact of EU Integration'
- Transition to what? African liberation- and pro-democracy movements' troubled democratic heritage
- Political Parties in Angola
- Synthesis Study of International Experiences with Support to Legislatures
- Corruption Challenges in the Petroleum Sector
- Seminar on Good Governance in the Petroleum Sector: Tanzania
- Informal Practices and Corruption in Post-Conflict Areas: the Case of the West Balkans
- The Role of the EU in UN Human Rights Reform (COST Action IS 0702)

ALEX DE WAAL:

FIXING THE POLITICAL MARKETPLACE:

HOW CAN WE MAKE PEACE WITHOUT FUNCTIONING STATE INSTITUTIONS?



Despite the significant decline in armed conflict around the world, certain civil conflicts seem remarkably persistent. The violence that occurs is neither purely political nor strictly criminal, but a hybrid of the two. Despite immense international resources devoted to these crises, they are not becoming any easier to resolve – in fact they seem to be getting harder to fix. As a consequence, in several important and difficult countries, including Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan, there is no endgame in sight to international involvement.

International policy tends to be guided by models that are framed by certain norms of what a state *ought* to look like, and how it *ought* to be run. These frameworks are deaf to the vernacular of politics and tend to regard the insights of ethnographers and historians as providing only contingent and local knowledge, useful solely for the practicalities of implementing policies that are designed on the basis of grander, simpler models, derived from economics and a grand tradition of political science.

We should study countries like Afghanistan, Congo and Sudan *as they actually are*, rather than as deficient examples of what we think they ought to be. We neglect the vernacular of politics to our intellectual loss and at the peril of our policies and objectives – not to mention our troops, and most importantly, the political future of these nations and their citizens. Quite possibly, one reason why we neglect the actual functioning of politics is because it is obvious, ordinary and boring. National politics in these countries function much like village politics or even family politics: on the basis of personal affinity and loyalty, including status and reward.

Politics are fractal in the sense that the same principles and practices are found at all levels. The astute village chief has the skills he needs to be a functional head of state, and the journalist for a provincial newspaper can rival the professor of politics in insight. Our first challenge in managing this awkward reality is the intellectual one: we must seek to understand it.



Bergen Resource Centre for International Development

MAKING RESEARCH ACCESSIBLE

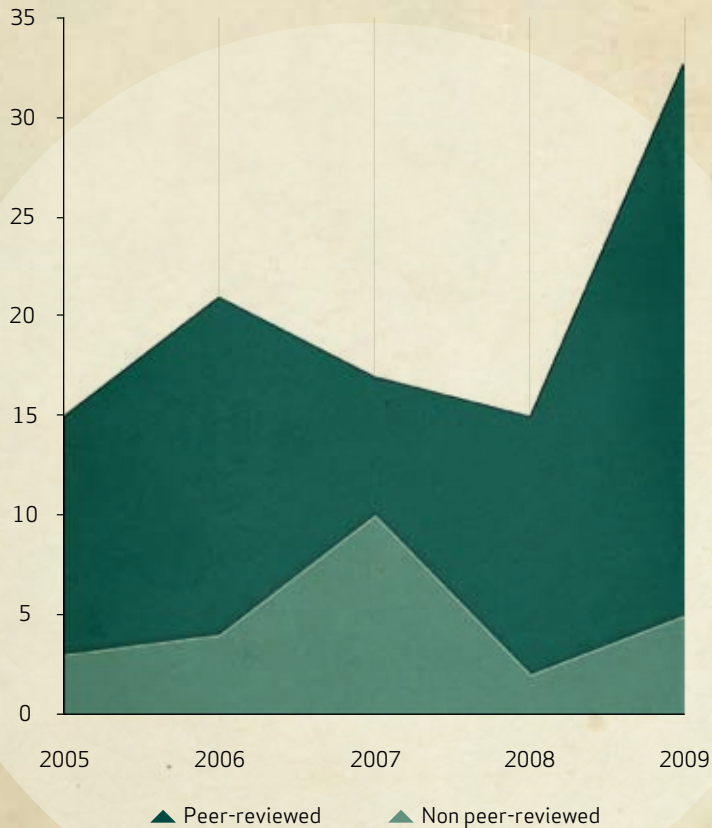
The new research centre in Jekteviken houses researchers from CMI and the University of Bergen engaged with development related research and global studies. With close to one hundred researchers, it is the biggest of its kind in Norway. At the heart of the building lies the Bergen Resource Centre for International Development – a meeting place, a library, a venue designed for formal and informal events.

