

DIIS

DANISH INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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DANISH INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES 2003-2013

DIIS 2003 2013

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DIIS 2003 · 2013

FROM A FORCED MARRIAGE TO A SUCCESS NANNA HVIDT DIRECTOR

In 2013 the Danish Institute for International Studies celebrates its tenth anniversary. This is occurring just as the Institute has recently gained its status as independent research-based think tank, confirmed by the Danish Parliament. This recognition, graced with the unanimous support of Parliament, is something we appreciate very much. It gives us an outstanding opportunity to continue delivering relevant and timely research on the many pressing questions in a world that is no longer 'just' globalized, but to a greater and greater extent also becoming regionalized, transnational and altogether changing. My aim in this chronicle is to tell the story of DIIS and explain why there is ample reason to celebrate our ten years of existence.

It is well known that DIIS is the result of a forced marriage. In 2003, four well-established research institutes, each with its own distinct profile, were merged into it. The earlier institutes were the Copenhagen Peace Research Institute (COPRI), the Centre for Development Research (CUF), the Danish Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies (DCHF) and Danish Institute of International Affairs (DUPI). The merger had two aims: the government of the time wanted to reduce administrative costs and minimize state support to expert councils, boards and committees. But the main argument behind the fusion was that Denmark needed an institute of a size and quality to carry out research and analysis on



international relations that was relevant to Danish foreign and development policies and security. The Cold War was over, and there were new challenges, possibilities and threats. The gap between developing and developed countries was becoming less apparent, while at the same time it was becoming clearer that security and development could no longer be regarded as separate policy areas. In the light of globalization, and the terror attacks on 9/11, remote parts of the world now seemed closer and had become part of Danes' everyday lives.

Politicians of all tendencies felt a still stronger need to understand what was actually taking place in many parts of the world and what Denmark could do to contribute to a more peaceful and stable world. That was the political and academic ambition behind the establishment of DIIS.

It was really not easy. There was a lot of conflict and skepticism in the new organization. Two of the former institutes were used to working together with the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They knew that co-operation was not the same as submission to the ministry, but that co-operation could be achieved out of mutual respect for the other party's independence and for research itself. Over the years a lot has been said and written about our relationship to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, often including accusations of us not being fully independent. Allow us to remind those who made these accusations of the White Book on the security policy situation of Denmark during the Cold War 1945-1991 or the perhaps less well-known reports on civil-military cooperation and fragile states. Some of the findings were not easily digestible for the Danish authorities, but today the White Paper on the Cold War is a reference for any study, research and teaching about Denmark during that period. And today it is widely recognized that external actors have very

limited chances of achieving social improvements in countries affected by conflict. No doubt the ministries disagree with the content of DIIS's reports from time to time, but just as often there is recognition and appreciation of research-based analyses that shed light on, for instance, the consequences of Denmark's opt-outs in the EU or that contribute to identifying new opportunities for Danish influence on the world around us.

DIIS is independent of changing governments. We deliver research-based analyses to help qualify the policy work of the government that is currently in office. We are pleased when our recommendations are followed, and we laconically shrug our shoulders, noting that "that's politics", when this is not the case. At the same time it is obvious that, with a work area as broad as the one the Danish Parliament has defined for DIIS, not much can be taken for granted – except for the need to prioritize, that is. Over the years we have defined and redefined our research areas in light of what we as researchers consider to be of the greatest interest in the current societal and political context. A number of the areas we worked with in 2003 no longer have our attention to the same degree they did then, either because the world has changed or because there is not much more to look into seen from a research perspective.

A consistent feature in our choice of research areas and questions is that they are located in the interface between security and development and/or between the local and the global. It is at these interfaces that DIIS is at its strongest, where established knowledge is challenged and new research questions appear. It is exactly because we encompass a wide range of research approaches in terms of methodology, academic fields and substance that multidisciplinary is more at play in DIIS's work than at any other research institution in Denmark. At the same time, since

every researcher is, in the end, responsible for his or her own research, we sometimes end up with a situation in which two DIIS researchers put forward divergent analyses of the matter in question. For instance, the Institute covers the whole range of opinions in respect of the timeliness of the use of drones in modern warfare and the fight against terrorism. We consider this multiplicity a strength, even though it makes it harder to put DIIS into a square box. The fact that DIIS researchers do not always agree with each other on academic matters is also something that defines us as different from most Danish think tanks. We do not fight for a specific cause, ideology or theory. Our aim is to contribute to a better understanding of the very complex challenges in which Denmark must act on the international stage.

Like the universities, we are subject to demands that our research lives up to international standards, for instance, through peer review. In this respect we are doing well. A few years ago DIIS was evaluated by an international team, and the conclusion was that the Institute conducts research of a high international standard. DIIS also ranks high in international ratings of think tanks and research institutions. Out of a total of more than 6,600 institutions, we were ranked no. 43 in 2012. In the development field, DIIS was ranked no. 15 in the world. This is a great achievement for an institute with a permanent research staff of approximately thirty and a mandate implying that some of our work should be published in Danish so as to reach a broader audience.

Since the turbulent times of its establishment in 2003, DIIS has developed into a coherent and strong player in the production of knowledge regarding international relations in Denmark. The intentions behind the merger of the four former institutes have been fulfilled: today DIIS

presents itself as an obvious center for Denmark's policy-relevant research in the interfaces between security, development, foreign policy and global flows. DIIS celebrates its tenth anniversary as a success, and above all there is reason to thank the staff for their contributions and also changing governments for their financial grants, even though these are decreasing. Thus we applaud the high level of ambitions of 2003. I believe we have fulfilled most of them and that we shall set new and highly ambitious goals for the next ten years.



DIIS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION





DIIS celebrated its tenth anniversary with a reception in the old warehouse where it has been located since 2003. Current and former ministers and board members gave their thoughts about DIIS during that period, and researchers sketched what they consider to be some of the most important research questions at the present time. Lively mingling took place after the presentations, and there was plenty of finger food, anniversary cake and bubbles ...

SERIOUS RESEARCH OF
INTERNATIONALLY HIGH QUALITY
VILLY SØVNDAL
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Since its establishment, the Danish Institute for International Studies, commonly known as DIIS, has left its mark on the foreign and security policy debate in Denmark. It has done so not by shouting or shooting from the hip, but by delivering serious research of internationally high quality. As Minister for Foreign Affairs I would like to acknowledge that. I would also like to thank the Institute for not avoiding answering sensitive political questions asked by either the government or parliament.

In the past ten years DIIS has grappled with key international priorities for Denmark. However, I would like to highlight three specific research areas which will probably set the agenda in the next decade in Denmark. First, there is the spread of democracy and human rights at the global level, where progress has been made over the past fifty years, but where extensive work remains to be done, especially in the world's most fragile countries. Secondly, the European Union of the future, combined with the financial crisis that has triggered a dynamic process of change, will have major consequences for Denmark's position in the European cooperation. Thirdly, there are new developments in the Arctic region. I am convinced that, through the experiences DIIS has made in its first ten years, it will continue to deliver research results which will create resonance in the next ten years, both in Denmark and abroad. Congratulations on reaching your anniversary.



WHITE PAPERS

SVEND AAGE CHRISTENSEN



The DIIS White Paper tradition as it existed until the change of the Institute's legal framework in 2012 was based on the experience of the Danish Commission on Security and Disarmament (SNU), founded in 1981, and the Danish Institute of International Affairs (DUPI), founded in 1995. Similarly, one might mention the Seidenfaden Commission, an ad hoc group of influential researchers and public officials, whose White Paper was presented in 1970.

In this tradition, a White Paper is characterized by a combination of scholarly rigour and expert input from the administration. One can say that a White Paper is placed at the interface between the universities and the administration, between high theory and high politics. It must stand up to the standards of both researchers and practitioners, and in the chain university-white paper-administration, each of the three will perfect its own merits while at the same time drawing on each other's special competence.

Usually, a White Paper is commissioned by either government or parliament. It is understood that the work should be impartial. However, impartiality is a function of the political culture of its time and cannot be taken for granted forever, as is evident from the evolution of American think tanks over the last century.

These think tanks were created as an enlightenment project in order to heighten the understanding of foreign policy within the elite, but after the Second World War, think tanks like The Brookings Institution and Rand were positioned at the interface between academia and the administration.

Since the 1970s, however, a striking polarization of the political sphere has occurred in the United States. This has led to a rise in the number of think tanks geared to promoting particular interests. Rather than centres for professional, impartial analysis, these think tanks have become hotbeds for ideological mobilization. This goes hand in glove with the news values of the modern, media-centred sort of politics, where conflict and drama occupy the high ground. This development has been especially noticeable in the United States, but we see it in Europe as well. One recalls the government-financed think tanks of the German political parties such as the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung and the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, as well as some of the think tanks in Brussels, which are partly financed by the Commission and have clear political agendas.

In contrast to this trend, the Danish White Paper tradition shares some of the features of the public service model, the aim being that the feeding hand should not write the conclusions and that it is perfectly legitimate to bite it if necessary. However, the American example suggests that this tradition might run into troubled waters as the Danish consensus model evolves towards polarization.

FUNCTION

The purpose of a White Paper exercise is to produce an impartial, research-based report, a task that obviously cannot be assigned to the adminis-

tration. The focus of the White Paper may be the collection and analysis of empirical data, while in other cases the assessment of already available knowledge may be in the foreground. At all events, it is understood that the White Paper should try to present a solution to a given problem – not necessarily a solution to a problem of substance, which will not always be possible, but at least assessments, facts and ideas that could alleviate a political problem.

Sometimes White Papers are commissioned in cases that are in a political impasse. Under such circumstances a White Paper will rarely be able to untie the political knot. Strong ideological polarization limits the scope for a positive influence over the subsequent political debate.

A White Paper cannot contribute much to solving a problem, assuming that purpose-rationality is of minor importance to the political decision-makers. The impartial, nuanced analysis of a White Paper is difficult to reconcile with value-rationality or symbol politics if their purpose is primarily to create an impression of real action without much regard for the actual consequences. Symbolic politics have no need for White Papers. Its protagonists prefer think tanks of the partisan type that can support their demand for ideological mobilization.

If, on the other hand, there is a real political desire for analysis, clarification and new ideas, a White Paper obviously stands a much better chance of being received as a welcome input for further debate.

A case in point is the White Paper *Humanitarian Intervention: Legal and Political Aspects* (1999). It has been said that this report inspired an adjustment of Danish policy in an important area.

Another example is the White Paper *Danish and European Security* (1995), where the underlying question was Denmark's attitude towards the WEU. Although the report could not bridge the divide between the political parties, it did after all succeed in creating a new platform for the following discussion.

THE RESPONSIBILITY QUESTION

Traditionally, the responsibility for White Papers has been placed in bodies with the participation of both researchers and government officials. In SNU, the White Papers were submitted by the chairmanship of the commission, consisting of three researchers and three officials, and with one of the officials as working chairman. In DUPI, the responsible organ was the board, consisting of six researchers and three officials, with the chairman now being chosen from among the researchers. In the DUPI arrangement, a high-level government official served as director, assisted by a research director and a director for the White Paper department. The White Papers were drafted by researchers in permanent positions, in some cases supported by researchers on contract or secondment from the universities. The drafts were understood to be contributions to a collective, negotiated result.

In SNU, the drafts were discussed in meetings with the participation of all members of the chairmanship and the permanent staff members. When DUPI took over from SNU, the number of board members was increased to nine. The board was still responsible for the result, but gradually the procedure was changed so that only some of the board members took part in the completion of the drafts of the permanent staff.

It is this working method that justifies the description of the process as placed at the interface between research and administration or researchers and practitioners, and it was exactly this process that defined the White Papers as a distinct genre. With their professional weight and diverse configuration, the chairmanships and boards were seen as the guardians of academically sound, impartial, and practically useful White Papers.

