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*Burundi hills © Bert Ingelaere*
Dear readers

At the end of April 2013, in the midst of registering students and selecting scholarships for academic year 2013-2014, we were notified that all VlIR-UOS scholarships allocated to our institute would be cancelled as part of a series of budget cuts decided upon by the Belgian federal government. Until last year, more than 70% of our students benefited from these scholarships. In other words, what was simply a budget cut for the government would force our institute to close down at least one or two of our Master programmes for lack of students. Eventually, and luckily for all of us, the government’s initial decision to cut the scholarships was withdrawn, so that, by mid-July, we were able to invite our scholarship students to come and study in Antwerp after all.

All this, however, did force us to invest much more effort than we had initially planned in recruiting students from alternative channels. As a result, we now have more than 70 students at IOB, the majority of whom are here without a scholarship. We have a more balanced mix of students, from a variety of countries ranging from the least developed to the most developed. This group of students is not only the most diverse ever: we also feel that they show where we want to go with IOB in the future. We will have to work with such a group, and perhaps rethink our methods to make this possible, because the world itself has changed.

Indeed, the ‘classical’ view of IOB as an institute located in “the West” but with its eyes and minds focused on “the Rest” is in need of revision. Several emerging economies and political powers will soon be developing their own answers to the problems of global development, and in this sense we will find ourselves in a new position, either in terms of the people we work with directly or in terms of the other actors working with them. We are living in an increasingly multi-actor world.

Of course, it is important to note that world inequality as a whole has not decreased. Global inequality remains huge, and we are still living in a world where three quarters of global economic inequality is a result of international rather than national factors. We must remember, too, that IOB has focused thus far on the least developed countries, precisely the group of countries that have performed worst over the last quarter of a century. This puts us in a strategic position to systematically focus on the mechanisms that produce inequality and poverty both locally and globally.

But this strategic position should work both ways. Not only must justice be done; it must also be seen to be done. IOB’s knowledge network may prove valuable in exposing our own concepts of social justice and development – and the way in which we have organised ourselves and our societies – to the judgment of others. For this reason, having a diversity of development experiences around one table here in Antwerp is becoming one of our key strengths.

Happy reading!
RESEARCH AND SERVICE DELIVERY

In early 2012, following an external audit conducted in 2011 and a great deal of internal reflection, the Institute produced a research policy plan, “Development Processes, Actors and Policies: Research at IOB 2011-2017”, which was approved by the University in May 2012. At the beginning of 2013, the Institute started to implement its new research architecture. The Thematic Groups (TGs) were abandoned and replaced by a single research group encompassing the entire academic staff. New research lines were defined, less rigidly than the former TGs, thus allowing for more flexibility and enhanced cooperation among researchers. They are platforms for exchange and for organising scientific events. Staff members are encouraged to participate in more than one research line.

During its first year of operation, this new structure has produced mixed results. On the one hand, it has diminished the compartmentalisation that characterised the TGs and has also led to more intense and spontaneous interaction among staff members. Staff members increased engagement with multiple research agendas shows in the activities deployed in the four research lines.

On the other hand, as was to be expected, the research reform has decreased the sense of structure both in research agendas and in the guidance of junior staff. Finding the right balance between flexibility and structure will be one of the challenges for 2014.

Conditional Finance for Development (CFD)

This research line focuses on development cooperation issues, with a particular emphasis on aid-dependent low-income countries (LICs). CFD research concentrates on the question of how and to what extent national processes are influenced by international actors. It does not measure the impact of these actors and their funding on national development outcomes, but aims instead to study causalities on the input side of the aid chain (funding, collective action, conditions, policy changes). In 2013, CFD organised two large research seminars at which both in-house and external scholars presented their work. The seminar “Small reflections on Big Aid Questions” (April 2013) sketched the evolution of the aid architecture, zooming in on some of the most pressing unresolved problems: the use of political conditionalities, the definition and measurement of Official Development Assistance and the broken feedback loop between evidence and policy making. This seminar had a somewhat festive mood since it was combined with the retirement celebrations of Professor Robrecht Renard, the founding father of IOB’s aid research agenda. The second seminar focused on the (future) role of the EU in aid and the collective action problems within the EU that are currently hampering aid effectiveness (December 2013). CFD researchers also attended international conferences, where they presented their work and collaborated in the organisation of panels and workshops. In addition, the research line organised the first European Summer School on the Politics and Economics of Aid, in collaboration with the University of Birmingham, Erasmus University Rotterdam, OLOMOUC University, the University of Cantabria and the University of Florence. The Summer School was funded by Erasmus, EADI and IOB.

International Markets for the Poor (IMP)

This research line focuses on the extent to which globalising markets, production and financing chains and labour movements provide successful insertion opportunities to less developed countries and their more vulnerable income groups. In this context, IMP focuses on the efficiency and equity consequences for these countries and groups. As market formation and dynamics are multi-level, multi-actor phenomena, the research line aims to address these global processes across the entire chain, from the global level right down to the local level. In 2013, IMP continued its more traditional research activities regarding the impact of trade liberalisation and regional
integration on poverty, with research (usually linked to PhD work) focusing on Argentina, Mexico, Uruguay and other Mercosur members, as well as Ethiopia. The research line also continued research efforts linked to the impact of the global financial crisis and transmission mechanisms down at the household level, particularly in South Africa. In addition, it looked at local currency bond market development as a preventive mechanism for inflation. The research on transnational migration and remittances mainly involves conducting and analysing original large-scale population censuses in Ecuador and the Philippines, through international networks and interuniversity cooperation, and using an extended version of the community-based monitoring system (CBMS). This research is linked to the PhD work of several research line members. The research line also managed to advance its research on global value chains, studying the impact of global value chains on coffee farmers in Rwanda, shrimp fishermen in Benin, artisanal mining in the DR Congo and Peru, and burley tobacco farming in Malawi. In June 2013, the research line hosted the four-day 11th Arnoldshain Conference, which gathered more than 60 international experts to discuss topics related to trade, regional integration, migration and development issues.

Local Institutions for/in Development (LID)
This research line focuses on local actor-oriented analysis of the interactions between human agency and the evolving institutional environment (social structure, rules and ideas/culture), which enables and constrains people’s livelihood strategies – particularly among less privileged actors. In 2013, contributions to theory development were made and presented at the workshop “Bricolage & critical institutionalism” (London) and at the Annual Meeting of the Human Capability and Development Association (Nicaragua). Natural resources research addressed gender and climate change (Tanzania), voodoo and natural resource management (Benin), the environment-development nexus surrounding a wildlife sanctuary (Cameroon) and Environmental Services (contribution to a book by the BEES association with the University of Antwerp Institute of Environment and Sustainable Development). A Nicaragua-based FWO post-doc project about Payments for Environmental Services (PES) was also started and I08 participated in a successful application for a project financed by the Ecosystem Service and Poverty Alleviation programme. Research about hybrid governance of public services dealt with theoretical discussions of hybridity and practical norms. I08 co-organised a workshop at LSE (London), and a book about practical norms is also being prepared. Empirical research focused on the provision of ‘public’ education and urban governance in DR Congo as well as cross-border trade, informal taxation and customs institutions in the DR Congo, Uganda and South Sudan. The influence of Civil Society Monitoring and Evaluation at the district level in Ghana was also examined, focusing on National Health Insurance and the use of local government funds. Meanwhile, migration research dealt with regional mobility dynamics and the organisation of trans-local family life. As regards value chains, extensive research was carried out on the gold chain and on issues related to gold mining in DR Congo. A related post-doc project is now being prepared. Dairy production in Nicaragua was another topic.