The Resource Centre houses the largest specialised library on development research in Norway with a unique book collection. It is a busy venue for all kinds of research communication - from academic lectures by in-house researchers and invited national and international guests, to informal events like literary salons, debates, book launches, and topical panel debates. All events are open to the public. In the opening week in October, there were 25 events. More than 500 people dropped in to learn more about China in Africa, Adventurers in Congo, Human Rights talking, Talibanisation of Afghanistan and Norway's Role as an Oil Superpower; to watch films like *Women, War and Welfare in Jerusalem* and *If the Vaginas Had Teeth*; and to participate in conversations and debates on health rights and on research in the media.

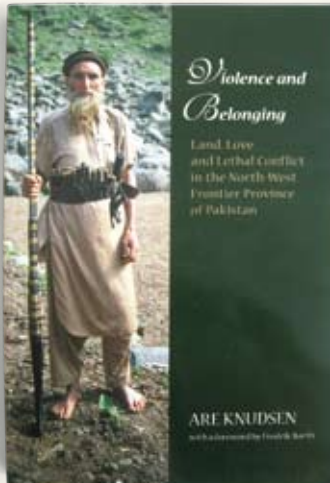
Pictures from the opening week in October. Photos: Ingvild Hestad, Tord Rø and Erik Hauke Tønnesen.

PUBLICATION RECORD

2 monographs and
32 peer reviewed articles



High quality research and new knowledge across disciplines defines the CMI strategy. 2009 proved that CMI researchers manage both. CMI promotes multidisciplinary research, yet manages to publish in the best and most prestigious thematic, geographical and discipline journals: *Journal of Southern African Studies*, *Social Analysis*, *World Development*, *International Political Science Review*, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, *Journal of Health Economics*, *International Review of Law and Economics*, *Nordic Journal of Human Rights*.



The research programme Politics of Faith had a particularly prolific year. Politics of Faith

is a multidisciplinary research programme that explores and analyses the relationship between religion and political development, especially in the South. Through research on various religious traditions and on how religion influences political and social processes in various countries and societies, the programme seeks to establish a theoretical framework for a better and broader understanding of the role of religion in political processes and social development. In 2009, research focused particularly on various aspects of Islam in the Middle East, Sudan, Indonesia and northern Europe, and they published two books, 6 peer reviewed articles, 3 book chapters and 5 newspaper op-eds.



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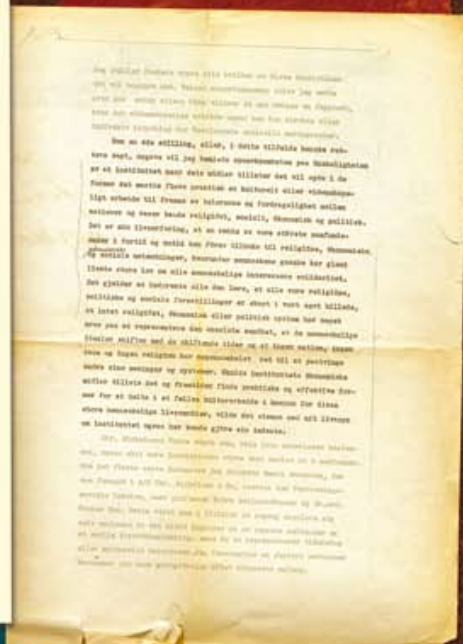
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CHR. MICHELSEN:

(Peter) Christian (Hersleb Kjerschow) Michelsen was born in Bergen, 15 March 1857. A lawyer by profession, Michelsen was a major shipping magnate and politician. He was Mayor of Bergen (1892-93 and 1895-98), longtime member of Stortinget (Parliament) (from 1891), Minister of Finance (1904-1905) and Prime Minister (1905-1907).