As can be imagined, this construction had its opponents, who challenged the quality and impartiality of the outcome. Their favourite argument was that, with government officials in the chairmanships and boards, the results could not be impartial. The most outspoken critics would even speak of toothlessness and compliance. On the financial side, the critics, mostly professors, argued that the money could have been spent better on the universities.

Particularly since the beginning of the present century, the critics came from other circles, most effectively centre-right political circles, who launched a general attack on experts serving on commissions and advisory boards. They claimed that the experts were not impartial, but wielded an unsolicited influence on public opinion.

Faced with these arguments, the White Paper tradition was caught in the crossfire, experiencing less understanding of the value of the White Paper process at the interface between academia and administration. The criticism did not, however, destroy the traditional model, and it was still a part of the law of 2002, which laid the foundation of DIIS. Nonetheless, the White Paper model was weakened by the criticism and the general political climate, in which lofty ideological positions gained ground and displaced some of the doubts from political discourse.

According to the law of 2002, the traditional configuration of six researchers and three officials on the board was preserved, and White Papers would still be submitted on the responsibility of the board, unless another model had been agreed upon in concrete cases. In some cases, the escape clause made it tempting for the board to distance itself somewhat from the White Paper process, which was not always surrounded by the same enthusiasm as earlier and additionally was very time-consuming.

With the new law on DIIS of 2012, the final step was taken. The DIIS board now exclusively consists of researchers, and the Institute Director has taken over responsibility for the submission of White Papers. The interface between research and administration is thus no longer part of the institute's construction. Most likely, this means that the majority of the institute's White Papers will be submitted in the name of the authors, and only rarely with the institute as collective author. This is not to say that it will no longer be possible for DIIS to work at the interface between academia and administration, but this will have to take another form. Time will show which form prevails, but I will mention two possibilities:

1. Ad hoc working groups. In special cases, an ad hoc working group of high-level researchers and government officials could be created under the auspices of DIIS. Thus history will have turned full circle, as in a way we will have returned to the Seidenfaden Commission of 1970.
2. PhD projects. Some PhD projects contain the clear potential to work at the interface. This is due to the fact that many of the PhD students at DIIS are working with projects of policy relevance. Such projects might very well turn out to provide a space, where theory production and policy relevance support each other in projects of major relevance for the political sphere.

WORKING WITH A WHITE PAPER WAS DIFFERENT

MIKKEL RUNGE OLESEN, PH.D.

Being part of a White Paper working group and contributing to DIIS's 2012 White Paper on the alleged CIA flights over Greenland has been both strikingly similar and radically different from the research I have done so far. It has been similar because it involved relying heavily on archival material, and because it was all about figuring out how a 'hot-potato' issue was dealt with by the Danish authorities. It was very different, however, because it involved work with substantial amounts of very recent archival material – always exciting for a historian.

Most of all, however, being part of the working process leading to the White Paper was different because of the public attention it received. Different groups, sometimes with very different hopes and presumptions concerning the result, were waiting for the end product to appear. Knowing this was a bit unnerving at times, and it certainly meant that the classic virtue of source criticism was more important than ever. But it also provided the satisfaction of knowing that the work to which I had contributed would be taken into account by a broader audience, whether with anger, praise or apathy.



DIIS WHITE PAPERS AND MAJOR ANALYSES



White Paper on the alleged CIA flights over Greenland

This White Paper was headed by Morten Heiberg, Chief Advisor at DIIS, and published by DIIS in 2012 with the Danish and Greenlandic title: *Et er jura at forstå, et andet land at føre. Inatsisit aalajangersimasumik paasineqartarput, nunamilli aqutsineq allarluinnaavoq.*

The Marshal's Baton. There is no bomb, there was no bomb, they were not looking for a bomb

A bi-lingual investigation into the Thule accident, by Senior Researcher Svend Aage Christensen. Danish title: *Marskalstaven. Der er ikke nogen bombe, der var ikke nogen bombe, og de ledte ikke efter nogen bombe.* A short version was published in Greenlandic: *Marskal-ip ajaappiaa Eqikkaaneq.* DIIS 2009

The Danish Opt-Outs from the European Union: developments since 2000

This White Paper investigation was headed by Senior Researcher Ian Manners and published in Danish only: *De danske forbehold over for den Europæiske Union.* DIIS 2008

Phasing out the Colonial Status of Greenland, 1945-54. A Historical Study

Senior Researcher Frede P. Jensen headed this White Paper investigation. It was first published in Danish by DIIS in 2007, with the title *Afvikling af Grønlands kolonistatus 1945-54. En historisk udredning*, and then republished in English by Museum Tusulanum Press in 2010.

White paper on Denmark during the Cold War. National Security Policy and the International Environment 1945-1991

Head of this investigation was Senior Researcher Svend Aage Christensen. The White Paper was published by DIIS, 2005, in Danish only: *Danmark under den kolde krig. Den sikkerhedspolitiske situation 1945-1991.*

New Threats and the Use of Force

Head of this White Paper investigation at DIIS was Senior Researcher Peter Viggo Jakobsen, and it was published by DIIS in 2005, including in Danish with the title: *Nye trusler og militær magtanvendelse.*

DIIS White Papers were mostly published under the responsibility of the DIIS Board.

DIIS PRESENTS A TRULY ACADEMIC
“COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH”
NICK HÆKKERUP
MINISTER OF DEFENCE

Many of us have heard the curse, “May you live in interesting times”. In the case of DIIS I will use this, not as a curse, but as a wish for the future. And we have indeed been living in interesting times. The world is in constant change. And we have to meet the challenges on a well-informed basis.

For the past ten years DIIS has been an invaluable “guide”, helping us to understand the complexities of a changing world, whether the topic is Mali or the consequences of new defence technology. DIIS has the advantage of being multidisciplinary. Your many brilliant researchers come from many disciplines and diverse backgrounds. Working together, you present a truly academic “comprehensive approach”.

In a world of one-liners and sensational reporting, we also need institutions like DIIS to add solid academic analysis to the public debate. Your take on the issues of the day is most welcome. Often it will show that the choice we as policy-makers are facing is not a simple choice between good and bad.

For many years the Ministry of Defence has contributed funds to the research programs of DIIS. We look forward to continuing our valuable cooperation. May we all live in interesting times ... Congratulations on your first ten years.





MOZAMBIQUE

Policing and local justice provision.

Photos by Senior Researcher Helene Maria Kyed during fieldwork.



AN INNOVATIVE
AND AGENDA-SETTING PLAYER
CHRISTIAN FRIIS BACH
MINISTER FOR DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION

In my capacity as Minister for Development Cooperation, I would like to congratulate DIIS on its ten successful years as an innovative and agenda-setting player in the field of development politics. It is with great pleasure that I note that Denmark's high profile in international development cooperation is accompanied by an equally high profile when it comes to exploring new solutions for development. This is not the least because of DIIS.

Subjects like human rights and development, security and development, trade and development, and climate and development are focus areas of the Government's development policy. It will therefore be of great importance to have the same fruitful cooperation between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and DIIS as we have had the past ten years. How do we transform development cooperation to become a powerful lever for stability and state-building in fragile states? How do we ensure that human rights are used actively both as a goal and as a means to create change? How do we create millions of green and good jobs in the poorest countries of the world? These are just a few of the many areas in which DIIS can contribute with innovation and inspiration. I look forward to active future collaboration. Again, congratulations on your first ten years.



POLICY STUDIES ON DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

HELLE MUNK RAVNBORG SENIOR RESEARCHER



DIIS's establishment in 2003 took place at a time when the principles of policy-based rather than project-based development cooperation were gaining a still stronger foothold as the basis for Danish activities in this area. This trend accentuated the need for policy studies to uncover thematically new policy fields as well as to tap systematically into international experiences within specific policy fields and analyze them. Moreover, DIIS's establishment took place at a time when there was a growing recognition of the need for – and the mutual benefits to be gained from – improved interaction between researchers, development practitioners and policy-makers beyond the previous practice of individualised contacts, where researchers were contracted as consultants, for example, to evaluate specific project-based interventions. Combined, these two developments produced a favourable environment for the establishment of policy studies commissioned by Danida to be undertaken by DIIS or other research institutions in Denmark and abroad. This became a flexible instrument, enabling the provision of independent and research-based inputs into the processes of policy-making and implementation.

During the past decade, researchers from DIIS – often in partnership with researchers from elsewhere – have conducted a series of policy studies on a wide range of topics and with a wide range of scopes.

Sometimes the impetus for initiating policy studies arises from a concern with international developments to which Danish development cooperation should be able to respond.

Accentuated by Denmark's growing development engagement in places characterized by fragility such as Afghanistan, northern Uganda and Somalia, DIIS was asked to review the debates and central dilemmas associated with providing development assistance to fragile states and societies. DIIS brought together a large number of mainly in-house researchers, each specializing in particular aspects of development, to address this issue from their respective vantage points. This produced a wide range of reports and policy briefs serving as inputs into the formulation of the principles guiding Denmark's engagement with fragile states and fragile situations. Today 'stability and protection,' including support to fragile states and areas, constitutes one of the four strategic priority areas for Danish development cooperation.

As the preparations for the 2009 UN climate summit in Copenhagen gained pace, it became increasingly clear that, while much attention was directed towards the huge challenges and costs which developing countries were and are facing in terms of adapting to climate change, only limited attention was being paid to the opportunities which embarking upon low carbon development pathways could potentially give rise to in terms of poverty reduction and economic growth, as well as climate change mitigation. Thus, in 2008, Danida asked DIIS to explore opportunities for combining low carbon development with poverty reduction and economic growth in developing countries in order to identify options for development cooperation within the sectors of energy, agriculture and forestry.

In other cases, the impetus for launching a policy study stems from more instrumental needs, for example, ensuring a solid knowledge base for the preparation of support within a specific sector, exploring experiences with new approaches to achieving specific policy objectives, or simply making an independent assessment of progress on the implementation of already stated policy objectives.

The protection of property rights, notably to land, was accorded renewed attention as part of the Danish strategy for development cooperation adopted in 2010, primarily due to the assumed role of property rights in stimulating economic investments. This attention was maintained as part of the current strategy for Danish development cooperation adopted in 2012, but now as part of a more general rights-based approach to development. In compliance with the 2010 strategy for Danish development cooperation, the Danish embassy in Uganda asked DIIS to review and provide empirical evidence of the possible relationship between types of land rights, access to land administration institutions and economic behaviour for different types of land-holders and in different parts of Uganda. Together with partners at Makerere University in Kampala, DIIS committed itself to this assignment. The study was concluded in early 2013 and forms part of the basis for the currently on-going formulation of a new phase of Danish support for inclusive economic growth in Uganda.

Common to this wide range of policy studies is that they are a flexible, independent and demand-based tool for tapping into the existing pool of knowledge and, through systematic analysis, make new knowledge available as a basis for policy dialogue and implementation. The initiative to commission a policy study may originate from many different

corners of Danida, that is, from the embassies as well as from Danida headquarters. This makes the policy study a flexible instrument able to respond to a wide set of knowledge needs related to Danish development cooperation. Furthermore, the policy studies are independent in the sense that the methods employed and the conclusions drawn are defined by the researchers involved. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the policy studies are demand-based. This implies that they are perceived as immediately relevant to Danish development cooperation and thus that they have a 'secured' audience from the outset. Thus, in addition to having contributed to improving the knowledge basis for policy formulation and implementation, policy studies have contributed to establishing a platform for interaction between researchers, development practitioners and policy-makers. In many cases, this platform has proved to reach beyond the scope of the policy studies to facilitate interaction with respect to findings gained from researcher-initiated, that is, 'free' development research.