Alumnus Tekalign Gute presented his research "The Feasibility of Joint Fertilizer Procurement in Eastern and Southern Africa" at the I08 Research Day.

State, Economy and Society (SES)
This research line devotes attention to state institutions and the formal and informal actors engaged in the ‘field of power’ surrounding state institutions. Research topics include mechanisms of political and administrative accountability, governance of public services and fiscal policies. Special emphasis is placed on the dynamics of statehood in relation to the cycle of conflict, peace and efforts of state reconstruction. In the field of conflict and peace studies, contributions were made in 2013 to the study of the legacy of conflict regarding trust and political participation (in Uganda) and schooling and economic performance (in Rwanda). Comparative research was conducted on post-war social mobility and poverty in Rwanda and Burundi and the mechanisms of traditional justice, transitional justice, reconciliation, political transition and state reach in these two countries. The armed conflicts in Uganda and the DR Congo also received attention, with studies being carried out on Uganda’s Lord’s Resistance Army conflict and on the linkages between the DR Congo conflict and mineral resources, regional interests, internal displacement, and justice and security mechanisms. In the field of governance of public services, research examined the education and health sectors (DR Congo, Rwanda, Madagascar and Tanzania), environmental governance (Nicaragua and DR Congo), and the nexus between natural resources and public health spending (for a cross-section of countries).

Several of these studies also dealt with hybrid governance and state formation, e.g. cases of institutional bricolage and (informal) taxation in the DR Congo and South Sudan. A number of studies also linked up with research on mechanisms of political and administrative accountability, e.g. the interaction between foreign aid and local governance dynamics in the DR Congo. Accountability mechanisms and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) were central to studies at the district level in Ghana, sector M&E systems in Uganda, the integration of gender in national action plans, and emerging donors and African regional integration. The research line continued to pay particular attention to contemporary history (historie immédiate), with a focus on the African Great Lakes region.
In addition to the activities developed in the research lines, the Institute has played a stimulating role in setting up a research network with the University’s faculties of Law and Political and Social Sciences on a theme of common interest, namely Hybrid Multi-Level Governance. In this context, ‘hybrid’ means that institutional and normative orderings depend not only on official (sub- and supra-) state institutions and processes, but also on a myriad of unofficial, non-state actors and dynamics. These various realms constantly interact, negotiate, enter into conflict and compromise. Interactions happen at different levels of state and society, including local, national and international.

Through its Centre for the Study of the African Great Lakes Region, the Institute has continued to treat this geographical area as a major transversal focus, and this is reflected in the activities of all four research lines. The Centre’s yearbook (J’Afrique des grands lacs. Annuaire 2012-2013, Paris, L’Harmattan), now published for the 17th consecutive year, remains a major international reference.

Service delivery at IOB is closely linked to research: the two spheres simultaneously feed and are fed by one another. The Institute has continued this policy in many guises: interuniversity cooperation with partner institutions in Burundi, the DR Congo, Nicaragua and Uganda; research intended to support policy for aid agencies, international organisations and NGOs; and dissemination activities at home. Consultancy work is undertaken only if it complements or reinforces the Institute’s research agenda or its partner programmes, and not merely as a means of generating income.

IOB’s publication output for 2013 is shown in Figure 1 in comparison to previous years (a full list of publications can be found at the end of this report). As a result of the research and publication strategy followed in recent years, we have seen a robust increase in both the quantity and quality of publications, as measured by the CERES A and B output (i.e. publications in ISI-ranked journals or in academic books of equivalent quality).

Other indicators of research output are presented elsewhere in this report. On the one hand, the level of external research funding increased significantly compared to the atypical year 2012 (when a substantial project came to an end) but also in comparison to previous years. In 2013, we also saw a substantial increase in funding received from the competitive and academic Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO).

FIGURE 1: IOB PUBLICATIONS 2007-2013 *

Data as available in February 2014.
Source: Academic Bibliography University of Antwerp.

Debate with David Van Reybrouck at the seminar “What does the future hold for the Great Lakes Region?”
During 2013 a total of 30 students were preparing a PhD on a variety of topics linked to IOB’s research agenda. Most of these students are pursuing an interdisciplinary PhD in Development Studies at IOB, while others are working towards disciplinary PhDs at IOB’s sister faculties, Applied Economic and Political and Social Sciences.

As part of the Antwerp Doctoral School, IOB offers a multidisciplinary doctoral programme related to its institutional research agenda which leads to a PhD in Development Studies.

At the end of 2013 (figures on 31 December 2013), 20 students were preparing a PhD in Development Studies, including 6 junior IOB researchers. One new student was admitted, while one dropped out.

Three of the PhDs in progress are joint or double PhDs: two with the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (KU Leuven) and one with the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL). The IOB PhD in Development Studies attracts a diverse range of students from Belgium (9), the Democratic Republic of Congo (1), Nicaragua (2), Ecuador, Cameroon, Italy, Germany, The Netherlands, Uganda and Vietnam (1 each). One student dropped out.

In 2013, three students successfully concluded their PhDs as part of the PhD programme in Applied Economics:

- Wim Marivoet
  Supervisor: Tom De Herdt

PhD Cecilia Gâname

**ENDOGENOUS PROTECTION WITHIN DIFFERENT FRAMEWORKS OF MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND ASYMMETRIES IN TRADE COSTS**

This dissertation aims to contribute to the theoretical and empirical study of the endogenous trade policy formation within different market structures, as well as to add a model which takes trade cost asymmetries into account to the New Economic Geography literature.

Chapter one reviews the Political Economy of Trade Policy and the New Economic Geography fields. Chapter two introduces a theoretical study which adopts the political process developed by Grossman and Helpman (1994), and the economic structure of the Footloose Capital model. In this setting the interest group seems to be more concerned with persuading the government to set a high tariff when it can charge a low mark-up. The presence of a high number of firms in an economy induces a tough level of competition among firms that tends to erode the potential gains that capital owners would derive from the protectionist policy. However, if the number of firms serves as a measure of the lobby’s political power, a higher number of firms will magnify the potential gains from protection; thus, the lobby would be more willing to bid for protection. Chapter three takes into account an alternative modelling strategy. In a small economy, the political process induces an inefficient over-taxation on imports. There is a positive relationship between the mark-up variable and the endogenous tariff. The optimal tariff tends to be smaller for varieties that are quite sensitive to changes in their own prices. High product differentiation drives down levels of protection. Chapter four studies the structure of tariffs for countries that belong to Mercosur. Insights from the extended theoretical model are corroborated. The approximated value of the general welfare weight would suggest that the governments of Mercosur, on average, attach a weight to the welfare of those individuals belonging to an interest group that is approximately 25 percent above the weight they attach to the welfare of non-organised individuals. Finally, chapter five studies the relevance of asymmetries in trade costs in determining the economic landscape.

