



NTNU Globalization Programme

Annual Report 2007

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NTNU Globalization Programme Management:

- Professor Kathrine Skretting, Director, Dean, Faculty of Arts
- Adviser Nina Sindre, Coordinator, Faculty of Arts (January-June 2007)
- Adviser Randi B. Wærdahl Coordinator, Faculty of Arts (August-December 2007)
- Professor Ragnhild Lund, Department of Geography: Director War, Conflict and Migration
- Professor Annik Magerholm Fet, Department of Industrial Economics and Technology Management: Director Global Production
- Professor Eric Monteiro, Department of Computer and Information Science: Director Global Communication
- Professor Tor A. Åfarli, Department of Scandinavian Studies and Comparative Literature: Director Cultural Translations

Focus Area Groups:

War, Conflict and Migration:

- Professor Ragnhild Lund, Department of Geography (leader)
- Professor Jonathon Moses, Department of Sociology and Political Science
- Associate Professor Hans Skotte, Department of Planning and Architecture
- Professor Are Holen, Department of Neuroscience
- Associate Professor Berit Berg, Department of Social Work and Health Science

Global Production:

- Professor Annik Magerholm Fet, Department of Industrial Economics and Technology Management (leader)
- Professor Carla Dahl-Jørgensen, Department of Social Anthropology
- Professor Hans Otto Frøland, Department of History and Classical Studies
- Researcher Egil Rensvik, SINTEF MARINTEK
- Professor Johan Hustad, Department of Energy and Process Engineering
- Associate Professor Øystein Moen, Department of Industrial Economics and Technology Management
- Post doc Erlend Alfnes, Department of Production and Quality Engineering

Global Communication:

- Professor Eric Monteiro, Department of Computer and Information Science (leader)
- Professor Knut Holtan Sørensen, Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of Culture
- Professor Tord Larsen, Department of Social Anthropology
- Associate Professor Roger Klev, Department of Industrial Economics and Technology Management
- Professor Arne Krokan, Department of Sociology and Political Science

Cultural Translations:

- Professor Tor A. Åfarli, Department of Scandinavian Studies and Comparative Literature (leader)
- Associate Professor May Thorseth, Department of Philosophy
- Professor Eir Grytli, Department of Architectural Design, History and Technology
- Professor Bjørn Alterhaug, Department of Music
- Associate Professor Tanja Ellingsen, Department of Sociology and Political Science
- Associate Professor Paul Goring, Department of Modern Foreign Languages

The Globalization Programme is a Strategic Research Area at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU).

Globalization affects most scientific disciplines in fundamental ways, and an interdisciplinary approach is critical in understanding the multiple impacts of globalization. The aim of the Programme is to bring together researches from different disciplines and provide a framework for creative and original approaches to the study of our rapidly evolving and globalized world. The Globalization Programme includes researchers from the humanities, social sciences, architecture and technology, representing 25 departments at 7 faculties throughout the university.

The Annual Report for 2007 will present the findings of the Evaluation of the Globalization Programme as well as the research and educational activities undertaken by the programme.

The programme was in 2007 organised into four Focus Areas:

- Global Production
- Global Communication
- War, Conflict and Migration
- Cultural Translation

A presentation of the International Master's Programme in Globalization which accepted its first students in August 2007 is also included.

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Globalization Programme Management

Trondheim 14.04.2008

Evaluation of the Globalization Programme

The activities of the Programme since its inception were evaluated by external evaluators in 2007. The initiative for the evaluation came from the Board of the NTNU and was part of an evaluation of all Strategic Areas. The results of the evaluation were submitted to the NTNU Board in early 2008. The Board will conclude on policies for all the Strategic Areas during this year.

The evaluation was a thorough and energy consuming process which occupied much of the time and attention of the Programme Management for the greater part of 2007. This input has reflected somewhat upon the activity-level of the Focus Areas in this period.

The first stage of the process was to produce a systematic documentation of the organisation and activities of the programme. The 77 pages long Self-Evaluation Report and its appendixes testify of the amount of work this stage demanded. It was mainly written by coordinator Nina Sindre, who left Globalization and the Faculty of Arts at NTNU for a position as advisor in NTNU's research administration in June 2007. The report was discussed by Globalization's management on several occasions during spring 2007.

The second stage of the evaluation process involved the external evaluation team: Professors Barbara Czarniawska from University of Gothenburg, Sweden, and Paul James from the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Australia. The evaluation team inspected the activities of the Programme, met with the Programme Managers, and conducted interviews with Globalization researchers, deans and heads of departments.

In their final report the evaluators were in general positive to the Globalization as a strategic area:

“we strongly agree with the building of strategic areas, and we commend the choice of the field of globalization studies as one of those areas. The continuing and real issue is the need now for the development of an operation plan that goes beyond visionary statements and attends to details of organization and resource provision”

Research questions: The evaluators offered precise advice on how to develop Globalization further. The report states that the different areas should find some research questions and deliver different contributions in answering them. This should make NTNU's research in globalization more specific and also more viable in an international context.

Resource questions: The evaluators recommend that NTNU locate more resources in terms of money to the strategic areas. The areas simply cannot succeed with so little to work on. They also recommend that deans should not be the leaders of strategic areas. Deans have too many other obligations to be able to devote the necessary time and effort to the construction of strategic areas.

Strengthen internationalisation: The evaluators recommended that the NTNU Globalization researchers should publish more regularly in leading international journals, and that the Board should include international representatives. Also, an international PhD programme was proposed. In response to the final evaluation report submitted by the evaluation team, the Management of the Globalization Programme undertook to revise the organisation and strategy of the Programme. One result was the decision to merge the Focus Areas “Global Production” and Global Communication” from January 2008. The follow-up on the recommendations will continue in 2008.