EXAMPLES OF POLICY STUDIES COMMISSIONED BY DANIDA

- EU's development cooperation (2012-2013)
- ReCOM – Research and Communication on Foreign Aid (2011-2013)
- Land tenure in Uganda (2011-2013)
- Exploring China–Denmark development cooperation in Africa (2011-2012)
- Water Governance and Water Development Studies (2010-2013)
- Addressing climate change and conflict in development cooperation: experiences from natural resource management (2010-2012)
- Conceptualisations of poverty (2010)
- Global reforms in the shadow of the economic crisis (2009-2010)
- Climate change mitigation and poverty reduction in developing countries (2008-2009)
- Fragile States on the International Agenda (2008-2009)
- Making the best of value chain participation in Africa (2008)
- An Assessment of the Impact of Export Processing Zones and an Identification of Appropriate Measures to Support their Development (2008)
- The Oil Sector in Sudan (2007)
- Legal and institutional aspects of EU–ACP economic partnership agreements (2007)
- Payment for ecosystem services: pro-poor opportunities for development assistance ES (2006-2007)
- Land Rights and Land Conflicts in Africa: A Review of Issues and Experiences (2005-2006).
- Integrating Environment as a Cross-cutting Issue in Danish Development Assistance (2004-2005)
- Water and conflict (2003-2004)



MEKONG

Photos by Research Assistant Rane Baadsgaard Lange during fieldwork, as part of the Water Governance and Water Development Study, funded by DANIDA





Cecilie F. Stokholm Banke, Senior Researcher, DIIS

Klaus Bustrup, Former Chairman of the Danish Council for International Development Cooperation

Bugge Thorbjørn Daniel, Associate Professor, Department of Law, University of Southern Denmark

Laurids S. Lauridsen (Chairman), Professor, Department of Society and Globalisation, Roskilde University

Johnny Laursen, Associate Professor, Vice-Dean, Institute of History and Area Studies, Aarhus University

Anna Leander, Professor, Department of Management, Politics and Philosophy, Copenhagen Business School

Finn Tarp, Professor, Director, UNU-WIDER & Department of Economics, University of Copenhagen

Ingolf Thuesen, Associate Professor, Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies, University of Copenhagen

NN, (awaits appointment by the Development Policy Council)

Observers

Niels Henrik Hedegaard, Head of Strategic Development Unit, Ministry of Defence

(appointed by the Minister of Defence)

Marie-Louise Overvad, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

(appointed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs)

THE DIIS BOARD

LAURIDS S. LAURIDSEN

CHAIRMAN

DIIS is governed by a Board, which decides on all essential matters of substance and professional issues, including research strategy. Since 1 January 2013, the DIIS Board has also been deciding on all essential matters relating to the administration and finance of the Institute. However, the Board is no longer directly responsible for the analyses and statements made at the request of Parliament, the government or on its own initiative – that is now the responsibility of the Director. To highlight DIIS's status as an independent self-governing institution, the new DIIS Act also stipulates that the board representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence now have the status of observers with the right to speak but not to vote.

The DIIS board works best when it is not visible and works through the Director. It must work in the background and in cooperation with the Director create a financially sound and otherwise optimal framework, making it possible to undertake independent and innovative research and analyses. Partly to support DIIS's role as a network hub and partly to strengthen its social legitimacy, the Board also considers it important to be able to function as a bridge with ministries, universities and the broader research community in Denmark. Finally, in the future the Board will be concerned with how the new research areas suggested by Parliament – democratisation and the Arctic – can be further integrated into DIIS's work.



THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

ROBIN MAY SCHOTT

SENIOR RESEARCHER

MEMBERS

Stefano Guzzini · Senior Researcher

Rens van Munster · Senior Researcher

Luke Patey · Postdoc

Robin May Schott · Senior Researcher

Ninna Nyberg Sørensen · Senior Researcher

Cindy Vestergaard · Researcher

The Research Committee consists of six DIIS researchers: four permanent researchers and two project researchers or postdocs elected for a three-year period by the research staff. The committee also includes the Director and the Head of Management Secretariat. The committee focuses on both the internal goals of DIIS and its relation to external institutions and granting agencies. As an advisory body, the committee addresses a range of issues, including the research organization of DIIS, in which research areas are established for a three-year period. (DIIS has just gone through the process of establishing new research areas.) The committee seeks to maintain the high quality of the research environment, including its good track record in successful grant applications, by providing feedback on joint research applications to the Danish research councils. The committee contributes to cross-fertilization among the research areas by advising the Director on the establishment of new cross-unit initiatives. The committee also advises the Director on the distribution of resources, in which it aims to make these decisions transparent to DIIS researchers, and on possible guest researchers at DIIS.

FRUITFUL COOPERATION

FLEMMING ROSE

INTERNATIONAL EDITOR

JYLLANDS-POSTEN

From time to time *Jyllands-Posten* has conducted critical journalism about DIIS, for instance, with regard to the 2005 White Paper on Denmark during the Cold War. Nevertheless this has not stood in way of fruitful cooperation. In 2012 *Jyllands-Posten* launched an international page for analysis and debate. In that connection we wanted to have some contributions from the expert environment in Denmark. Nanna Hvidt liked the idea, and since that time DIIS has delivered a weekly contribution to *Jyllands-Posten*. I am impressed by DIIS's ability to meet deadlines and the range of knowledge its experts possess.



A HAPPY MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE

HEIDI ROBDRUP HEAD OF DEADLINE DR2



One can live a long and passionate life as a researcher without ever coming into contact with the press. But when we at the Danish TV program Deadline on Channel DR2 wish you congratulations with the anniversary, it is because of all you who have entered into a marriage of convenience with us. Those who, in the bitter cold, wind and rain, over and over again prioritize being in DR Byen, the new Radio and TV House, at 22:30.

Whenever you wish, you can analyze and put a perspective on the world in a brilliant way – a world that becomes more and more relevant to all Danes. And we have a platform to make your knowledge fly.

DEFENCE AND SECURITY STUDIES

LOUISE RIIS ANDERSEN SENIOR ANALYST

A key part of our mandate at DIIS is to conduct independent studies on issues of relevance to Danish defence and security policy. This has been the case since our establishment in 2003, when DIIS took over the obligations of the former Danish Institute of International Affairs (DUPI). The most recent defence agreement confirmed this arrangement and secured earmarked funds for 2013-2017. The aim is to provide independent, interdisciplinary and in-depth knowledge of topics that are central to international security and Danish defence.

Our current work focuses on six overarching themes:

- Danish Defence and Security
- European and Transatlantic Security
- Global Security Dynamics
- Fragile States, Conflict Management and Capacity-Building in Africa
- Weapons of Mass Destruction, Non-Proliferation and Disarmament
- Trends in Security

Specific topics and issues are identified in close consultation with the Danish Ministry of Defence. The design and conclusions of the individual studies are, however, decided by the researchers independently and do not reflect any official Danish positions. This enables the studies to consist of timely, relevant and independent contributions to the public de-

bate on Danish security and defence policy. Outputs come in a variety of forms, including articles in high-ranking international journals, policy reports and briefs published by DIIS, and public seminars and conferences, often held at DIIS's premises in Copenhagen.

In view of the changing nature of security and the growing complexity in terms of threats, actors and issues, these studies are increasingly capitalizing on the broad range of expertise and knowledge that is available within DIIS. Issues such as terrorism, fragile states and piracy have underlined the intimate connections between security policy on the one hand and diplomacy, development and other forms of soft security on the other. While we do maintain a focus on defence-related issues, our studies start from the premise that defence has long ceased to be a purely military matter.

In the future, we expect to focus increasingly on Africa as a potential theatre for Danish military engagement. We also wish to explore the wider implications of the rise of China and other emerging powers: how is the changing global order affecting the security strategies of our allies and the multilateral security institutions that are central to Danish defence and security policy? Finally, we wish to expand further our research on new technologies, such as drones and cyber operations, which call for informed political debate, including in Denmark.

Recent examples of DIIS Defence and Security reports are:

- Last resort? The Danish Emergency Management Agency and the use of military capacities in humanitarian operations, by Finn Steputat and Katja Lindskov Jacobsen. (In Danish: "Den sidste udvej? Beredskabsstyrelsen og brugen af militære kapaciteter i humanitære indsatser") *DIIS Report 2013:09*

- "Taliban Talks. Past, present and prospects for the US, Afghanistan and Pakistan", edited by Mona K. and Maja T.J. Greenwood. *DIIS Report 2013:06*
- Militant Islamist groupings in Mali: ideology, strategy and alliances, by Manni Crone. (In Danish: "Militante islamistiske grupper i Mali: ideologi, strategi og alliancer") *DIIS Report 2013:08*
- "Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration in South Sudan. The limits of conventional peace and security templates", by Jairo Munive. *DIIS Report 2013:07*
- The drones are here: strategic, legal and ethical consequences, by Anders Henriksen and Jens Ringsmose. (In Danish: "Dronerne er her! Strategiske, retlige og etiske konsekvenser") *DIIS Report 2013:03*

All reports are freely downloadable from www.diis.dk

TEN YEARS OF HOLOCAUST REMEMBRANCE IN DENMARK

CECILIE F. STOKHOLM BANKE

SENIOR RESEARCHER

Every year on International Holocaust Remembrance Day (which is marked on or around 27 January), most European countries commemorate victims of the Holocaust. This practice, which originated with the Stockholm Declaration, signed by more than forty states in January 2000, is also observed in Denmark, with its relatively favorable image as a righteous among nations.

Education on the history of the Holocaust is not mandatory in Denmark, but for the past ten years it has been part of official policy that children should learn about this and other genocides. Educational activities take place all over the country, which involve children from the age of fifteen being introduced to the history of the Holocaust in a comparative perspective, that is, as a case of genocide that can be related to other cases of mass violence and gross human rights violations. These activities are financed by the Danish government and organized by the Danish Institute for International Studies in cooperation with the Ministry of Education.

Denmark's *Auschwitz Day* works to improve Holocaust awareness among future generations and to instill the principle that one should "never forget what the past can teach the future". Although the *Auschwitz Day* activities are popular among most Danish high-school children, we do not know for sure what impact they have. We do not know if *Auschwitz*

Day helps promote tolerance and non-discrimination among students, as we hope, or whether the activities have an unintended negative impact leading to Holocaust fatigue and denial.

We are confident, however, that the history of the Holocaust must be taught in a comparative perspective and must be related to local history. During the past ten to fifteen years, research has provided us with more knowledge about local incidents in Holocaust history. Our knowledge has become more nuanced and multifaceted, and this deeper knowledge requires that we reevaluate how to teach the subject. The Holocaust has come to be understood as more than Auschwitz and the gas chambers. Today we know more about Jewish life before and during the Holocaust, about local perpetrators of these atrocities, and about the intimate killings that occurred in places like Ukraine and Belarus.

In Denmark, for many decades the history of the rescue of the Danish Jews overshadowed other, less heroic aspects of Danish Holocaust history. Today we know about Jews who fled Nazi Germany only to be denied entry into Denmark. We also know about Jews in Denmark who were not rescued in October 1943, but were deported to Theresienstadt. This knowledge has to be integrated into teaching activities, just as the students' personal experiences of racial violence, persecution, and discrimination should be integrated. If we teach the Holocaust only as a universal history lesson and ignore its real relevance to the lives of the children we teach, we may lose its most powerful impact. The history of the Holocaust and other genocides serves as a reminder for future generations about how fragile democracy is and how fortunate we are to live in societies where racial discrimination and ethnic violence are no longer accepted.

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FOREIGN POLICY

FABRIZIO TASSINARI

HEAD OF RESEARCH AREA

Within this research area we work with a number of themes that can be grouped under three headings: social upheavals; reordering and geopolitics; and the future of multilateralism and European decline. These groups of themes can be further associated with three levels of analysis, namely the domestic – or national – level, the regional level, and the global level. Additionally, the theme of democracy and democracy promotion cuts across our three levels of analysis, exemplifying their application.