Wim Marivoet talking to government officials from DR Congo.
A • Juan C. Polvorosa
‘Opportunities and constraints for small and medium-sized farmers in the context of the booming dairy value chains in Nicaragua: case-study of Matiguas’
Supervisor: Johan Bastaensen

• Cecilia Gáname
‘Endogenous protection within different frameworks of monopolistic competition: Spatial distribution of economic activity and asymmetries in trade costs’
Supervisor: Germán Callat (see textbook)

In 2013, one student successfully concluded and defended her joint PhD at IOB and the University of Ghent, namely:

• Sarah Delputte
Supervisors: Nadia Molenars (IOB) and Jan Orbie (University of Ghent)
‘The European Union as an emerging coordinator in development cooperation. An analysis of EU coordination in Tanzania, Zambia, Burkina Faso and Senegal’ (see textbook)

IOB continues to build on its own PhD training programme. We now offer six doctoral courses related to the thematic research lines. An annual Doctoral Day, where the PhD work in progress is presented and discussed with staff and other students, was initiated in September 2012. Additional training initiatives have also been organized, including a seminar on ‘Participatory visual methods in fieldwork in the Global South’ and a debate on ‘writing about Development and International Cooperation for a broad audience’. IOB remains involved in the PhD network of the Netherlands-based CEDRES Research School for Resource Studies for Development.

Besides its own PhD programme, IOB also cooperates with the Faculty of Applied Economics and the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences at the University of Antwerp to offer disciplinary PhD programmes in the field of development. At the end of 2013 (figures on 31 December 2013), 5 students were active in the Applied Economics PhD programme, including 1 junior IOB researcher. The students come from Belgium, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Senegal and The Philippines (1 each).

• PhD Sarah Delputte
THE EUROPEAN UNION AS AN EMERGING COORDINATOR IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
AN ANALYSIS OF EU COORDINATION IN TANZANIA, ZAMBIA, BURKINA FASO AND SENEGAL

The fragmentation of aid results in huge costs for developing and donor countries and has a detrimental effect on the impact of aid. Aid coordination is presented as a guiding principle to help resolve this problem. The EU has taken several steps to strengthen internal EU coordination, guided by the principles envisioned in the European Consensus (2005). However, the few existing studies suggest that its implementation is fairly low. The objective of this thesis is to seek in-depth and interpreted understanding of this paradox between the EU’s ambitions and its inability to effectively act as a coordinator in the field. The project mapped EU coordination and researched under which circumstances EU coordination takes place. Field research in four African countries shows that (i) the domestic political and economic contexts stimulate the use of development cooperation as an instrument of foreign policy and (2) the existence of different traditions in European development aid, based on different ideas and fostering different identities, are key to understanding the generally low level of internal EU coordination. However, this thesis has also found that EU Delegations play different roles in donor-wide coordination processes, ranging from ‘just another donor’ to a coordination ‘facilitator’. This variance can be understood by taking into account (1) different degrees of existing donor-wide coordination, (2) different donor compositions as well as (3) different degrees of power asymmetry between the EU and the partner country which constrain/enable the EU’s coordinator role.

PHD Sarah Delputte with the jury members at her PhD defence.

ONGOING PHD PROJECTS IN 2013

BAMANYIKI Patricia
Citizen-led Gender Budget Initiatives in Local Governments: A Quasi-Experimental Impact Study focusing on the Health Sector of Kabale District, Uganda

BENEDICTUS Gevanna
Essays on the Impact of Globalization on People: Remoteness and Migration Studies

BURHAWA Nitapahoro Zacharia
From Guerrilla to Government. A Comparative Analysis of the Transformation from Rebel Movements to governing Political Parties in the African Great Lakes Region. The Case of the RPF in Rwanda and CNDP-FDD in Burundi.

CLAESENS Klaas
Access to Land and Social Conflict in South Kivu, DR Congo.

ESSERS Dennis
Transmission and Impacts of the 2008-2009 Financial and Economic Crisis on Developing Countries: from Macro to Micro.

FLORES Solimira
Gender Analysis in the Dairy Value Chains in Nicaragua. Revealing Opportunities and Constraints for Success of Women Entrepreneurs.

GEEKEN Sara
Qu cherche, trouve. The political economy of access to gold mining and trade in South Kivu, DR Congo.

GILDEMYN Marie
Monitoring and Evaluation under the New Aid Approach: the Role and Influence of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs).

HUYRINES Frédéric
Green Microfinance and Payments for Environmental Services: from Market-based Panaceas towards an integrated Approach to sustainable and inclusive Rural Development. Case-studies from Central America

INNOCENT Domitric

JACOBS Bert
African Regional Integration on Infrastructure Development.

KILOSHO BURAYE Janvier
Dynamics in the South-Kivu mining Sector: Modes of production, income diversification and future of Artisanal miners.

MALUKUS NKUKU Albert
Décentralisation et fourniture des services publics de voirie urbaine dans le contexte d’un État néogéré – cas du réseau routier des villes de Kinshasa et Lubumbashi.

MBUNYA Francis Ndemyi
Making the Environment Development Nexus: The case of the Tufah Hill Wildlife Sanctuary.

MEGERSA Kelbessa
The Global Financial Crisis. The Impacts on Developing Countries and the Policy Responses. Case Study on Ethiopia.

MERLET Pierre
Revisiting the Agrarian Question: Family-Farming and Political Arenas around Land and Natural Resources in the Context of Climate Change and changing Global Food Chains. Evidence from Nicaragua.

MINH Tri Ha
An assessment of the Monitoring and Evaluation System used in the Implementation of the Social-Economic Development Plan (SDEP) in Vietnam. The case of Cam Lo district, Quang Tri province.

NDIAYE Seydina Aboubarac Sadiki
Impact de la libéralisation commerciale sur les ménages au Sénégal.

SMETS Lodewijk
Institutional Reform and Conditionality in the new Aid Paradigm.

SOBEVIGNAS Aletie
International Remittances and Poverty Reduction in the Philippines: Evidence from the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Data Base.

STOOF Nk
The Impact of Sexual Violence on Social Preferences and Post-Conflict Reconstruction. Evidence from DR Congo.

VAN AELST Katrien
The Interplay between Household Decision-making Processes, Gender Relations and Climate Change Adaptation Policy. A Quasi-Experimental Impact Study in the Morogoro Region in Tanzania.
The effects of international parental migration on education of children left behind, the specific case of a marginal urban area in Quito – Ecuador.

Understanding Local Governance in the Context of Rapid Urban Growth and Weak State Institutions. Three Cases of Local Governance in Kinshasa, DR Congo.


Mobility, Family Life and Translocal Development in Nicaragua.