Master's Programme in Globalization

The MSc in Globalization started in August 2007 with 15 students enrolled into the Global Politics and Culture specialization (10 Nordic, 1 self-funding, 4 quota). The MSc in Globalization attracted around 100 applications despite having been “online” only two months before the 15th of April deadline. However, the applications were predominantly for the Global Politics and Culture and not the Global Technology Management specialization.

The Global Politics and Culture specialisation programme has run successfully in this first year, with student feedback indicating that the majority of the students are generally positive to the programme. Due to a shortage of qualified applicants the Global Technology Management specialization did not run in 2007.

The students are generally happy with the study programme but most have indicated that they would prefer more courses with political science/political economy content. The programme has run information and discussion forums (once a month or two months) for the students.

Student feedback indicated that the internships are the main reason for most of the students applying for this programme. Students currently enrolled will begin their internships in 2008 with a number of leading organisations and companies in Europe, Asia and South America including Hydro, Elkem, CARD, Trondheim Kommune, UNCTAD, Telenor, The Asian Institute of Technology and DNV.

The administration of internships has been a very labour-intensive process. In order to cover for internships in 2008 and 2009, around 50 companies and organizations have been approached. The programme is currently in ongoing discussions with around 35 of these. Some structural problems have been encountered in the process. Firstly, large companies are most interested in Global Technology Management students. Secondly, large organizations, who are more interested in Global Politics and Culture students, have their own internship systems based on individual application and are not willing to sign institutional agreements. The very positive results obtained despite these obstacles were due to the use of personal contacts, lengthy negotiations and “persuasion”, and a roll-on effect: once a couple of leading companies were onboard, others were more willing to follow. The development of the internship programme has exceeded the resources allocated to this MSc Programme. This question of resources needs to be evaluated while the programme is still in the development stage.

It is important for the programme to send a “good quality” of student to the internship companies and organizations. To ensure this quality, the programme has produced recruitment materials and engaged in recruitment activities both at NTNU, with quota and NTNU partner universities abroad and with the university colleges (høgskoler).

The Global Politics and Culture specialisation has run successfully in the first year. It has the potential to attract a large number of student applicants. The internship is key to the attractiveness of this programme.

Focus Area: Global Production – technology, culture and society

The research group working within the Focus Area of Global Production has worked on elaborating a common strategy. A strategy document was developed, the strategic research areas were decided to be within the maritime sector, the energy sector, the material sector and the producers of common goods. Production systems have been increasingly globalized during the last 30-40 years and production is very often “off-shored”, in which industrialized countries transfer production to countries with lower costs, whether in labour, energy or pollution control. Standardisation of communication is central to the understanding of globalization processes as well as the understanding of the market in different cultural settings.

Conferences and workshops

3 internal workshops were held for the area group with a focus on the development of the strategic research area for Global Production.

Selected workshops co-funded by the programme and organised by researchers within the programme in 2007:

- 22 November 2007: CSR in global production systems – conceptual and applied issues
- 16 November 2007: Internt miniseminar om CSR - Møter forskningen på CSR behovene til næringslivet?
- 20 September 2007: CSR and supply chain management - internal seminar at IØT
- 6-7 June 2007: CSR In Global Value Chains: How to learn from each other
- 18 April 2007: CSR and supply chain management - internal seminar at IØT

Selected scientific publications

Dahlsrud A. 2007. How corporate social responsibility is defined: an analysis of 37 definitions. *Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility and and Environmental Management* (in press)

Michelsen O. 2007. Eco-efficiency in redesigned extended supply chains; furniture as an example. In *Eco-efficiency in industry and science vol 22: Huppel G and Ishikawa M. (eds.) Quantified eco-efficiency. An introduction with applications.* Springer, pp 163-179

Michelsen O. 2007. Investigation of relationships in a supply chain in order to improve environmental performance. *Clean Technologies and Environmental Policy* 9: 115-123

Michelsen O. 2006. Eco-efficiency in extended supply chains - methodological development with regulatory and organizational implications. *Doctoral Thesis at NTNU, 2006:216*

Conference presentations 2007

Fet, Annik Magerholm: “Why a Green Profile for a non-production company?”, Conference Sustainability Now, Bergen, 30.-31. October, 2007

Fet, Annik Magerholm, “Management challenges to address CSR issues in extended supply chains”, Key-note speaker at the conference International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Industrial Management, CIO 2007, Madrid, September 5-7, 2007

Fet, Annik Magerholm, “Product category rules (PCR) and environmental product declarations (EPD) as tools to promote sustainable products”, Invited speaker at the International conference MetEcoMat, St. Kirik, Plovdiv, Bulgaria, April 19 – 21, 2007

Fet, Annik Magerholm, Midttun, Atle, Lunheim, Rolf, Ditlev Simonsen, Caroline, Skaar, Christoffer, “Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Supply Chain Management (SCM) - a Conceptual and Operational Approach” The International Center for Corporate Accountability, 2nd International Conference Globalization and the Good Corporation, Baruch College, New York, June 26-28, 2007

Skaar, Christofer, Fet, Annik Magerholm, “CSR IN THE VALUE CHAIN”, The International Center for Corporate Accountability, 2nd International Conference Globalization and the Good Corporation, Baruch College, New York, June 26-28, 2007

Fundraising activity

The following EU proposal were submitted in 2007:

1. Innovation through responsibility in supply chain management (IRIS), Collaborative Research Project, SSH-2007-1.1.3. Impact of internationalization on Europe's research and innovation systems
2. A framework for regions to foster development through CSR enablement: Creating conditions that attract and retain sustainability-conscious businesses and people, Proposal acronym: CSR-REGION, Collaborative Project: Small or medium-scale focused research project. Work programme topics addressed: SSH-2007-2.2.1 Regional development challenges in an evolving international context
3. PLAnning studios for distributed, real time decision making in non-hierarchical NETworks, (PLANET) Collaborative Project: Small or medium-scale focused research project. Work program topics addressed: NMP-2008-3.3-1; Supply chain integration and real-time decision making in nonhierarchical manufacturing networks