He played a crucial role in the peaceful dissolution of the Union between Norway and Sweden in 1905. Chr. Michelsen died 29 June 1925.



THE WILL

Chr. Michelsen bequeathed a portion of his wealth to the establishment of a foundation for science and intellectual freedom. The Chr. Michelsen Institute was established on the founder's birthday, 15 March 1930.

In his will, Michelsen specified four areas of priority: humanities, natural sciences and mathematics, medicine and "cultural and scientific work to foster tolerance between nations and races - religious, social, economic and political." It was this fourth task that justified what is the core focus of CMI today: development research.

Report from the board of directors:

A CHALLENGING AND SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Targeted financial management,
especially during the moving process,
and skilled and competent staff,
secured a surplus and increased
project revenues.

← Collage of Chr. Michelsen and his vision of the purpose of CMI. The collage is made by Fuggibaggi for the entrance in the new building in Jekteviksbakken 31.

Activities and developments

Chr. Michelsen Institute is a social science research institute focusing on international development and human rights, including political, social and economic rights. Located in Bergen, CMI is one of the Nordic region's leading scientific communities in applied development research.

CMI has a multidisciplinary research profile anchored in four thematic research groups:

Rights, Democracy and Development
Peace, Conflict and the State
Poverty Reduction
Public Sector Reform

During the strategy period 2006-2010, CMI conducts research and provides knowledge-based advice that informs public policy and measures to reduce poverty, promotes human rights and strengthen peace. In so doing, CMI maintains its position and role as a leading research community in Norway in the field of development policy. CMI research projects generate knowledge that promotes development and social justice, human rights and the peaceful resolution of conflict. Through its research activity, CMI seeks to inform and influence policy decisions and contribute to the public debate on international development issues. CMI research is particularly focused on Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America with an emphasis on countries important to Norway's development policy efforts. Through close cooperation with researchers in the South, CMI research aims to advance the perspective of developing countries.

CMI receives basic funding allocations from the Research Council of Norway which is used to fund basic research and the Institute's research programmes. In 2009, CMI had one Strategic Institute Programme (SIP) entitled "Global Health and Development". Strategic institute programmes must be approved by the Research Council. In addition, CMI had six other institute programmes. CMI has since 1982 received separate funding from

the Ministry of Education and Research for a Human Rights Programme. In 2009, the Ministry untied this allocation, yet, the CMI management decided to continue to earmark these funds for the Human Rights Programme in 2009.

In 2009, CMI moved from Fantoft to a new building in the centre of Bergen. CMI is now co-located with development researchers from the University of Bergen (UiB). The new building in Jekteviksbakken 31 houses some 100 researchers from the Faculty of Law, Uni Global, Centre for Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies and CMI. CMI has, in collaboration with UiB, established Bergen Resource Centre for International Development in the heart of the building. The Resource Centre hosts several open meetings every week. The opening week, called **“Five days in Bergen – one world in development”** had 25 different activities such as meetings, conferences, book salons, film-screenings and debates. The relocation and establishment of the Resource Centre has strengthened the cooperation with UiB and made Bergen a national and international competence centre for development research.

The number of Master’s and PhD students at the institute is the same as in previous years. This is also the case for the number of CMI staff teaching at UiB and the number of university professors affiliated with CMI in adjunct positions. Several new and ongoing research programmes, which also include research groups at UiB, have been strengthened during the autumn of 2009 through new allocations from the Research Council. The CMI-UiB coordinating committee and a five-year collaboration fund will enhance the relationship between these two research communities.

High priority is given to communication and dissemination to CMI’s main target groups. 2009 was a record year for publications with 60 UHR-points compared to an annual average of 25-30 UHR points. CMI researchers published two monographs and a total of 32 articles in UHR2 and UHR1-journals compared to 13 in 2008. CMI continues to maintain a high profile and visibility in the media and participates in the public debate in newspapers, and on radio and TV. CMI’s commissioned research activity generated 30 reports in 2009.

