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## DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, NORAGRIC

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ESTABLISHED IN 1986 AS A CENTRE AT THE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY OF NORWAY (NLH), NORAGRIC BECAME AN ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT IN 2005. NORAGRIC'S FOCUS AREAS ARE RESEARCH, EDUCATION, INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION AND DISSEMINATION. WITH MORE THAN 40 YEARS OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE NORWEGIAN UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES (UMB) AND ACADEMIC AND CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS IN AFRICA, ASIA, THE AMERICAS AND EAST/SOUTH EAST EUROPE, NORAGRIC HAS A BROAD NETWORK OF WORLDWIDE CONTACTS. NORAGRIC ALSO WORKS WITH PARTNERS IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.

NORAGRIC CARRIES THE ACADEMIC RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES AT UMB AND IS THE UNIVERSITY'S DEPARTMENT OF INTERDISCIPLINARITY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES. NORAGRIC IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COORDINATION OF UMB'S INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION WITH COUNTRIES IN THE SOUTH AND EASTERN EUROPE.



Tribal rock crusher, Jharkhand, India. Photo: Jason Miklian/UMB

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## FROM NORAGRIC'S HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

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The last years' increased political attention to climate change and its environmental and societal consequences has again brought global food security on the international agenda. Food security challenges are still huge and are exacerbated by the effects of climate change, leading to increased poverty and inequality, vulnerability of livelihoods such as exposure to risks and the ability to respond. This will impact particularly the poor who are most vulnerable to food insecurity brought about by climate change.

In 2011 UMB launched its Food Strategy. The purpose is to draw attention to and communicate UMB's important role with regard to educational programmes and high quality research within areas linked to food production, food quality, food availability and access to food locally and globally. Noragric has an important responsibility for research and education within global food security and climate change, and approaches the multifaceted dimensions of the issue from different angles. Through interdisciplinary research and education the situation, challenges and opportunities are documented and analysed from political, social, technological, ecological and cultural perspectives.

Gender is an important cross cutting issue within research and education. Climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions, REDD+ and Energy+ initiatives, and the increasing investments in commercial forestry plantations

and renewable biomass fuels, may restrict both men and women's access to land, forest and other productive resources. Such a trend will exacerbate an already precarious situation for women in many African countries where they do not own land and lack access to decision making arenas. Ongoing Noragric projects contribute to the knowledge of gendered processes and outcomes of large-scale transnational land deals in Africa, and develop empirical and theoretical insights into the issue. The newly established Land Tenure Centre at UMB is further expected to contribute to increased knowledge about land issues including land rights.

Climate smart agriculture (CSA) is seen as a triple win for increased food production, mitigation and adaptation to climate change. Noragric has lately conducted basic research to improve the knowledge of conservation agriculture as a means to improve sustainable food production. Climate-smart agriculture seeks to address both technical production issues and questions of how to transform agricultural systems and development pathways to become more environmentally and socially sustainable in the face of climate change. Implementing and achieving the objectives of CSA whilst harnessing synergies with REDD+ and Energy+ initiatives have required multi-faceted approaches and collaboration with numerous actors, including several international, regional and national organizations.

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The extensive institutional collaboration with universities in the South offers a broad network of scientists and partnerships to develop and deepen the insight and knowledge about policies and practices regarding international environment and development issues in the countries where we work. Most institutional collaboration has the aim to improve food security and develop capacity to address actual challenges and influence policies. Noragric is deeply thankful to our partners for valuable and indispensable inputs to our research and educational programmes.

2011 has been characterized by high activity in the different research clusters, a high publication rate and a high number of applicants of well qualified students to our BSc programme and three MSc programmes. The new MSc programme in International Relations in collaboration with NUPI continues its popularity. Thanks to all Noragric staff and our collaborators and partners for their motivation and dedication making Noragric an exciting and interesting working environment!

*Gry Synnevig*



Photo: P.Murimi

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# HIGHLIGHTS IN 2010 AND 2011

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## NEW RESEARCH/COLLABORATION PROGRAMMES

### CCIAM

Fifteen main projects and five intervention projects under the 5-year 'Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation' (CCIAM) programme with Tanzania started in 2011. The 5-year CCIAM programme focuses on promoting natural forest conservation, afforestation, reforestation and better agricultural practices for improved livelihoods related to the "Reduced Emissions from Deforestations and Forest Degradation (REDD)" initiative. The main coordinator in Tanzania is Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), with the University of Dar es Salaam, Ardhi University and the Tanzania Meteorological Agency as partners. The Norwegian University of Life Sciences - through Noragric - is the main partner from the Norwegian side. Professional affiliation of the Norwegian researchers involved in the projects includes the University of Oslo, the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU). The programme is funded through the Norwegian embassy in Tanzania. Noragric contact: Lars Olav Eik. Read more on <http://www.umb.no/noragric/article/climate-change-impacts-adaptation-and-mitigation-cciam-programme-in-tanzania>

### EPINAV

The new 5-year follow-up programme to the former PANTIL programme in Tanzania, "Enhancing Pro-poor Innovations in Natural Resources and Agricultural Value-chains" (EPINAV), was launched in February 2011. Similar to the set-up for the



Farmers with goats (EPINAV project).  
Photo: Innocent Thomas/SUA

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PANTIL and CCIAM programmes, roughly 20% of the budget is allocated to Norwegian partners. Each of the 15 EPINAV projects includes researchers from UMB, the Norwegian School of Veterinary Science and Nofima. In EPINAV, the emphasis is on up-scaling of proven technologies developed under PANTIL. Strategic intervention projects to complement the EPINAV projects start in 2012 and are intended to add value to the projects, especially with regard to enhancing up-scaling of proven technologies/best practices. Noragric contact: Lars Olav Eik. Read more on: <http://www.umb.no/noragric/article/enhancing-pro-poor-innovations-in-natural-resources-and-agricultural-value-chains-epinav>

## HERD

Noragric hosts the secretariat on behalf of UMB for the agriculture section under a new programme that was launched in 2010 called Higher Education, Research and Development in the Western Balkans (HERD), financed by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. HERD consists of five sector programmes: maritime, agriculture, energy, development studies, and ICT. Nineteen projects are running from 2011-2014. Because some projects were approved as late as in 2012, the Ministry has agreed that activities under these projects may continue until the end of 2015. Eight projects are at UMB. HERD aims to contribute towards economic growth and social development through cooperation in higher education and research in the Western Balkans. Noragric contact: Thor S. Larsen. Read more on: <http://www.umb.no/noragric/article/2nd-call-programme-for-higher-education-research-and-development-in-the-western-balkans-herd>

## ADAPTING AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN MALI TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The objective of this five-year project (2011-2015) financed by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to improve food security by making agriculture and livestock production in northern and central Mali more resistant to climate change. The main partner in Mali is the Institut d'Economie Rurale (IER). The project's four components include developing agricultural systems in the country's central region (Mopti, Segou and Koulikoro) adapted to climate change; development of the dromedary production system in Kidal; development of the flood recession farming system in Lake Faguigome and surrounding areas; development of methods for stabilizing sand dunes in areas adjacent to the irrigation canals of Lake Faguibine. Noragric contact: Jens B. Aune. Read more on <http://www.umb.no/noragric/article/adapting-agriculture-and-livestock-production-in-mali-to-climate-change>

## RESEARCH COUNCIL OF NORWAY'S NORGLOBAL PROGRAMME

The Research Council of Norway approved two project applications from Noragric in the Norglobal programme: "The Politics of Climate Change Adaption: An Integrative Approach of Development and Climate Change Interventions in Nepal and Mongolia", Siri Eriksen, Andrei Marin and Sigrid Nagoda; "Gender and Human Security in Post-Conflict Pakistan: Policy implications of local gendered perceptions of security and development", Ingrid Nyborg and Nawab Bahadar. The projects run from 2011- 2014.



Conservation farming, Mali. Photo: Jens B. Aune/UMB

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## SOME HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2010

### “NORAGRIC IS AN IMPORTANT CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ON KEY TOPICS IN INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHY”, ACCORDING TO RCN EVALUATION

This was the conclusion of an independent Nordic review team in an evaluation of research in geography in Norway for the Research Council of Norway (RCN), 2010. The reviewers stated that “Noragric is a strong, internationally recognised research environment that plays an important role in the broader field of geography research in Norway. Noragric is a strikingly multidisciplinary research environment from which some of the most promising research for the renewal of (political) geography in Norway has recently been launched. Studies of natural resource management with a focus on land and water in tropical areas and with a clear social science perspective are well represented in Norwegian geography. The most important research environment for such studies is the interdisciplinary Department of International Environment and Development Studies, Noragric, at the Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB). It will be a challenge for Norwegian geography to better integrate the work being carried out at UMB into the broader geography research arena”. Summarizing and quoting from the report, The Research Council of Norway writes that research at Noragric is focused and of high quality. “This is a research environment that other Norwegian geography environments should look to”.

### STUDENTS RAISE FUNDS FOR FLOOD VICTIMS IN PAKISTAN IN 2010

Pakistani and Norwegian students at UMB worked hard to raise funds for the stricken areas in Pakistan following the July 2010 floods. Through the Norwegian Student Organisation (NSO) the students organized a campaign to raise money for the Flood Relief and Rehabilitation Campaign coordinated by the Comsats Institute of Information Technology (CIIT) and headed by Dr. Bahadar Nawab, Head of Development Studies at CIIT, and a graduate of Noragric’s PhD programme. The students raised NOK 41,000 which was matched by UMB with the same sum, bringing the total to NOK 82,000 (approx. 10,500 Euro). Some 21 students were involved in a joint project between UMB (Noragric and the Department of Plant and Environmental Sciences, IPM) and CIIT focusing on Sustainable Water, Sanitation, Health and Development in the poor areas of northwest Pakistan, a region badly stricken by the recent floods. The students used their education and competence on sustainable approaches to water and sanitation in these areas.

## CLIMATE CHANGE 2013

Associate Professor Siri Eriksen was selected to be one of six Lead Authors of Chapter 13 “Livelihoods and Poverty” in IPCC’s Working Group II’s contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2013: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability, due in 2014. The report consists of contributions of three IPCC Working Groups; Working Group II will assess the impacts, adaptation strategies and vulnerability related to climate change and will involve 302 experts. The Assessment Reports are used in the climate negotiations under the UN Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol. Siri Eriksen is one of two researchers at UMB who were selected to contribute to this report.

### CONFERENCE ON LOCAL ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE FOR IMPROVED FOOD AND ENERGY SECURITY IN RURAL AFRICA

On 14 December 2010 Noragric and the Africa Network Norway organized a conference at Norad. Speakers were from UMB, the Conservation Farming Unit/Zambia, SINTEF and the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU).