Associate Professor :

Dr. Tore Ulstein was employed on Global Production as Associate professor in December 2007. Dr. Ulstein holds a degree in maritime engineering from NTNU, and Master thesis from MIT. T. Ulstein's professional career includes an extensive list of senior positions within different groups and companies that form the Ulstein Group. He acts as member of 19 different boards and steering committees of relevance to Global Production and Communication. Among them, the most relevant ones are “Member of Study Program Council for Marine Engineering”, “Member of steering committee for the Norwegian Centers of Expertise”, “Member of the Federation of Norwegian Industries' Innovation Committee”, “Board member TBL Maritim”, “Member of Det Norske Veritas's (DnV's) Nordic Committee for Safety at Sea”, “Area Board for Industry and Energy, Research Council of Norway (NFR)” and “Board member of Ålesund Center of Expertise”. Ulstein has demonstrated his interest in developing new areas in knowledge generation, research and industry innovation.

PhD and postdoc positions

20 PhD fellows were associated with the Focus Area Global Production. Seven of those received their funding directly from the programme. Furthermore one postdoc researcher is funded by the Globalization programme within this Focus Area.

New PhD Fellow: Natallia Vakar, Department of Industrial Economics and Technology management

With the global market changing so quickly, there is always a need to be one step ahead of the competition and to have that important competitive advantage. Enterprises now use strategies and resources to strengthen their competitiveness. And the first step in strengthening and enhancing the competitiveness is exactly the evaluation of its current level.

Therefore, the aim of the project lies in developing a methodological framework for evaluation of competitiveness of production enterprises engaged in CSR (corporate social responsibility) within global value chains. Both CSR assessment and value chain analysis are to be addressed in the research.

The project is 100% funded by the Globalization Programme at NTNU.

New PhD Fellow: Øyvind Berle, Department of Marine Technology

Global shipping systems are a prerequisite for global trading patterns. The focus in this task is related to in which ways the global shipping systems are vulnerable and with our ability to analyse the consequences for global trading patterns and the shipping industry of these vulnerabilities, as well as the resilient measures within the shipping systems that are intended to cope with the vulnerabilities.

The main objective of this project is to develop new competence that will improve our ability to approach, analyse and manage the risks and vulnerabilities that arise when ship-owners, as well shipping support structures such as insurers, traders et cetera, wish to take a more formal and comprehensive part in maritime logistics chains.

The Phd is a part of the project “Coping with risk in maritime logistics”, owned by MARINTEK and NTNU, and funded by the Norwegian research council (NFR) and various industrial partners.

Focus Area: Global Communication – technology, knowledge development and identity

The Focus Area group spent a significant amount of available time in getting the newly formed group to get to know each other. Alongside this bonding, the Group has elaborated on its thematic concerns. This has resulted in a collectively written programme description covering the Group's area.

Preparation for and conducting of the evaluation of the strategic area Globalization required input and material from the Focus Area. This effectively drained most of the Group's energy. The Focus Area group planned but never organised the conference on construction of markets.

The low activity of this Focus Area, combined with the conclusions of the Evaluation Team, which recommended that the Globalization programme should concentrate its activity on a number of selected issues, a decision to merge two focus areas was taken by the Programme Management. From January 2008 therefore, Global Communication was merged with Global Production.

Selected scientific publications

Ellingsen, E. , Monteiro, E. and Munkvold, G. Standardised work: co-constructive practice, The Information Society, vol. 23, no. 5, 2007

Fundraising activity

The Focus Area group worked on an application to the Norwegian Research Council (NFR).

Allocation of seed-funds

Funding was allocated to student projects and towards the preparation of new research projects.

PhD students

1 New PhD candidate was awarded a scholarship funded directly by the programme in 2007.

Furthermore 11 PhD fellows were affiliated with the programme.

New PhD Fellow: **Haakon Aasprong**, Department of Social Anthropology:

Caribbean banana farmers feeling and dealing with production standards in the global marketplace.

International trade in agricultural produce is shaped by a host of standards, pertaining to product quality, production technology, sanitary and phytosanitary issues, labour conditions and environmental impact, to name just some important areas. This research seeks to arrive at an understanding of how banana farmers at the island of St. Vincent in the eastern Caribbean experience the demands of standardisation in international trade and act upon this experience. The location is chosen partly because a number of Vincentian farmers have turned to Fairtrade certification as a means of managing under increasingly difficult circumstances. While promoters of Fairtrade tend to present it as a radical break with exploitative trade relations, analysts have noted how Fairtrade is working both *in* and *against* the market – making use of existing market structures while expanding the notion of value to include social and environmental conditions of production. Whether Fairtrade is in fact perceived by the farmers as a significant alternative to conventional farming practices or perhaps as another set of standards implemented by necessity, for marginally better profit margins, is here to be addressed empirically. The research will be based on ethnographic fieldwork, and primarily participant observation and unstructured interviews. Analytically, issues of agency will be highlighted through an actor-oriented approach.

PhD Fellow: **Arne L. Bygdås**, Department of Industrial Economics and Technology Management

Greenfield Projects in Globalized Distributed Organizations

The intensification of globalization in recent years has given impetus to a movement of industrial production from Western countries to low cost countries in the East. An implication of this development is that modern production facilities have been shut down and replaced by technologically less sophisticated low cost production units often paying less attention to safety, health, and environmental issues than their western counterpart did. For the aluminium company Hydro it has been quite a challenge to establish new profitable production facilities in emerging countries while fulfilling their standards and requirements regarding Corporate Social Responsibility and health, safety and environmental issues. An ongoing study of several greenfield projects in China shows that each project has its own unique set of challenges which are often rather complex and beyond of what can be planned for. This implies that corporate policies should be integrated in the project team's day-to-day practices of establishing the new organization. The aim of the study is to identify barriers and generate insights about how to construct a common social background out of which safe and efficient practices and routines following the corporate standards can be reinvented and adapted at the various greenfield sites.

