

## Evaluation document, KoF11

To be completed (in English) by the Department and submitted/uploaded by **Monday Feb 28, 2011** at the latest. Use this document (template) and submit one aggregated document per department. The evaluation document will be available, as it is submitted, to the external expert panels immediately after this.

The final document will consist of three sections:

- A. A written description of research activities, renewal etc., to be completed by the department – see below
- B. A quantitative summary of certain research related activities, to be completed by the department – see below
- C. Certain basic data extracted from the common databases, with the possibility to make comments upon – this will be distributed no later than Dec. 10, 2010, and updated in Feb 2011.

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### Part A: Strategic aspects on research

**Name of the department:** Department of Peace and Conflict Research

#### **A1.**

- i) Give a summary of the current research activities. State primary missions and goals as well defined as possible.**
- ii) List actions that would improve the quality of the department's research, and obstacles that hinder improvement.**
- iii) Describe *interdisciplinary* activities and networks, giving information on joint publications and funding, and provide statements on the suitability of the present organizational placement within Uppsala University.**

Clarification: The research profiles of the department should be clear from this summary.
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Limitation: All departments are allowed to submit at least two (2) A4-pages. The maximum number of pages allowed for the summary depends on the number of full-time equivalent research-active staff at the department. For maximum number for each department, see attached Appendix - "Max no of pages (Q A1)".
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(In the response use text font Times New Roman, size 12, left-aligned text, margins 2.5 cm top/bottom/left/right, normal character spacing – use MS Word or compatible software and do not submit pdf-files).
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**i) Give a summary of the current research activities. State primary missions and goals as well defined as possible.**

The primary goal of research of the Department is to understand the causes and dynamics of peace and conflict. The goal is attained through maintaining and further enhancing internationally recognized academic excellence. This means paying attention to new developments in Social Science methodology, finding ways to integrate different research themes and deepening the Department's commitment to national and international collaboration, across disciplines and themes.

Research at the Department is both basic and applied, and some projects are policy-driven. A range of quantitative and qualitative methods is used, and several projects are multi-method, with the Department gaining international attraction as a place of methodological strength and credible information. The Department houses a world-leading data-collection program – the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) – which provides a unique freely and globally accessible dataset for frontline research. In recent years this data has been used by the Department's researchers for statistical, comparative and case analyses. These traits make the Department the most 'complete' research department of its kind in Scandinavia, and it is internationally recognized as one of the foremost institutions in its field. The research falls into three thematic areas which partly overlap: 1) causes and dynamics of conflict; 2) peace processes, and 3) sustainable peace.

Research on (1) includes work related to different types of organized violence and armed conflict. Ongoing projects address topics such as violence against civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian workers; rebel mobilization and recruitment; aid and conflict; causes and effects of electoral violence; causes of communal conflict; patrimonialism and conflict; relationships between climate change, governance, and conflict; disaggregated studies on civil war; environmental degradation and non-state conflict; and strategic interaction in armed conflict. The focus is not only on intra-state armed conflicts, but also on non-state conflicts and one-sided violence. Research on (2) addresses the core elements of conflict resolution processes, including negotiation and mediation. Ongoing projects contain work on the mediators themselves (personalities, particular conflicts); third-party interventions, peacekeeping and peacebuilding; justice, negotiations and peace agreements; mobilization for peace; violence and spoilers during peace processes; durable resolution of communal conflict; challenges to effectiveness in bilateral and multilateral negotiations; and civil-military relations. Research relating to (3) is wide-ranging, and investigates the subject from many angles. Ongoing research includes projects on the quality of peace; remobilization of ex-combatants; post-war democratization; sustainable post-conflict state building; the provisions of negotiated agreements and sustainable peace; reconciliation and war-related trauma; transnational aspects on post-war reconciliation; securitization of threats; and climate change and conflict prevention. A particular concern is the role of international organizations (UN, EU, AU) and the possibilities of regional peace.

The Department retains a firm interest and competitive edge in these three core areas of research. Furthermore, recent developments highlight interconnections between the different themes and phases of conflict, with matters of human security and the uses of sanctions being clear examples of cross-cutting issues. The relevance of challenges integrating different phases of conflict is notable in several of the research programs that have been launched (e.g. the *Programme on Governance, Conflict and Peacebuilding*) and the abovementioned UCDP, which currently gathers information pertaining to all phases of conflict, including preventive measures.

Researchers at the Department are involved in the elaboration of these themes contributing their expertise in particular regions, problems and/or methodologies. A strong

basis in academia makes the Department's research highly political relevant. The Department is seen a credible source of information, commentary and policy formulation in specific areas. This is made possible by maintaining expertise in the three core areas which serve as guidelines for the Department's development of research, teaching and outreach activities; by finding ways of integrating the themes, the Department will enhance its standing and meet the two objectives of academic excellence and policy relevance.