### NEW MASTER PROGRAMME IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Master programme in International Relations, developed in close collaboration with the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI), started with 38 students in the autumn of 2011. The collaboration with NUPI entails that they participate in teaching and supervision of students. Students learn about international relations in terms of diplomacy, development and environmental sustainability. See also page 24.

## SOME HIGHLIGHTS FROM 2011

### CENTRE FOR LAND TENURE STUDIES

The Centre was opened at UMB on 27 June 2011 resulting from a joint initiative by researchers at Noragric, the UMB School of Economics and Business, and the Department of Landscape Planning. Noragric’s Prof. Espen Sjaastad was a driving force behind the initiative and is member of the Centre’s core team. Other Noragric researchers involved are Prof. Paul Vedeld, Prof. Arild Vatn and Prof. Tor A. Benjaminsen. The centre’s main function is to make visible UMB’s research on land tenure. The Centre organises seminars to present new research; publishes working papers; supports international publication of articles and books; develops and conducts joint



Participants at the Thor Heyerdahl Summer School 2012. Photo: Josie Teurlings/UMB

courses at Master and PhD level; initiates and supports exchange of researchers; and more. For additional information see <http://www.umb.no/clts/>

#### THOR HEYERDAHL SUMMER SCHOOL

A total of 27 participants attended the first course in Environmental Governance: Institutions for sustainable development from 20 June – 1 July 2011. The Summer School, supported among others by the Thor Heyerdahl Institute, is part of the Thor Heyerdahl professorship held by Prof. Arild Vatn and offers PhDs and young researchers the opportunity to develop high level skills in analyzing governance issues like climate

change, biodiversity conservation, sustainable use of biological resources, water management and pollution. The summer school aims to bring renowned researchers of environmental governance together with a selected group of PhD students/ young researchers from all over the world. The Summer School was proud to have the 2009 Nobel Prize in Economics winner Prof. Elinor Ostrom visiting UMB in 2011 who gave two lectures in the course. For further information see <http://www.umb.no/thor-heyerdahl-summer-school>

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## WRITING CENTRE

The Noragric Writing Centre was launched in 2011 and is led by Dr William Warner and a team of six dedicated native English-speaking graduate students. The Centre offers guidance with academic writing to students of Noragric courses. Besides teaching students how to correct their own writing independently through feedback on writing assignments, the Writing Centre also motivates excellence by publishing peer-reviewed papers in the UMB Student Journal of International Environment & Development Studies. See <http://www.umb.no/noragric/article/noragric-writing-centre> for more information.



The Writing Centre team (Spring 2012)  
Photo: Evy Jørgensen/UMB

## NORAGRIC HOSTS WORLD BANK WORKSHOP ON SUPPORT TO AFRICAN TERTIARY AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION (TAE)

On 3-5 October 2011, Noragric welcomed 40 invited participants including regional African leadership in Tertiary African Education, academic experts and development partners to UMB to take stock of the lessons learned from past experiences in building the capacity of African TAE and the challenges that lie ahead; develop a common understanding of mechanisms, programme design principles, frameworks and institutions that need to be supported to build capacity in TAE; launch a partnership of support to the process of developing and eventually implementing an African agenda for TAE; and identify a programme of work for this partnership for the short and medium term. Noragric contact: Gry Synnevåg

## CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE

Noragric presented a report on “Climate smart agriculture - Possible roles of agricultural universities in a strengthened Norwegian climate change engagement in Africa” to the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in December 2011. The Ministry is planning to add climate-smart agriculture as one of three components in its support to climate change mitigation and adaptation in addition to REDD + and ENERGY+. The report was published as Noragric Report No. 64 in February 2012. Noragric is exploring the possibilities to establish a consortium of partners in Africa with the aim of promoting programmes for climate-smart agriculture. Noragric contact: Kjell Esser



Participants at the World Bank workshop. Photo: Kai Tilley /UMB



The former Norwegian Minister of Agriculture and Food, Lars Peder Brekk, visited Noragric in September 2011 to discuss whether Norway and UMB/Noragric can contribute to solving the food crisis in the Horn of Africa.  
Photo: Haakon Sparre/UMB.

### UMB'S FOOD STRATEGY

The Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB) prepared a draft strategy for food in 2011. The strategy deals with food issues from three perspectives: 1) the value chain; 2) the consumer; 3) food security. Noragric's contribution is primarily linked to the latter, which encompasses access to food, arable land and sustainable production. The strategy (in Norwegian) can be downloaded on [www.umb.no/om-umb/artikkel/strategier-for-umb](http://www.umb.no/om-umb/artikkel/strategier-for-umb)

### ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF NORWAY'S BIODIVERSITY

Noragric's Prof. Paul Vedeld was nominated as member of an expert committee assessing the economic value of Norway's biodiversity. The committee is expected to deliver its findings to the Norwegian Ministry of the Environment by the end of 2013. Together with 11 other members with relevant scientific experience the group will assess the value of Norway's biodiversity in order to better understand the economic benefits of a well-functioning nature and the services it renders.

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# RESEARCH

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Research at Noragric has an interdisciplinary approach, linking social and natural sciences. Most research is carried out with partners in developing countries and in Eastern Europe.

Noragric's scientific staff and PhD students are grouped in four cross-cutting thematic clusters. These are **Agricultural Development, Livelihoods and Environmental Change; Conflict, Human Security and Development; Environmental Governance; Rights, Accountabilities and Power in Development**. The clusters address themes linked to Noragric's core research areas under the Strategic Plan and have a dynamic membership. In addition to the core members other researchers/research fellows both at Noragric and external are invited to join one or several groups in order to participate in discussions and activities.

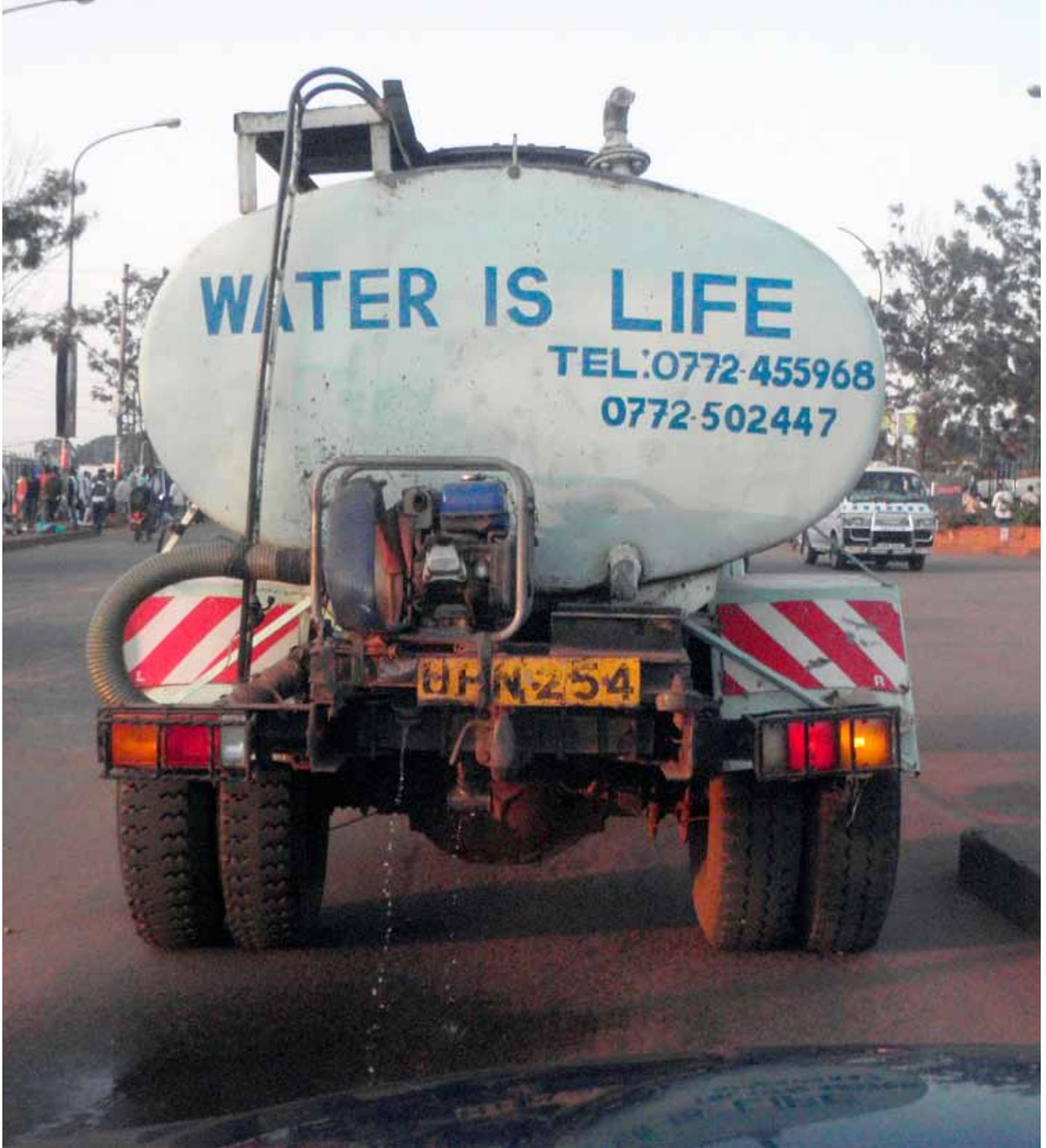


Photo: Shai Divon/UMB

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# RESEARCH CLUSTERS

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, LIVELIHOODS AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE (ADLEC)

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Contact person: Dr. Siri Eriksen

Research themes under this cluster:

- Adaptation and mitigation of climate change
- Food and livelihood security
- Climate smart agriculture and conservation agriculture
- Agro-biodiversity
- Agricultural policies
- Environmental impacts of agricultural production

### HUMAN INPUT TO SECURE MODERN, GREEN ENERGY IN RURAL TANZANIA

*Lars Kåre Grimsby, PhD fellow*

2.3 billion people worldwide suffer under energy-related poverty and should be given access to modern energy sources for cooking and electricity. Access to modern energy is a means of achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). Stationary engines powered by biofuel are one way to provide energy services such as milling, water-pumping and electricity. In decentralized areas with no access to grid-electricity, this solution may be viable. By substituting fossil fuel with locally produced biofuel, local energy security may be enhanced whilst abating greenhouse gas emissions.