Focus Area: War, Conflict and Migration

This focus area actively seeks to build knowledge and new insights on forced migration, internal displacement and reconstruction after wars and natural disasters. We encourage studies of post-crisis interaction played by various stakeholders in the transformation and the re-establishment of order in society and peace, development and reconciliation. Globalisation is seen as a process of differentiation, in which individuals, groups or geographical areas may end up as excluded. Such marginalisation may take place in the wake of globalization as profit revenue-making circuits often are developed on the backs of the truly disadvantaged. Such circuits of globalisation overlap with some of the major dynamics that compose globalization. Empirical studies on (forced) migration, conflict/peace studies and studies of post-crisis reconstruction supports the theory of differentiation and marginalisation.

Activities undertaken during the year 2007 were related to competence building, strengthening already existing research and applying for new activities. An overview of projects, directly employed and closely associated personnel as well as funding source is given below:

Ongoing research projects:

- 2006-2009:** Ragnhild Lund: Coordinator and principal researcher: *Beyond the knowledge-action gap: Research as an intervention into Sri Lanka's post-crisis reconstruction*. Principal researchers: Hans Skotte, Cathrine Brun, Suzanne Tete, John Nigel. Adjunct professor: Piers Blaikie, East Anglia, Nabeeel Hamdi, Oxford Brookes, Jennifer Hyndman, University of Syracuse, USA. Funded by the Research Council of Norway.
- 2003-2007:** Ragnhild Lund: Coordinator and principal researcher: Head, focus area *Conflict, War and Migration*, NTNU/Globalisation Programme. Two sub-projects, one on *Company Strategies in China* (with Prof. Merete Lie) and the other on *Forced Migration* (several countries). Several researchers, fellows and students. Funded by NTNU's Interdisciplinary Programme, NTNU's Strategic Fund and NTNUs Globalisation Programme.
- 2005-2008:** Ragnhild Lund: Coordinator: *FORUT/NTNU Strategic Collaboration Framework (FONT)*. Funded by Swedish Foreign Ministry and Norwegian FORUT. Real-time research on FORUT's post-tsunami recovery initiative in Sri Lanka.
- 2003-2008:** Ragnhild Lund: Coordinator and participating researcher, together with Professors Samuel Ageiymensah, Professor Laud Dei, Kwaku Boyake the sub-project *Feminization of Poverty* under the NUFU-funded research programme *New Faces of Poverty in Ghana*.
- 2002-:** Ragnhild Lund and Merete Lie: Collaborative researchers: *Rethinking and re-conceptualizing gender in view of globalization*. Collaboration with Professors

Smita Panda, Orissa, India, Gender and Development Studies, AIT, Bangkok. Funded by several sources.

2002-: Coordinator IDP-network project, funded by the Research Council of Norway, and with Cathrine Brun and others at the Department of Geography, NTNU: international database and network function for researchers working with internal displacement. Collaboration with the Global IDP Project/Norwegian Refugee Council, Geneva. Funded by the Research Council of Norway.

2004-: Ragnhild Lund: Participating researcher: The Global Child Programme. Sub-project on 'Rethinking and reconceptualising the participating child', which is study on children's participatory roles in disempowered situations. Collaboration with Professor Stuart Aitken, San Diego State University and Director Anne Trine Kjørholt, Norwegian Centre for Child research. Funded by NTNU's Globalisation Programme.

2007-2011 Ragnhild Lund: Participating researcher: Building Knowledge for Peace – The University Consortium in Sri Lanka. Cathrine Brun, NTNU: coordinator. Collaboration between three Sri Lankan universities and NTNU, involving staff and student exchange, PhD programme, curriculum development and research in Eastern Sri Lanka.

New project: *Developing a Crisis Communication Scorecard (EC FP7-217889)*

The outcome of this EU project will be an audit instrument - a Scorecard and relevant Guides - as a tool for ensuring effective crisis communication strategies and implementation. The Scorecard will enable public authorities to measure and improve their readiness for crisis communication. The Guides facilitate effective media relations and crisis communication strategies for various public groups. This will be made available for public authorities on a digital platform together with support materials. By this project we pursue to improve crisis communication, by identifying *critical factors* in media relations and relations with civilians and miscellaneous groups (survivors, casualties, deceased victims, family to workers, first responders and affected communities) before, during and after crisis situations. These crises may be the result of acts of nature, or acts of man (both intended, such as terrorism, or unintended, such as major accidents and infrastructure failure). We will study communication strategies in various recent cases and analyse the reception of information in stressful situations.

The proposed instrument focuses mainly on the district and national level including communication with other levels and on crisis situations that emerge in European member and associate states. The consortium consists of 4 universities in various countries and 1 end user organisation that has extensive experience in the field and a good network with related public organisations involved in crisis management.

Workshops organised:

1. Livelihoods conference in Trondheim

A Livelihoods in conflict workshop was organised by NTNU research group on forced migration on 17 – 18 October 2007. University students, staff, FORUT staff from Norway and Sri Lanka, FONT team and some representatives from FORUT international partner

organizations from India, Nepal, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka participated at the first day. The second day was a closed event for FONT/NTNU and FORUT, Sri Lanka representatives and management staff from FORUT Gjørvik , Norway.