The Institute's performance

Income from commissioned assignments continues to increase, and increased from NOK 61 million in 2008 to NOK 66.7 million in 2009. The 9% increase is due to increased basic funding, higher average fees and higher operating revenues. There is also a small increase in the number of full-time equivalents.

In 2009, CMI carried out 180 externally funded research projects and consultancy assignments for a total of NOK 50.6 million, a 10% increase.

Norwegian government administration (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)) continue to be the Institute's most important clients, but their relative share is decreasing. The most important change is that the funding from the MFA and the funding from Norad is now equal, comprising NOK 8.7 million and NOK 8.5 million totalling NOK 17.2 million. The MFA share has increased from 13% to 17%, while the Norad share has decreased from 30% to 17%. The MFA increase is mainly due to projects being funded by Norwegian embassies abroad.

Projects with funding from the Research Council of Norway represented 34% of the total project portfolio. The increase from 2008 to 2009 is 6%. Thus, the trend from last year continues. The largest increase, however, was from 2007 to 2008. The last ten years, income from international sources has varied between 20 and 30% of the Institute's total turnover. In 2008, international sources accounted for 19%. In 2009, the percentage has increased to 29%. This is mostly due to a major increase in the international funding of U4, CMI's anti-corruption centre. The percentage of international project income is substantial compared to other social science institutes in Norway.

Result and continued operation

CMI had an operating profit of NOK 894 211 in 2009, and an annual profit of NOK 296 115. Adjusted for the gains of the sale of the Fantoft property, which CMI recorded in 2008, the operating profit is almost NOK 500 000 higher than last year. The annual result is slightly below the estimate presented in the interim report, but NOK 1.8 million above the budgeted estimate at the start of 2009. 2009 has

been a year of transition with the Institute moving to a new location. It has been a challenging year, but cost-efficiencies in every part of the moving process and maintenance of a high level of earnings have resulted in a small surplus. Targeted financial management combined with skilled and competent staff members provide a solid basis for continuing the Institute's positive financial trend in 2010. In accordance with the Accounting Act § 3-3a, the board confirms that the requirements for continued operations are fulfilled.

Cash flow, investments, finances and liquidity

The total cash flow from operational activities at the Institute was NOK 12.4 million. This is identical with 2008. The Institute's liquidity reserves were NOK 29.3 million as of 31 December 2009.

The Institute's short-term debt increased with NOK 5.52 million from 2008 to 2009, and now constitutes 47 % of the total debt. The increase is mainly due to allocations for the final settlement of the new building in Jekteviksbakken 31. Adjusted for this, the debt increase is negligible. Liquidity is satisfactory. 75 % of the short-term debt may be repaid in its entirety through liquidity reserves. As mentioned in Note 12 to the annual account, CMI has received a notice of possible tax liability. This may lead to payments in 2010.

Accounts receivable from customers were reduced with about NOK 600 000, mainly due to tighter follow-up and higher invoicing. The risk of loss is minimal as income comes mostly from Norwegian and international development cooperation authorities and from the multilateral development cooperation system, with the exception of foreign exchange losses. NOK 180 000 has been allocated for future losses on outstanding claims.

At year-end 2009, total capital was NOK 93 million, compared to NOK 111 million in 2008. NOK 29 million of last year's total capital was short-term claims associated with debt that was settled at the turn of the year. The equity rate as of December 2009 was 17 % compared to 14 % as of December 2008.

In the view of the board, the annual accounts provide an accurate picture of the Institute's assets and debt, financial position, and result.

Market and financial risks

The Institute is somewhat exposed to fluctuations in exchange rates. The Institute entered an exchange rate profit of NOK 0.2 million and an exchange rate loss of NOK 0.55 million in 2008. This constitutes an exchange rate loss of NOK 0.35 million compared to an exchange rate profit of NOK 0.7 million in 2009. Roughly 20 % of the Institute's income is paid in foreign currency. So far the institute has not entered into futures contracts or other contracts to reduce the Institute's currency risk and the operations-related market risk. CMI is in an ongoing dialogue with the bank regarding this matter. Interest costs have decreased thanks to the Institute's use of floating interest rates.