THE DOMESTIC LEVEL: SOCIAL UPHEAVAL

The first theme is social changes and the technologies employed to govern them. This is primarily taking place at the domestic level, and is concerned with the upheavals both in Europe in light of the Euro crisis and in the Middle East since the Arab uprisings. As a part of this, memory and identity politics are increasingly playing a role in foreign policy.

THE REGIONAL LEVEL: REGIONAL POWER REORDERING AND THE RETURN OF GEOPOLITICS

In our view, the term ‘regional order’ includes regional norms, ideals and identities, as well as specific historical conflicts and patterns of cooperation and alliances within a region. This is coupled with the return of geopolitics in Europe, which is relevant in relation to Europe’s neighbors

in the North and South, as well as to sub-regional examples such as the Nordic and the Arctic.

THE GLOBAL LEVEL: THE FUTURE OF MULTILATERALISM AND EUROPEAN DECLINE

The third theme is about the future of multilateralism at the global level. This has to do primarily with diplomacy and multilateralism and how both relate to the ongoing global power shifts – the role of rising global powers and powers that are perceived to be in decline. As the dust will eventually settle on the European sovereign-debt crisis, we plan to concentrate particularly on how Europe’s perceived decline copes globally.

At this global level of analysis, and yet firmly reconnecting to the domestic level, it will also be important to observe how priorities in respect of Danish foreign-policy interests are formed and how they can be maintained in a changing context of diplomacy. A case in point is the place of Danish foreign-ministry expertise in the EU’s External Action Service.

DEMOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY PROMOTION

This theme critically examines: 1) the rationalities, practices and modes of resistance to specific democracy promotion initiatives, such as the EU’s Democracy Foundation, the European Neighborhood Policy, the Danish–Arab Partnership Programme, and the Danish ‘Activist’ foreign policy; 2) specific domestic processes of democratization and contestation, particularly in the Arab World; and 3) current challenges and legitimacy problems related to democracy and the financial crisis in Europe itself. Empirically our focus will mainly be on Europe and Europe’s neighborhood (Eastern Europe and the Arab World).

AWAY FROM SCHOLASTICISM AND DISCIPLINARY NAVEL-GAZING

HANS MOURITZEN

SENIOR RESEARCHER



Research is both about hard work and, more or less, creativity – the latter for me mainly after midnight. Most of us wish to make a difference, be it in the scholarly or real world: my nightmare – that I have dreamt once or twice – is to shout my ‘accumulated wisdom’ at a reception of research colleagues, while they just continue speaking their, in my view, ‘trivialities’ and ‘misconceptions’.

Working at DIIS pulls one away from scholasticism and disciplinary navel-gazing, of which I was probably a sinner in my university days. Media attention is generally high, and only a hypocrite would pretend to dislike that. Having previously worked at both the Copenhagen Peace Research Institute and Danish Institute of International Affairs, it was no revolution being absorbed into DIIS, together with the Centre for Development Research and the Danish Centre for Holocaust and Genocide Studies as well. For better or worse, we have gradually become less heterogeneous: one of the few remaining differences is that development researchers tend to sign their mails ‘with love’, whereas most others write ‘best regards’. Even if unconscious, it is good that a few cultural nuances remain.

FRUITFUL INTERDISCIPLINARY DISCUSSION

ULLA HOLM

EMERITUS RESEARCHER

I became an emeritus researcher on 1 April. I can recommend this status. I still have all facilities available, and I continue to enjoy scientific and personal contact with my wonderful colleagues. For years, I have had the chance to work with enthusiastic and inspiring colleagues in the group of foreign policy researchers. My research on French domestic, European, and foreign policy and French relations with North Africa and the Sahel has come about through fruitful interdisciplinary discussion. Debates on the relevance of realist, constructivist and discourse analyses of the development of the EU’s external actions have contributed to intensified intellectual considerations on methods and theory.

Furthermore, the fact that DIIS also has a policy-relevant profile makes research exciting – I have to follow everyday French policy in order to comment on change and continuity. When I started research on French European policy thirty years ago, it was considered a bit exotic, even though everybody knew that European integration was based on the so-called French-German ‘tango’. Now, France has been drawn closer to the Danish public political arena because of the economic and financial crisis exposing the different French and German views. I therefore recommend the younger research generation to take an interest in French European policy and in linking theory, methodology and policy just as we do at DIIS.



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GLOBAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN FINANCE, MIGRATION AND AID NINNA NYBERG SØRENSEN HEAD OF RESEARCH AREA

We explore the politics that regulate the flow of money, people and development aid across the globe. Our work rests on a combined empirical and theoretical interest in tracing global flows of money, people, ideas and politics, in exploring new forms of global regulatory mechanisms and in the local and global responses they give rise to. From a political economy angle and an interest in what produces and sustains global inequality we consider the following.

FINANCIAL FLOWS

The recent economic crisis has made it clear how closely financial markets are interlinked across the globe. Focusing on the regulation of the global economy, we examine international development in the setting of current transformations, thus contributing to an understanding of economic development and capitalist dynamics in emerging market economies and developing countries. This understanding is enhanced by a knowledge of macroeconomic policies in dominant countries, as well as by analysis of the attempts to coordinate these policies. Similarly, in-depth knowledge of the political economies of large emerging market economies, including China, Brazil, India and Russia, is becoming increasingly crucial for well-informed foreign policy-making. A second focus of our work examines how the increasing economic power of large emerging market economies impacts on global organizations such as the

World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, and vice versa, how the changing governance structure and lending policies of these organizations affect developing countries.

MIGRATION

The international movement of people – whether labor migrants or asylum-seekers – forms part of wider processes of global transformation. Unlike recent attempts at reducing the barriers to trade and financial flows, the regulation of global migration has not relaxed but rather witnessed a shift from migration control to migration management, which increasingly involves the use of private actors. We examine how migration interacts with local development initiatives, for example, through financial and social remittances; how increased migration control makes migration more costly and dangerous for irregular migrants; what happens to migrants who get stuck on the way; how new migration destinations develop (e.g. in the emerging market economies of South America and China); what role the private ‘migration industry’ plays in the facilitation and control of migration; and the role that international law and institutions play in ordering and challenging migration management.

DEVELOPMENT AID

International development cooperation is changing rapidly currently. A growing diversity in development cooperation is reflected in an increasing multiplicity of donor organizations and approaches to aid provision. Important new donors of assistance include a number of middle-income countries, private sector-inspired funds and foundations, and various faith-based organizations. Partly due to their emergence, global norms for development cooperation, as sanctioned, for instance, in the Paris Declaration, appear to be coming under challenge. A central research

topic is, accordingly, how international agreements on development cooperation and concrete aid-supported activities on the ground are linked. Do the Gates Foundation, the Islamic Development Bank and Danida approach, say, gender equality in rural Uganda in a similar way? And if not, how do heterogeneous development organizations translate and practice internationally accepted and agreed global norms?

I NEVER WANTED TO BE A RESEARCHER IN AN IVORY TOWER

BIRGITTE LIND PETERSEN RESEARCHER



I have been at DIIS since 2007, when I started my PhD. I had come from four years of advisory work in Nepal and was pleased to start my work in Denmark in a place that is international in personnel and outlook. That is still one of the things I appreciate the most about DIIS.

I have learned a lot from being at DIIS, academically, but also with regard to policy and our ability to exert an influence. It is really motivating to see my research being used to improve practice. The linkages to the real world out there are important for me: I never wanted to be a researcher in an ivory tower. In the same way, I enjoy the exposure to many different, but often somewhat related fields of research. There is also a wealth of interesting seminars taking place, and I often wish I had the time to attend more. I feel I have a great degree of freedom in my work, which motivates me but also requires a good deal of self-discipline.

I really appreciate my colleagues. It is always possible to get qualified comments, competent analytical sparring and a good laugh.

WORKING AT DIIS ALONGSIDE MY STUDIES HAS BEEN REWARDING

SIGNE TERNEY LARSEN STUDENT ASSISTANT

I have been a student assistant at DIIS for a year and a half, while studying economics at the University of Copenhagen. Working at DIIS alongside my studies has been rewarding because it gives me a chance to work with skilled and inspiring researchers and to be part of exciting research projects. This has given me the opportunity to put some of the theory and methodological skills I have learned at the university into practice, as well as gaining valuable experience, broadening my knowledge and motivating me to improve the skills I have acquired.



GLOBAL TRANSFORMATIONS IN FINANCE, MIGRATION AND AID

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INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

LOUISE RIIS ANDERSEN

HEAD OF RESEARCH AREA

Global dynamics of security are in a state of flux and so are our ways of perceiving security. Emerging powers are translating their economic positions into a stronger role in international politics. We know that this is changing the prospects for cooperation and stability, both globally and regionally, but we do not know how. We also know that non-state actors and asymmetry are now permanent features of global security, but we cannot clearly anticipate how this will influence the international agenda in the years to come.

Within this research area, DIIS explores the key trends, connections and tensions that shape Danish and international security at a time where power practices are shifting, perceptions of threat are being redefined, and security technologies are becoming increasingly advanced. Our work focuses on three overarching themes that we see as intertwined. Many of the most interesting but also challenging questions emerge exactly at the interfaces between our three themes.

POWER, IDENTITY AND ORGANISATION

The emerging world order fosters new forms of security governance on both the global and regional levels. On the global level, we focus on the USA, China and Russia, analysing the relationship between these competing powers, and we study how self-perceptions within each country are shaping their external behaviour and interaction.

On the regional level, we ask how and why transatlantic relations and the European security architecture – NATO and the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy – are being redefined and transformed in the face of new challenges. We also have substantial expertise in the regional dynamics of South Asia (particularly the Afghanistan-Pakistan-India-Iran nexus) and the Persian Gulf.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE AND EXTREMISM

Political violence and extremism come in a variety of forms, as do definitions and explanations of their occurrences. We analyze the social, religious and political justification of violence in different settings, as well as investigate the nature and impact of Western counter-terrorism and anti-radicalization efforts. This also leads us to study the concept of terrorism as such – what is it, and how has it been defined and understood over time?

Much of our work is centred on militant Islamism, particularly Al Qaeda and affiliated movements, and the Taliban. Geographically we cover Afghanistan/Pakistan, Europe/USA, and North Africa/the Sahel region. In all three settings, we study the local and transnational array of connections between terrorist organizations and the different ways in which ideology and religion grant legitimacy to state and non-state actors.

TECHNOLOGIES OF SECURITY

At the current juncture, asymmetrical conflicts and threats have become the norm rather than the exception. This new security landscape invites new forms of regulation and management, both domestically and internationally. We analyse the political, regulatory and ethical challenges that arise as old and new technologies of security become available to a range of actors, above and beyond the state.

Our research agenda covers 'old' questions related to weapons of mass destruction and non-proliferation, including the regulation of the uranium industry, as well as the use of 'new' technologies such as drones, cyber operations and private military companies. In addition, and importantly, we explore the growing range of non-military security technologies that are being employed in asymmetrical conflicts. Our work here focuses in particular on the use of sanctions and capacity development as instruments of intervention.

A COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

MONA KANWAL SHEIKH

POSTDOC

One of the first things that struck me when I started at DIIS was the interdisciplinary and cross-regional work undertaken there. I came directly from the University of Copenhagen and felt that the absence of departmental barriers truly offered a comparative advantage. DIIS houses experts on the world's different regions, working together on cross-cutting themes, concepts and patterns. In my opinion this is the main reason why DIIS is a trend-setter in raising debates on international politics, instead of merely providing responses to agendas set by politicians and bureaucrats.

Another thing that suits me well is that you find yourself constantly ping-ponging between the "world of policy demands" and your own little research world. For me my research world becomes meaningful exactly when I am able to raise important ethical questions regarding our practices and choices in international relations. Admittedly from time to time I dream of locking the door to my office and focusing on my own research only. However, being part of an agenda-setting research institution demands constant interaction with colleagues, critics, politicians and media debates. This particular blend of demands is challenging, but I also see it as a recipe for how to keep widening my personal and professional horizon.