In Engaruka Juu, Tanzania, a Multifunctional Platform (MFP) has been installed by the NGO TaTEDO to provide the village with electricity and milling power. The MFP runs on oil from



Lars Kåre Grimsby

the jatropha plant (*Jatropha curcas*). Jatropha is a drought resistant shrub which grows easily in Engaruka Juu. Recent research investigates time and energy spent by harvesters of jatropha seeds in the village to provide the community with locally produced jatropha oil (Grimsby et al. 2012). The results show that although the energy balance is positive, it takes one person up to 7.5 hours to harvest a sufficient amount of oil seeds required for pressing 1 kg of oil. Collection of seeds for jatropha oil depends on the availability of labour willing to work for an income of approximately 0.9 USD/day. The people that harvest jatropha are poor women, and children. Only the wealthiest households are connected to the electricity grid from the MFP and indirectly these depend on cheap labour for affordable electricity.



Returning home after harvesting jatropha  
Photo: Lars K. Grimsby/UMB

Modern energy services for decentralized areas may be provided through the use of locally produced biofuel. But in countries where agriculture is not mechanized, much human power is required to provide these services. For the energy services to be affordable, either cheap enough labour is required or generous subsidies.

*Grimsby, L.K., Aune, J.B., Johnsen, F.H. Human energy requirements in Jatropha oil production for rural electrification in Tanzania. Energy for Sustainable Development. 2012; In press.*

Collection of Jatropha fruits, Tanzania.  
Photo: Lars K. Grimsby/UMB



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# RESEARCH CLUSTERS

## CONFLICT, HUMAN SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT (CHSD)

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Contact person: Dr Ingrid Nyborg

Research themes under this cluster:

- Human security, human rights and development
- Livelihood security in post-disaster, conflict and post-conflict contexts
- Resource conflicts and negotiation
- Resettlement, reintegration, reconciliation and peace building processes
- Gender based violence in conflict/post-conflict areas, with a particular focus on women
- Competing discourses and relations between humanitarian, development, military and civil actors in crisis/post-crisis contexts

### CONFLICT AND HUMAN SECURITY IN CHANGING STATES IN THE MIDDLE EAST: WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD?

*Dr. Stig Jarle Hansen and Therese Arnesen*

Unpredicted and sudden, yet deemed to arrive: the rise of the unrest in the Middle East has brought forward the demand for a better life by the people of Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, Jordan, Bahrain and Libya. After decades of repression, these people have awoken and approached their rulers to demand consideration and participation. One of the forces behind the revolutions is the Muslim Brotherhood, an organization best



Dr. Stig Jarle Hansen  
Associate Professor



Therese Arnesen  
(former) Master student in  
Development Studies

known for its charity work and the dream of reconstructing the Islamic caliphate. But is that all there is?

Since its origins in 1928, the Muslim Brotherhood has met many obstacles on its way to becoming a global movement. While first meeting resistance from the Soviet bloc, then from the West as well as from several Middle-Eastern regimes, the Brotherhood, however, has consolidated into a global network with affiliated organizations in over 80 countries. Through social initiatives often supported by the



Coastal sunset in Malaysia. Photo: Jason Miklian/UMB

richer Brotherhoods in Kuwait, the UK and the USA, they have managed to rally a wide range of support for their standpoints. Our main challenge lies in deciphering exactly what that position consists of and the political roadmap they could direct this region in to, if the Brotherhood now is to be seen as a potential regional power.

The Brotherhood is not a global homogenous entity. There are several ways of looking at its set-up, ranging from the global level, from the view of academic and security expert Prof. Lorenzo Vidino (who sees the Brotherhood as a loose network with no clear definitions), and to the authors' view that the Brotherhood should be defined according to the organizations recognized by the oldest Brotherhood organization, the Egyptian one. Vidino's view is highly important since it illustrates the network solutions that the Brotherhood chose when doing development assistance. The Brotherhood is far from easy to identify amongst development actors and this is done on purpose. Brotherhoods such as the Somali, the Egyptian and the Yemeni ones have been oppressed and banned by highly authoritarian regimes and warlords. The richer Brotherhood organizations in France, the United States and the United Kingdom faced scepticism; the Brotherhood label was and

is contested, often equalled - erroneously - with extreme organizations as Al Qaeda.

This led the Brothers to create the network-based approach to development and humanitarian work operating in a model where Western and Gulf-based brotherhoods financed NGOs carrying out development assistance in poorer states. These NGOs were dominated by local Brotherhood members, holding majorities on various boards.

The Brotherhoods are important actors, both within the promotion of democracy as well as within development. It is dialectic in the sense that it accepts democracy; it is authoritarian in the sense that they put Sharia as a foundation for this democracy, a foundation that should remain even if election results indicate the opposite.

However, the engagement of the Brothers inside development and human rights, the latter driven by the traditional harsh suppression of the Brothers, gives hope. In their respective original setting in the Middle East, their views are less conservative and their focus on Islam gives them local legitimacy.

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# RESEARCH CLUSTERS

## ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE (ENGOV)

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Contact person: Prof. Paul Vedeld

ENGOV's ambition is to develop improved understanding of governance structures and power relations at the global, national and local level. The cluster aims to develop new theoretical insights and knowledge in the field of environmental governance with a particular focus on:

- Biodiversity management in protected areas
- Economic development
- Climate change
- Water governance
- Livelihoods and poverty
- Rights-based and participatory development issues

### CONSERVATION AND LAND GRABBING IN TANZANIA

*Tor A. Benjaminsen and Ian Bryceson*

Recent discussions on rapidly expanding global 'land grabbing' interventions have mainly focused on large-scale land deals and foreign direct investments in food and biofuel production in developing countries. The land grabbing effect of conservation projects is, however, rarely heeded in these debates.

In Tanzania, conservation areas have steadily increased since colonial times leading to dispossession and loss of resource access for small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk. Today, around 40% of the land area of the country is under some form of environmental protection. This includes more recent areas under so-called 'community-based conservation' or 'co-management', which in practice proves to be business-as-



Prof. Tor A. Benjaminsen



Prof. Ian Bryceson

usual in terms of conservation taking priority over local rights and livelihoods.

There are many examples in Tanzania of how community-based conservation in especially wildlife and marine areas leads to communities losing access to land and natural resources. The increasing commodification of biodiversity and natural resources driven by the boom in safari and beach tourism is accelerating this process. The main actors are big international conservation groups, foreign donor organisations, foreign private investors and state agencies focused on recentralizing control over resources in order to capitalize on the increasing land rent. This trend is in line with literature on decentralization concluding that the higher the value of the resources, the more difficult devolution of resource control will be in practice.

There is now a high risk that REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), which is attracting funding from Norway and other industrialized countries, will further contribute to the on-going recentralization of natural resources management in Tanzania to the clear disadvantage of local communities and small-scale resource users.

*For additional reading: in April 2012 an article by Prof. Benjaminsen and Prof. Bryceson called "Conservation, green/blue grabbing and accumulation by dispossession in Tanzania" was published in the Journal of Peasant Studies, Vol. 39, No. 2, 335–355.*

## THE CHALLENGES OF WATER GOVERNANCE

*Dr Synne Movik, post-doc researcher focusing on water.*

Water is a critical resource – and a complex one. People need water for drinking and domestic use, for supporting livelihoods, and for agricultural, urban and industrial uses. Water in one form or another is used to produce many things in society. Hence water is not only the basis for human survival but an integral part of societies' growth and development. Water is vital for food security, to health and wellbeing, and plays a central role in climate change. But water is not easily governed. It is characterised by a great degree of diversity in terms of both physical characteristics and institutional arrangements: from locally governed streams, bore wells and water tanks to national plans and regulations of allocation and management of water in different sectors, to transnational watersheds and groundwater aquifers.

The perception that water is becoming scarcer and that we are entering into an era of 'water crisis' has been increasing in the last few decades. The issue of how water should be allocated and shared at different scales - among countries, regions,

sectoral and economic interests, communities and individuals - is fraught with difficulties. What principles should guide water allocation? What mechanisms of distribution are considered fair? How do particular ideas about progress and sustainability influence the way in which water is allocated among competing uses? Water allocation involves contestations and tricky trade-offs, e.g. between agriculture and industrial demands and urban growth. It is thus important to examine policy and practices of water allocation to understand what the drivers of particular allocation patterns are, as well as their long-term implications.

Water is now explicitly recognized as a human right. The UN's independent expert on human rights recently reaffirmed governments' responsibilities to ensure that this right is met. The task of water service provision may be delegated to third parties, such as the private sector or community-based organisations. These service providers, too, bear a responsibility for making sure that citizens have access to water of an adequate quality and amount. However, what is perceived to be a sufficient amount of water to meet people's needs differs across cultures and geographical contexts. For instance, people in rural areas may use water for multiple purposes, for domestic use and also for small-scale productive use such as home gardens and watering livestock that contribute to food security. Such needs are very different from those of people who live in well-served urban areas. How is it possible to accommodate a more livelihoods-oriented conception of a human right to water, and how would this be put into practice?

These, and related issues, are what we are engaged in at Noragric. In particular, we are working on policies and practices of water rights allocation and the translation of Integrated Water Resources Management in Southern Africa, as well as thinking more conceptually around issues of needs, rights and responsibilities in water governance, addressing issues of power, justice and legitimacy. We are actively engaging with researchers from research institutions abroad and are looking to further expand and develop our research on water in collaboration with an international network of colleagues.



Dr Synne Movik

Fetching water at Tonga, South Africa.  
Photo: Synne Movik/UMB



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# RESEARCH CLUSTERS

## RIGHTS, ACCOUNTABILITIES AND POWER IN DEVELOPMENT (RAPID)

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Contact person: Dr John Andrew McNeish

Research themes under this cluster:

- Formalisation of land and resource rights in developing countries
- Equal rights vs. asymmetric power relationships in developing countries
- Competing claims to resources under different development models
- Normative principles in development processes
- Political and legal accountabilities in relation to human rights and democratic participation
- Knowledge, power and accountability in development processes

### INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS AND AGRICULTURAL GROWTH CORRIDORS IN SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA

*Dr. Randi Kaarhus, Associate Professor, and Prof. Ruth Haug*

Agricultural growth corridors have over the last years been launched as high-profile initiatives to increase agricultural production in Africa. These corridors are inspired by value-chain models and seen as a means to promote a new African Green Revolution. As a model for agricultural development, the corridor approach can also be analyzed with reference to shifting international – and national – policy discourses where public-private partnerships (PPPs) for development at present are gaining increased influence. These PPPs raise



Dr Randi Kaarhus



Prof. Ruth Haug

important questions of accountability: who is accountable to whom if public-private partnerships to promote investments in agriculture fail? And who is accountable if PPPs drive processes that end up marginalizing local people's rights and interests in land? In south-eastern Africa, two agricultural growth corridors have during the last years been launched with Norwegian support.