On December 17 2013, Juan Carlos Polvorosa of the Universidad Centroamericana in Managua, successfully defended his PhD dissertation, thus bringing an end to the successful programme of interuniversity cooperation within the EULALIA (European Union Latin America Learning on Integration Arrangements) network. Through a joint effort with top-level European universities, the programme developed a postgraduate in Economic Integration and a PhD in Economics in order to develop and strengthen the teaching and research teams in the Latin American universities involved. Apart from the postgraduate and PhD academic training programmes, EULALIA was also involved in various collaborations and projects at the partner universities: University of Antwerp (lead institute, prof. Calfat), University of Nottingham (School of Economics), Universidad de Córdoba (Facultad de Derecho, Curso de estudios Europeos), Universidad Técnica de Lisboa, Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Universidad de la República Montevideo, Universidad Centroamericana Managua, Fundación Getulio Vargas Rio de Janeiro (Escola de Pós-graduação Econômica) and Universidade Cidade São Paulo. Other non-network partners joined our efforts: Universiteit van Amsterdam, Università di Bologna, Université de Genève, Bocconi Universitat, Universidad Nacional de San Juan and Rio Guzto (Argentina), Wilfrid Laurier School of Business and Economics at the University of Ontario and the World Bank.

Training began in 2001 with a Master programme in Antwerp and Cómbra (2000-2003), “Trade Modelling and Policy: Regional Economic Integration”. In total, 14 students participated in this programme: 10 in Antwerp and 4 in Cómbra. All students but one graduated successfully. Between 2000 and 2004, refresher courses in Economics and English were organised in Córdoba and Antwerp, where the annual teaching staff meetings also took place. Between 2003 and 2005, a two-year full-time doctoral study course, preparing for a PhD in Economics, was carried out at four of the network’s universities. In total, 20 students participated (10 from Argentina, 4 from Brazil, 4 from Uruguay, 1 from Nicaragua and 1 from Portugal). Of these students, 15 took the course in Antwerp, 4 in Nottingham, 2 in Cómbra and 1 in Rio de Janeiro. All but 3 students graduated successfully and obtained a PhD. The MA and PhD programmes were funded by private and public organisations. Scholarships were provided by the EU ALFA Exchange Programme and the EULALIA network universities; tutorial, professional and technical support was also provided to scholarship holders. The total budget for the 1998-2005 period amounted to €1 million.

Doctoral study has a way of turning your head into a never-ending seminar and, at the remains of the day, I´ll Latin American scholars and one from Europe earned their PhD and are now doctors capable of having complicated, inconclusive thoughts about nearly any subject.

**FIGURE 2. CONCLUDED PHDS 2008-12 (INNER CIRCLE) AND PHDS IN PROGRESS (OUTER CIRCLE)**

15 YEARS OF EULALIA PARTNERSHIP FOR DOCTORAL TRAINING BETWEEN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA
**Master Programmes**

IOB offers three Advanced Master programmes, with a high degree of specialisation and a distinct focus:

- Master of Globalisation and Development
- Master of Governance and Development
- Master of Development Evaluation and Management

The programmes take 12 months, starting and ending in mid-September. The core programme components run from January to May, at which point students can choose among various tracks according to their personal interests and career path. Each of the tracks has the overall objective of training ‘better professionals’, providing them with effective tools with which to study, interpret and apply current scientific findings to specific development contexts and institutions.

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<td>Evaluating Development Effectiveness</td>
<td>Local Institutions &amp; Poverty Reduction</td>
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<td>Master of Globalisation &amp; Development</td>
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<td>National Institutions, Poverty Reduction Strategies &amp; Aid</td>
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In 2013 the IOB secretariat received 735 complete files from applicants, 394 (53.61%) of whom were admitted to the 2013-2014 Master programmes. Subsequently, 71 new students (18% of those admitted) actually enrolled: 31 for the Master in Development Evaluation and Management, 21 for Governance and Development and 19 for Globalisation and Development. Of these, 42 received a scholarship: 4 from the Belgian Technical Cooperation, 31 from the Flemish Inter-university Council, 4 from Erasmus Mundus, 1 from Erasmus, 1 from the Ministry of Public Administration of Bangladesh and 1 from the Chinese Scholarship Council. An additional 11 students re-enrolled, which brings the total for the 2013-2014 academic year to 82 students (37 in the Master in Development Evaluation and Management programme, 22 in Governance and Development and 23 in Globalisation and Development).
Besides comprising a wide diversity of nationalities, our classrooms are also home to students from different disciplinary backgrounds in social sciences (figure 3) and from diverse working environments (figure 4). In 2013, the Master programmes attracted students from government agencies (21.95%), international organisations (8.54%), non-governmental organisations (18.29%), research institutes and universities (12.2%) and the private sector (3.66%). About 17% of our students are young graduates with strong academic profiles and an outspoken interest in starting careers in the aid and development sector.

In 2013, about 42% of our students held a degree in political and social sciences, 26.9% had studied economics whereas another 10% had a background in agriculture and development studies. This mix triggers an exchange of insights grounded in various theoretical and methodological frameworks and aligns neatly with IOB’s multidisciplinary profile.
A few key features of the Master programmes are their modular structure, their policy-oriented and research-driven character and their focus on student-oriented learning.

The three Master programmes all have a similar structure, each consisting of four modules. The first module introduces theories of development and familiarises students with the various research methods. Modules 2 and 4 are highly interactive, research-driven packages while in module 4, students undertake a personal research project under the guidance of a supervisor. Modules are taught jointly by different staff members, leading to strong inter-module cooperation and a reduction of overlapping input. The diverse backgrounds of the staff members within one module also trigger a multidisciplinary approach.

The modular structure also allows for the invitation of external guest lecturers, who enrich the Master programmes with their specific expertise while being embedded in a module that is primarily driven by in-house expertise. In 2013, we benefitted from the input of Lee Pegler (Institute of Social Studies), Sam Wong (University of Liverpool), Tobias Hagnann (University of Roskilde), Huib Huys and Jan Van Ongella (HIVE, KLU Leuven), Ruslan Lukach (University of Antwerp), Susan Johnson (University of Bath), Marielke De Ruyter De Wildt (Universiteit Wageningen), Karen Macours (Paris School of Economics), Elizabeth McClintock (Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy), Laura Davies (Brussels School of International Studies) and Lindsey Whitfield (University of Roskilde). Some of these guest lectures were streamed live over the Internet so that alumni could also benefit from the insights and discussions.

Our Master programmes are all highly policy-oriented and research-driven. Training at IOB incorporates the latest social-scientific insights relevant to the development challenge. Students learn from each other’s experiences and from their exposure to living and working in a developed country.

In order to stimulate student-centred learning, we use a mixture of teaching methods including traditional lectures, individual and group assignments, discussions, literature reviews, case study analyses and simulation games.