INSIGHT AND NETWORK

JOHANNES RIBER NORDBY

MILITARY ANALYST



During my almost two years at DIIS, I have been researching regional security institutions in East Africa and been commenting on a number of maritime issues, mainly maritime security in the Indian Ocean. At the same time, my stay at DIIS has facilitated my study for my Master's degree in International Security at the University of Leicester.

To have had the opportunity to work and conduct research at one of Denmark's most prominent research institutes has been a privilege for me. Personally it has given me insight into and a network within the academic environment at DIIS and a great deal of knowledge about security issues in East Africa. Both are areas from which I hope I can benefit in the future when I return to the armed forces.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

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JUNE 2013

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Security-development nexus; UN peace operations; international policies towards fragile states; peacebuilding and statebuilding; security sector reform (SSR) · lan@diis.dk

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China: International relations, especially towards Asia and the US; domestic development vs. foreign relations; regional conflicts in Asia and economics vs. security; American foreign policy and foreign challenges vs. the American political system; the Cold War · eke@diis.dk

Christensen, Janne Bjerre · PhD, Postdoc
Iran: the interactions of state and civil society; drug policies, NGOs and youth; foreign and security policy, particularly in relation to Afghanistan, Pakistan, China and the Persian Gulf · jach@diis.dk

Crone, Manni · PhD, Senior Researcher
Terrorism in Europe, extremism and radicalization; islamism · mcr@diis.dk

Flockhart, Trine · PhD, Senior Researcher
European security; Transatlantic relations, NATO, EU and the Common Security and Defence Policy; constructivism and the transfer of ideas through state socialization and the dynamics of change in liberal world order · tfl@diis.dk

Forsby, Andreas Bøje · MSc, PhD Candidate
The debate on the rise of China; China's self-understanding and great power role; Chinese foreign policy and grand strategy in the post-Cold War era; BRICS, SCO and ASEAN, the United States and China, American identity and grand strategy · afo@diis.dk

Greenwood, Maja Touzari Janesdatter · MA, Research Assistant
Religion and conflict in the Middle East and Afghanistan; sociology of militant Islamism, particularly Hamas, Hezb-i-Islami and the Taliban · mtjg@diis.dk

Hemmingsen, Ann-Sophie · PhD, Researcher
Militant Islamism in the West; interactions with violent conflicts in the Middle East and Africa; parallels to other forms of violent extremism; measures to prevent and counter terrorism · ahe@diis.dk

Jacobsen, Katja Lindskov · PhD, Researcher
The security-development nexus; critical security studies; sovereignty; biopolitics; humanitarianism; peace studies; biometric technology; ethics; experimentation, the relationship between military and humanitarian security; the use of military capacities in humanitarian contexts; regional security actors in East Africa · klja@diis.dk

Kierulf, John · LLM, Visiting Senior Analyst
Weapons of mass destruction; conventional weapons, small arms and light weapons; disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation · joki@diis.dk

Larsen, Henrik Boesen Lindbo · MSc, PhD Candidate
NATO in Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans, Afghanistan, Libya; Euro-Atlantic security, democracy projection and political development · hbl@diis.dk

Meyn, Carina Ann · MSc, MA, PhD Candidate

Global security; nuclear disarmament as a political project; the theory and practice of American nuclear strategy · came@diis.dk

Moe, Louise Wiuff · MA, PhD Candidate, Visiting Researcher

Peace building and state formation in fragile and post-conflict settings; interfaces between local and international/liberal approaches to peace and political order; interactions between informal and formal security and justice institutions; traditional authority in Somalia · lomo@diis.dk

Moesgaard, Christa · MSc, PhD Candidate

Privatisation of military affairs; private security companies; missile defence; Polish politics; US politics · E: cmo@diis.dk

Møller, Karsten Jakob · Major General, Senior Analyst

Russian domestic, foreign and security politics; Ukraine and the post-soviet space; Danish security and foreign policy · kjm@diis.dk

Nordby, Johannes Riber · Commander, Military Analyst

Use of military power and military interventions; Danish military strategy; regional security in East Africa, maritime security and piracy; studying MA in International Security at the University of Leicester · jono@diis.dk

Rosén, Frederik Ferdinand · PhD, Postdoc

Civilian casualties in war, international humanitarian law, civilian capacity in military organisations · frr@diis.dk

Sheikh, Mona Kanwal · PhD, Postdoc

Militant movements in Pakistan, especially those related to the Pakistani Taliban; religious justifications of, and mobilization to, violence; Islamist ideologies related to Al-Qaeda, Hamas and the Muslim Brotherhood · mosh@diis.dk

Tjalve, Vibeke Schou · Dr., Senior Researcher, Head of Research Area (on leave)

American history, identity and foreign policy; political and religious roots of Western security politics; transatlantic visions of global order and justice; the political philosophy of power and its restraint in international politics; security and the public sphere; war and the media; military organization, governance and ethics · vitj@diis.dk

Vestergaard, Cindy · PhD, Researcher

Weapons of mass destruction, non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament; the global governance of natural uranium; emphasis on international and regional regimes and as well as major and potential emerging uranium suppliers and consumers · cve@diis.dk

NATURAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

MIKKEL FUNDER

HEAD OF RESEARCH AREA

Natural resources such as land, water, forests, oil and minerals play a key role in the economies and politics of developing countries. There is nothing new in that, and yet things are changing: new actors are emerging on the scene, and established actors are taking on new roles. The growing importance of China in Africa's natural resource extraction is one example of this. Carbon traders, land investors and agri-business ventures are other examples. Alongside this, new financial flows are developing: South-South investments are evolving, national economies in, for example, Africa are growing, and the influence and nature of western aid is changing. The environment, too, is no longer what it was: as climate change asserts itself, it creates new challenges and new agendas for access to and control of natural resources.

Our Research Area explores these changing political, economic and institutional dynamics of natural resource extraction and governance in development. We study how governments, farmers, industries, donors, and other actors in the South engage with and respond to changing political landscapes, new financial flows and new environmental conditions, and we investigate how this impacts on resource governance and access.

We explore these issues through three connected themes.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

When the environment changes, societies change. Or do they? Climate change and environmental degradation present new risks to food security and development, and challenge governments and local populations to react and adapt. We study how institutions and actors in developing countries are responding to climate change and other environmental agendas. This includes examining the drivers and dynamics of local institutional change in climate change adaptation, and how international environmental agendas (such as 'Green Growth') are played out and transformed in national and local settings.

EXTRACTIVE ECONOMIES

Oil, gas, minerals and other high-value natural resources have an established but also growing role in many developing countries. We will explore how extractive industries and others such as agri-business influence the political economies of resource-rich developing countries. This includes investigating the changing role of aid in relation to extractive development economies, the emergence of new geopolitical actors, the role of emerging powers such as China, Brazil and India, and how national governments and elites manage and engage with the range of interests that exist in and around high-value resources.

GOVERNING LAND, WATER AND FOOD

Land and water resources in developing countries are increasingly enmeshed in global and regional markets. Meanwhile, national governments are pursuing energy and food resources for growing urban populations. Secure access to land and water, and the food production this allows, are therefore more crucial than ever for poverty alleviation and national development. But how should the diverse interests be governed,

and how can just and fair access be ensured? Our research investigates how policy, regulation and organization affect poor people's access to land, water and food, and how this in turn affects development. This includes examining how inequality influences access to and the governance of natural resources, and how actors at multiple scales interact in the politics of land and water.

THE SUPPORT I RECEIVED FROM DIIS WAS INVALUABLE

NAWA SHALALA MWALE PH.D. CANDIDATE



Since 2007, DIIS has cooperated with the University of Zambia to conduct research on water and climate change. My own PhD is funded by the Danida Water Sector Programme in Zambia. In Denmark I am jointly hosted by DIIS and RUC, and staying at the Danida Fellowship Centre. When I first arrived in Denmark as a PhD Candidate I had to adjust to a number of things like the weather and food which is always a challenge when one is in a new environment. However, the support and warm welcome I received from my DIIS colleagues was invaluable and has made my stay here more comfortable. I value the encouragement from my fellow PhD candidates, feedback from senior researchers and mostly my co-supervisor who is from DIIS. I find it refreshing that I am able to get hold of the latest publications done by the Institute which are in line with my work here. As a result, I am motivated also to contribute by publishing my work through the Institute. I cannot forget to mention how I continue enjoying the seminars and conferences organized by DIIS. These are relevant to my work and also an opportunity to broaden my network. My experience at DIIS as a PhD Candidate will always be memorable.

FREEDOM TO SET NEW CRITICAL AGENDAS

KURT MØRCK JENSEN SENIOR ANALYST

Research can be a blessing and a curse at the same time. After working with development assistance for many years in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is a blessing to work on a specific subject matter in depth for almost three years. DIIS is the right place for that. It can be curse for impatient souls like me when it comes to the long hours of endless and lonely hours of writing glued to the computer screen, only eased by a view of the Noma restaurant and the Opera House.

For me DIIS has been more than just a gathering of heavy-duty brains in an ivory tower. DIIS has been excellent for what I enjoy most: communication, dialogue and networking. In my research on international rivers, DIIS has been a perfect platform for expanding my international professional network and arranging seminars here, there and everywhere. I have been grateful for the support DIIS offers in research communication, collegial support and arranging conferences.

DIIS has given me a new sense of freedom and energy to set new critical agendas that question normative development policies. My batteries are well charged when going back to the ministry.



NATURAL RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

STAFF · JUNE 2013

Buur, Lars · PhD, Senior Researcher

Extractive developing economies; Elites, Production and Poverty (EPP); authority, state and sovereignty; Truth and Reconciliation Commissions · lbu@diis.dk

Christoplos, Ian · PhD, Senior Researcher

Institutional change and capacity development in developing countries, related to rural development agricultural services and the changing landscape of risk – climate change adaptation, food security, poverty alleviation, disaster risk reduction, post-disaster recovery and development · ich@diis.dk

Friis-Hansen, Esbern · PhD, Senior Researcher

Rural poverty and poverty alleviation; access to natural resources; agricultural sector policy and institutional analysis; smallholder technology development; agricultural research and extension; food crop input and output markets; support for local innovations · efh@diis.dk

Funder, Mikkel · PhD, Senior Researcher, Head of Research Area

Social and institutional aspects of natural resource governance in developing countries; water, forests, protected areas and climate change; impacts of policy and aid on the poorest; decentralization; local institutions; public participation; planning, monitoring and evaluation of development aid · mfu@diis.dk

Jensen, Kurt Mørck · MA, Senior Analyst

Transboundary water governance (the Mekong, the Zambezi and the Nile) with a focus on geo-politics, stakeholders and water management, including hydropower development; irrigation, drinking water and sanitation, agriculture and forestry · kum@diis.dk

Jensen, Tina Maria · MA, PhD Candidate

Benin; elites/elite configuration; cotton sector reform; PRSP/poverty reduction strategies; state/non-state relations; networks; reform contestation · tme@diis.dk

Lange, Rane Baadsgaard · MSc, Research Assistant

Sustainable natural resource management; transboundary water governance; Integrated Water Resources Management; hydropower development; environmental politics; India; the Mekong river basin · rla@diis.dk

Lindegaard, Lily Salloum · MA, Research Assistant

The political and power aspects of international development, with a focus on the environment and climate change; historical relations and knowledge conflicts shaping current development programs and practices; Southern Africa, Southeast Asia · lili@diis.dk

Müller, Anders Riel · MSc, PhD Candidate

Food policy; trade; regulation; renewable energy; climate change; sustainable development; agricultural policy · anmy@diis.dk