In Mozambique, the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC) so far involves plans for new investments in agricultural land that also historically was used for larger-scale commercial production. From a local smallholders' perspective, however, there is concern that BAGC will



Women farmers at a meeting discussing future forms of organisation, Nampula Province, Mozambique. Photo: Randi Kaarhus/UMB

involve risks of smallholders being marginalized from the best agricultural land. Still others see it as embodying new opportunities. With the Mozambican Land Law of 1997, rural people have in principle secure land-use rights. In a situation of fast-growing demand for land, these rights increasingly need to be formally recognized. The question is, however, how?

In Tanzania, how to invest in agriculture in a way that contributes towards poverty reduction, growth and development without compromising food security or the rights of smallholders and pastoralists is indeed a challenge for the government. International agro-investing companies are requesting large areas of land, and land has been or is in the process of being allocated to such companies. While the policy of the government is to warmly welcome such investors, so far the experience with land acquisition companies appears to be rather disappointing when looking at it from the point of view that 'agro-investment in land could lead to development'.

In this context the Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor of Tanzania (SAGCOT) can be seen as providing an opportunity for agro-investments different from large-scale land acquisition or 'land grabbing' schemes. The corridor approach both involves smallholder and commercial agriculture, combined with government and donor funding. However, in order to reduce rural poverty and improve smallholders' livelihoods through the SAGCOT initiative, special measures need to be in place to ensure a pro-poor approach. Agricultural policies in Tanzania also need to change in order to establish better incentives for farmers to produce. In the current national and international policy context, which is much more conducive for agricultural development than what has been the case before, it is also necessary to deal seriously with underlying structural problems leading to a lack of trust that constrains farmers from responding to governmental initiatives – thinking it would not work anyway. The growth corridor initiatives involve opportunities to test out different models for investing in agriculture; models that both promote larger farms and small-scale production. A real challenge in Tanzania as well as in Mozambique is still to find ways of strengthening the local smallholders' bargaining position in relation to both external investors and national interests with privileged access to power and economic resources. This challenge needs to be addressed in connection with the further development of the agricultural growth corridor initiatives.



Photo: Siri Eriksen/UMB

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# RESEARCH NETWORKS AT NORAGRIC

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## RESOURCE, RIGHTS AND GOVERNANCE (RRG-NET)

Contact person: Prof. Gufu Oba

Research themes in this network:

- Resources (the potential for adaptation; different natural systems' resilience and variability and the goals of the users)
- Rights (bridging the gaps between resource adaptations and social demands in the face of external and internal drivers of risks. How different natural systems exposed to comparable environmental variability respond to systems management)
- Governance (socio-political perspectives of management, drivers of policy, formal and informal systems. Governance and risk reduction in management of natural systems with reference to risks such as those caused by insecurity of tenure).

## CRITICAL MASS- BUILDING RESEARCH AND CAPACITY TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CHANGE, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Contact person: Dr Siri Eriksen

The forum creates a meeting place for practitioners and academia to exchange information and create cooperation on climate, poverty and development that can draw on synergies to improve understanding, policies and practical actions.

Research themes in this network:

- Linking poverty and vulnerability
- Linkage between policies and community level measures across scales
- Transforming society and development thinking (development paths, values, ethics)
- Potential small steps that can address climate change problems (windows of opportunity, solution spaces, etc)
- Climate change measures and marginalisation processes
- Transforming systems (e.g. financial systems that can indirectly drive or address the climate change problem)

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## EDUCATION

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Student enrolment at Noragric continued to increase in 2010 and 2011. At the end of 2011, the department had about 293 students in its bachelor and master degree programmes. A new Head of Education was appointed in 2011, Dr Esben Leifsen.

Early in 2011 a new decentralized leader structure was introduced to manage Noragric's education programmes: Each programme has a programme committee team (PCT), consisting of a leader, two members from the academic staff and a student representative. The programme leaders and the PCTs coordinate their activities with the Education Committee, the Head of Education and the study advisors. Work with more specified study profiles and a clearer distinction between bachelor and master levels are two important outcomes of this new coordination.

An increased emphasis on education at Noragric in this period has also manifested itself in regular teacher's meetings and seminars where a range of different educational issues have been discussed by the whole academic staff. These meetings and discussions have inspired to an increased collaboration among teaching staff.

In this period, Noragric's study administration has emphasized two important issues related to education: one concerns the systematization and standardization of responses to students' intents of plagiarism and cheating; the other is a systematic resource mapping of Noragric staff's time use in education, which has provided the department with an important internal tool to the strategic planning and management of educational matters.

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## BACHELOR PROGRAMME – B-IEDS

Through a considerable re-design in 2010–2011 the programme got a more coherent structure and a more defined profile, consisting of the first 1½ years of mandatory courses, followed by elective courses and a final mandatory thesis. A new course in Gender and Development (EDS 130) and another in Political Ecology (EDS 170) were planned and registered in 2011, and a course in Quantitative and Qualitative Methods was considerably re-formulated and updated. The programme also offered optional field courses in India and Madagascar and students were encouraged to go on a semester's exchange to a number of recommended universities.

Twenty-four students graduated from the programme in 2010 and 31 in 2011. The allotted number of new admissions for both years was maintained by UMB at 40. Fifty-one students were enrolled in the autumn 2011 semester.

Esben Leifsen was the new leader of this programme in 2010 until May 2011, and John A. McNeish took over this responsibility for the rest of 2011.

## MASTER PROGRAMMES

### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – M-IR

Noragric started a new master programme in International Relations in collaboration with the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI) in Oslo in 2010. The programme feeds directly into Noragric's portfolio as international development and environment efforts tend to involve international interaction and relations. Moreover, development and environment topics constitute an important sub-field within international relations itself.

The programme is the first of its kind in Norway and attracted great interest. Of the 430 applications received at the start of the programme, 26 students were enrolled in the autumn of 2010, five above target. The study is also one of few in Norway that offers credits for internships.

Teaching takes place both in Aas and in Oslo to make the students familiar with both institutions, although compulsory lessons always take place in Aas. As part of the formalization of the collaboration between the two teaching institutions, Noragric hired three NUPI staff members in 20% "professor II" positions. NUPI draws on a larger staff for teaching and thesis supervision.

As a result of the re-negotiation of the institutional agreement between NUPI and Noragric, the roles and responsibilities of the two institutions were made clearer. It has resulted in a stronger collaboration between academic staff involved from both institutions and the education administration at Noragric. Communication has improved due to regular meetings and mutual understanding of overall priorities, possibilities and restrictions facing the programme in the current situation.

Stig Jarle Hansen was the leader of this programme in 2010 and 2011.

### INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES – M-IDS

The Development Studies programme remains relevant and popular. The programme's interdisciplinary perspective on development which merges the specific fields of peace and conflict studies, rights, climate change, natural resource management and governance and ecology, attracts a broad range of students.

Thirty-two students graduated in 2010. The university maintained the allotted number of seats at 30; 27 active students were enrolled in the programme in both 2010 and 2011. Nine students from 2009 were still enrolled in 2011.

With a focus on the global south, the students' research topics addressed themes within international health, livelihoods, child nutrition, migration, participation in elections, fair trade, agribusiness and the political ecology of hydro-electric dam projects. In 2011, a new core course EDS305 Development Theory and Practice was introduced to emphasise the particular academic content of the programme. A more coherent Methodology course was introduced and is shared by students in all three master programmes. Renewal was also undertaken of the two field courses run together with local partners in Tanzania and India.

John A. McNeish has been the leader of this programme from 2011.

### INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES – M-IES

The programme focuses on studying environmental changes such as climate change, loss of biodiversity, declining water availability and land degradation in an interdisciplinary manner. This involves both a study of natural environmental processes as well as national and international management. The programme consists of courses focusing on natural and social aspects of the environmental challenges of our time, and Noragric admits students with both natural and social science background into the programme.

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The programme consisted of several compulsory courses (plus electives), including a short introduction course, methods courses, a field course in either Tanzania or India, and courses regarding resilience and political economy. The programme emphasized the understanding of the relationship between ecology and management, including how governance structures and power relations influence environmental change. Most students do their research in a developing country and then write their thesis in the final spring semester at UMB. The curriculum covers topics that are relevant for many countries, and the student body is truly international, representing around 20 countries from all continents.

As the second graduating class of the programme, 23 students graduated in 2010. This is almost double from the previous year. The broad interests of the students are reflected by their wide choice of thesis subjects ranging from natural to social sciences.

The number of applications was very satisfactory in 2010: 487 international and 139 national students applied to the programme. A total of 24 students were enrolled in the programme in 2010 and 29 in 2011.

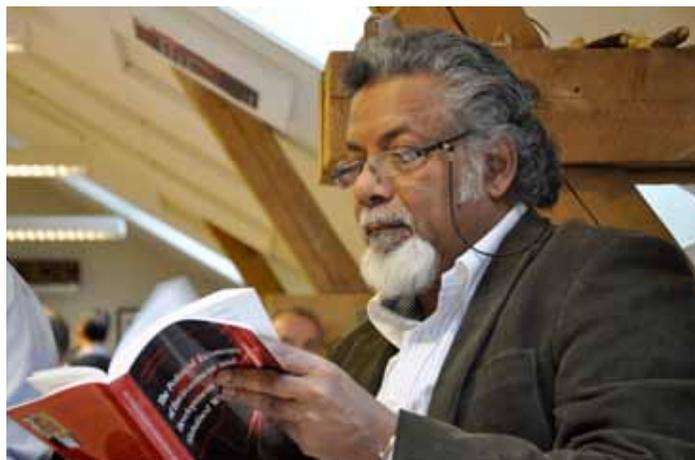
Ian Bryceson led the programme in 2010-2011 while Siri Eriksen took over leadership of the programme in the autumn of 2011.

## PHD PROGRAMME IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Noragric's PhD programme in Development Studies is closely linked to the scientific themes grouped in the four research clusters (see page 12). By the start of 2012, 38 PhD candidates were enrolled in the programme.

In 2010 four PhD fellows defended their thesis: Bed Mani Dahal (Nepal), Mohamed Ali Guyo (Kenya), Zeinabu Khalif (Kenya) and Waktole Tiki Uma (Ethiopia). In 2011 six PhD candidates received their doctoral degree: Hussein Jemma Sheymo (Ethiopia), Simon Pahle (Norway), Charlotte Nakakaawa (Uganda), Jon Geir Petursson (Iceland), Øyvind Eggen (Norway) and Eirin Hongslo (Norway).

Noragric's Head of Research since 2005, Prof. N. Shanmugaratnam ("Shan"), retired in 2011 and was honoured with a new book "The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers. Essays in honour of Nadarajah Shanmugaratnam" which was



Prof. N. Shanmugaratnam Photo: Sunetro Ghosal/UMB

launched at a seminar in October. The book is edited by Dr Darley Jose Kjosavik and Prof. Paul Vedeld.