**ii) List actions that would improve the quality of the department's research, and obstacles that hinder improvement.**

Most of the Department's research is externally funded. It is a mark of its quality, but also a source of vulnerability. More core faculty funding would ensure the recruitment of talented young researchers to post-doc positions which would enable the Department to maintain expertise within its three themes. A chair in international peacebuilding is a priority in the University's search for large-scale donations. These are measures that would help to maintain a vigorous research milieu for the future.

**iii) Describe *interdisciplinary* activities and networks, giving information on joint publications and funding, and provide statements on the suitability of the present organizational placement within Uppsala University.**

The Department is today a middle-sized department. A major explanation for the vitality and success of its research environment, and its vigorous growth, is its autonomy and its focus on a set of core issues. Any major organizational changes affecting such key features run the risk of seriously hampering future possibilities. Thus, it is crucial for the Department to remain an autonomous unit within the Social Science Faculty.

In-house researchers come from several disciplines, the peace-and-conflict field being in itself interdisciplinary. A key aspect of the Department's research is its numerous and wide-ranging collaboration with world-leading scholars and institutions within and outside Sweden and Scandinavia.

Several of these cooperative arrangements are also truly interdisciplinary. Researchers of the Department report 67 collaborating institutions with joint publications in the 2005-10 period. One example within the university is the Uppsala Forum on Peace, Democracy and Justice, which includes Peace and Conflict Research, Political Science, Law, Russian and Eurasian Studies, and Genocide Studies. The cross-disciplinary international programmes on *East Asian Peace* and *Improving the Effectiveness of Multilateral Trade Negotiations* are coordinated from the Department and involve political scientists, historians, economists, geographers, legal scholars, and international relations experts, as well as practitioners. The programmes receive major funding from Riksbankens Jubileumsfond and Handelsbanken, respectively. Another example of interdisciplinary collaboration with national and leading international academic institutions is the EU-funded *Just and Durable Peace by Piece*. In collaboration with Uppsala Center for Sustainable Development, projects on *Climate Change and Water Conflicts* are undertaken in partnership with various research institutes, and Sida-funded research on *Precarious Peacebuilding* is carried out in collaboration with political scientists, development scholars and anthropologists from other universities. The Department is also active in several research networks, for instance, the Swedish Network of Peace, Conflict and Development Research, which since 2005 has received Sida funding.

**A2.**

**i) Describe current, particularly successful research activities.**

**ii) List institutions or groups nationally and internationally, which are considered suitable for benchmarking (in relation to activities selected under A2.i), and state the department's view on its own standing in comparison to these.**

Limitation: All departments are allowed to submit at least one (1) A4-page. The maximum number of pages allowed for Q A2 depends on the number of full-time equivalent research-active staff at the department. For maximum number for each department, see attached Appendix - "Max no of pages (Q A2)".

(In the response use text font Times New Roman, size 12, left-aligned text, margins 2.5 cm top/bottom/left/right, normal character spacing – use MS Word or compatible software and do not submit pdf-files).

**i) Describe current, particularly successful research activities.**

The Department is widely recognized internationally as being at the forefront of producing new knowledge in peace and conflict research. Its competitive edge and attractiveness as a research partner, nationally and internationally, rest on at least five pillars. *First*, the Department's researchers combine theoretical knowledge with detailed, empirical case expertise from around the world. *Second*, it has excellent methodological expertise in both quantitative and qualitative approaches which are increasingly used in combination so as to complement each other. *Third*, the Department has its own unique database with the Uppsala Conflict Data Programme, widely used by researchers, policymakers and journalists from around the world. *Fourth*, it covers comprehensively a wide range of core issues in the field, from causes of war to conditions for sustainable peace. *Fifth*, the internationalization level is high and includes partnerships and collaboration with renowned researchers and institutions around the world.

On this basis three successful research areas have crystallized (see A1). *All have attained high levels of international publication in leading outlets, have attracted external funding and have produced strong doctoral dissertations in recent years.*

First, in the area of *causes and dynamics of conflict*, successful research encompasses topics such as: one-sided violence against civilians; electoral violence and rebel strategies (including intra-ethnic violence) in civil wars; the effect of external economic and environmental factors on the risk of civil conflict; causes and mechanisms behind ethnic mobilization and the spreading of ethnic conflict; and governance, corruption and civil war. This work, as well as work on the other areas, connects to other research in the Department on the broadened security agenda; notably how states interact and cope with threats such as terrorism, migration, pandemics, and global climate change.