The conference was organized to mark the winding up of the FORUT/ NTNU – FONT collaboration. The first day conference aimed at gaining knowledge on what have been debated by the academics. Dr. Sarah Collinson was invited to make the key-note address for the conference on livelihoods in conflict. Other academics shared their research findings from many countries on different issues like livelihoods, displaced people, gender, housing, responses to the Tsunami by community development organizations. The second day of conference focused on “what has been learnt through the FORUT/NTNU – FONT collaboration and the way forward”

The first day of the conference was very informative and provided deep insights to the research of the academics on livelihoods. The conference was enriched by the questions raised by an active audience (staff, students, practitioners) and resulting discussions. The conference created a major opportunity for practitioners and academics to meet and discuss issues of common concern. The second day of the conference was more personal and experiences and the lessons learnt by the stakeholders of the collaboration between FORUT Sri Lanka and NTNU were shared. This collaboration had created opportunity to gain many lessons for all parties, as very important investments for the future actions. The parties involved have gained knowledge in this three year innovative collaboration.

2. Vavuniya, Sri Lanka, 25-29 October, 2007: Livelihoods in conflict workshop.

Coordinator and lecturer: Ragnhild Lund. Presenter: Suzanne Tete. This workshop was for field staff of FORUT, Sri Lanka and partners. The workshop took place in the conflict zone, at the request of FORUT local staff in Vavuniya, and involved a two-day-field visit to IDP settlements and a local workshop with FORUT staff and local partner organisations. Discussion took place on the security situation and how it affected their work as well as the lives of the primary stakeholders. The participants formulated a strategy for how their organisation could work with livelihoods under the present situation of crisis, and how they would have to change/modify some of their activities to ensure a higher level of protection. The participants also identified how they may plan to mobilise the partner organisations more effectively by creating a more clear-cut and functional division of labour between themselves in the field, but also to meet more regularly and discuss common issues.

3. A substantial part of the time and money of the Focus Group Area has been devoted to plan an international conference on **Globalisation: Nation States, Forced Migration and Human Rights**. Internationally and nationally reputed scholars will contribute to the event, which will take place 26-28 November, 2008. The conference is a collaborative effort with the Norwegian Association for Development Research (NFU). Secretary: Anders Broli Asphaug, assisted by Marco Valenta.

Adjunct professors:

Professor Piers Blaikie University of East Anglia, on the GAP project

Professor Nabeel Hamdi, Oxford Brookes University, on the GAP project

Professor Jenifer Hyndman, University of Syracuse, on the GAP project and on the EC project

Researcher Harald Bøckmann, on the China project with professor Merete Lie

Postdoctoral fellow:

Dr. Camillo Boano, Oxford Brookes and London Open University, on the EC project

Ongoing PhD projects:

In total 13 PhD fellows were affiliated with the Focus Area War, Conflict and Migrations in 2007. Three of these PhD scholarships were funded by the Globalization programme.

Tale Baadsvik: *Migration and development – a migration systems perspective*

Throughout history, migration has been intimately related to development. Not only has it been seen as influencing development, but also as a result of imbalances in development, where poor people migrate due to underdevelopment. There is no wider consensus as to whether migration is beneficial or detrimental to development in the sender country, but this question has increasingly become the focus of attention both in academic and policy-oriented circles.

This project aims at looking at the whole migration system, both in sender and receiver country, focusing on migration from Morocco to Spain. The central idea of the migration systems approach is that the exchange of capital and people between two countries takes place within a particular economic, social, political and demographic context. By looking at the whole system, one gets a more comprehensive view of the migration process and the strategies of the migrants, and will be able to see how these elements affects development in the sender country. The aim is to develop new theoretical insight into the field as well as to test already existing theories. A substantial dataset on migration from Morocco to Spain will be the basis of the research, in addition to fieldwork among immigrant communities in Spain.

John Nigel: *Enhancing Sustainable Livelihood: A case study in the Ampara district of Sri Lanka*

The main objective of Nigel's PhD project is to assess the effects of the current inter-ethnic conflict on the livelihoods of the people based on the livelihood experiences of the people in the Ampara district of the Eastern Province of Sri Lanka. This is one of the most deprived districts in terms of human poverty, infrastructural inequality, and vulnerability. The livelihoods of the people in the district have been seriously affected by the continuing inter-ethnic conflicts. In this study the research questions are arranged according to the features occurring in livelihood approaches. By doing so it is expected to capture the dynamic of livelihoods strategies and the facilities available to all communities and how; what accounts for differences in livelihood strategies; to what extent do the livelihoods strategies depend on new relationships; how do the strategies prompt changes in socially determined relationships; are these changes sustainable; how are household livelihoods affected by the loss of its members; what livelihood assets can be identified; how the handling of these assets are influenced by the vulnerability context, and by policies and by the institution. Comparative qualitative individual and community based livelihood research techniques are used in order to capture the important values of the multiplicity and complexity of conflicted societies while drawing on quantitative village based surveys for basic information on livelihood strategies. The study is expected to answer the research questions of how livelihood strategies in vulnerable situations are changing due to recurring conflict, and how do people cope with and strategize socio-economically during the changes in situations of conflict and risk. Further, how do the formal and informal institutions relate and intervene to ensure sustainable livelihood management in times of conflict.

Sarah Khasalamwa: *Humanitarian Response in Post Crisis Situations: the cases of Northern Uganda and Sri Lanka*

Post-crisis (war or natural disasters) situations represent a high level of very demanding needs under often chaotic conditions. Addressing the enormous economic and social deficits in post-crisis situations presents both opportunities and challenges. Those engaged in the initial efforts to create programmes to assess and heal the immediate wounds of any form of crisis will discover that their mission requires not only the ability to analyze an unstable on-the-ground situation, but also the capacity to design programmes flexible enough to meet emergency needs, yet visionary enough to create the foundation for farther development as the situation stabilizes. Humanitarian assistance is provided to support the relief and recovery needs of the affected communities. However, not all disasters/crises have attracted such assistance. The nature of humanitarian response varies from place to place. Currently, there is scarce knowledge about the geographies of humanitarian interventions. There is need to understand how and why patterns of response vary across space and the implications for the affected populations. Tracing the geographies of humanitarian interventions contributes to the understanding of broader debates on improving aid effectiveness in post-crisis situations.