**IOB TRIP TO PARIS**

In April 2013, a bus full of IOB students left Antwerp for a couple of days in Paris. Although it took us a while to get going (one of our dear friends drastically overslept that morning and the rest of the group kept asking the driver to wait just a little longer), we finally arrived at a hotel for an interesting discussion with a representative from Human Rights Watch. The next day we felt very proud when we received a badge that gave us access to the OECD headquarters. While the initial enthusiasm had diminished a little after listening to a series of (interesting) presentations, my attention was renewed during the last presentation, which was given by an evaluator who works at UNESCO (and who used to work at IOB). After his presentation, I decided to go and talk to him about internship opportunities at UNESCO. I was very surprised to find out a couple of weeks later that he called IOB to ask if I was still interested. Eventually, I ended up doing my internship at UNESCO and am now following it with a short consultancy assignment. During the last two days of our Paris trip, we took a boat trip on the Seine and visited the Louvre/Centre Pompidou. We also had some free time to discover some other beautiful places and to enjoy the Parisian nightlife. One night we even ended up in a little gallery where some nice local people offered us wine at their cosy little party. On our last day we got up at 6:30 a.m. to go for a run along the Seine past the Eiffel Tower. Yeah, we really were prepared to sleep less to be able to have this exceptional experience. In the end, the quiet bus drive home demonstrated that we were all tired, but satisfied and grateful for the amazing trip. (Lisa Poppelee, IOB student 2012’13)

**POLITICAL ECONOMY AS YOU KNOW IT… FROM YOUTUBE**

It’s often an unquestioned assumption that a written assignment is needed to make a thorough assessment of students’ comprehension of the concepts taught. Luckily, unspoken assumptions do not remain unspoken when it’s up to Professor Marijke Verpoorten. In her 2013 course, ‘The political economy of governance and development’, she went well beyond the standard written essay for evaluating her students…

Professor Verpoorten first explained the main concepts using both face-to-face lectures and videos made by herself and other renowned experts. Next, students chose one of 24 articles posted online, covering four different topics within the broader political economy literature: Corruption, Elections, Service Delivery and War. Students could decide to work on their own or team up with a fellow student. The next step was to make an 8-minute video presentation which showed that they had understood the content of the article by situating the research within the larger political economy literature, specifying the research question, briefly touching upon the methodology and then focusing on the results of the study concerned.

Afterwards, the videos were shown in class and the students also had to give live presentations in which they critically assessed their article. These presentations were followed by class discussions moderated by the students themselves. The three-stage assignment thus evaluated various skills very much needed in the everyday life of any development professional.

The students appreciated the course and the assignment very much: “Despite the fact that it was laborious to record a 8-minute presentation (it took me approximately five hours just to record it), I see the added value behind it as I could analyse myself giving a presentation. As someone said in class, it is enriching to get individual feedback. (…) In addition to the article’s academic content, the task also helped me understand which tone is best for a spoken presentation, the pace at which information should be delivered, and which words I mispronounce and/or should pronounce more clearly.” Another student agreed that it was a “very enriching, interesting and well-rounded assignment. (…) It is a learning exercise, literally.”

Moreover, let’s be honest… how often do you see students sharing their assignments on Facebook?
In 2013 we also expanded the e-learning component. Previous student evaluations had shown that IOB students have different levels of prior knowledge especially with regard to working with data and statistics. To mitigate this problem, students selected to study at IOB in 2012-13 were advised to follow an online course covering the basics of statistics. The online course consists of seven video clips which show both the lecturer and their PowerPoint presentation as well as basic/advanced reading material, online exercises, a test module, a forum for interaction with other students and the lecturer, and e-tutor sessions. In 2013 (for academic year 2013-2014), we also offered an online course on ‘English Language/ Belgium and IOB Culture’. The purpose of this course is to offer non-native English speakers an opportunity to brush up their English speaking, writing and reading skills before coming to IOB while also getting an introduction to some of the rules for academic writing.

In line with our emphasis on student-centred learning, we also aim to prioritise the individual research project and Master dissertation. This process begins from module 2 onwards, where students write end-of-module papers under the guidance of a supervisor. Dissertations are presented and discussed in a three-day conference organised in mid-September. In 2013, three dissertations were selected for valorisation either as I

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AWARDS

In 2013, the Province of Antwerp awarded its Development Cooperation Awards to three students from the Master programmes.

Kondwani Farai Chikadza (Master in Governance and Development) won the prize for his dissertation, entitled ‘The Political Economy of Neopatrimonialism in Malawian’s Agriculture Sector: the challenge for a developmental state’, supervised by Professor Nadia Molenaers. Chikadza’s research started from the question how neopatrimonial institutions inspire or hinder developmental progress. As part of a rigorous historical account of Malawian economic and political evolutions, he focuses on how the state has dealt with the two main agricultural sectors in the country—tobacco and maize. The neopatrimonial nature of the state, he argues convincingly, has not altered significantly throughout history: patronage and clientelism have survived regime changes and fundamental policy shifts. But interestingly enough, developmental results have had substantial ups and downs, in spite of the persistence of neopatrimonialism. His research shows, among other things, that the neopatrimonial Malawian state has been able to boost economic success by extracting rents from the maize sector for investments in the tobacco sector, which in turn cross-subsidized maize production. The scientific rigour, the sound use of political economy perspectives and the relevance of Chikadza’s findings convinced the jury to award him the Province of Antwerp’s Development Cooperation Award.

Thanh Van Nguyen (Master in Globalisation and Development) from Vietnam, also received an award for her dissertation entitled ‘Return of success or failure? Case study of international labour migrants from Vietnam’, supervised by Professor Germán Galfat. Nguyen contends that international labour migration has been incorporated in the national strategy of Vietnam as a means of achieving sustainable poverty reduction. However, she found evidence on the ground that challenges the widespread belief that migration brings about improved economic well-being and enhanced skills that enable migrants to pursue a better life. Her dissertation therefore contributes to the ongoing debate on the developmental potential of migration by identifying the individual-level factors underlying the varied outcomes of return migration, an unwritten chapter in the migration history. Her econometric findings indicate that despite the organised nature of international labour migration from Vietnam, contract workers still find themselves in a highly vulnerable position both abroad and upon return. The economic benefits of migration are negatively affected by the prevalent cases of early return, often caused by poor protection of labour rights. Furthermore, the expected potential of improved skills through migration is partly constrained by the disabling employment context in the home country. Nguyen’s dissertation reiterates the fact that international labour migration can only produce sustainable outcomes for the poor if positive migration experiences and an enabling local context upon return are secured. Such findings are important in the context of Vietnam, where labour migration is commonly framed as a ‘livelihood’ for the poor.

Paola Suntaxi (Master in Development Evaluation and Management), from Ecuador, received an award for her dissertation ‘Connecting Monitoring & Evaluation systems with organisational learning and knowledge management. A comparative analysis of development agencies’. Supervised by Professor Nathalie Holvoet. In her dissertation, Suntaxi performed a comparative analysis of knowledge management systems in four European development agencies. Drawing upon insights from an in-depth literature review, she first developed an innovative conceptual framework that enables the study of how monitoring and evaluation systems can help to improve knowledge management processes and organisational learning. She then applied this framework to the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC), where she completed a short internship, and three other European aid agencies including the French Agency for Development, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the German Society for International Cooperation. This empirical research helped to identify comparative strengths and weaknesses, good practices and underlying factors that trigger knowledge management processes. Suntaxi’s study is interesting not only from a theoretical perspective but also from a policy perspective, as development agencies are increasingly confronted with the technocratic, institutional and political challenges of evidence-based policy-making and management.
IOB invests heavily in quality assurance throughout the entire Master programme cycle. Day-to-day management is in the hands of the director, ensuring consistency and standardisation among the three Master programmes. Internal quality management is also guaranteed by a set of evaluation instruments, including standardised written evaluations, focus group discussions and student workload monitoring. In 2013, special attention was accorded to the first module. The objective of this module is to ensure that all students are at the same level with regard to theoretical and methodological knowledge and skills in development studies. Of course, the diverse backgrounds of our students mean that some need this more than others; the nature of the course also means that it has a less interactive design and limited scope for engaging with students’ own experiences. In response to these issues, IOB has invested in extra discussion sessions and tutorials at two levels, basic and advanced, when it comes to the quantitative courses. The second and third modules are rated highly by students on the basis of their content and teaching approach. Naturally, continuous attention is also accorded to the alignment between the courses and the dissertation.