Second, in the area of *peace and negotiation processes*, new original work has been produced on a number of topics. These include third-party intervention, including the role of biased mediators in civil wars and mediation styles; justice and other factors impacting upon effectiveness in international negotiations (bilateral and multilateral) in different issue areas; and the role of factors such as diaspora populations, violence and mistrust specifically in peace negotiations.

Third, in the area of *the requirements and conditions for sustainable peace*, research in the Department has identified and investigated a number of critical factors which, after the termination of armed conflict, threaten the durability of peace. High quality publications in this area address issues such as security dilemmas, democratization processes including electoral violence and power sharing, the role of governance and state delivery capacity, and sustainable development in post conflict state building, including challenges to reconciliation.

Increasingly, research cutting across and integrating these three areas has generated new original insights. Among them are published findings about rebel mobilization for warfare and peace negotiations, about the role of justice in civil war negotiations and in durable peace, and the impact of climate change on resource governance strategies and post-conflict state building. The Department has several programs and a number of projects which successfully integrate two of or all these three themes.

Reflective of the cross-cutting frontline research carried out at the Department is a new methodology book for peace researchers – *Understanding Peace Research: Methods and Challenges* (London: Routledge, 2011) – to which many departmental researchers have contributed. The book focuses on information-gathering methodology ranging from in-depth interviews, surveys and comparative field work to the production of large scale data bases. Encompassing both qualitative and quantitative methods, and building on vast experience, the findings of the book suggests ways to overcome challenges in the research of peace and conflict.

**ii) List institutions or groups nationally and internationally, which are considered suitable for benchmarking (in relation to activities selected under A2.i), and state the department's view on its own standing in comparison to these.**

#### National institutions

\* The Peace and Development section within the School of Global Studies at Gothenburg University is the most suitable national institution for benchmarking. This section is built on two disciplinary traditions, one being Peace Research in line with the Department of Peace and Conflict Research at Uppsala University and the other Development Research, focusing on topics such as poverty, structural inequalities and reasons for underdevelopment.

#### International institutions

\* Peace Studies Research at the School of Social and International Studies, University of Bradford, U.K. Peace Studies Research at the University of Bradford is one of the largest and oldest centers of peace and conflict research in the world. However, the Bradford Center does more of applied peace research and principally contributes to policy and practice areas.

\* Institute for Conflict Analysis and Resolution, George Mason University, USA. Research at George Mason University is fairly similar to the Department in covering a broad range of topics within the realm of peace and conflict studies, and peacemaking in particular.

\* Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies, University of Notre Dame, USA. Kroc Institute conducts mostly inter-disciplinary peace research, also involving theology, sociology and psychology in addition to the social and political sciences. Kroc has currently recruited new faculty and is also building up its research education program.

\* The Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO), Norway is an independent research institute with a competitive edge particularly in terms of research on conflict causes and dynamics (theme 1). However, PRIO differs from the Department in being a research institute, lacking a teaching program and teaching obligations.

**A3. Describe the most promising research directions for the department in a perspective of 5-10 years. Give an account for how the accomplishment of successful pursuit of these research directions would be attained, and what indicators would be relevant, e.g. in terms of proportion between different categories of researchers and other personnel.**

Limitation: All departments are allowed to submit at least one (1) A4-page. The maximum number of pages allowed for Q A3 depends on the number of full-time equivalent research-active staff at the department. For maximum number for each department, see attached Appendix - "Max no of pages (Q A3)".

(In the response use text font Times New Roman, size 12, left-aligned text, margins 2.5 cm top/bottom/left/right, normal character spacing – use MS Word or compatible software and do not submit pdf-files).

**i) Describe the most promising research directions for the department in a perspective of 5-10 years**

The Department will continue to focus its research on the three thematic areas mentioned under A1 and A2 as they constitute the core of peace research where the Department's comparative advantage lies. Behind the continued production of cutting-edge research is also the production of novel data, and the further development of theory and research methods.

Broadly speaking, we identify three trends pointing towards promising future research directions. One is the conceptual and empirical disaggregation of conflict and peace processes down to the micro-level, a trend that is apparent in both qualitative and quantitative research and has led to an interesting convergence of research interests and data gathering, spurring methodological and conceptual development as well as new collaborations. A second, related, trend is the opening up of 'black boxes' of hitherto unexplored phenomena during armed conflict, negotiation processes, and peace building efforts. A third trend is the expansion of research beyond traditional intra- and interstate armed conflict to the study of other forms of political violence, such as, one-sided-, intra-ethnic-, communal- and electoral violence, state repression, and coups d'état.