The new Head of Research at Noragric since November 2011 is Dr Randi Kaarhus.

## POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOWS AT NORAGRIC

By the end of 2011 Noragric had five postdoctoral fellows: Poul Wisborg (Norway), Simon Pahle (Norway), Andrei Marin (Romania), Charlotte Nakakaawa (Uganda) and Synne Movik (Norway).



Photos: Jason Miklian / Siri Eriksen/UMB

# PHD FELLOWS AT NORAGRIC IN 2010-2011

THESIS TITLE/STUDENT	SUPERVISOR(S)
Environmental and Social History of the Ancient Tula Wells, 1700- 2008: Dynamics and Human Responses Waktole Tiki Uma (Ethiopia). Defended in December 2010	Gufu Oba/Terje Tvedt (University of Bergen)
The Transformation of Waso Booran Pastoral Production, Crisis and Recovery: An Assessment of Gender Roles, Land Rights and Poverty Alleviation. Zeinabu Khalif (Kenya). Defended in December 2010	Gufu Oba / Gudrun Dahl (Stockholm University)
The shifting sands of the Horn of Africa politics: Evolution and securitization of Islamism in Somalia. Mohamed Ali Guyo (Kenya). Defended in December 2010	N. Shanmugaratnam / Knut Nustad
Impacts of agricultural intensification on socio-economic conditions and implications for soil and water quality in Kavre district, Nepal. Bed Mani Dahal (Nepal). Defended in December 2010	Bishal Sitaula / Ingrid Nyborg/ Roshan M. Bajracharya (Kathmandu University)
Politics, property rights and production in Arsi and East Shewa Zones, Ethiopia (1941-2004). Hussein Jemma Sheymo (Ethiopia). Defended in January 2011	N. Shanmugaratnam/Espen Sjaastad
After Doha: Bringing the Workers' Rights Back In? Discourses and Politics of Fortifying Core Labour Standards Through an ILO-WTO Social Clause. Simon Pahle (Norway). Defended in May 2011	Bill Derman / N. Shanmugaratnam
Carbon Sequestration Schemes: Effects on Management of Tree Resources and Rural Poverty in Uganda. Charlotte Nakakaawa (Uganda). Defended in August 2011	Paul Vedeld / Jens Aune
Institutional analyses of transboundary biodiversity management: Protected areas on Mt. Elgon, Uganda and Kenya. Jon Geir Petursson (Iceland). Defended in August 2011	Paul Vedeld / Arild Vatn
State formation and the impact of foreign aid. Øyvind Eggen (Norway). Defended in December 2011	Knut Nustad / Stein S. Eriksen (NUPI)
Perceptions of landscape changes among stock farmers in Namaqualand, South Africa. Eirin Hongslo (Norway). Defended in December 2011	Tor A. Benjaminsen / Randi Kaarhus
The political ecology of conservation of the mountain Gorilla at Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, Uganda David Tumusiime (Uganda). Defended in June 2012	Tor A. Benjaminsen / Espen Sjaastad / Paul Vedeld / Hanne Svarstad

THESIS TITLE/STUDENT	SUPERVISOR(S)
Conflicts and Decentralized Forest Management in Ethiopia: The case of Shahemene Forest Industry Enterprise. Abebe Seifu Welde Tsadik (Ethiopia)	Paul Vedeld
Transgressing Economic Boundaries: Gender, Commodification and Social Change in Zanzibar. Hege Wallevik (Norway)	Kjersti Larsen (University of Oslo) / Ian Bryceson
Health Consequences of Civil War. Christin Ormhaug (Norway)	Espen Sjaastad/ Håvard Hegre (PRIO) / Henrik Urdal (NUPI), Ingrid Nyborg
Environmental and health impacts of pesticide use in mid-hill watershed of central Nepal. Kishor Atreya (Nepal)	Bishal K. Sitaula/Fred H. Johnsen/Cassandra Bergstrøm/Hans Overgaard/Roshan Man Bajracharya (Kathmandu University)/ Subodh Sharma (Kathmandu University)
Actors & Discourses: Conflicting Claims to the Dukuduku Forest, Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa Frode Sundnes (Norway)	Knut Nustad / Tor A. Benjaminsen / Espen Sjaastad
Reversing household food insecurity through conservation agriculture: Socio-economic impact of conservation farming practices among small scale farmers in Zambia. Progress H. Nyanga (Zambia)	Fred H. Johnsen / Jens Aune
From Maize Mono-cropping to Conservation Agriculture: A Multi-perspective Analysis of Smallholder Conservation Agriculture in Southern, Central and Eastern Zambia. Bridget Bwalya Umar (Zambia). <b>Defended in August 2012</b>	Jens Aune / Fred H. Johnsen
Social-ecological Changes affecting the Livelihoods of Fishing Communities in the Current Epoch of Globalization: A Case Study in Mafia Island, Tanzania. Victoria Moshy (Tanzania)	Ian Bryceson / Rose Mwaipopo (University of Dar es Salaam)
The effects of increased fishing pressure on the ecological resilience of targeted groupers ( <i>Serranidae</i> ) and analysis of impacts on livelihoods in fishing communities of Mafia Island, Tanzania. Lydia Gaspare (Tanzania)	Ian Bryceson / Knut Nustad / Albogat Kamukuru (University of Dar es Salaam)
Biofuel production in Africa Lars Kåre Grimsby (Norway)	Jens Aune / Fred H. Johnsen
Can a combination of policy instruments increase the effectiveness and public acceptability of environmental policies? Marianne Aasen (Norway)	Arild Vatn / Hege Westskog (CICERO)
Agricultural intensification and grazing: linking farmers' practices and greenhouse gases emission with implication for policy. Nani Raut (Nepal)	Bishal Sitaula / Arild Vatn / Jens Aune

THESIS TITLE/STUDENT	SUPERVISOR(S)
<p>Environmental policy and human action.</p> <p>Marit Heller (Norway)</p>	<p>Arild Vatn / Frode Alfnes (IØR) / Randi Kaarhus</p>
<p>Participatory aspects of Enduimet Wildlife Management Area and Kilimanjaro National Park in villages on the western slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, Tanzania.</p> <p>Sayuni Mariki (Tanzania)</p>	<p>Tor A. Benjaminsen/ Hanne Svarstad (NINA)</p>
<p>Opportunities and challenges of linking forest conservation and livelihoods in community based forest management: The case of Duru- Haitemba Forest Reserve.</p> <p>Joseph Perfect Mrema (Tanzania)</p>	<p>Tor A. Benjaminsen / Espen Sjaastad</p>
<p>Development narratives, security and livelihood realities in Pakistan's North West Frontier Province.</p> <p>Kashif Saeed Khan (Pakistan)</p>	<p>Ingrid Nyborg / N. Shanmugaratnam / Darley Kjosavik</p>
<p>Probing Human-Wildlife Interaction in Human-Dominated Multi-Use Landscapes in Rural India.</p> <p>Sunetro Ghosal (India)</p>	<p>Darley Kjosavik / Paul Vedeld</p>
<p>Between conservation and development: Quilombola communities' struggle over resources in the Ribeira Valley, Brazil.</p> <p>Kjersti Thorkildsen (Norway)</p>	<p>Randi Kaarhus / Ian Bryceson</p>
<p>Evaluation of options to adapt the principles of conservation agriculture to the conditions of smallholder farmers in Malawi.</p> <p>Amos Robert Ngwira (Malawi)</p>	<p>Jens Aune / Fred H. Johnsen / Bishal Sitaula</p>
<p>The effects of humanitarian interventions on climate vulnerability- repeated food distribution and seed security in North Western Nepal.</p> <p>Sigrid Nagoda (Norway)</p>	<p>Siri Eriksen / Ingrid Nyborg</p>
<p>Impacts of agricultural intensification on livelihoods of small holding farmers and implications for environmental health in the rift valley region of Ethiopia.</p> <p>Getachew Sime Feyissa (Ethiopia)</p>	<p>Jens Aune / Kassim Kulindwa / Hussien Mohammed (Hawassa University)</p>
<p>The political economy of poverty and poverty reduction strategies in Ethiopia: Perspectives from rural households.</p> <p>Yesthila Wondemeneh Bekele (Ethiopia)</p>	<p>Darley Kjosavik / N. Shanmugaratnam</p>
<p>Implementing REDD in Zanzibari forests: An investigation of Process, Actors and Discourses.</p> <p>Grete Benjaminsen (Norway)</p>	<p>Randi Kaarhus / John A. McNeish</p>
<p>Public Work Programmes: Prospects for climate change mitigation and adaptation in combination with sustainable development- a case study from the MGNREGA.</p> <p>Hans Nicolai Adam (Germany)</p>	<p>Darley Kjosavik / N. Shanmugaratnam</p>

THESIS TITLE/STUDENT	SUPERVISOR(S)
Development and National security: post 9/11 process and developments politics in Mali. Shai Andre Divon (Norway)	Stig Jarle Hansen / Bill Derman / Cassandra Bergstrøm
Womens' security in a post-conflict context. Ingvild Jacobsen (Norway)	Ingrid Nyborg / Shaheen Sardar Ali (University of Warwick, UK)
Actors, strategies and discourses in development: the case of REDD and climate adaptation in Tanzania. Jennifer West (Canada)	Siri Eriksen / Ruth Haug
The effects of climatic and other forces of change on livelihoods in coastal communities of Belize, Central America. Marianne Karlsson (Sweden)	Ian Bryceson, N. Shanmugaratnam / Ilan Kelman (CICERO)
The role and the impact of Somali Diaspora in conflicts, peace and state buildings, and reconstructing of Somalia. Mohamed Gaas (Norway)	Stig Jarle Hansen / Morten Bøås (FAFO) / N. Shanmugaratnam
Green Mining, Displacement and the Maoist conflict in India. Jason Miklian (USA)	Stig Jarle Hansen
Governing REDD+: The potential for reduced forest carbon emission, biodiversity protection and enhanced rural livelihoods in the Congo Basin Forest. Raymond Samndong (Cameroon)	Arild Vatn
Private Islamic Charity and Approaches to Poverty Reduction among Pakistani Muslims: Religion, Gender and Development. Kaja Borchgrevink (Norway)	Ingrid Nyborg
The social and cultural roles of gender in rural livelihood and development. A study of North West Pakistan. Noor Elahi (Pakistan)	Ingrid Nyborg
Exploring Gender-Based Insecurities in Relation to Livelihoods and Changing Class Relations in Post-Militancy, Post-Flood Swat. Abda Khalid (Pakistan)	Ingrid Nyborg
Nigerian Trade Union's Role in the Niger Delta Conflict. Camilla Houeland (Norway)	John Andrew McNeish
Outcomes of Milk-Based Interventions: Improvements in Health and Nutritional Status of Under-five Children in Rural Tanzania? Devota Mwaseba (Tanzania)	Randi Kaarhus
Participation, sovereignties and the politics of environmental governance: A study of efforts to protect forests and the implementation of UN-REDD in Bolivia. Cecilie von Hirsch (Norway)	John Andrew McNeish / Paul Vedeld

