Dear readers,

IOB is doing very well, thank you for asking. We are actually celebrating IOB’s 15th anniversary this academic year, but IOB is also just the latest cap on a 50-year-old tradition of Development Studies at the University of Antwerp.

It all started in 1965, 17 years after the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family”. Fifty years later, that right is still merely a wish for millions. Although the most renowned UN Millennium Development Goal of reducing extreme poverty by half was reached, many other goals were not. Considering the fate of the poorest of the poor we have to admit that, between 1980 and 2010, no progress has been made at all. This is all the more shocking because during the same period the average wealth of the world’s citizens increased by about 40%.

Belgium has a responsibility here. First of all, with an ecological footprint exceeding our bio-capacity by 6 global hectares per capita, we have a lot of homework to do. However, as one of the richest countries in the world, we have to do more than just do no harm. The current chef de cabinet of the Minister of Development Cooperation declared “For a country with the DNA of Belgium, the poorest and most fragile countries of Africa should be our focus, that’s where our added value is”. Even though that claim can be discussed, IOB’s teaching activities are consistent with the development agenda of the chef de cabinet: our master programmes are platforms for students from the world’s poorest countries to enter into contact with students from other regions, thus creating a unique and appropriate interface to learn from each other’s experiences. As a European development institute that can draw, amongst other things, on a legacy of research in the African Great Lakes region, IOB is well-placed to organise such fruitful encounters.

As you will see, 2014 has been a successful year for IOB. A benchmark study of our publication output and impact positions the majority of our researchers in the top 30% of our field. During 2014, three new lecturers started working at the institute. We also strengthened our postdoctoral staff, increasingly relying on external funding. I close this foreword by quoting professor Frances Stewart, our distinguished guest at this year’s opening ceremony: Best wishes for the next 50 years!

Happy reading!

Antwerp, 6 April 2015
Tom De Herdt
Chair IOB
RESEARCH AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Following an external research audit conducted in 2011 and a great deal of internal reflection, in late 2012 IOB produced a research policy plan, "Development Processes, Actors and Policies: Research at IOB 2013-2017", which was approved by the University in November 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 co-operation among researchers. They are platforms for exchange and for organising scientific events. Staff members are encouraged to participate in more than one research line. This new structure has yielded 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. As can be seen below, 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. During 2015, IOB aims to better define the role of the research lines and their articulation with the Institute’s overall research policy.

A benchmark study conducted at the end of 2014 showed that the percentage of researchers with above median publication performance during 2009-2013 was significantly higher than in six other major European development institutes (see box on page 8).

In the definition of its research policy, IOB is assisted by an external Scientific Advisory Board (SAB) made up of scholars and practitioners, which meets once a year in Antwerp. The SAB’s composition can be found on page 38 of this report.

The research developed in the four research lines is as follows.

Conditional Finance for Development (CFD)

This research line focuses on low-income countries (LICs) that have a relatively high degree of dependence on international not-for-profit finance. Such financial transfers (mostly falling under the heading of development cooperation, but also increasingly motivated by climate change considerations) are often characterised by a plethora of international actors who, without much mutual coordination, impose burdensome provisions regarding earmarking, implementation, accountability and conditionalities relating to broader public sector, macroeconomic or political reforms. The research line studies the rationale and the effectiveness of this complex and evolving financial architecture.

The aid landscape is undergoing profound changes as over the last decades many LICs have graduated into middle-income countries (MICs). Due to this, extreme poverty is on the decline; Africa is often referred to as the growing continent; aid dependence is decreasing for many countries; several MICs are experiencing serious democratic deficits and fail to make development more inclusive (rising inequality); the challenges of global public goods (climate, security, etc.); upheaval in the Middle East; the role and influence of the emerging economies of Brazil, India and China (BRIC); the loss of leverage of the traditional donors (OECD/DAC) and so much more. All these changes and challenges have produced a myriad of interesting research questions.