Under the *causes and dynamics of conflict* theme, promising research will continue to investigate foreign aid and conflict; government repression, human rights abuse and political violence; climate change, environmental stress and communal conflict; diaspora politics, remittances and conflict; and corruption and conflict. New data will allow us to revisit some classic themes like economic inequality, lootable resources, and natural resource dependence. A new research program, *Strategy in contemporary conflict*, will provide a framework for various research projects aiming to open the black box of war, and work on the micro-foundations of civil war. Future research in this program will look at the dynamics of armed conflict, such as the logic of escalation and de-escalation; the use, creation, and utility of military force; conflict contagion and diffusion; and the strategic use of violence against civilians in conflicts.

Second, with regard to *peace processes* a number of paths need to be followed. One concerns the micro-foundations of peace and the need for continued conceptual and empirical disaggregation of peace- and negotiation processes and types of conflict endings. In this regard, further knowledge needs to be developed about the role of procedural and distributive justice in negotiation processes. Important work on different types of mediators, mediation processes and spoiler dynamics also needs to continue. A third path concerns causes and consequences of different types of peace agreements, including the relevance of timing, inclusiveness, agreement provisions etc. We also expect work on how to make more complex, multilateral, negotiation processes more effective to continue. A fourth path concerns violence against third parties in peace processes, notably against peace-keepers. Future research under the peace process theme will thus be conducted under various programs and projects.

Third, research on *sustainable peace*, will continue investigations of peace and democratization processes, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, trauma and reconciliation, development aid and peace building. A major new research program is launched under this theme with expected cross cutting linkages, *East Asian Peace*. It seeks to explain how and why East Asia in the period after 1980 became relatively peaceful. The program has the potential to build up a whole field of research and will explore factors and processes from different theoretical perspectives, focussing on violent as well as non-violent conflicts, peace processes, conflict avoidance, state repression, and governance.

Another cross-cutting research program, *Governance, Conflict and Peace Building*, focusses on the interplay between governance and resource factors in the etiology of conflict

and peace. New research within this framework will be looking at electoral violence, transitions to democracy, the effects of economic shocks on political stability in patrimonial states, and the conditions for stable peace in Africa.

Feeding into all three themes is the output of the *Uppsala Conflict Data Program* (UCDP), which will remain a core component of future research. The UCDP has taken a global lead in generating fine-grained high quality data with international researchers lining up to access and coordinate data, which opens up possibilities for expanded international collaboration. *Information-gathering methodology* is another area where the Department expects to continue to innovate, and the UCDP is developing cutting edge data management tools and international coding standards for geo-referenced data that are being widely adopted even outside the peace research community (e.g. by the World Bank and AidData.org).

## **ii) How the accomplishment of successful pursuit of these research directions would be attained, and what indicators would be relevant**

The two most important conditions for success are research funding and researchers of high international quality. This needs to be combined with a well-functioning research environment and international collaboration. Relevant indicators are: (a) the ability to secure funding and (b) the ability to attract the best researchers, (c) the quality of the research environment, and (d) the extent and quality of international collaboration.

(a) Basic funding for the UCDP is secured, guaranteeing its continued operation and annual updates of existing data. For all other research and for the development of any new data we need to attract external funding. This constitutes a vulnerability and more internal funding is needed to secure core competences and attract the best young researchers.

(b) The Department expects the research staff to continue to expand in the near future. The PhD program has been very successful in producing a steady stream of talented young researchers of high international class. The Department is recruiting 2-4 faculty on tenure track this year, and need to recruit at least 4-6 more in the next five years. So far there have been no problems attracting high quality applicants nationally and internationally, but recruitment is contingent on continued external funding. In addition the *East Asia Program* and other new research programs are bringing leading national and international scholars to the Department on longer term contracts.

(c) The Department has a collaborative research environment and a vibrant research seminar. Based on the Department's Research Strategy we work actively with improving efficiency and performance in research, e.g. by encouraging collaborative work in research groups and programs, mentoring young researchers and structuring other activities at the Department. The Department's main concern following recent expansions is a shortage of office space. With continued expansion there may also be a need to strengthen the administrative support staff.

(d) The Department has strong, expanding and well established networks of collaboration around the globe. Numerous international scholars visit the department each year and joint publications are common, and Department researchers are frequent visitors at international conferences and workshops. Field-work in conflict countries is commonplace, and there is an active exchange of guest researchers for longer periods of time. Several researchers at the Department are also on the editorial boards of leading journals.

**A4. Select and present a list of publications – or other research outputs – representing the research activity at the department.**

Clarification: Selected publications can be from any year and could be written in English, or other language which is commonly used in the research field in question. If the publication is electronically available, include a link. For publications that are not available electronically (e.g. books), the department is asked to provide at least 2 copies for the panel members. All selected publications should also be available in print during the expert panel visit. Research outputs other than publications can be patents, products, methods, computer programs, etc.
Limitation: All departments are allowed to list at least two (2) publications. The maximum number of publications (research outputs) to be listed depends on the number of full-time equivalent research-active staff at the department. For maximum number for each department, see attached Appendix - "Max no of publ (Q A4)".