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# PROJECTS IN 2011

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## AFRICA

**Facilitating the adoption of conservation agriculture by resource-poor smallholder farmers in Malawi**  
Funded by: Royal Norwegian Embassy, Malawi  
Partners: Agriculture Research and Development Program (ARDEP), Bunda College of Agriculture, University of Malawi  
Project period: 2007-2011  
Noragric contact: Jens B. Aune

**Intensification of cereal crop production in semi-arid highlands of Ethiopia through conservation tillage, micro-fertilising and seed priming: An eco-farm system approach**  
Funded by: Royal Norwegian Embassy, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Partner: Hawassa University, Ethiopia  
Project period: 2009-2012  
Noragric contact: Jens B. Aune

*Adaptation de l'agriculture et de l'élevage au changement climatique au Mali* (Adaptation of agriculture and livestock to climate change in Mali)  
Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Partner: Institut d'Economie Rurale du Mali  
Project period: 2011-2015  
Noragric contact: Jens B. Aune

**Adaptation to climate change in Mali**  
Funded by: Drylands Coordination Group  
Partners: Institute d'Economie Rurale du Mali, Drylands Coordination Group  
Project period: 2010 - 2012  
Noragric contact: Jens B. Aune

**Conservation agriculture in Zambia**  
Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Partners: Conservation Farming Unit, Zambia  
Project period: 2007 - 2011  
Noragric contact: Jens B. Aune

**Socio-economic consequences of climate change in sub-equatorial Africa**

Funded by: Research Council of Norway  
Partner: University of Oslo  
Project period: 2009 – 2012  
Noragric contact: Trygve Berg

**Postwar livelihood and environment studies**  
Funded by: The Norwegian University Cooperation Programme for Capacity Development in Sudan (NUCOOP) through the Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU)  
Partner: University of Juba, South Sudan  
Project period: 2008-2012  
Noragric contact: Trygve Berg

**Resettlement of returnees, resource conflicts and livelihood building in South Sudan: An assessment of the institutions and their capacities at the local level in Eastern Equatoria**  
Funded by: Norad  
Partner: University of Juba, South Sudan  
Project period: 2009-2011  
Noragric contact: N. Shanmugaratnam

**Pastoral pathways. Climate change adaptation lessons from Ethiopia (Afar and Somali regions)**  
Funded by: The Development Fund  
Partner: The Development Fund  
Project period: 2010-2011  
Noragric contact: Siri Eriksen

**Protected areas and poverty in Africa (PAPIA) – Uganda and Tanzania**  
Funded by: Research Council of Norway  
Partners: Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), Faculty of Forestry & Nature Conservation, Makerere University (Uganda), Institute of Resource Assessments, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania  
Project period: 2008-2012  
Noragric contact: Paul Vedeld

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**Institutional evolutions at macro- and micro levels in the management of water catchments and their influences on local community livelihoods under a climate change scenario in Tanzania**

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EPINAV programme)

Partners: Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania, Forestry Research Institute (TAFORI), Ardhi University (ARU)

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Paul Vedeld

**The role of mobile phones towards improving coverage of agricultural extension services: a case study of maize value chain**

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EPINAV programme)

Partners: Sokoine University of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives, Tanzania, FADECO-Karagwe, MATI-Uyole

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Ruth Haug

**Up-scaling of pro-poor innovative dairy goat technologies for improved livelihood security and human capacity in selected highland areas**

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EPINAV programme)

Partners: Sokoine University of Agriculture, West Kilimanjaro Research Centre, Norwegian School of Veterinary Science.

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Randi Kaarhus and Lars Olav Eik

**Enhancing sunflower production for poverty alleviation in Mvomero and Kilosa districts, Morogoro region**

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EPINAV programme)

Partners: Sokoine University of Agriculture, Ari-Llonga, Tanzania

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Randi Kaarhus

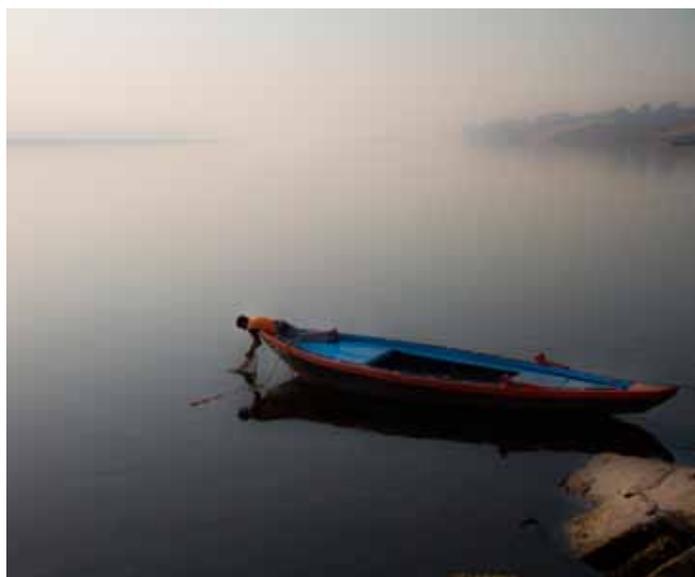
**Increasing market share of locally produced beef through improved cattle husbandry, slaughter operations and meat handling**

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EPINAV programme)

Partners: Sokoine University of Agriculture, Mpwapwa, NOFIMA-Mat, Norwegian School of Veterinary Science

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Lars Olav Eik



Fisherman collecting his sunrise catch, Ganges River, Varanasi, India. Photo: Jason Miklian/UMB

**Optimizing production and utilization of lesser known and lesser utilized indigenous agro-forestry timber species**

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EPINAV programme)

Partners: Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzanian Tree Seed Agency

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Siri Eriksen

**A gendered analysis of climate change impacts and adaptation in semi-arid area farming systems and natural resources management**

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EPINAV programme)

Partners: Sokoine University of Agriculture, ARI-Tumbi, Tanzania

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Gry Synnevåg

**Governance challenges in REDD implementation in Tanzania: Experiences from participatory forest management in Manyara and Lindi regions**

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CCIAM programme)

Partners: Sokoine University of Agriculture, University of Dar es Salaam, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Tor A. Benjaminsen

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Implications of REDD on smallholders' livelihoods through access to land in Manyara region: Mapping and assessment of challenges and opportunities

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CCIAM programme)

Partners: University of Dar es Salaam, Sokoine University of Agriculture, Chr. Michelsen Institute, Norwegian Institute for Nature Research and the University of Oslo

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Tor A. Benjaminsen

Climate change, non-timber forest products and livelihood of forest dependent communities: impacts, vulnerability and adaptation in Tanzania

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CCIAM programme)

Partner: Sokoine University of Agriculture

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Siri Eriksen

REDD architecture in Tanzania: Assessment of REDD institutional arrangements on livelihoods and sustainable development

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CCIAM programme)

Partner: Sokoine University of Agriculture

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Arild Vatn

Comparative study of incentive options for forest-based emissions reduction, biodiversity conservation and livelihood improvement; Case of Kilwa and Lindi districts

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (CCIAM programme)

Partners: University of Michigan, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Sokoine University of Agriculture

Project period: 2011-2015

Noragric contact: Kassim Kulindwa

EKOSIASA: The political ecology of wildlife and forest governance in Tanzania

Funded by: Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU) through the Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education (NUFU)

Partners: Norwegian Institute for Nature Research (NINA), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA), Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA), University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania

Project period: 2007-2011

Noragric contact: Tor A. Benjaminsen

Coastal fisheries of Tanzania: the challenges of globalisation to resources management, livelihoods and governance

Funded by: Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU) through the Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education (NUFU)

Partners: University of Dar es Salaam

Project period: 2007-2012

Noragric contact: Ian Bryceson

Large land deals in Africa: Gendered processes of tenure security, resource capture and collective actions

Funded by: Research Council of Norway

Partner: International Food Policy Research Institute

Project period: 2010-2012

Noragric contact: Poul Wisborg

In the Shadow of a Conflict: Impacts of Zimbabwe's land reform on rural poverty and development in Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia

Funded by: Research Council of Norway

Partner: Institute of Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies (PLAAS), University of Western Cape, South Africa

Project period: 2007-2011

Noragric contact: Bill Derman



Working the volcanic soils on Mt. Meru, Tanzania.

Photo: Lars K. Grimsby/UMB

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## ASIA

### Conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use of natural resources in India

Funded by: Royal Norwegian Embassy, New Delhi, India  
Partners: Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), Bangalore, India  
Project period: 2007-2011  
Noragric contact: Bishal Sitaula

### Education, research and training for sustainable management of natural resources in Nepal

Funded by: Norwegian Centre for International Cooperation in Higher Education (SIU) through the Norwegian Programme for Development, Research and Education (NUFU)  
Project period: 2007-2012  
Noragric contact: Bishal Sitaula

### Forest and soil restoration and land use change impacts on Carbon pools and fluxes in Himalaya: Research and capacity building in Nepal

Funded by: Norwegian Research Council  
Partner: Kathmandu University, Nepal  
Project period: 2011-2014  
Noragric contact: Bishal Sitaula

### The politics of climate change adaption: An integrative approach of development and climate change interventions in Nepal and Mongolia