This study is part of a larger research programme that seeks to develop knowledge that contributes to poverty reduction and recovery in the post-crisis situations with particular reference to Sri Lanka. This PhD project seeks to understand the geographies of humanitarian interventions in crisis situations with reference to the work of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)/ humanitarian agencies. Specifically, it seeks to explore the nature of interventions and factors that influence the response and outcomes. It will also try to identify some innovations for recovery in the different places which could be useful for developing strategies and programs that may contribute to improving humanitarian response to crises that still elude us yet occurring with increasing frequency. The study is being conducted in Northern Uganda and Sri Lanka both of which have been affected by natural disasters and armed conflict. The use of two cases would allow for contextual analysis. It is worthy noting that although each crisis in the selected countries has its own underlying causes and political dynamics, the socio-economic impacts are similar in many ways.

Suzanne Tete: *'Protracted Displacement and 'the Right to Return': Listening to the Voice of the Displaced (IDPs and Refugees) in Sri Lanka and Ghana.'*

The project is situated within the Conflict, War and Migration research area and is part of the wider project, "Beyond the knowledge-action gap: research as intervention into post-crisis development". Informed by actor-oriented perspectives and recognising the need for the displaced to be part of the policy decisions affecting their own lives, the study seeks to draw on narratives of displacees in Ghana and Sri-Lanka on the one hand, and the policy narratives of the institutions (respective Governments, UNHCR, other agencies) in charge of the displaced on the other hand. It aims at exploring the current concerns resulting from their displacement, especially issues around the right to return vis-à-vis the ways in which government/ humanitarian agencies are acting (or not), to address problems and provide solutions that the displaced consider relevant.

Completed PhD projects from associated partners:

On 8 October 2007, **Jo Jakobsen** defended his dissertation entitled *Political Risk for Multinational Companies: Sources and Effects* at the Department of Sociology and Political Science. Jakobsen's research expands our knowledge of the various causal mechanisms that affect the relationship between multinational corporations and the host countries where they invest. This is done in three steps: First, Jakobsen constructs a theoretical framework based on previous research in the area. Second, he develops his own (new) database on political risk in developing countries. Finally, he examines and analyzes the empirical relationship between sources of political risk and the investment decisions of multinational corporations.

On 10 March 2008, **Bjørn Letnes** defended his dissertation entitled *Transnational Corporations, Economic Development and Human Rights: On the Importance of FDI Composition and Host Country Assets* at the Department of Sociology and Political Science. The main objective of this thesis was to examine how transnational corporations (TNC) affect economic development and human rights' conditions in the developing world. Letnes combines statistical methods, fuzzy-set methods, and comparative case studies to find that FDI can help generate economic growth (a growth that will increase the country's economic standing over the long run), and this potentially positive influence on the level of economic development can again have a positive influence on a host country's level of human rights. But these effects are conditional on TNC characteristics—like the composition of FDI—and host country characteristics—like the general level of development and the degree of resource dependence.

Marco Valenta's PhD thesis, entitled *Finding friends after resettlement. A study of the social integration of immigrants and refugees, their personal networks and self-work in everyday life*, submitted at the Department of Social Work, is about the social integration of first generation immigrants in Norway. Although most immigrants in Norway receive generous resettlement and welfare assistance from the state, experiences of non-belonging, cultural distance and lack of recognition from the mainstream are still a common fact of daily social life for many of them. In this study, Valenta relates these experiences to relationships that immigrants have established with other people. His interest is primarily on immigrant identities and the meanings they attach to interactions and relations within their social networks. Throughout this study, a conscious effort to contextualize the social life of immigrants is made. The social realities of immigrants are related to different everyday contexts (public life, family, workplace, ethnic associations, neighbourhood, city, small town, etc). A temporal perspective in exploring this social life is also incorporated in the thesis. In order to explore the integration careers of immigrants – that is, how their identities, ethno-social preferences, and social networks develop over time – Valenta followed several of them over a sustained period of years. This study contributes to existing research in the field and helps it to advance by showing concretely how different types of immigrant participation in social life depend on their daily experiences, the qualities of their networks, and society's attitudes to immigrants in general. In this way, the thesis lays the groundwork for a multilevel conceptual framework that may be useful for future, related, studies. For example, this approach may allow segmented assimilation theorists and researchers to see how their studies can benefit from the inclusion of immigrant voices and subjective positions, as well as the ties they have with others.

Selected publications of principal and associated researchers:

Note that some publications from 2007 do not relate to the Focus Area War, Conflict and Migration area, because of change in the structure of the Globalization programme.

Ragnhild Lund 2007 'At the Interface of Development Studies and Child Research: Rethinking the Participating Child.' *Children's Geographies*, Volume 5, Numbers 1-2, February-May 2007, pp.131-148, Routledge.

Aitken, Stuart, Ragnhild Lund and Anne Trine Kjørholt 2007 'Why Children? Why Now?' *Children's Geographies*, Volume 5, Numbers 1-2, February-May 2007, Routledge.

Ragnhild Lund and Samuel Ageyi-Mensah (*GeoJournal*, in press) 'Queens as Mothers: The Role of Traditional Safety Net of Care and Support for HIV/AIDS Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Ghana'.

Ragnhild Lund and Samuel Ageyi-Mensah 2007 The Well-being of HIV/AIDS Patients Attending Anti-retroviral treatment in a Health care facility in Ghana. Proceedings of the NUFU. Proceedings of the NUFU Conference held in Cape Coast, Ghana. UCC/UG/NTNU.