CMI disposed of all its shares and mutual funds in 2009 in order to finance the new building. This is in accordance with the board's decision to finance as little as possible of its working capital with debt.

Working environment and personnel

The sickness absence rate was 2.54% in 2009, compared to 2.82% in 2008. No occupational injuries or accidents were reported in 2009.

In 2009 the Institute moved into the new building. This involved interim working spaces during the summer months. After moving to the new building, no extraordinary measures have been taken in relation to the working environment. As of now, no working environment surveys have been conducted. Feedback from the Institute's employees indicates that the working environment is good.

Gender equality

Of the Institute's 72 employees, 36 are women. 50% of the board members are women, and 3 of 8 persons on the management team are women. The Institute has established a wage system and welfare schemes designed to provide equal opportunity for wage and career development. Traditionally, the Institute has recruited from arenas with an equal representation of men and women, and therefore has not introduced quotas to achieve gender equality.

Discrimination

CMI seeks through recruitments both nationally and internationally to ensure equal opportunities and rights, and to prevent discrimination based on ethnicity, national origin, colour, language, religion or belief system.

CMI seeks to ensure that working conditions allow all individuals regardless of disability to have equal work opportunities at the Institute.

Environmental report

The Institute's activities are not regulated by licenses or directives, and do not have a direct impact on the external environment. It should be noted, however, that extensive travel contributes to greenhouse gas emissions.

Annual profit/loss and allocations

The annual result of NOK 296 115 was added to existing equity. The Institute has NOK 566 474 in unrestricted equity as of 31 December 2009.

Bergen, 15 March 2010

Jan Fridthjof Bernt

Chair
(sign)

Einar Hope

(sign)

Siri Gloppen

(sign)

Ruth Haug

(sign)

Inge Tvedten

(sign)

Inger Johanne Sundby

(sign)

Ivar Kolstad

Deputy
(sign)

Gunnar M. Sørbo

Director
(sign)

INCOME STATEMENT

(All figures in NOK 1000)

	Note	2009	2008
Operating revenues			
Project revenues	1	66 721 766	61 047 814
Other revenues		415 132	2 715 613
Gain on the sale of property			8 431 148
Total operating revenues		67 136 898	72 194 575
Operating expenses			
Project expenses		16 688 084	15 615 068
Payroll expenses	2,3	39 841 249	38 218 947
Depreciation	4	887 240	605 866
Other operating expenses	2	8 826 115	8 916 301
Total operating expenses		66 242 688	63 356 182
Operating result		894 211	8 838 393
Financial income/expenses			
Interest earnings		340 474	396 509
Other financial income		680 010	978 071
Change in value liquid assets	6	-130	-56 194
Interest cost to enterprise in same firm		-1 050 000	-2 133 827
Other interest expenses		-23 739	-46 050
Other financial expenses		-544 710	-224 957
		-598 096	-1 086 448
Net result tax exempt		296 115	7 751 945
Tax 2007	12		-544
Net result		296 115	7 751 401

BALANCE SHEET AS OF 31 DEC, 2009

(All figures in NOK 1000)

ASSETS	Note	2009	2008
Fixed assets			
Tangible fixed assets	4		
Building at Fantoft		0	0
Building at Jekteviksbakken	5	51 164 660	32 046 010
Equipment, investments in building		3 472 225	187 913
		54 636 885	32 233 923
Financial fixed assets			
Long term receivables	7	440 749	577 789
		440 749	577 789
Total fixed assets		55 077 634	32 811 712
Current assets			
Debtors			
Accounts receivable	8	6 704 704	7 309 392
Others debtors		1 705 980	3 456 653
Sale of property			29 095 988
		8 410 684	39 862 032
Investments			
	6		
Shares in other companies		627	757
Bonds		0	511 500
Unit trusts		0	21 319 565
		627	21 831 822
Cash and bank deposits	9	29 309 995	16 884 864
Total current assets		37 721 306	78 578 718
TOTAL ASSETS		92 798 940	111 390 431