Mwale, Nawa Shalala · MA, PhD Candidate

Local institutions; water governance; environmental problems in Africa; natural resource management; Zambia; rural development; agriculture and development · namw@diis.dk

Patey, Luke · PhD, Postdoc

Civil war and the peace process in Sudan; the influence of oil and other natural resources on conflict and development; corporate responsibility and social investment in conflict zones; China and India in Africa; Energy security and Asian National Oil Companies; the international oil market and other extractive industries · lpa@diis.dk

Pedersen, Rasmus Hundsbæk · MSc, PhD Candidate

Decentralization and local governance of land in Africa; Land reform implementation and citizen participation in Tanzania; Land policies and large-scale investments in East Africa · rhp@diis.dk

Ravnborg, Helle Munk · PhD, Senior Researcher

Water governance; inequality; land tenure and land administration; environmental governance; poverty and poverty measures; institutions; rural territorial development; protected areas; decentralization; development cooperation · hmr@diis.dk

Therkildsen, Ole · MA, MSc, Senior Researcher

Research and consultancy work on state-building; public sector reform; decentralization; service provision; taxation and capacity development in the public sector – mainly in East Africa. Recent research on the political economy of production in Africa · oth@diis.dk

Wendimu, Mengistu Assefa · MSc, PhD Candidate

Biofuels; land property right; rural household welfare; agricultural development; value chains; impact assessment; cost-benefit analysis; conflict management; project management · mas@diis.dk

PEACE, RISK AND VIOLENCE

RENS VAN MUNSTER

HEAD OF RESEARCH AREA

After the fall of the Berlin Wall, Francis Fukuyama optimistically proclaimed the 'End of History'. With the end of superpower conflict, he hoped, international violence could finally be relegated to the dustbin of history. But unfortunately the end of the Cold War did not lead to global peace. Recent events in places such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Libya and the Congo remind us that violence remains a central instrument for the exercise of power and continues to create insecurity for individuals, groups and states. The attacks against New York and Boston showed how small, well-organized groups can strike at the heart of Western power, while debates over Guantanamo Bay and targeted killing bespeak the moral and legal ambivalences involved in the West's own use of violence. The aim of this Research Area is to understand the different forms of violence, and it explores how violent practices shape human relations on both the local and global level. It also examines other approaches to conflict management that seek to develop ways of living together that are not bound up with violence. To this end, the Research Area brings together insights from anthropology, international relations, philosophy, psychology and sociology. The main focus is on three themes: (i) mass violence and catastrophic risks; (ii) hybrid violence and intervention; and (iii) urban violence in a globalized world.

Mass violence arguably represents the most extreme form of physical and symbolic violence. The Research Area's first theme focuses on the relationship between mass violence and the political objectives and

imaginaries it seeks to achieve or create. Experiences of mass violence – total war, the Holocaust, genocide, the development of nuclear weapons – raise profound questions about the role of technology, rationality, mass politics and global governance. This Research Area critically examines how these historical experiences can teach us important lessons about today's catastrophic risks, including nuclear war and terrorism, climate change, extreme weather events and pandemics. Researchers also focus on gendered forms of mass violence such as rape as well as the social psychology of their perpetrators.

The second theme focuses on relations between peace, violence and authority in states that are referred to as 'weak', 'fragile' or 'collapsed'. 'State failure' has been at the top of the development agenda since the 1990s, and addressing this problem is considered vital for the maintenance of regional stability and international security. For the past two decades, state-building has provided the normative foundation for international responses to armed conflict in the Global South. Increasingly, however, international agencies and Western donor governments are now moving towards a more pragmatic position on the kind of order that can be expected in areas where the authority of the state is challenged, non-existent or dependent on alliances with non-state entities. Notions of 'hybrid political orders', 'hybrid peace', 'resilience', 'best fit' and 'good enough governance' signal the change in approach. By closely examining these new approaches to conflict transformation, this Research Area explores the impact of these policies on violence, peace and political order.

The third and final theme concerns urban conflict as a micro-universe for global trends. As urbanization has assumed unprecedented proportions, cities provide a valuable window through which to explore inter-

national political trends and the changing global security landscape of the 21st century. In the Global South, violence in cities is exercised by the police, military, quasi-vigilantes, community-policing groups, private guards and international security companies. At the same time, cities are increasingly seen as vulnerable places ('soft targets', 'crowded places' and 'critical infrastructure'), economic nodes in global networks or privileged sites for development and humanitarian assistance. This Research Area asks how alternative life forms and survival strategies emerge in the interplay between the local and the global and explores how this interplay reconfigures urban space and carves out new social, political and geographical divisions.

A RARE HAVEN FOR READING AND WRITING

MARK DUFFIELD

GUEST RESEARCHER

My visiting position at DIIS has provided a rare haven for reading and writing. I am researching the increasing use of geospatial technology in the management of humanitarian disasters. For me, this has been of growing interest. It is only now, however, within DIIS's supportive community of international scholars and keen researchers, that I've found the quality time and environment to start pulling this work together. It would have been difficult otherwise.

It has also been a pleasure to be able to do this while watching the arrival of summer. When I first came here, the late winter was still holding everything in its dark grip. The trees were bare and the small lakes frozen. The sun has revived Copenhagen's varied outdoor life, and the strengthening light has revealed its architectural interest. With a range of old and new building styles, the city is a pleasing mix of lived urban environment, green spaces and vital infrastructure. The height restriction on new buildings adds to Copenhagen's urbanity by making exploration more interesting. You don't know what's there until you go and look, and there is no better way of doing this than by bicycle. While all good things come to an end, my time at DIIS will not be forgotten.



GETTING OUT OF THE OFFICE

FINN STEPPUTAT

SENIOR RESEARCHER



I have been employed at DIIS since the beginning. Has it really been ten years? Arriving at DIIS from the old Center for Development Research and working on issues of migration and conflict, I found it appealing that DIIS straddled the somewhat outdated North/South divide, and that it presented opportunities for working with a broader range of issues and experts. For somebody like me who received my academic training from three different faculties, the multiplicity of disciplines represented at the institute is a blessing, even though it can be a challenge to capture the different approaches and bring them together in a fruitful way. But the energy and willingness to work on this is one of DIIS's advantages.

To do research requires a lot of patience and many, many hours in front of the screen. Luckily, the tasks give one the opportunity to get out of the office, to conduct interviews, make observations and acquire insights into how people, high as well as low, see and live their lives in the midst of conflict, violence, precariousness and the other problems that abound in the fields in which we work. This is one of the privileges of being a researcher at DIIS. The teamwork and creative energy among researchers and other members of staff is another. Meeting and following the talented young researchers who come to DIIS is yet another privilege, even though it hurts that they cannot all find employment at the Institute.

PEACE, RISK AND VIOLENCE

STAFF

JUNE 2013

Albrecht, Peter Alexander · PhD, Researcher

Security sector reform (SSR) policies, programmatic approaches, and local level implementation, reforming military, police, intelligence, judicial and oversight actors in fragile countries, particularly Sierra Leone; provision of security as a public service by state and non-state actors · paa@diis.dk

Kjertum, Jette Bjerre · MSc, PhD Candidate

Forced migration; humanitarian assistance; rehabilitation and reconstruction of war-torn societies; focus on social protection and rural livelihood strategies in Afghanistan · jkj@diis.dk

Kyed, Helene Maria · PhD, Senior Researcher

Policing and justice provision, including local non-state actors; traditional authority and local governance; state formation, sovereignty and citizenship; democratic decentralization and community participation; community policing, youth and urban violence · hmk@diis.dk

Lang, Johannes · PhD, Postdoc

The social psychology of genocide, the Holocaust, Nazi death camps, perpetrators and victims, survival in concentration camps · jla@diis.dk

Mosebo, Marianne · MA, PhD Candidate

Livelihood strategies for urban youth in Uganda; agency; citizens—state relations, security-development nexus; inclusion; recognition; violence and conflict · mam@diis.dk

Munive Rincon, Jairo · PhD, Postdoc

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants; youth employment and socio-economic reintegration in fragile states; forced migration and displacement; Liberia, Sudan, Colombia · jari@diis.dk

Munster, Rens van · PhD, Senior Researcher, Head of Research Area
Security and risk; catastrophic risks; critical IR-theory; EU and immigration; war on terror; EU justice and home affairs · rmu@diis.dk

Schott, Robin May · PhD, Senior Researcher

Post-Holocaust and genocide studies; informed in ethics, social, political, and feminist philosophy; gender and war-time violence including mass war rape; violence and the harms to political communities and rights · rms@diis.dk

Stepputat, Finn · PhD, Senior Researcher

Issues related to violent conflict such as forced migration, relief, resettlement, rehabilitation and state formation; state formation, sovereignty, citizenship and democratization in areas of weak and contested state authority · fst@diis.dk

EXTERNAL RESEARCH FUNDING

BENT HANSEN

HEAD OF MANAGEMENT SECRETARIAT

Aside from DIIS's core grant from government in the annual Finance Act, approximately a third of the Institute's income derives from external sources, primarily the Danish research councils, where DIIS has been quite successful in receiving funding in competition with other Danish research institutions, including the universities. In recent years, however, DIIS researchers have become more diverse in their application strategies as the competition for Danish research grants has increased. DIIS is therefore now also seeking research funding in Nordic, European and even American institutions.

In total, DIIS submitted applications worth 418 million Danish kroner in the period 2005-2012 and received 126 million kroner in grants in competitive bidding, a success rate of 30 per cent on average. In comparison, the average success rate in most of the relevant research councils is around 10-13 per cent. In addition, DIIS has received several of the prestigious Sapere Aude grants for talented young researchers. DIIS's relative success with the research councils is most likely to be due to a combination of several things, primarily good research questions, the right institutional partners, a proper balance between the theoretical and empirical aspects, realistic budgets, and a thorough, multi-layered internal quality assurance process where researchers from different academic disciplines and theoretical approaches comment on proposals at various stages in the application process.

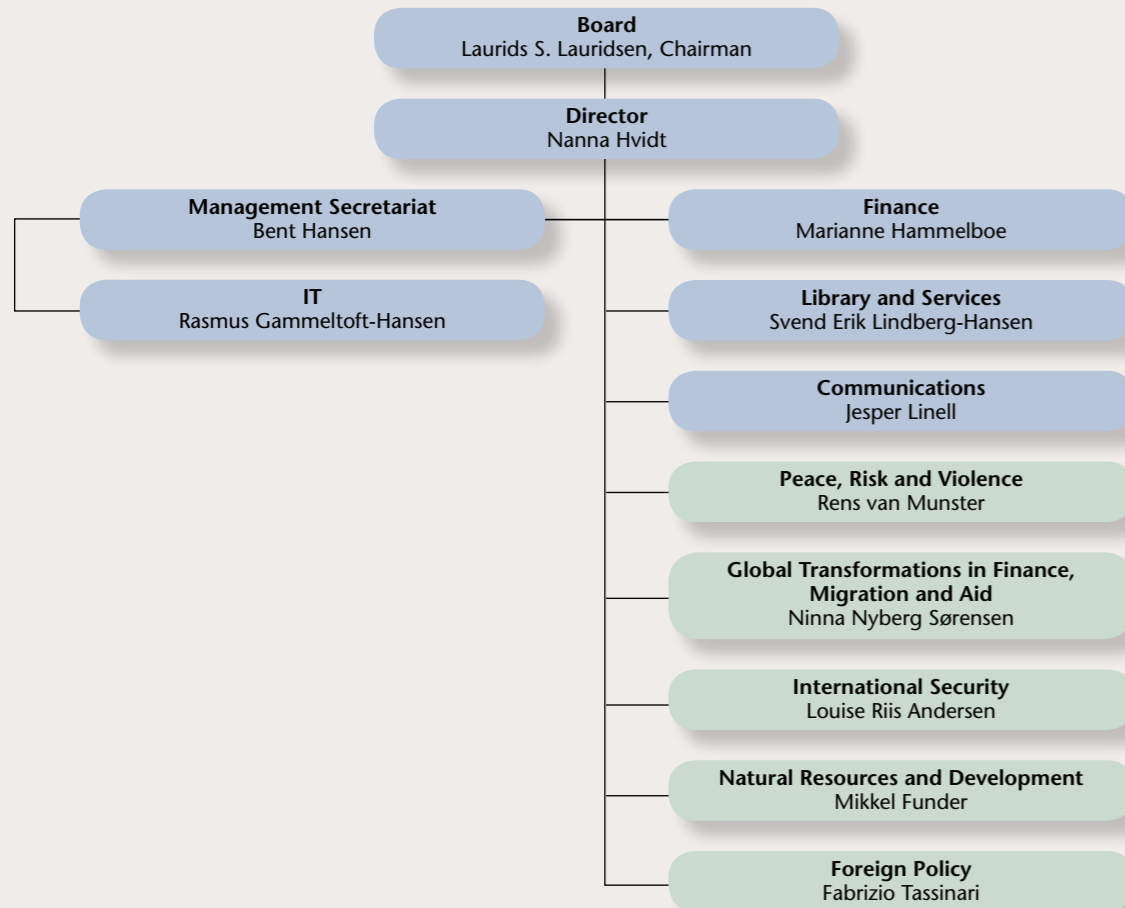
In the past couple of years, DIIS has applied for up to 78 million kroner in one year, including single applications for up to 12 million. Grants of this size, however, are becoming quite rare in the fields of social science and humanities, where large research programs are usually limited to 5-6 million kroner per institution.