In 2013, IOB added another 57 names to the long list of IOB graduates. These graduates represent an important source of social capital and it is therefore essential to invest in sustaining relations not only between IOB and its alumni but also amongst alumni themselves. Networking among graduates in various professional settings in their countries of origin and beyond can contribute to building much-needed relationships among different sectors of the development arena (government, donors, civil society, academia, etc.). In 2013, again, various initiatives and activities were organised with the aim of facilitating those relationships. In a ‘farewell’ session, our outgoing students were introduced to the alumni services provided by IOB. IOB alumni can keep in touch through the IOB Facebook page, Twitter and/or LinkedIn group and are kept up-to-date on what is going on at IOB with a bi-monthly newsletter and our bi-annual alumni magazine, Exchange to Change. An online alumni platform has also been created, where alumni can log in and update their personal information as well as finding the contact details and profiles of over 950 registered alumni. Moreover, two more meet-and-greet sessions were held in Nicaragua and Uganda, allowing for informal meetings between IOB alumni and visiting IOB professors. IOB is keen to stay informed about its alumni and their respective activities, and also to share those contributions with other alumni and staff. To that end, a call for papers was launched among alumni and Tekalign Gutu (Ethiopia) was selected to come to Antwerp and present his work during the IOB Research Day. All presentations were streamed live via the website and just over 100 people (mostly alumni) from 24 countries tuned in for the event.

The IOB alumni community are currently working all over the world (see map p. 30-31).

SUMMER SCHOOL: THE POLITICS AND ECONOMICS OF AID (POLEC-AID) 2013

The first summer school on the Politics and Economics of Aid (POLEC-AID) took place between 24 June and 5 July 2013, organised jointly by the University of Antwerp (BE), Universidad de Cantabria (ES), the University of Birmingham (UK), Erasmus University Rotterdam (NL), the University of Florence (IT) and the University of Olomouc (CZ).

The primary objective of the programme was to support ongoing research into the political, economic and institutional aspects of development cooperation (aid) and aid-effectiveness. This research takes place in university settings (Master & PhD students), but also in policy-oriented settings such as NGOs, think tanks, aid agencies, and so on. In addition, the programme aimed to contribute to the creation of a sustainable teaching and research network for aid so as to enable knowledge exchange and cross-fertilisation between academic and policy-oriented arenas of research.

Almost 70 people applied for the summer school from all over the world – students, researchers and practitioners alike. In total, 29 participants were selected to take part, 18 of whom were affiliated with the partner universities. The summer school therefore managed to bring together a diverse range of students, lecturers and practitioners, all with a passion for development.

Numerous lecturers from the partner universities participated in the programme, including Nadia Molenaers (IOB), Geske Dijkstra (Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands), Michael Hubbard and Jonathan Fisher (University of Birmingham, UK), Sergio Tezanos Vázquez (Universidad de Cantabria, Spain), Mario Biggins (University of Florence, Italy) and Petra Krylova (Palacky University, Czech Republic). External lecturers, such as Gordon Crawford and Sebastian Dellepiane, also contributed. The programme provided participants with a mix of lectures, debate, hands-on learning, discussion of research methods and visits to the World Bank and ActionAid.

The POLEC-AID programme was coordinated by Professor Nadia Molenaers (IOB). It was funded by the Erasmus Life Long Learning Programme, the European Association of Development Institutes and Training Centres (EADI) and IOB. The second POLEC-AID summer school will be held between 2 and 14 June 2014. 
A DECADE OF DEBATE: 10 YEARS OF “DEBATING DEVELOPMENT”

Since 2003, IOB has been organising an annual series of debates focusing on development issues. One cycle consists of eight debates, each of which sees companies play in the global food economy? How can the What roles do small farmers and multinational companies play in the global food economy? How can the

VLIR-UOS FUNDING UNCERTAINTY IMPACTS IOB’S PREPARATIONS FOR UPCOMING ACADEMIC YEAR

Every year, IOB welcomes about 60 full-time students from all over the world. Traditionally, around half of this group have been VLIR-UOS scholarship recipients. Last year, however, it became clear that the continued existence of these scholarships was hanging in the balance. Prolonged political wrangling meant that it was only at the end of July 2012 that we had certainty about the financing of these scholarships. The sustained uncertainty in the period leading up to the current intake of students naturally had a marked impact on IOB’s preparations for the upcoming academic year. In what follows, we provide a short overview of how everything played out...

In 2012, in the context of broader negotiations related to budget cuts, the federal government of Belgium pushed for the devolution of academic development cooperation to the regional level, planning a “fade-out” scenario over a period of four years. It wasn’t clear, however, whether the Flemish Government was in fact willing to honour any commitments made to VLIR-UOS. For this reason, there was initially no certainty as to whether VLIR-UOS would receive any funding in 2013, how much it might amount to and who would foot the bill. There were fears that the changes would cause significant damage to the reputations of Flemish higher education institutions. But two months later, in mid-July, it was officially and quite unexpectedly confirmed that VLIR-UOS would receive 100% of their budget after all.

As a result of this uncertainty, IOB was forced to think about short-term solutions and alternative plans of action. Although an effort was made to attract more students from the North, we also had to bear in mind the fact that a massive decrease in student numbers from the South would make our programmes less attractive to students from the North: one of the things that makes IOB unique is precisely the fact that we are able to offer degrees and courses to a geographically diverse student population. Drastically altering our traditional student demographics (something which is not possible at the drop of a hat, in any case) would also detract from the interactive, multicultural nature of our courses. It should also be pointed out that the vast majority of our applicants (623 out of 734 this past year) compete for the VLIR-UOS scholarships and very few of these applicants can count on alternative sources of financing.

IOB therefore decided to promote its courses intensively among other candidates from both the North and the South: deadlines were extended and extra promotional material was distributed widely. Understandably, preparations for the 2013-2014 academic year also went somewhat less smoothly than usual. However, we heaved another collective sigh of relief in July when the federal government surprised us again with the news that the rest of the VLIR-UOS budget had also been approved after all, thus securing both IOB itself and the 30 students who had been waiting on tenterhooks for months on end to see if their scholarships would be approved...
Active and intense cooperation with academic and development partners in the South has been a long tradition at IOB. This cooperation takes places in a variety of forms and countries.