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Note	2009	2008
Equity			
Paid-in capital			
Original fund	10	15 300 000	15 300 000
Retained earnings			
Other equity	10	566 474	270 359
Total equity		15 866 474	15 570 359
Liabilities			
Pension funds	3	3 003 603	2 259 490
Long term liabilities			
Long term loans	11	35 000 000	35 000 000
Debt CMF			
Other long term liabilities		0	24 491 773
		35 000 000	59 491 773
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable		2 626 440	4 450 474
Short term debt CMF			848 448
Public duties payable		2 511 088	3 003 996
Other short term liabilities		33 791 335	25 765 891
		38 928 863	34 068 809
Total liabilities		76 932 466	95 820 072
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		92 798 940	111 390 431

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(all figures in NOK 1000)

	2009	2008
Cash flow from operating activities		
Annual result	296 115	7 751 401
Depreciations	887 240	605 866
Effects of pension fund	744 113	-1 706 038
Change project advances from funders	137 040	-33 695
Change debtors	604 687	2 683 460
Change other receivables	28 328 030	-9 637 133
Change account payable and other liabilities	7 378 686	8 064 025
Net cashflow from operating activities	38 375 911	7 727 886
Cash flow from investment activities		
Payment for purchase of fixed assets (new building)	-23 290 203	-28 421 347
Depreciation fixed assets (old building)		0
Net cash flow from investment activities	-23 290 203	-28 421 347
Cash flow from financing activities		
Change of long-term debt	-24 491 773	24 341 535
Change of shares	0	179 033
Change of bonds	511 500	0
Change of funds	21 319 566	8 476 778
Change in value, shares and bonds	130	56 194
Net cash flow from financing activities	-2 660 577	33 053 540
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	12 425 131	12 360 078
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	16 884 864	4 524 786
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	29 309 995	16 884 864
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	12 425 131	12 360 078

NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

Accounting principles

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

Project revenues

Grants are accounted for as earned income. Project revenues are accounted for according to progress and reflects earned income. Grants and other contributions are in its entirety credited to income in the period of allocation. Project revenues are credited according to degree of completion in every project. Degree of completion is estimated based on accrued hours and other costs held against estimated total costs and other costs.

Valuation and classification of assets and liabilities

Items falling due within one year are classified as current assets and liabilities. Other assets

are classified as fixed assets. Outstanding account Chr. Michelsen Fund is classified as long-term debt except the amount due within 1 year. Outstanding account due within one year is classified as short-term debt.

Receivables

Accounts receivable and other receivables are listed in the balance sheet at nominal value.

Currency

Fund on finished projects held in foreign currency is equivalent to the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments (shares, stocks and bonds) are estimated at market value on the balance sheet date. Dividends are recorded as financial income.

Fixed assets

Investments in fixed assets are recognised in the balance sheet and are depreciated during the asset's useful life when this exceeds 3 years.

NOTE 1 PROJECT REVENUES

	2009	2008
Project revenues	50 655 100	46 347 814
Grants	13 966 666	13 300 000
Chr. Michelsen Fund	2 100 000	1 400 000
	66 721 766	61 047 814

Project revenues are stated without contributions from cooperating partners, NOK 6 045 837

Geographic distribution

	2009	2008
Norway	51 271 771	52 134 415
Overseas	15 449 995	8 913 399
	66 721 766	61 047 814

NOTE 2 SALARIES AND SOCIAL COSTS

	2009	2008
Salaries	29 716 988	28 527 582
Social security taxes	4 385 255	4 400 373
Pension costs	4 255 961	3 813 175
Other benefits	1 035 410	1 028 824
	39 393 614	37 769 954
Other social costs	447 635	448 994
	39 841 249	38 218 948
Employees full-time equivalent	57	55

Leadership remuneration etc.