Wallensteen, Peter (2007) *Understanding Conflict Resolution*. London: Sage Publications.

Albin, Cecilia (2001) *Justice and Fairness in International Negotiation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Swain, Ashok (2004) *Managing Water Conflict: Asia, Africa and the Middle East*. London & New York: Routledge

Svensson, Isak (2007) "Bargaining, Bias and Peace Brokers: How Rebels Commit to Peace" *Journal of Peace Research*. 44(2): 177-194.

Eck, Kristine, and Lisa Hultman (2007) "One-Sided Violence against Civilians: Insights from New Fatality Data" *Journal of Peace Research* 44:233-46.

Jarstad, Anna and Timothy Sisk, eds. (2008) *From War to Democracy: Dilemmas of Peacebuilding*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

**A5. Select and present a list of publications – or other research outputs – representing renewal of research activity at the department.**

Clarification: Selected publications can be from any year and could be written in English, or other language which is commonly used in the research field in question. Publications in press could also be included. If the publication is electronically available, include a link. For publications that are not available electronically (e.g. books), the department is asked to provide at least 2 copies for the panel members. All selected publications should also be available in print during the expert panel visit. Research outputs other than publications can be patents, products, methods, computer programs, etc.
Limitation: All departments are allowed to list at least one (1) publication. The maximum number of publications (research outputs) to be listed depends on the number of full-time equivalent research-active staff at the department. For maximum number for each department, see attached Appendix - "Max no of publ (Q A5)".

Höglund, Kristine and Magnus Öberg, eds. (2011). *Understanding Peace Research: Methods and Challenges*. London: Routledge.

Brounéus, Karen. (2010) "The Trauma of Truth Telling: Effects of Witnessing in the Rwandan Gacaca Courts on Psychological Health". *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 54(3):408-437.

**A6. Present a list of publications not included in the DiVA database (UU Academic Archive On-line) – optional.**

Clarification: All publications should be registered in DiVA by Mar 1, 2011, to be available to the external experts and for the separate bibliometric analysis. In the case that a researcher has moved to Uppsala University within the last years, there could be vital publications contributing to the research but not registered in DiVA. A list of these publications from 2007-2010 could be added here (optional). This additional list will also be available to the external experts, and to the bibliometric analysis.

Albin Cecilia and Daniel Druckman, (Forthcoming). "Equality matters: Negotiating an end to civil wars", *Journal of Conflict Resolution*.

Albin, Cecilia and Daniel Druckman (Forthcoming). "The Role of Equality in Negotiation and Sustainable Peace." In *Psychological Components of a Sustainable Peace*, edited by Coleman, P. and M. Deutsch. Springer.

Albin, Cecilia (Forthcoming). "Explaining failed negotiations: Strategic interaction" in *Unfinished Business: Saving International Negotiations from Failure*, edited by G. O Faure and Franz Cede.

Albin, Cecilia and Andreas Jarblad (Forthcoming). "Peacemaking is about Relationships: The Sustained Dialogue Approach". In *Peacemakers: Ideas and Dilemmas*, edited by M. Fixdal, H. Pharo and J. Winter.

Brounéus, Karen (2011) "In-depth Interviewing: The process, skill and ethics of interviewing in peace research" In *Understanding Peace Research: Methods and Challenges*, edited by Kristine Höglund and Magnus Öberg. London: Routledge.

Eck, Kristine (2011) "Survey Research in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies" In *Understanding Peace Research: Methods and Challenges*, edited by Kristine Höglund and Magnus Öberg. London: Routledge.

Egnell, Robert and David Ucko (2011). *Rethinking British Counterinsurgency*, London: Adelphi books, Routledge.

Egnell, Robert (Forthcoming 2011). "Lessons from Helmand, Afghanistan: What now for British Counterinsurgency?" *International Affairs*, 87:2.

Höglund, Kristine, and Camilla Orjuela (2011). "Winning the Peace: Conflict Prevention after a Victor's Peace in Sri Lanka." *Contemporary Social Science* 6(1): 19-37.

Höglund, Kristine, and Isak Svensson (2011). "Fallacies of the Peace Ownership Approach: Exploring Norwegian Mediation in Sri Lanka." In *Liberal Peace in Question: Politics of State and Market Reform in Sri Lanka*, edited by Kristian Stokke and Jayadeva Uyangoda. London: Anthem Press.

Höglund, Kristine, and Isak Svensson (2011). "Should I Stay or Should I Go? Norwegian Mediation in Sri Lanka and the Termination Tactic." *Negotiation and Conflict Management Research*, no. 1: 12-32.