L.A. Dei, K.A. Boakye, Opoku Agyemang and Ragnhild Lund 2007 'Feminisation of poverty: A study of women in the stone chips business in the Cape Coast Municipality'. Proceedings of the NUFU Conference Held in Cape Coast, Ghana. UCC/UG/NTNU.

Owusu, George and Ragnhild Lund 2007 'The role of market women in rural-urban linkages in Ghana: A case study of two district capitals and their hinterlands.' *Legon Journal of Sociology*, Legon: Accra.

Samuel Ageyi-Mensah and Ragnhild Lund (submitted to the *Scottish Geographical Journal*). "Initially I was feeling bad, but I am now okay": The well-being of HIV/AIDS patients undergoing anti-retroviral therapy at a health care facility in Ghana.'

Suzanne Tete (2007) "Narratives of Hope?: Displacement narratives of Liberian Refugee Women and Children in The Gomoa-Budumburam Refugee Camp in Ghana found at : www.diva-portal.org/diva/getDocument?urn_nbn_no_ntnu_diva-581-1__fulltext.pdf –

Valenta, Marco (2008): Finding friends after resettlement. A study of the social integration of immigrants and refugees, their personal networks and self-work in everyday life. NTNU. PhD dissertation. Trondheim.

Valenta, Marco (2008): "The workplace as an arena for identity affirmation and social integration of immigrants". *Forum Qualitative Research*, 9(2), Art. 14

Valenta Marco og Berit Berg (2008): "Innvandernes møter med politiet". *Norsk tidsskrift for migrasjonsforskning*. (akseptert til publisering, skal publiseres i neste nummer)

Valenta, Marco (2007): "The daily life and social integration of immigrants in the city and the small town – evidence from Norway". *International Journal on Multicultural Societies (IJMS)*, Vol. 9, No. 2: 284-306

Selected conference/workshop presentations:

Brun, Cathrine & Lund, Ragnhild (2007) 'Places and Spaces of Recovery'. Paper presented at "War, Peace and Development in Sri Lanka", Nordic Symposium on Sri Lanka Research, Gothenborg, 30.01.2007.

Brun, Cathrine & Lund, Ragnhild (2007) 'Places and Spaces of Recovery'. Paper prepared for the House & Home seminar, Department of Geography, NTNU, 10th. May, 2007.

Lund, Ragnhild (2007) Den globaliserte student – et mangfold av utfordringer – hva gjør NTNU?' Lecture, Høgskolerådet (University Council), Førde 7-8 May 2007.

Brun, Cathrine and Lund, Ragnhild, (2007) 'Making home during crisis: Post-tsunami recovery in a context of war, Sri Lanka', International livelihoods workshop at NTNU.

Chamila Attanapola, Catherine Brun and Ragnhild Lund (2007) 'Changing livelihoods, gender roles and identities, case of a FORUT post-tsunami project in Southern Sri Lanka.' Livelihoods in conflict workshop at NTNU, October 17-18, 2007.

Cathrine Brun, Hans Skotte and Ragnhild Lund (2007) 'Three policy narratives on housing emerging in Sri Lanka after the Tsunami' Livelihoods in conflict workshop at NTNU, October 17-18, 2007.

Nigel, John (2007) 'Livelihood at conflict: Eastern Province of Sri Lanka'. Livelihoods in conflict workshop at NTNU, October 17-18, 2007.

Khasalamwa, Sarah (2007) 'Comparative Perspectives on Humanitarian Response in Post-crisis Reconstruction: The Cases of Northern Uganda and Sri Lanka'. Nordic Symposium on Sri Lanka Research, Gothenborg, 30.01.2007.

Khasalamwa, Sarah (2007). 'Role of Humanitarian Actors – A Case of Oxfam. Recovering Livelihoods.' Livelihoods in conflict workshop, NTNU 17.10.2007.

Skotte, Hans (2007) Guest lecture, Development Planning Unit, University College of London: 'Housing and Development' 25 June, 2007..

Tete, Suzanne (2007) 'Narratives of Hope – IDPs and the right to return. Case of Sri Lanka and Ghana.' Livelihoods in conflict workshop, NTNU 17.10.2007.

Focus Area: Cultural translation – arts, culture, values, and religion

Researchers within this focus area are seeking to gain new insights into the unity and diversity of cultural and culture-related developments, and especially to investigate new traits and phenomena that come into being as a result of contact between different societies. Some of the activities encompassed by the Cultural Translation focus area are presented below to exemplify the nature and scope of the research conducted within the area during 2007.

Workshop/cooperation:

Workshop on Comparative Chinese – Norwegian Syntax, including Acquisition Topics

This workshop was held at NTNU on April 23 & 24, 2007, and was co-sponsored by NTNU and The Norwegian Research Council. Local organizers were based at the Department of Scandinavian Studies and Comparative Literature, NTNU. The aim of the workshop was to develop networks and cooperation in order to promote comparative research in the grammar of Norwegian and Mandarin Chinese, as well as first, second and third language acquisition involving these two languages and English. Papers were given by several researchers from NTNU and by Hua Dongfan, Shanghai International Studies University, by Yang Xiaolu, Tsinghua University, Beijing, and by Tang Sze-Wing, Hong Kong Polytechnic University. A book called “Comparative Grammar and Language Acquisition in the Age of Globalization: Norwegian and Chinese,” mainly based on the papers given at the workshop, has been edited by the organizers and will be published in 2008, in part sponsored by the Globalization Programme. A joint project proposal is also being planned, involving Norwegian and Chinese partners.