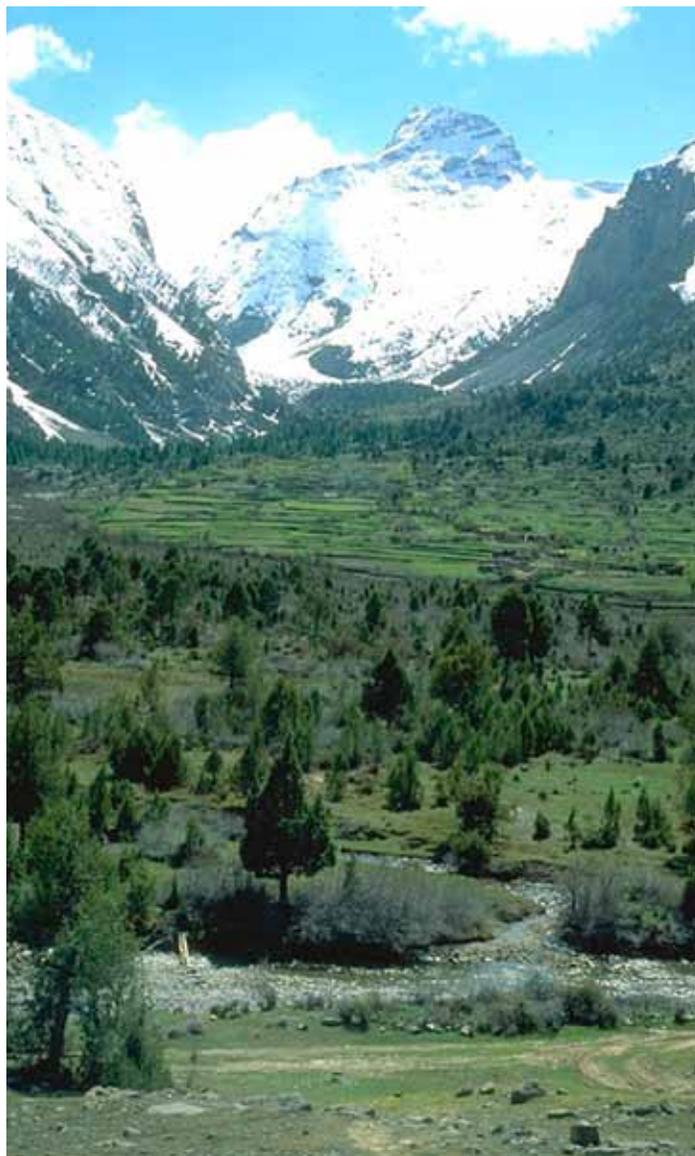
Funded by: Research Council of Norway  
Partners: ICIMOD (Nepal), the Mongolian Society for Range Management (Mongolia)  
Project period: 2011-2013  
Noragric contact: Siri Eriksen

### Gender and human security in Pakistan: Policy implications of local gendered perceptions of security and development

Funded by: Research Council of Norway  
Partners: Comsats Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), Pakistan  
Project period: 2011-2014  
Noragric contact: Ingrid Nyborg

### Rural development in NWFP, Pakistan: Understanding food and livelihood security in post conflict contexts

Funded by: Comsats Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), Pakistan  
Partner: Comsats Institute of Information Technology (CIIT), Pakistan  
Project period: 2011- 2012  
Noragric contact: Ingrid Nyborg



Basho Valley, Northern Pakistan Photo: Poul Wisborg/UMB

### Between Security and Development: The Norwegian Police Experience in Afghanistan

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Reflex), Noragric and the Norwegian Police University College  
Partner: Norwegian Police University College  
Project period: 2011-2012  
Noragric contact: Ingrid Nyborg

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## GLOBAL

Poverty and sustainable development impacts of REDD architecture: options for equity, growth and the environment

Funded by: Norad

Partners: International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), U.K.; Fundação Amazonas Sustentável (Brazil); Civic Response (Ghana); SNV (Vietnam); Sokoine University of Agriculture, Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation (Tanzania); Makerere University, Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation (Uganda)

Project period: 2009-2013

Noragric contact: Arild Vatn

Learning from REDD: A Global Comparative Analysis

Funded by: CIFOR (via UMB Dept. of Economics and Resource Management)

Partner: CIFOR

Project period: 2009-2012

Noragric contact: Arild Vatn

Environment policy and human action

Funded by: Research Council of Norway

Partner: CICERO

Project period: 2008-2012

Noragric contact: Arild Vatn

Solar transitions

Funded by: Research Council of Norway

Partners: Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo, SUM, SWECO NORge AS, TERI India, Inter University Centre of Technology, Work and Culture, Austria CAMCO, African Centre for Technology Studies, Integrated Energy Solutions, Norwegian Church Aid

Project period: 2009-2013

Noragric Contact: Siri Eriksen

Cultures of Biodiversity: Perception and practices

Funded by: Research Council of Norway

Partner: University of Oslo

Project period: 2011-2013

Noragric contact: Knut Nustad

Petroleum industry research in economics

Funded by: Research Council of Norway; Statistics Norway

Project period: 2011-2012

Noragric contact: Jens B. Aune

Scientific advisory services to the CGIAR

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Project period: ongoing

Noragric contact: Ruth Haug

## LATIN AMERICA

Contested powers: Towards a political anthropology of energy in Latin America

Funded by: Latin America Programme, Research Council of Norway

Partners: NUPI, NIBR, CMI, UiB, Centre for Postgraduate Studies of Development and the Environment- CIDES/UMSA Bolivia, Venezuelan Institute for Scientific Study (IVIC), Institute for the Study of Society, Population and Nature in Brasilia, Faculty of Latin American Social Sciences (FLACSO) Guatemala, University of Aberdeen.

Project period: 2010-2012

Noragric contact: John-Andrew McNeish

And the last shall be first? Global decent work efforts and the trade union rights of Brazil's farm workers

Funded by: Research Council of Norway

Project period: 2011-2013

Noragric contact: Simon Pahle

## EUROPE

PLAN Klimatilpasning i Norge (*PLAN climate adaptation in Norway*)

Funded by: Research Council of Norway

Partners: Department of Sociology and Human Geography, University of Oslo; Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR); met.no; UMB Dept. of Landscape Architecture and Spatial Planning; CICERO; Fridtjof Nansen Institute; University of Bergen; University of Tromsø

Project period: 2007-2011

Noragric contact: Siri Eriksen

Higher education, research and development in Western Balkans (HERD) programme (*coordinating secretariat at Noragric*)

Funded by: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Project period: 2010-2015

Noragric contact: Thor S. Larsen

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# INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION

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Noragric coordinates institutional collaboration agreements with more than 30 partners in Africa, Asia and Europe on behalf of UMB. Most of these are with universities; some are with civil society organisations, research foundations and public institutions. The activities include joint research and education as well as support to institutional development.

Institutional collaboration activities are linked to the universities and institutions listed below.

## AFRICA

Hawassa University, Ethiopia  
Mekelle University, Ethiopia  
Institute d'Economie Rural (IER), Mali  
Bunda College of Agriculture, University of Malawi  
Juba University, Sudan  
Sokoine University of Agriculture, Tanzania  
University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

## ASIA

Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), India  
Institute of Development Studies, Jaipur, India  
Tribhuvan University, Nepal  
Kathmandu University, Nepal  
Karakorum International University, Pakistan  
COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Pakistan  
University of Ruhuna, Sri Lanka

## AMERICAS

Instituto Socioambiental (ISA), Brazil  
EARTH University, Costa Rica

## EUROPE

Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania  
Azerbaijan State Agrarian University, Azerbaijan  
University of Banja Luka, Bosnia & Herzegovina  
University of Mostar, Bosnia & Herzegovina  
University of Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina  
University of Dz. B. of Mostar, Bosnia & Herzegovina  
University of Osijek, Croatia  
University of Zadar, Croatia  
University of Pristina, Kosovo  
University of St. Cyril and Methodius, Macedonia  
University of Belgrade, Serbia  
University of Novi Sad, Serbia  
University of Montenegro, Montenegro

An overview of a wide range of networks and partners can be found on the Noragric website on Institutional cooperation. Many of these are involved in ongoing or short-term collaboration projects.

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# PUBLICATIONS AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

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The total number of publications by scientific staff at Noragric increased in 2011 compared to previous years. In Level 1, a total of 46 scientific articles, 25 book chapters, and four books were registered; Level 2 comprised five publications in 2011 (in Norway there are two academic publication levels: Level 1 - standard publication channels; Level 2 - highly prestigious publication channels. A publication receives a weighted point according to the type and level of publication channel).

Noragric also launched a Facebook page in 2011 which is fed with news and events and is frequently commented by students, staff and external contacts. Noragric students also started their own Facebook page and actively exchange information.

## LEVEL 1 PUBLICATIONS (2011)

### Articles in Peer-Reviewed Journals

Antunović, Z., Marić, I., Steiner, Z., Vegara, M. & Novoselec, J. (2011). Blood metabolic profile of the Dubrovnik sheep – Croatian endangered breed. *Macedonian Journal of Animal Science*, 1 (1): 35-38.

Antunović, Z., Novoselec, J., Sauerwein, H., Šperanda, M., Vegara, M. & Pavić, V. (2011). Blood metabolic profile and some of hormones concentration in ewes during different physiological status. *Bulgarian journal of agricultural science*, 17 (5): 687-695.

Antunović, Z., Novoselec, J., Šperanda, M., Vegara, M., Pavić, V., Mioč, B. & Djidara, M. (2011). Changes in biochemical and hematological parameters and metabolic hormones in Tsigai ewes blood in the first third of lactation. *Archiv für Tierzucht / Archives of Animal Breeding*, 54 (5): 535-545.

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Atreya, K., Sitaula, B. K., Johnsen, F. H. & Bajracharya, R. M. (2011). Continuing issues in the limitations of pesticide use in developing countries. *Journal of Agricultural and Environmental Ethics*, 24 (1): 49-62.

Aune, J. B. & Ousman, A. (2011). Effect of seed priming and micro-dosing of fertilizer on sorghum and pearl millet in Western Sudan. *Experimental Agriculture*, 47 (3): 419-430.

Benjaminsen, T.A. & Overå, R. (2011). Environmental Governance in the South - Discourses/Science/Policies. *Forum for Development Studies*, 38 (3): 235-238.