Höglund, Kristine (2011). "Comparative Field Research in War-Torn Societies." In *Understanding Peace Research: Methods and Challenges*, edited by Kristine Höglund and Magnus Öberg. London: Routledge.

Höglund, Kristine (Forthcoming 2011). "Obstacles to Monitoring: Perceptions of the Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM) and the Dual Role of Norway", *International Peacekeeping*.

Höglund, Kristine (Forthcoming 2011). "Tactics in Negotiations between States and Extremists." In *Engaging Extremists: Trade-Offs, Timing and Diplomacy*, edited by I. William Zartman and Guy Oliver Faure. Washington D.C.: United States Institute of Peace Press.

Höglund, Kristine (Forthcoming 2011). "Violence in the South African Peace Process: An Impetus for Change?" In *From Intra-State War to Durable Peace: Conflict and its Resolution in Africa after the Cold War*, edited by Thomas Ohlson. Dordrecht: Republic of Letters Publishers.

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Höglund, Kristine and Magnus Öberg, eds. (2011). *Understanding Peace Research: Methods and Challenges*, London: Routledge.

Lilja, Jannie (Forthcoming 2011). "Outbidding and the Decision to Negotiate" in *External Intervention in Internal Identity Conflicts*, eds. Mark Anstey and I. William Zartman. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Lilja, Jannie and Lisa Hultman (Forthcoming 2011). "Intra-Ethnic Dominance and Control: Violence against Co-Ethnics in the Early Sri Lankan Civil War" *Security Studies*.

Melander, Erik and Elin Bjarnegård (2011). "Disentangling Democratization, Gender, and Peace: The Role of Militarized Masculinity". *Journal of Gender Studies* 20.

Sundberg, Ralph and Lotta Harbom (2011) "Systematic Data Collection: Experiences from the Uppsala Conflict Data Program" In *Understanding Peace Research: Methods and Challenges*, edited by Kristine Höglund and Magnus Öberg. London: Routledge.

Swain, Ashok (Forthcoming 2011). "Challenges for Water Sharing in the Nile Basin: Changing Geo-Politics and Changing Climate", *Hydrological Science Journal*.

Swain, Ashok, (Forthcoming 2011). "Global Climate Change and Challenges for International River Agreements", *International Journal on Sustainable Society*.

Swain, Ashok, Ramses Amer & Joakim Öjendal, eds. (Forthcoming 2011). *The Security-Development Nexus: Peace, Conflict and Development* (London: Anthem Press).

Swain, Ashok & Florian Krampe. (Forthcoming 2011). "Stability And Sustainability In Peace Building Systems And Warfare Ecology" in Machils, Gary, ed. *Warfare Ecology: Synthesis, Priorities and Policy Implications for Peace and Security* (NATO Science for Peace and Security, Springer).

Swain, Ashok (Forthcoming 2011). "South Asia, its Environment and Regional Institutions", in L. Elliott & S. Breslin, eds. *Comparative Environmental Regionalism* (Routledge).

Söderberg Kovacs, Mimmi (Forthcoming 2011). "From Rebel Groups to Political Parties: Renamo in Mozambique and RUF in Sierra Leone," in *From Intra-State War to Durable Peace: Conflict and its Resolution in Africa after the Cold War*, edited by Thomas Ohlson. Dordrecht: Republic of Letters Publishing.

Ångström Jan (Forthcoming 2011). "Evaluating Rivalling Interpretations of Asymmetric War and Warfare", in *Conceptualising Modern War: A Critical Inquiry*, edited by Karl Erik Haug and Ole Jörgen Maa. London/New York: Columbia University Press.

Ångström Jan (Forthcoming 2011). "Mapping the Competing Analogies of the War on Terrorism", *International Relations*.

Wallensteen, Peter (Forthcoming). *Peace Research: Theory and Practice*. London: Routledge.

Wallensteen, Peter. (Forthcoming 2011). *Understanding Conflict Resolution*, 3rd edition. London: Sage.

Wallensteen, Peter (Forthcoming 2011). "Sanctions in Africa: International Resolve and Prevention of Conflict Escalation" in *From Intra-State War to Durable Peace. Conflict and its Resolution in Africa after the Cold War*, edited by Thomas Ohlson. Dordrecht: Republic of Letters Publishing: 121-144.

Kjellen, Bo and Peter Wallensteen (Forthcoming 2011). "Climate change, Peacekeeping and Perspectives for UN reform", for Climate Change, Social Stress and Violent Conflict. State of the Art and Research Needs. International Conference, Hamburg University, Nov 19-20, 2009, proceedings.

Wallensteen, Peter, Erik Melander and Frida Möller (Forthcoming 2011). "Preventing Genocide: The International Response" For Mark Anstey, Paul Meerts and I. William Zartman (eds) *Reducing Identity Conflicts and Preventing Genocide*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Wallensteen, Peter (Forthcoming 2011). "What's in a War? Insights from a Conflict Data Program" in *The Law of Armed Conflict*, edited by Mary Ellen O'Connell.