	2009	2008
Director's salary	870 127	836 077
Other benefits	17 665	16 030
Pension costs	170 336	214 689
	1 058 129	1 066 796

CMI and CMF share the same board. Fees are paid by CMF.
There is no contractual obligations (bonuses or shares)
in the event of termination of employment.

Credits to employees amount to NOK 440 749.
The interest rate equals the standard rate offered in employment relationships.

Auditor's fees

	2009	2008
Audit of the accounts	147 000	160 400
Other audit related services	80 000	114 000
	227 000	274 400
Consultant fees, tax	54 360	12 000
Other services	0	10 000

These amount are ex VAT.

NOTE 3 PROVISION FOR PENSION LIABILITIES, PENSION COSTS

The company has a group pension scheme for 40 regular employees. The scheme fulfills the requirements in the Law on mandatory company pension scheme. The scheme guarantees pre-set future benefits.

These benefits are calculated according to years in service, salary at retirement and the benefits from the national insurance scheme.

The obligations also include provisions for a contractual early retirements scheme for 63 regular employees.

Calculation of pension contributions and pension liabilities are based on actuarial principles.

The regular presuppositions in the insurance industry are used as actuarial assumptions for demographic actors and retirement.

	2009	2008
Pension rights earned during the year	2 561 314	2 880 158
Interest	2 181 618	1 690 990
Yield on pension funds	-1 788 629	-1 773 735
Administrations costs	213 925	91 013
Net pension costs ex social security	3 168 228	2 888 426
Social security taxes	446 720	407 268
Amortization	238 026	152 975
Net pension costs	3 852 974	3 448 669
Earned pension liabilities	34 714 697	37 883 193
Pension plan assets	32 030 041	29 852 131
Net pension commitments (underfinanced)	-2 684 656	-8 031 062
Social security taxes	-378 536	-1 132 380
Net pension inc. social security	-3 063 192	-9 163 442
Estimate deviations not recognized	52 225	6 050 789
Social security deviation	7 364	853 161
Net pension funds	-3 003 604	-2 259 491

Economic assumptions		
Discount interest	5,40%	5,80%
Expected return on funds	5,60%	5,80%
Expected salaries regulations	4,25%	4,00%
G-regulations	4,00%	3,75%
Expected pension increase	2,00%	3,75%
Amortization factor	13,25	13,15
Probability of withdrawal (AFP)	10,00%	10,00%
Social security	14,10%	14,10%

Deposit pension

1 April 2007 CMI introduced deposit pension for all new employees.

23 persons at CMI have per 31 Dec deposit pension.

Deposit pension	368 314	339 895
Administrative costs	34 672	24 606
	402 986	364 501

NOTE 4 TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Building Jekteviksbakken	Machinery etc	Investments building	Sum
Cost at 1 Jan	32 046 010	3 141 544		35 187 554
Purchased assets	19 548 606	266 837	3 474 760	23 290 203
Sold assets				
Cost at 31 Dec	51 594 616	3 408 381	3 474 760	58 477 757
Accumulated debt	-429 955	-3 174 546	-236 370	-3 840 871
Balance value 31 Dec	51 164 661	233 835	3 238 390	54 636 886
Depreciations	429 955	220 915	236 370	887 240

Depreciations of the value of the building is related to the new building at Jekteviksbakken from 1 Aug. The depreciation was calculated linear with 2 % annually.

Depreciations of investments in the building applied the linear method over 5 years. CMI rents copy machines from DnBNor Finans. Annual cost is NOK 320 891.

NOTE 5 CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BUILDING IN JEKTEVIKEN

On 16 Nov 2007 CMI signed an agreement on the construction of a building in Jekteviken in Bergen together with the University of Bergen/Magør Eiendom AS. The property developer is Skanska Norway AS. By 31 Dec CMI has paid NOK 44 594 616. The construction was delayed 3 months in the spring of 2008. The building was expected to be completed by 31 Dec 2009. The final settlement has not been payed due to some

remaining work on the building. The estimated final settlement will imply disbursment of a further NOK 7 000 000 in the near future. This includes an increase in CMI's ownership in the building from 42 % to 44 %. The amount is recognised in the balance sheet.