Over the years, DIIS has been awarded research grants in competitive bidding primarily for individual PhD or postdoc projects, research networks and major research programs with a multitude of partners all over the world. The Act establishing DIIS included an obligation to support the development of research capacity in developing countries, and several of DIIS's largest externally funded research programs have therefore included several institutional partners in the global south. This has most often been both mutually rewarding and challenging due to the differences in, for example, practices, administrative systems and routines that do not always correspond with Danish auditing demands.

The ability of PhD candidates to receive funding from the Danish research councils has become severely limited in recent years, which present new challenges for non-university research institutions like DIIS, as PhD candidates are an integral part of maintaining a continual and sustainable research community.

Despite constant changes in the conditions for applying for external research grants in circumstances of competitive bidding, DIIS will continue to develop its internal application procedures to meet the multitude of demands and ever higher standards imposed by donors, both nationally and internationally.

DIIS 2013 ORGANIZATION CHART



MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF JUNE 2013

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COMMUNICATIONS

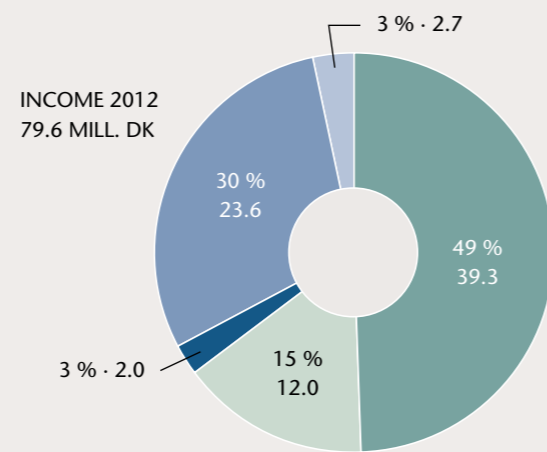
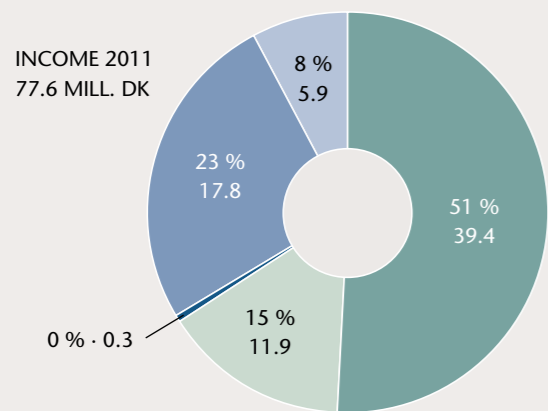
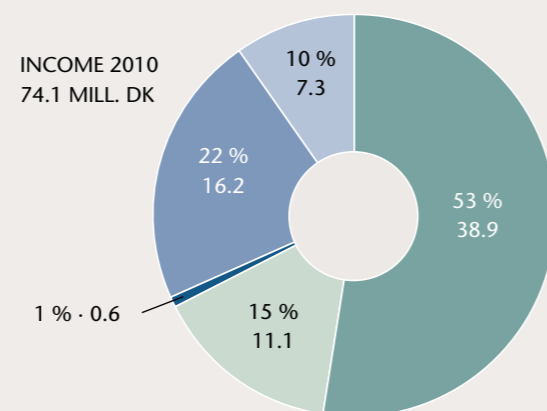
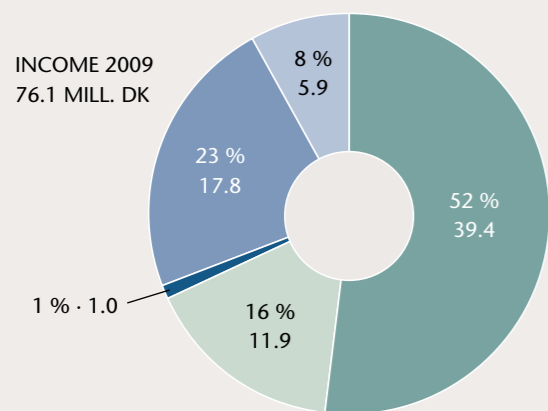
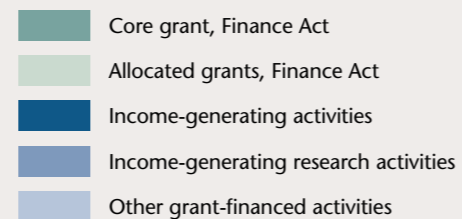
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 Lauritzen, Bo Uggerholt · Head of Section · boug@diis.dk
 Thuge, Stine · Head of Section (on leave) · sth@diis.dk

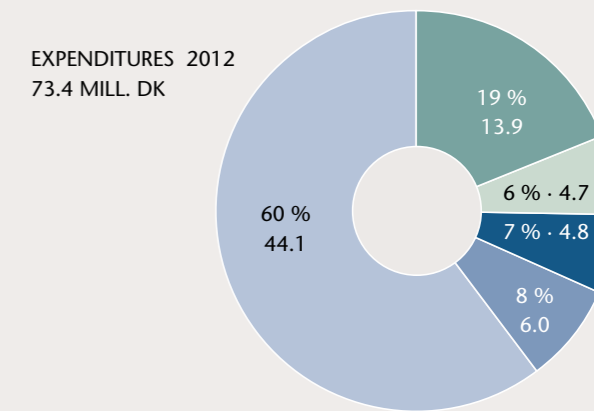
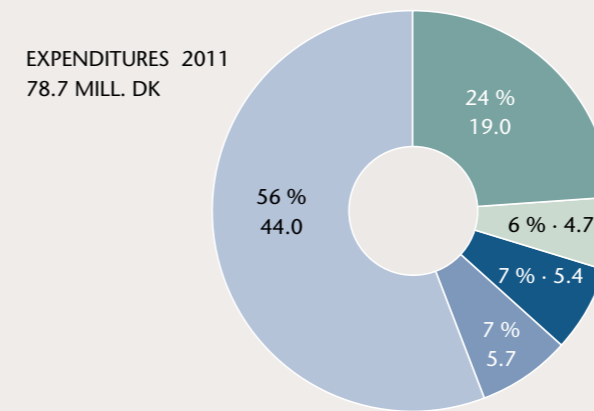
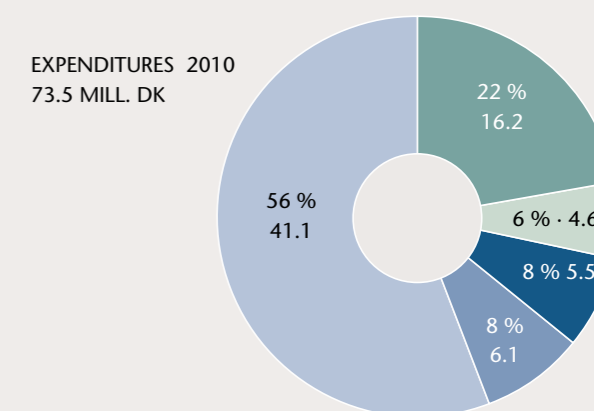
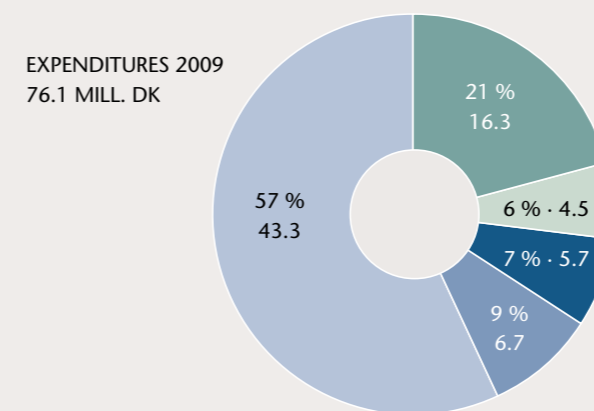
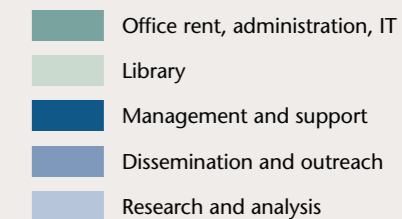
DIIS IN FIGURES 2009-2012

INCOME



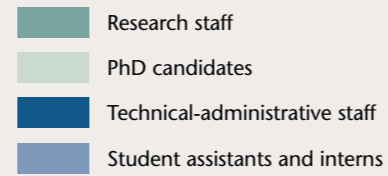
DIIS IN FIGURES 2009-2012

EXPENDITURES

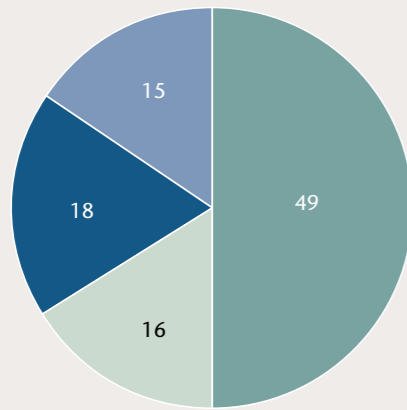


DIIS IN FIGURES 2009-2012

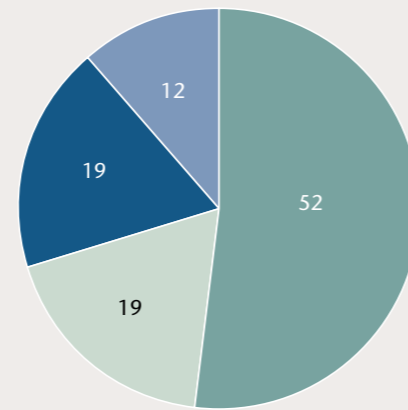
STAFF



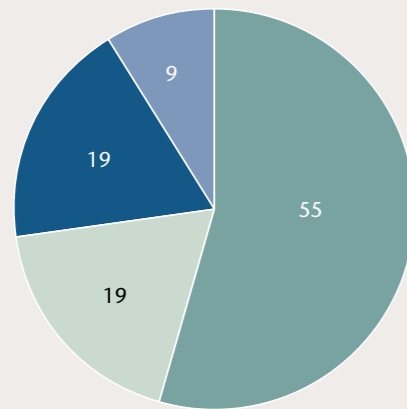
STAFF 2009



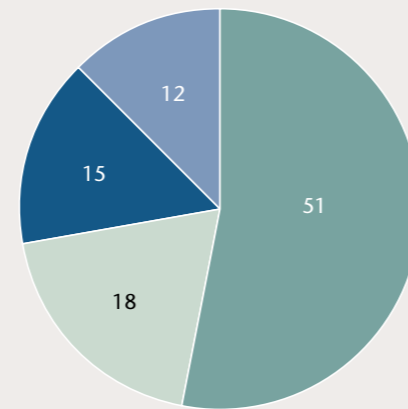
STAFF 2010



STAFF 2011



STAFF 2012



DIIS RANKING HIGH AMONG THINK TANKS

In 2012, DIIS featured prominently for the fifth consecutive time in the University of Pennsylvania's Global Think Tanks Report. DIIS ranks no. 43 among all think tanks worldwide and no. 26 on the list of all think tanks outside the United States. On the list of think tanks in Western Europe, DIIS ranks no. 20, an improvement of nine positions on the previous year. Furthermore, DIIS has maintained its rank as no. 15 on the topical list of international development think tanks.