Wallensteen, Peter 2011 (Forthcoming 2011). "The Origins of Contemporary Peace Research" in *Understanding Peace Research*, edited by Kristine Höglund and Magnus Öberg. London/New York: Routledge: 14-32.

Wallensteen, Peter, Erik Melander and Stina Högladh (Forthcoming 2011). "Peace agreements, justice and durable peace" in *The Study of Just and Durable Peace*, edited by Karin Aggestam and Annika Björkdahl.

Öberg, Magnus and Margareta Sollenberg (2011) "Gathering Information Using News Resources" In *Understanding Peace Research: Methods and Challenges*, edited by Kristine Höglund and Magnus Öberg. London: Routledge.

**A7. Comment on the department's situation and actions in response to the previous research assessment, KoF07, both with respect to decisions taken on university or faculty level, and to the department's own decisions. Also, comment on other effects or implications of KoF07 for the department.**

Limitation: All departments are allowed to submit maximum two (2) A4-pages.  
(In the response use text font Times New Roman, size 12, left-aligned text, margins 2.5 cm top/bottom/left/right, normal character spacing – use MS Word or compatible software and do not submit pdf-files).

The final report from KoF07 is available at: <http://usxs.fysik.uu.se/main.php/KoF07.pdf?fileitem=385972>

**i) The department's situation and actions with respect to decisions taken on university or faculty level, as well as other effects of KoF07**

The Department received, overall, very positive evaluations in the KoF 2007 report. For example, the most comprehensive research program of the Department, the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), was pointed out as a “flagship” for the university. Positive assessments like these contributed to the fact that Peace and Conflict Research became one of the university's so-called profile areas of research. Another indirect consequence of KoF 2007 was the Swedish Government's recommendation that the UCDP should get secure funding, which resulted in an allocation of resources, 3 million SEK, per year in direct funding from the university to the program. A third consequence of KoF 2007 was the report's critical assessment of a lack of more stable funding for post docs, which led to the establishment of a number of post doctoral positions at the university (so-called KoF-lektorat). The Department received one of these. The holder of the position, Kristine Höglund, has since 2007 contributed to the Department's research environment in many respects, such as publishing one monograph and numerous articles. Höglund is also the co-editor of the above mentioned book on methods in peace research and has supervised a handful PhD-students. In short, Höglund is one of the most successful recruitments the Department has done since 2007.

**ii) The department's situation and actions with respect to the department's own decisions**

The Department has, in accordance with the recommendations in KoF 2007, invested “in the development of a coherent and intellectually challenging agenda.” By initiating several new research programs, of which *East Asian Peace and Governance, Conflict and Peace Building* are the largest, the Department has strived to have an agenda of research that is both coherent and diversified from an empirical, theoretical, and methodological point of view.

The Department has been able to constantly improve its quality of research, consistent with its own research strategy (published on the Department's web site). Steps to attain this have consisted, for example, of having a regular research seminar that is very publication oriented. Moreover, researchers and PhD candidates have been encouraged to co-author academic papers and to cooperate within projects and research groups, which has yielded a steady increase of publication output. The Department of Peace and Conflict Research is currently the best published department per capita at the Faculty of Social Science in terms of peer-reviewed articles and books.

The Department has been able to make these achievements in spite of limited core funding. Although much externally funded research is an indication of academic success, externally funded projects are rarely longer than three years at a time, meaning fairly insecure careers for the promising young researchers on whom the future success of the Department depends.

In conclusion, the Department is vulnerable concerning its future ability to maintain excellence in all three areas of research. In particular, limited core funding from the Social Science Faculty has resulted in a continued problem with recruiting and retaining excellent young researchers on a tenure track basis.

#### **A8. Present a list of significant prizes and awards**

Clarification: List the person, age (when receiving award), sex, year and award. Include prizes/awards presented to individual researchers or to groups/department since 2007. Only international or significant national prizes should be listed.

Cecilia Albin, 45, female (Course Convenor), with Jonathan Hall, 28, male (Course Assistant), and Kristine Höglund, 33, female, and Niklas Swanström, 37, male (Lecturers). 2007. **Prize in international competition for innovative course syllabi** for the Master's course "International Negotiation: Theories and Practices," later published in T.A. McElwee *et al.* eds., *Peace, Justice, and Security Studies: A Curriculum Guide*, 7th Edition (Boulder: Lynne Rienner, 2009).

Robert Egnell, 33, 2008, the **Kenneth N. Waltz Dissertation Prize**, American Political Science Association for best doctoral dissertation in the field of international security and arms control. The dissertation, *Complex Peace Operations and Civil-Military Relations: Winning the Peace* was later published (London: Routledge, 2009).