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- Eriksen, S.E.H. & Brown, K. (2011). Sustainable adaptation to climate change. *Climate and Development*, 3 (1): 3-6.
- Gachathi, F.N. & Eriksen, S.E.H. (2011). Gums and resins: The potential for supporting sustainable adaptation in Kenya's drylands. *Climate and Development*, 3 (1): 59-70.
- Glomsrød, S., Wei, T., Liu, G. & Aune, J.B. (2011). How well do tree plantations comply with the twin targets of the Clean Development Mechanism? The case of tree plantations in Tanzania. *Ecological Economics*, 70 (6): 1066-1074.
- Gufu Oba, P. (2011). Colonial resource capture: triggers of ethnic conflicts in the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, 1903–1930s. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 5 (3): 505-534.
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- Hansen, S.J. (2011). Debunking the piracy myth: How illegal fishing really interacts with piracy in East Africa. *RUSI Journal*, 156 (6): 26-31.
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- Hrković, A., Hodžić, A., Sarić, Z., Hamamdžić, M., Vegara, M., Šaljić, E. & Juhas-Pašić, E. (2011). Effect of chemical composition of sheep's milk on the chemical composition of Livno and Travnik cheese. *Mljekarstvo*, 61 (2): 175-181.
- Kvakkestad, V. & Vatn, A. (2011). Governing uncertain and unknown effects of genetically modified crops. *Ecological Economics*, 70 (3): 524-532.
- Manojlović M., Čabilovski, R. & Sitaula, B. K. (2011). Soil organic carbon in Serbian Mountain soils: Effects of land use and altitude. *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*, 20 (4): 977-986.
- Mehta, L. (2011). Experiences and reimaginings of development from a Kutchi village. *IDS Bulletin*, 42 (5): 30-35.
- Movik, S. (2011). Allocation discourses: South African water rights reform. *Water Policy*, 13 (2): 161-177.
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- Nakakaawa, C.A., Vedeld, P.O. & Aune, J.B. (2011). Spatial and temporal land use and carbon stock changes in Uganda: implications for a future REDD strategy. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, 16 (1): 25-62.
- Ndawula, J., Tweheyo, M., Tumusiime, D.M. & Eilu, G. (2011). Understanding sitatunga (*Tragelaphus spekii*) habitats through diet analysis in Rushebeya-Kanyabaha wetland, Uganda. *African Journal of Ecology*, 49 (4): 481-489.
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- Nyanga, P.H., Johnsen, F.H., Aune, J.B. & Kalinda, T.H. (2011). Smallholder farmers' perceptions of climate change and conservation agriculture: Evidence from Zambia. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 4 (4): 73-85.
- Ousman, A. & Aune, J.B. (2011). Effect of seed priming and micro-dosing of fertilizer on groundnut, sesame and cowpea in Western Sudan. *Experimental Agriculture*, 47 (3): 431-443.
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- Rahman, M.H., Lund, T. & Bryceson, I. (2011). Salinity effects on food habits in three coastal, rural villages in Bangladesh. *Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems*, 26 (3): 230-242.
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- Raut, N., Sitaula, B.K. & Bajracharya, R.M. (2011). Agricultural intensification in South Asia and its contribution to greenhouse gas emission: A review. *Asian Journal of Water, Environment and Pollution*, 8 (3): 11-17.
- Raut, N., Sitaula, B.K., Vatn, A., Paudel, G.S., Ryan, A. & Spash, C. (2011). Determinants of adoption and extent of agricultural intensification in the central mid-hills of Nepal. *Electronic Journal of Sustainable Development*, 4 (4): 47-60.
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Tumusiime, D.M. & Svarstad, H. (2011). A local counter-narrative on the conservation of mountain gorillas. *Forum for Development Studies*, 38 (3): 239-265.

Tumusiime, D.M., Vedeld, P.O. & Gombya-Ssembajjwe, W. (2011). Breaking the law? Illegal livelihoods from a Protected Area in Uganda. *Forest Policy and Economics*, 13 (4): 273-283.

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Umar, B., Aune, J.B., Johnsen, F.H. & Lungu, O.I. (2011). Options for improving smallholder conservation agriculture in Zambia. *Journal of Agricultural Science*, 3 (3): 50-62.

Waktole, T.U., Gufu Oba, P. & Tvedt, T. (2011). Human stewardship or ruining cultural landscapes of the ancient Tula wells, southern Ethiopia. *Geographical Journal*, 177 (1): 62-78.

#### Books

Kjosavik, D.J. & Vedeld, P.O. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*. (2011). Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo. 393 pp.

Mehta, L. (ed). *The Limits to Scarcity: Contesting the Politics of Allocation (South Asian Edition)*. (2011). Orient BlackSwan. Hyderabad. 300 pp.

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Aune, J.B. (2011). Seed Priming and Microfertilization – Mali. In: Liniger, H., Studer, R.M., Hauert, C. & Gurtner, M. (eds). *Sustainable land management in practice – Guidelines and best practices for sub-Saharan Africa*, pp. 68-69: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Rome.

Benjaminsen, T.A. (2011). A Critical Political Ecology of Population Growth, Markets and Land in Africa. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 257-276. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo

Bryceson, I. (2011). Fisheries and Aquaculture in North-South and East-West Perspectives - Fisherfolk's and Impacted Peoples' Struggles for their Rights. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 277-302. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo

Derman, W. (2011). Nature, Development and Culture in the Zambezi Valley. In: Johnston, B.R. (ed). *Life and Death Matters: Human Rights, Environment and Social Justice*, pp. 101-123: Left Coast Press Inc. California.

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Haug, R. (2011). In the Policy Maze of Food Dilemmas. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 219-236. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo

Kaarhus, R. (2011). Approaching New Realities in the Political Economy of Resource Exploitation - Chinese Interests in Mozambican Forests. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 237-256. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo

Kjosavik, D.J. (2011). *Academics, Politics and Philosophy: Conversations with Nadarajah Shanmugaratnam*. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 46-63. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo

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Mehta, L. (2011). Afterword: Look beyond Scarcity? In: Mehta, L. (ed). *The Limits to Scarcity: Contesting the Politics of Allocation (South Asian Edition)*, pp. 253-256. Orient BlackSwan. Hyderabad.

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- Mehta, L. (2011). Resource Scarcity, Institutional Arrangements and Policy Responses: Food, Agriculture, Water and Energy Commentary. In: Mehta, L. (ed). *The Limits to Scarcity: Contesting the Politics of Allocation (South Asian Edition)*, pp. 145-149. Orient BlackSwan. Hyderabad.
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- Nyborg, I.L.P. (2011). When Local Meets Global - Negotiating Rural Livelihoods in the Face of Multiple Security and Development Discourses and Approaches in Afghanistan. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 373-393. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo
- Shanmugaratnam, N. (2011). Development and Environment: A View from the South. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 175-193. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo
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- Shanmugaratnam, N. (2011). Sustainable Development and Social Justice - Theoretical Challenges and Responses. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 67-90. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo
- Sjaastad, E.O. (2011). Scarcity, Progress and Doom. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 107-130. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo
- Spash, C. (2011). Social Ecological Economics: Understanding the Past to See the Future. In: Lee, F. (ed). *Social, Methods, and Microeconomics: Contributions to Doing Economics Better*, pp. 39-74. Wiley-Blackwell. New Jersey.
- Vatn, A. (2011). Environmental Governance - A Conceptualisation. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 131-152. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo
- Wisborg, P. (2011). The Primacy of Freedom - Development as Human Emancipation. In: Kjosavik, D. & Vedeld, P. (eds). *The Political Economy of Environment and Development in a Globalised World - Exploring the Frontiers*, pp. 91-106. Tapir Akademisk Forlag. Oslo

## LEVEL 2 PUBLICATIONS (2011)

### Articles in Peer-Reviewed Journals

- Leifsen, E. (2011). Weaving and dyeing in highland Ecuador. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 17 (1): 221-222.
- Petursson, J.G., Vedeld, P.O. & Kaboggoza, J. (2011). Transboundary biodiversity management: Institutions, local stakeholders, and protected areas: A case study from Mt. Elgon, Uganda and Kenya. *Society & Natural Resources*, 24 (12): 1304-1321.

### Book Chapters

- Kjosavik, D.J. (2011). Standpoints and Intersections: Towards an Indigenist Standpoint Epistemology. In: Rycroft, D.J. & DasGupta, S. (eds). *The Politics of Belonging in India: Becoming Adivasi*, pp. 119-135. Routledge. Abingdon.
- Leifsen, E. (2011). Expressed, muted and silenced: Mestizo childhood and everyday violence in a marginal neighbourhood in Quito, Ecuador. In: Weiss, N. & Six-Hohenbalken, M. (eds). *Violence Expressed. An Anthropological Approach*, pp. 147-165. Ashgate. London.
- Mehta, L. (2011). The social construction of scarcity: The case of water in western India. In: Peet, R., Robbins, P. & Watts, M. (eds). *Global Political Ecology*, pp. 371-386. Routledge. Abingdon.
- Spash, C. (2011). Carbon trading: A critique. In: Norgaard, R., Dryzek, J.S. & Schlossberg, D. (eds). *Oxford Handbook on Climate Change and Society*, pp. 550-560. Oxford University Press. Oxford.

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# STAFF (IN 2011)

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## MANAGEMENT

Gry Synnevåg, Head of Department  
Nadarajah Shanmugaratnam, Head of Research (until retirement 1.11.11)  
Randi Kaarhus, Head of Research (from 1.11.2011)  
Kjell Esser, Head of Education (until February 2011)  
John A. McNeish, interim Head of Education (February-May 2011)  
Esben Leifsen, Head of Education (from May 2011)  
Anne Kiøsterud, Personnel Officer

## RESEARCH AND EDUCATION STAFF

Jens B. Aune  
Tor A. Benjaminsen  
Trygve Berg  
Gunnvor Berge (on leave; left permanently in 2012)  
Cassandra Bergstrøm  
Ian Bryceson  
Benjamin de Carvalho (20%, started 01.08.10)  
Lars Olav Eik  
Siri Eriksen  
Kjell Esser  
Odd-Helge Fjellstad, Prof II (10%)  
Stig Jarle Hansen  
Ruth Haug  
Fred H. Johnsen (on leave until 31.12.2014)

Randi Kaarhus  
Darley Kjosavik  
Esben Leifsen  
Andrei Marin  
John Andrew McNeish  
Lyla Mehta, Prof II (20%)  
Synne Movik  
Iver Neumann, Prof II (20%)  
Knut Nustad (20%)  
Ingrid Nyborg  
Gufu Oba  
N. Shanmugaratnam (retired 1.11.11)  
Bishal Sitaula  
Espen Sjaastad  
Clive Spash, Prof II (20%)  
Paul Vedeld  
Arild Vatn  
Mensur Vegara  
William Warner  
Poul Wisborg



Torunn Lindstad, Noragric's receptionist from 1987 – 2011.

Photos: E. Jørgensen/UMB



Peter B. Nielsen, Noragric's accountant from 1994 – 2011.

#### EMERITUS

Stein Bie (retired 30.06.10)  
Bill Derman (retired 31.05.10 but remains active on consultancy basis)  
Thor S. Larsen (retired 1.3.09 but remains active on consultancy basis)  
N. Shanmugaratnam (retired 1.11.11 but remains active on consultancy basis)  
Frik Sundstøl (retired but remains active in EPINAV/CCIAM projects)

#### ADMINISTRATIVE COORDINATORS RESEARCH AND EDUCATION PROGRAMMES

Ingunn Andersen (on leave until 01.09.12)  
Ingunn Bohmann (Master programmes)  
Nicole Grynning Rezende (Bachelor programme)  
Josie Teurlings (PhD programme)

#### ACCOUNTS, FINANCE AND PERSONNEL

Susan Brosstad (80%)  
Sidsel Gulbrandsen  
Anna Holm (from August 2011)  
Anne Kjøsterud  
Peter Bjørn Nielsen (retired December 2011)

#### INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

Joanna Boddens-Hosang (50%)  
Anders Dysvik  
Liv Ellingsen  
Evy Jørgensen  
Jayne Lambrou (from September 2011)

#### INTERNAL SERVICES

Torunn Lindstad (retired July 2011)  
Per Christian Stokstad (50%)

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