Every year, the Think Tanks and Civil Society Program at the University of Pennsylvania revises this ranking of think tanks and research institutes worldwide. The ranking is based on a survey, carried out in several rounds, among a panel of senior decision-makers, academics, journalists and civil servants in all the countries represented in the ranking. The results are divided into several categories, reflecting different thematic areas, geographical distribution and the ways the various institutes use to communicate research results.

OUTREACH PUBLICATIONS, CONFERENCES, WEBSITE AND LIBRARY

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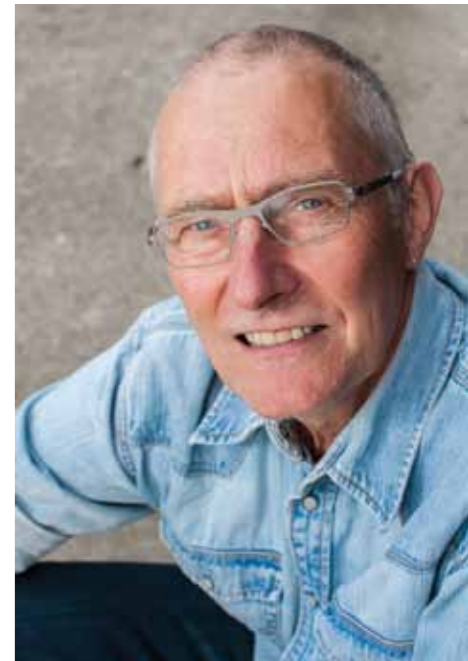
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WHAT A PRIVILEGE ... JESPER LINELL HEAD OF COMMUNICATIONS

What a privilege to work with so much knowledge and so many dedicated researcher colleagues, eager to get out their research results.

The primary task for DIIS's communication unit is to support the researchers' efforts to reach their target audiences with the right vehicles. We do this by helping them target and tailor research results to communicate to multiple audiences through adequate channels, including our in-house publication series. But our main ambition is to raise the awareness among the researchers that communication should be embedded in the research process from the very start – and luckily we've come a long way over the last couple of years.

But of course there will always be room for improvement, so the struggle goes on. And we can always make an effort to refine our in-house publication formats to be ever more efficient in reaching our target groups, to make them still more visible on the internet through Open Access, search engine optimization and the use of social media – and who knows the communication channels of tomorrow?



COMMUNICATION ACTIVITIES

ANINE KRISTENSEN

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER



DIIS's communication activities should strengthen the awareness and application of our research, both nationwide and abroad.

We reach researchers at other institutions through academic working papers, journals, seminars, networks, participation in editorial boards, and, not least, joint research projects and applications for funding.

Policy-makers, civil servants, professional organizations and practitioners, both in Denmark and abroad, are reached in much the same way – but we also try to tailor our output to these target groups particularly through direct meetings and joint discussions, consultancy work, reports and DIIS Policy Briefs. The aim is that DIIS should be seen as an open institution that offers relevant, high-quality, research-based knowledge, dialogue and recommendations.

The same applies to our work on media relations. Our presence in national broadcasting and newspapers is good, but a more pro-active and systematic approach towards, for instance, electronic, international and local media is on our to-do-list. Together with the other outreach activities – public seminars, library, website, etc. – we do our best to ensure that our research knowledge does not remain within the limits of academia and politics and actually both spurs and qualifies public debates.

EXAMPLES OF EXTERNAL PUBLICATION 2003-2013

2013

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EXTERNAL PUBLICATIONS 2009-2012

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Peer-reviewed articles in academic journals	24	30	29	34
Peer-reviewed book chapters	26	23	24	20
Non-Danish monographs	4	2	4	2
Non-Danish books as editor	3	4	3	5
Editor-reviewed articles in academic journals	11	13	17	11
Editor-reviewed book chapters	12	16	50	20

EXAMPLES OF IN-HOUSE PUBLICATIONS 2012

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www.diis.dk

THE WEBSITE

JACOB FRÆMOHS

COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

In 2013 we relaunch www.diis.dk. The idea behind the site, however, remains the same: to make our research easily available to the public. It should be easy for people to find what they are looking for – be it publications, an expert for an interview, or news about forthcoming seminars. Some changes will, of course, be visible, but basically we are carrying out this relaunch to improve our technical capacities behind the scene without changing the user experience too much – except, of course, for the better.

Altogether, ‘usability’ is a key concern in our work with the website. A lot of research takes place into what works on the internet and what doesn’t, and how users act and think. We keep ourselves updated and take such research very seriously when developing structure, look and functionalities. And we continuously carry out user tests on our site, which can be an eye-opener, making us think twice before implementing new features.

In terms of the content, this is devolved to the whole of the DIIS staff: there is no central editorial staff. In principle, anyone at DIIS can publish news, within common guidelines. In that sense the site is truly a product of everybody’s common effort at DIIS.



EXAMPLES OF CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS 2003-2013

14 May 2013 · The Trial of Politics: Hannah Arendt on Whittaker Chambers and Adolf Eichmann. Seminar with Peter Baehr and Roger Berkowitz

11 April 2013 · Afghanistan Towards 2014 – Prospects for Development, Security and a National Political Settlement

5 April 2013 · Intimate Migrations Marriage, Sex Work and Kinship in Transnational Migrations

22 March 2013 · The NATO Secretary General's Annual Report

18 February 2013 · Who has a Right to Climate Change Adaptation? Social Differentiation in Promoting Climate Resilience

29-30 January 2013 · Central Banking at a Crossroads: Europe and beyond

11 October 2012 · Migration and Development: Buzz or Begone? Readdressing the migration-development nexus and policies

5 October 2012 · Beyond Austerity? The Social Consequences of the Euro Crisis

2 October 2012 · The Future of UN Peace Operations in a Changing Global Landscape

21 May 2012 · The Future of China's Power - European and American Perspectives

30 March 2012 · The Political Economy of Development in Africa: Five Major Research Programmes Present Policy Implications of their Work

27 January 2012 · Twenty Years after the Wars of Yugoslav Succession: The Path towards Europe

12 December 2011 · Sikkerhedspolitik i Arktis en ligning med mange ubekendte

9 December 2011 · A Changed Europe: Crisis and Renewal during the Danish EU Presidency 2012

14 October 2011 · Death on the Border: Migration, Insecurity and Images of Death in Mexico

21 September 2011 · The Deportation Regime: Migration "Illegality" and Danish Return Operations

7 June 2011 · Arabisk forår – baggrund og konsekvenser

5 April 2011 · Inequality, Development and Development Aid

1-3 November 2010 · Access to Justice and Security - Non-State Actors and the Local Dynamics of Ordering

3 June 2010 · Europe and the Mediterranean: Normative Influence and Threat Perception in the EU's Southern Neighbourhood

10 May 2010 · The Rise of China and Liberal World Order

29 January 2010 · From Africa to Auschwitz and After

9 November 2009 · The Legacy of 1989 – Democracy, the Market and Europe

14 September 2009 · Reforming the Bretton Woods Institutions

21 April 2009 · Poverty, Forests and Climate Change – Practical Strategies for Ensuring Pro-Poor Approaches to REDD

8 September 2008 · Diplomacy in the Post-International Era

20 August 2007 · Radicalization in Europe: A Post-9/11 Perspective

9 October 2006 · Land Rights and Land Conflicts in Africa

19 September 2006 · Water reform and access to water for the rural poor

26 October 2005 · New Threats and the Use of Force

6-7 December 2004 · Democratisation and Security in the Middle East: Challenges and Possibilities

19-21 September 2003 · Homeland Security. Bridging the Transatlantic Gap

QUOTES FROM CONFERENCE GUESTS

"Attending DIIS conferences gives me a lot of relevant input for my work. DIIS invites highly competent speakers to Denmark, and that is very useful for me professionally."

Morten Østervang, Programme Manager, International Media Support

"DIIS invites highly profiled and interesting guests, and I prioritize spending a day at a conference like this. I get updated and sometimes conduct interviews with the speakers."

Charlotte Aagaard, journalist, Information

"I attend a conference like this as part of my PhD studies, for networking and for getting updated on political perspectives. I get more nuanced knowledge here than I do from the daily media coverage."

Christian Bayer Tygesen, PhD student, University of Copenhagen

"We cooperate very closely with DIIS. This conference is a good example of how we jointly can bring together prominent experts, ministers, civil society, reporters and a very engaged audience and thereby effectively further the public debate on a subject of common interest."

Louise Mariegaard, Team Leader, Afghanistan-Pakistan Team, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

"I always learn a lot at conferences like this. I get feedback on my own thoughts and I learn what politicians are thinking."

Thomas Ruttig, Senior Analyst and Co-Director, Afghanistan Analyst Network. Conference speaker

"It's interesting, with the many different points of view and the ability to discuss freely with some of the experts who are participating here."

Nilofer A. L. Mohammad, high school student

THE NEW DIIS LIBRARY

SVEND ERIK LINDBERG-HANSEN

HEAD OF DIIS LIBRARY AND SERVICES

The DIIS Library specializes in the subjects and geographical regions covered by the Danish Institute for International Studies. It is open to the public, and books can be borrowed directly at the counter or ordered from us via www.bibliotek.dk

Our collections have been built up over many years, reflecting the shifting research interests and policy foci within international relations and development studies. This makes the library an important resource on a par with the libraries of universities, higher and secondary education. It is indispensable for our researchers and used by the staff of specialized agencies within the civil service, development assistance, defense and security studies. Undergraduates and PhD students should not let these opportunities go unattended.

Please come and visit. We offer PCs, free Wi-Fi, printing, copying, a few study desks, and not least, help and guidance from the librarians. In the library you can access electronic journals, books purchased over the last ten years, and our special Holocaust and genocide collection.

www.diisbib.dk

IT'S ALL ABOUT SERVICE

MARIE-LOUISE TOUSGAARD

LIBRARIAN

As a librarian at DIIS library, I deal particularly with journals, e-licenses and interlibrary loans. In addition, I am also the internal contact librarian for the DIIS Research Area 'Foreign Policy', taking care of the various needs of researchers and students for relevant literature and information within their research fields. I value the interaction with the researchers very greatly, as it gives me an interesting and updated insight in their work, and I know that I have done a good job when they say "This is exactly what I was looking for!"

The DIIS library has public access, and another part of my job that I like very much is meeting users face to face at the library counter and providing them with all our library services to satisfy their need for literature for a specific subject. And, as a specialized library, we are often the only place in Denmark that actually has the books that people (or other libraries) are looking for.

At our new premises in Nordhavn, the library will continue to offer excellent service to both internal and external users, and as a stimulating spin-off of the new surroundings, conference guests will now have direct access to the library.





DIIS
OUR NEW
BUILDING



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