Robert Egnell, 35, 2010, the **Hugo Raab Prize for Best Research**, Swedish National Defense College.

Jan Ångström, 39, 2009, **Prize as Best Teacher**, Swedish National Defense College.

Peter Wallenstein, 63, 2008, **Award for Service in the National Board for Museums of Defense History.** (Statens försvarshistoriska muséer).

### **A9. Additional sources of information**

Clarification: In order for the external experts to get a complete and correct picture of the department, please list additional sources of information, such as website addresses for the department and research/research groups (if applicable). If information is only available in Swedish, clearly state this after the address in question.

[www.pcr.uu.se](http://www.pcr.uu.se)

[www.ucdp.uu.se](http://www.ucdp.uu.se)

[www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp/)

[www.pcr.uu.se/research/pgcp](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/pgcp)

[www.pcr.uu.se/research/ongoing\\_projects/effect\\_of\\_war\\_related\\_trauma\\_on\\_attitudes\\_for\\_peace](http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/ongoing_projects/effect_of_war_related_trauma_on_attitudes_for_peace)

## Part B: Quantitative summary of research activities

Clarification: In the tables **total numbers** for the department should be presented (not detailed lists). *During the visits the experts might ask for more detailed explanations regarding the numbers presented.*

### B1. Engagement and involvement in the scientific society (since Jan. 2007)

	Total number	Number of individuals contributing
Plenary or keynote talks at international conferences	34	4
Invited talks at international conferences	241	22
Assignment in research councils and foundations	14	7
Assignment as expert at evaluations for professor and lecturer positions	16	6
Assignment as editor or member of editorial boards	17	10
Member of international scientific councils	15	8
Member of academies and learned societies	25	10
Other, specify (e.g. hosting of major conferences, etc.): Hosting of major conferences, for example the European Peace Science Conference Refereeing book manuscripts and articles in top class journals, for example, Cambridge University Press, American Journal of Political Science, World Politics etc. Hosting of major workshops and seminars	152	17

### B2. Actions for renewal (since Jan. 2007)

	Total number
External recruitments (with doctoral exam from another university)	2
Internal recruitments (with doctoral exam from Uppsala University)	13
Number of granted external funds for new projects - In 2007-2010 the Department was granted 66,345,516 SEK in external funds.	61
Other, specify: - The Department has hosted about 30 guest researchers in the 2007-2010 period.	30

**B3. International collaboration (since Jan. 2007)**

	Total number
Research visits abroad (of at least 3 months duration)	4
Visiting researchers (of at least 3 months duration)	6
Number of collaborating institutions with joint publications	67
Other activity according to traditions of the research field (specify; scientific expeditions, field work etc.):	15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Field work in: Aceh, Afghanistan, Bosnia, Burundi, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo Brazzaville, Ethiopia, Israel, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, South Africa, and Sudan.</li> <li>- Collaboration with the African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD), South Africa.</li> </ul>	

**B4. Engagement and interaction with society (since Jan. 2007)**

	Total number
Adjunct professorships	3
Popular science papers/books	9
Textbooks	5
Spin-off commercial companies	3
Governmental/societal assignments	55
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- E.g. European Union- and Swedish Parliament Hearings</li> </ul>	
Other activities according to traditions of the research field (specify; patents, popular science presentations etc.):	> 100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Popular science presentations at international and national fairs etc.</li> <li>- Newspaper articles</li> <li>- Expert commentary in TV and radio</li> </ul>	

## Part C: Data extracted from common databases

**Note! Part C will be distributed to the departments no later than Dec. 10, 2010, for comments from the departments if motivated.**

Data will then be updated in Feb. 2011, and made available to the external experts on Mar. 1, 2011

Part C will include data regarding:

- **Personnel**
  1. Professor (Chair and promoted)
  2. Senior Lecturer
  3. Researcher
  4. Postdoc and Assist. Professor
  5. Doctoral students
  6. Other staff (all categories except the above)
- **Examinations from postgraduate studies, lic/PhD**
- **Publications (summaries)**
- **Economy (research related)**

**C1. If motivated, comment upon the extracted data (data distributed to the departments no later than Dec. 10 2010)**

Clarification: Since the data regarding personnel, exams and economy is submitted according to university-wide (or national) standards and regulations the actual figures are fixed. However, due to the selection of data, you might want to comment upon circumstances with regard to traditions, profiles etc. in your specific research field, or if you have research staff with external funding (thus not present in the internal databases) etc. Remember that the assessment does not compare different departments within Uppsala University. It should rather reflect the quality and renewal of each department compared to that of other universities and departments (involved in the same research field).