Guest lecture/ performance:

Close Encounters of a Musical Kind: Cultural Translation Across Divides of Race, Religion, and Politics in Zimbabwe

On September 26 & 27, 2007, Paul Berliner, Professor of Ethnomusicology at Duke University, USA, and Cosmas Magaya, an internationally recognized master musician from Zimbabwe, gave guest lectures/performances at NTNU. On September 26, they gave a performance in Dokkhuset, and on September 27, they gave a lecture at Dragvoll called “Challenges and problems on musical and cultural translation across divides of race, religion, and politics.” Over the past 36 years, Berliner and Magaya have been engaged in a collaborative project of musical and cultural translation across cultures. Their aim has been to document and preserve Zimbabwe’s unique mbira music tradition and to promote understanding of the music within its home country and around the world. Their lectures/performances in Trondheim were very successful, giving valuable experiences and insights to the audiences both in Dokkhuset and at Dragvoll. Their visit was sponsored by seed money from the Globalization Programme.

Conservation research:***Tibetan Traditional Wall Painting – History, Meaning, Technique***

Two lecturers from the School of Arts at Tibet University, Kalsang Tseten and Penba Wangdu, spent some time during January and February 2008 in Copenhagen to take part in a research project on the conservation of traditional Tibetan wall painting. The project was initiated jointly by NTNU, Tibet University, and the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Art, School of Conservation, and was coordinated by Knud Larsen, NTNU and Lobsang Tashi, Tibet University. It was sponsored by seed money from the Globalization Programme (in 2007). The two lecturers from Tibet demonstrated practical wall painting technique by executing a large sample of traditional Tibetan wall painting utilizing Tibetan materials and tools. The work on the wall painting sample took place in an auditorium where teachers and students could follow the progress of the work. The project was very successful in fulfilling its objective, and also in shedding light on a number of medieval, Scandinavian wall painting techniques. The wall painting will remain in the School of Conservation in Copenhagen and will be lent out to appropriate exhibitions in order to contribute to the spreading of public knowledge of Tibetan culture and technology. Later it will be published in a book, which will be one of the other tangible results of the project.

Adjunct Professor:

During the years 2005 – 2008, Charles Ess, Distinguished Research Professor in Global Studies & Professor in Philosophy and Religion, Drury University, USA, has been engaged as Professor II by the Globalization Programme and the Programme for Applied Ethics, NTNU. Below is a glimpse of some of his activities in 2007 (stretching into 2008), which have greatly benefited NTNU and the Globalization Programme, in particular the Cultural Translation focus area.

- Forthcoming book in 2008: *Digital Media Ethics*. Polity Press.
- Journal article: “Bridging Cultures: Theoretical and Practical Approaches to Unity and Diversity Online.” Introduction to special issue, *Information Ethics, International Journal of Technology and Human Interaction* 3 (3 –July-September, 2007), iii-x.
- Book chapter, with May Thorseth: "Global Computer Ethics," in Luciano Floridi (ed.), *A Philosophical Introduction to Computer Ethics*. Cambridge University Press, 2008.
- Book chapter: “War and Peace, East and West – Online: A Comparison of How Different World Religions Use the Internet,” in Hans-Georg Möller and Günter Wohlfart (eds.), *Philosophieren über den Krieg: War in Eastern and Western Philosophies*, 199-212. (Reihe für Asiatische und Komparative Philosophie Neue Folge Band 2). Berlin: Parerga Verlag, 2008.
- Book editor, with Soraj Hongladarom: *Information Technology Ethics: Cultural Perspectives*. Idea Publishing, 2007.
- Faculty workshop co-organizer. “Kant and Information Ethics,” NTNU, Trondheim, Norway. March 19-23, 2007. This workshop will be represented in the publication of a special issue of *Ethics and Information Technology*, including chapters by May Thorseth and Bjørn Myskja of NTNU.

PhD projects

29 PhD fellows were affiliated with the Focus Area Cultural Translations in 2007. Three of these PhD scholarships were funded by the Globalization programme.

Completed PhD project: **Jin Fufen**, Department of Scandinavian Studies and Comparative Literature, NTNU:

Second Language Acquisition and Processing of Norwegian DP Internal Agreement

This PhD thesis was defended on September 21, 2007. It is the first doctoral thesis in Norway investigating second language acquisition using the theory of Noam Chomsky's Universal Grammar. The primary goal of the thesis was to determine whether adult second language learners ultimately achieve linguistic competence that is identical to that of native speakers, not only at the level of grammatical knowledge but also at the level of processing. This issue was addressed through investigating the production and perception of Norwegian Determiner Phrase (DP) internal agreement by endstate second language speakers of Norwegian. Participants in the experiment included three different second language groups (first language English, first language Italian/Spanish, and first language Chinese), and a native control group. Several articles discussing the results from the project/thesis are forthcoming.

Ongoing PhD project: **Tanja Ellingsen**, Department of Sociology and Political Science, NTNU:

Prospects for the Future: Towards Civilizational Clashes?

During the years 1989 – 1992 the global system went through a momentous change. At the beginning of 1989 the world was still divided into two blocs aligned to the superpowers. As little as three years later, by the end of 1992, this situation had changed fundamentally. Fifteen state-building countries had replaced the Soviet Empire. The Warsaw Pact had been disbanded and Germany reunited. The Russian troops started to withdraw from Eastern and Central Europe, and US troops were leaving Western Europe. A seemingly stable world order constructed around two military poles was replaced by 'something else', as yet unknown. Thus, when President George Bush launched his phrase about 'The New World Order', he threw out a challenge to political scientists around the world to help bewildered policy-makers rethink the basis of international relations, leading to a still continuing debate about the wider significance of the changes. One of the contributors within this debate is Samuel P. Huntington and his vision of the future as 'a clash of civilizations'. Although this perspective has been criticized by a number of people for a variety of reasons, most of the critique has been of a theoretical nature. Few people have tried to test Huntington's proposition empirically. This is what this project aims to do. Does the pattern of conflict in the post-Cold War era reflect Huntington's vision of a clash of civilizations? The project is conducted within the Values and Violence working group of the Centre for the Study of Civil War (a Norwegian Centre of Excellence).



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