Long-term Institutional Partners in DR Congo and Nicaragua
As part of our long-term institutional partnership with the Université Catholique du Congo (UCC), Kinshasa, IOB has continued to coordinate the VLIRUOS-IUC programme on “Decentralisation and Local Development”, setting up a variety of initiatives designed to provide academic support in cooperation with the universities of Ghent and Leuven. In 2013, the programme provided space to work and publish on policy evaluation of two key Congolese governmental projects: the abolition of school fees and the introduction of the guichet unique (one stop shop) at the customs border. Four PhD students started work on different topics related either to administrative or to de facto decentralisation. A digital platform was set up to connect the UCC to a variety of digital scientific libraries worldwide. The programme did suffer quite dramatically from a temporary standstill in project funding, however, as a consequence of the Flemish federal government’s proposal to cut the budget for federal academic cooperation.

In Nicaragua, long-term institutional cooperation with the Universidad Centroamericana continued under the flag of the Flemish Interuniversity Council’s Own Initiative project, “Generating Knowledge and Strengthening Synergies for Rural Development”. Several joint local and international publications were realised on microfinance, payments for environmental services, trans-local livelihoods and agricultural value chains and a joint book is in preparation. On 15 August, our research partner, the Nitlapán Institute, celebrated its 25th anniversary together with its spin-off, the microfinance organisation Fondo de Desarrollo Local, which turned 20. At the academic session, Johan Bastiaensen gave the keynote lecture “From Microfinance Plus to Territorial Pathways with Microfinance and other Services”. During the celebration, Professors Stefaan Marysse and Johan Bastiaensen both received formal recognition, from the Nitlapán Institute and the Fondo de Desarrollo Local respectively, for their contributions to the organisations’ success.

A joint paper, which develops a human capability perspective on Nitlapán's territorial approach to rural development, was presented by Nitlapán director, Rene Mendoza, at the Annual Conference of the International Human Capability Association organised at the Universidad Centroamericana in Managua (9-12 September 2013). In December 2013, Juan Carlos Pulvosa (lecturer in the Department of Economics, UCA) successfully concluded his PhD in the University of Antwerp’s Faculty of Applied Economics. Gert Van Hecken, an FWO post-doc researcher who started his research project on payments for environmental services in November 2013, will collaborate extensively with the Nitlapán Institute, which has been involved in several pilot PES programs in Nicaragua. One scholar from the junior research programme of USOS (the University of Antwerp’s Foundation for Development Cooperation), studying with UCA-Nitlapán and VLIR-UOS, obtained her Master in Globalisation and Development at IOB and was reintegrated in Nitlapán upon her return. Another of this programme’s scholars also started her Master at...
IOB in September 2013. Finally, in 2013 we also engaged in the systematic review and planning of our multi-faceted cooperation with the Universidad Centroamerica, which involved self-evaluation processes both at UA (USOS and IOB) and at UCA, as well as a mission from external expert Professor José Juan Romero (Professor Emeritus Universidad de Loyola, Spain). This process corroborated the mutual satisfaction of UA and UCA in the achievements of our long-term institutional cooperation, but also generated new ideas for supporting UCA in its bid to become a research university. A plan for the next phase of our cooperation is expected during 2014.

Participation in institutional university cooperation

- **Bukavu**
  Our long-term cooperation with the Université Catholique de Bukavu (UCB), which is part of a VLIR IUC cooperation project coordinated by the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, involves both research and teaching. In 2013, joint field research carried out in the context of the CEGEMI project (Centre d’Expertise en Gestion Miniere) resulted in three contributions to Conjonctures Congolaises as well as three international publications. Three UCB staff joined IOB as research fellows (March-April), while two UCB staff continued their PhD research at IOB and one UCB staff member started an IOB Master in Governance and Development. Marijke Verpoorten and Klara Claessens also taught courses in UCB’s Master in Public Administration and Development programme.

- **Burundi**
  Since 2011, IOB has been acting as the coordinating institution for the VLIR IUC collaboration with the University of Burundi (coordinator: Filip Reynjtens). This programme has an annual budget of €450 000 and centres around five projects: support for education and research in basic sciences; community health; rural development and food security in the provinces of Kayanza and Ngozi; support for expertise in the Faculty of Law in the areas of good governance and the rule of law; and new information and communication technologies. Together with other long-term institutional partnerships in DR Congo, this programme enables IOB to strengthen its networks in the African Great Lakes Region.

VLIRUOS research platforms in Uganda

Last year saw the birth of two VLIR-UOS-funded research platforms in Uganda, one on Governance and one on Insecurity. The two platforms aim to bring Ugandan and Flemish researchers together in order to enhance the knowledge base and scientific capacity of the academic communities in Uganda and Flanders and to conduct high-standard, policy-relevant research on governance and public policy issues as well as on food, health and environmental insecurity topics. Four of the Governance platform projects and one of the Insecurity projects have IOB supervisors at the helm.

The reconstruction process is equally important but is being affected by a range of governance problems, which remain poorly understood. This TEAM project will generate better knowledge and also contribute to sustainable peace building by disseminating the results to the relevant policy actors and communities. Additionally, in a SOUTH initiative, Titeca is working together with Mesharch Katusimih (Uganda Christian University) to explore the extent to which a partnership for ‘Urban governance in Kampala’ could lead to a joint research agenda and the setting up of larger collaborative research projects and PhD research in the future.

Meanwhile, Nadia Moleners and Nathalie Holvoet are joining forces with the Uganda Christian University (supervisor Mesharch Katusimih) to learn more about the impact of accountability mechanisms on service delivery and how those mechanisms are affected by local politics.

Two PhD students, Robert Tabara and Martin Kizito, will research sub-questions related to the overall topic. Findings will be broadly disseminated among domestic accountability actors. Closely linked to this project, a South Initiative will start in 2014 with Tom De Herdt as the Flemish supervisor (Ugandan supervisor: Pamela Mibabazi, MUST), focusing on effective service delivery and, more specifically, gauging whether decentralisation in Uganda has lived up to its promise of rendering service delivery more efficient. Another South Initiative that will start in 2014 with Filip Reynjtens as the Flemish supervisor (Ugandan supervisor: Tom Ogwang, MUST) will research the need for finding durable solutions for old refugee case-loads in Nakivale settlement in Mbarara district.

Finally, a South Initiative led by Nathalie Holvoet and Viola Nilah Nyakato (MUST) will address intra-household time allocation and the effect it has on food and health security among rural communities.
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

As external research funding is not integrated in the regular budget, the overview of IOB’s financial and budgetary performance for 2013 addresses the two items separately.