There has been issued a guarantee towards Skanska in connection with the new building amounting to NOK 8 514 877.

NOTE 6 CURRENT ASSETS

	Cost price	Balance sheet value	
Norwegian shares	36 975	627	
Sold in 2009			
	Nominal value	Cost price	Balance sheet value
	500 000	529 100	500 000
Sold in 2009			
DnB asset management	Invested amount	Realizable value	
Unit trust	Low risk	7 459 893	8 446 138
Bond fund	Low risk	11 590 766	12 971 178
		19 050 659	21 417 316

NOTE 7 FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

Consists of credits to employees, NOK 440 749.

NOTE 8 RECEIVABLES

Invoiced, not paid sales	3 810 421
Sales, not yet invoiced	3 070 323
	6 880 744

NOTE 9 TAX DEDUCTED

By 31 Dec NOK 1 355 703 is deposited on a separate tax account.
Unpaid tax was at the same date NOK 1 228 176.

NOTE 10 EQUITY

	Retained earnings	Paid-in capital	Total
Equity at 1 Jan	270 359	15 300 000	15 570 359
Net result for the year	296 115		296 115
Equity at 31 Dec	566 474	15 300 000	15 866 474

NOTE 11 DEBT DUE LATER THAN 5 YEARS

	2009	2008
Chr. Michelsens Fond	35 000 000	35 000 000

In accordance with the board's decision on 17 October 2008, CMF provided a long-term mortgage loan for the construction of the new building in Jekteviken.

NOTE 12 TAX

On 30 Jun CMI received a notice of possible tax liability and asked to file its tax return for 2008. Response was sent 18 Sep. In relation to this CMI asked for a delay of handing in the tax form until the response was assessed. Delay was granted. By 4 Mar CMI has not received reply from the Tax Administration. CMI states that it is a not-for-profit foundation, and thus that it is a tax exempt

institution, according to §2-32 second segment. Further, it is our understanding that commissioned research assignments fulfill CMI's non-profit purposes, and that this activity does not release limited tax liability, according to §2-32 second segment. Thus, money has not been deposited in the 2009 accounts.

To the Board of
Chr. Michelsens Institutt

Medlemmer av Den norske Revisorforening

Auditor's report for 2009

We have audited the annual financial statements of Chr. Michelsens Institutt as of 31 December 2009, showing a profit of NOK 296 115. We have also audited the information in the Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet, the statements of income and cash flows and the accompanying notes. The regulations of the Accounting Act and accounting standards, principles and practices generally accepted in Norway have been applied in the preparation of the financial statements. These financial statements and the Directors' report are the responsibility of the foundation's Board of Directors and Managing Director. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and on other information according to the requirements of the Norwegian Act on Auditing and Auditors.

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

In our opinion,

- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with laws and regulations and present fairly, in all material respects the financial position of the foundation as of 31 December 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting standards, principles and practices generally accepted in Norway
- management has fulfilled its duty to properly record and document the accounting information as required by law and generally accepted bookkeeping practice in Norway
- the information in the Directors' report concerning the financial statements, the going concern assumption, and the proposal for the allocation of the profit is consistent with the financial statements and comply with law and regulations.

We are not aware of any matters indicating that the management and the payouts of the foundation have not been performed in accordance with laws and the foundation's objectives and articles of association.

Bergen, 13. April 2010
ERNST & YOUNG ASTore Fyllingen
State Authorised Public Accountant (Norway)

Note: The translation to English has been prepared for information purposes only.

Edited by Ingvild Hestad
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Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) is an independent centre for research on international development and policy focusing on poor countries. Conducting both applied and theoretical research, thematic focus is on human rights, poverty reduction, peacebuilding and public sector reform. The geographical focus is Sub-Saharan Africa, Southern and Central Asia, the Middle East and Northern Africa, and Latin America.

CMI research aims to inform and influence policy, and to contribute to the public discourse on international development issues. CMI has an extensive network of research partners, and works in close cooperation with researchers in the South.