The table below provides an overview of the regular budget outturn for 2013 compared to the previous year’s results. The basic annual endowment from the Flemish Government provides the lion’s share of the regular budget, amounting to almost €2.2 million in 2013. The University of Antwerp adds a matching annual endowment, totalling €220,000 in the same year. Other miscellaneous regular income sources – including the VLIR scholarship administration fees, exempted payroll taxes and student tuition fees – add approximately €250,000. Total actual regular income for 2013 amounted to almost €2.7 million, which is very close to budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 1. BUDGETARY IMPLEMENTATION IN 2012 AND 2013 (IN EUR)</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budgeted</td>
<td>Actual</td>
<td>Budgeted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core funding Flemish Government UA funding</td>
<td>2,359,000</td>
<td>2,185,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other miscellaneous income</td>
<td>240,000</td>
<td>240,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exempted payroll taxes</td>
<td>235,000</td>
<td>245,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scholarship administration fee</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>144,121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>2,635,000</td>
<td>2,668,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditure:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs</td>
<td>2,101,087</td>
<td>2,123,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenured academic staff</td>
<td>875,453</td>
<td>895,017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other academic staff</td>
<td>820,545</td>
<td>814,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support staff</td>
<td>405,089</td>
<td>413,271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>766,500</td>
<td>722,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>2,876,587</td>
<td>2,636,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net result</td>
<td>-232,587</td>
<td>37,314</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total effective expenditures amounted to approximately €2.5 million. Personnel costs represented the main share of regular budget expenditures; in total, these amounted to about €1.9 million in 2013, around €150,000 less than budgeted. This difference between budget and outturn occurred because certain vacancies – including tenured academic staff (ZAP), assistant academic staff (AAP) and post-doc personnel categories – were not filled according to the original budgeted timing. Operating expenses added about €0.6 million, again around €150,000 less than budgeted. Besides prudent budget management, this difference is mainly due to the underutilisation of a budgetary allowance that activates some of the institute’s historical reserves in order to provide temporary bridging funds to promising staff members who have recently finished a PhD (before switching to more permanent positions).

Overall, effective income and expenditures amount to a net budgetary surplus of around €790,000 in 2013, much better than the budgeted deficit of €110,000 aimed at reducing reserves. This surplus adds to the substantial historical reserves of the institute, which now amount to about €2.4 million as of the end of 2013.

Apart from its regular income, IOB also attracts additional income from a broad range of external sources. Figure 1 combines the data on external research funding registered by the University of Antwerp’s Research Coordination and Administration Department with the research component of IUC projects, where IOB staff participate as project leaders. As Figure 5 highlights, total additional external funding amounted to more than €1 million in 2013. Most external research and service delivery funding comes from the (federal) government in the form of VLIR-UOS projects and programmes executed with partner institutes in the North or South. In 2013, we also witnessed a considerable increase in funding from Research Foundation–Flanders (FWO) in the form of pre-doc and post-doc scholarships.

![FIGURE 5. EVOLUTION OF EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR RESEARCH AND SERVICE DELIVERY](image-url)

* Source: Based on University Research Coordination and Administration Department data and own project data (see also Excel file).
TEACHING STAFF

BASTIAENSEN
Johan
100%
senior lecturer

DE HERDT
Tom
100%
senior lecturer

REYNTJENS
Filip
100%
full professor

CASSIMON
Danny
100%
professor

HOLVOET
Nathalie
100%
senior lecturer

MOLENAERS
Nadia
100%
lecturer

VERPOORTEN
Marijke
100%
lecturer

COMPETENCIES

- Chair: Tom De Herdt
- Chair Education Commission: Nathalie Holvoet
- Chair Research Commission: Filip Reyntjens
- Representative Research Staff: Sara Geenen
- Representative Support Staff: Hugo De Craen

Master Programmes:
- Student secretariat: Greet Annaert, Nicole Dierckx
- Social service: Greet Annaert
- Quality assurance: Marleen Baetens
- Alumni and promotion: Sara Dewachter

Secretariats:
- Management secretariat and communication: Hugo de Craen
- Research secretariat: Joëlle Dhondt, Katleen Van pellicom, Patricia Franck
- Financial secretariat: An Vermeesch
- Flemish Interuniversity cooperation with DR Congo and Burundi: Marjan Vermeiren

Commissions and committees chair persons:
- PhD commission: Johan Bastiaensen
- Social committee: Nadia Moleniers
- Library committee: Danny Cassimon
- IT commission: Karel Verbeke

Library:
- Librarian: Hans De Backer

PEOPLE
@ IOB

RESEARCH STAFF

ABAINZA
Loresel
100%
researcher

GILDEMYN
Marie
100%
researcher

FRANCKEN
Nathalie
50%
pot-doctoral researcher

CLAESSENS
Klaara
100%
researcher

FRANCK
Frederic
100%
researcher

JACOBS
Bert
100%
researcher

DE MAESSCHALCK
Filip
100%
researcher

HUYBRECHS
Liesbeth
100%
researcher

KUPPENS
Miet
100%
researcher

DE ROECK
Matthias
100%
researcher

INGELAERE
Bert
100%
pot-doctoral researcher

LUKACH
Ruslan
20%
pot-doctoral researcher

DEWACHTER
Sara
30%
pot-doctoral researcher

GAGIANO
Anna
100%
researcher

SMETS
Lodewijk
100%
researcher

ESSERS
Dennis
100%
researcher

GEEVENEN
Sara
100%
researcher

STOOP
Nik
100%
researcher
Staff joining in 2013

- 1 April, Paul Haesaerts replaced Joëlle Dhondt at the research secretariat and Hugo De Craen at the management secretariat.
- 1 August, Sebastian Van Hoeck replaced Sara Dewachter for alumni and promotion.
- 1 September, Mathias De Roeck as a research assistant.
- 1 October, Loresel Abainza as a research assistant.
- 1 October, Filip De Maeschalck as a research assistant.
- 1 October, Gert Van Hecken as a post-doctoral research assistant.
- 1 December, Miet Kuppens as a research assistant.

Staff leaving in 2013

- 30 April, Wim Hoskens, quality assurance.
- 30 September, Griet Steel as a post-doctoral researcher.
- 30 October, Hugo De Craen, Management secretariat and communication
- 1 December, Wim Marivoet as a research assistant.
Articles in peer-reviewed journals

Books


Articles in non-peer-reviewed journals


under an increasing industrial presence in South Kivu and Ituri, Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo”, IOB Discussion Paper, 2013 (03), Antwerp, University of Antwerp, Institute of Development Policy and Management.


IOB Working Papers


Holvoet, N. and Ingrao, L. (2013) “Multiple pathways to gender-sensitive budget support in the education sector: analysing the effectiveness of sex-disaggregated indicators in performance assessment frameworks and gender working groups in (education) budget support to Sub-Saharan African countries”, WIDER working papers, 2013, Helsinki, UNU-WIDER.


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**Reports**

**Articles in magazines and newspapers**

**Articles published on websites**

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**In memoriam:**

Daniël Van Den Bulcke (1939-2014)

While in Mumbai, India, where he was participating in a conference on emerging technologies and development, Professor Daniël Van Den Bulcke learned the bad news about the illness that would eventually cause his death on 8 January 2014. Professor Van Den Bulcke became a full time faculty member at the Institute of Development Policy and Management in 1986 and went on to serve as the Institute’s chair from 1996 to 2001. He also lectured at the Faculty of Applied Economics, the Institute of Transport and Maritime Management (ITMMA) and the Antwerp Management School (AMS). He was programme director of the Master in Globalisation and Economic Development at IOB until his retirement in 2004, even after which he remained very active both in teaching and research. Professor Van Den Bulcke was a renowned academic expert in international business and highly respected among his peers for his many contributions to the academic development of the field. He truly embodied the belief that increased international exchange can make the world a better place.