One important dimension covered by this research line refers to the continuous importance of aid in fragile states (or states with limited statehood). Fragile states, unlike many other countries, remain heavily aid dependent and donors face substantial challenges in these contexts. The daunting task in these countries is to engage in state-building endeavours, but with little guarantees for success, there are low rates of return and high risks of failure. At the same time, external actors want to restore the social contract by strengthening and empowering veto-players (funding civil society, strengthening parliaments, pushing for elections, strengthening audits, monitoring and evaluation functions). CFD has looked into various dimensions relating to aid and fragile states. In close collaboration with both state and non-state aid actors in Belgium, it studied the level and extent of coordination and fragmentation between Belgian (government and NGO) actors in “fragile” Belgian partner countries. It also probed a selection of Belgian NGOs on their perceptions on issues such as state fragility, the long term role of NGOs, the division of labour between bilateral and NGO actors, effectiveness in fragile states, etc. A second line of enquiry related to the choice of aid modalities for fragile states. Since parallel donor driven
BENCHMARK STUDY OF PUBLICATION OUTPUT AND IMPACT

As a follow-up of an earlier study carried out in 2012 by the Dutch/Belgian CERES Doctoral School in Development Studies, IOB organised a new benchmark study to compare its performance in terms of output and impact to the performance of 7 major peer institutes in Europe. The study covers 166 individual researchers in the interdisciplinary field of development studies and focuses on the publication output and impact (number of citations) during 2009-2013. IOB researchers are over-represented in the top 30% of their field and IOB is one of the best performers in its field.

PERCENTAGE OF RESEARCHERS IN TOP 30% OF THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

- International Development Department, Birmingham
- Centre for International Development Issues, Nijmegen
- The Graduate Institute, Geneva
- Institute of Development Studies, Sussex
- Institute of Development Studies, Amsterdam
- IOB, Leuven
- Institute of Social Studies, The Hague

projects are to be avoided given their low effectiveness and their high levels of perverse effects, while budget support (and also debt relief) is not possible due to fiduciary risks, this research looked into the various methods donors attempt to come up with to combine the best of both worlds (sufficient control for accountability purposes and flexibility to ensure results). A comparative donor study, taking Burundi as an entry point, looked into the conceptualisations and decision making algorithms of donors to choose modalities for fragile states.

The study of conditionalities and how they tie in with aid modalities has resulted in a number of contributions looking into the use of sector-wide approaches, the use of debt relief schemes and how these connect to wider reform attempts such as public sector reform, as well as climate concerns and the provision of regional public goods such as infrastructure. Within the research area of conditionalities and modalities, aid sanctions were also studied as a subset of economic sanctions and particular attention was given to the use of budget support sanctions to sanction "deviant" behaviour of recipient governments. This research led to the construction of a new dataset covering all the budget support sanctions of all budget support donors in all budget support receiving countries in the period 2000-2014.

The cross-cutting topic of gender has led to a number of contributions on gender-responsive budgeting and the aid effectiveness agenda; gender mainstreaming in the context of changing aid modalities and climate adaptation policies and the use of a gender lens to screen Belgian development cooperation allocation. A recurrent theme within the CFD research agenda is the interplay between changing aid modalities and shifts in monitoring and evaluation (M&E) arrangements that aim at stimulating accountability and learning towards national recipient and donor constituencies. While the donor community tends to adopt a narrow technocratic approach to national and sector M&E, research demonstrates the importance of adopting a broader institutional perspective in diagnosing and analysing the design and functioning of national and sector M&E arrangements.

In addition, the critical analysis of aid accounting in ODA statistics is an ongoing research topic, where the debate at the OECD/DAC level has, so far, focused on better ways to account for concessional loans.

International Markets for the Poor (IMP)

This research line focuses on the extent that globalising markets, production and financing chains and labour movements provide successful insertion opportunities to less developed countries and their more vulnerable income groups. Additionally, it studies the ways in which public actors can effectively intervene to make these processes more inclusive and to better target the more vulnerable. As market formation and dynamics are multi-level, multi-actor phenomena, the research line aims to address these global processes and their related public actor interventions across the entire chain, from the global level right down to the local level.

A main focus of the research line is on the insertion and upgrading possibilities in global value chains and their consequences for macro and micro (household) level income, vulnerability and other wellbeing determinants. It studied the impact of global value chains and their related public policy interventions on shrimp fishers in Benin, cocoa and bean farmers in Nicaragua, artisanal mining in the DRC and Peru, and burley tobacco farming in Malawi. A traditional and continued research focus in this area deals with the impact of government policy interventions linked to trade liberalisation and regional integration initiatives on poverty, with research (usually linked to PhD work) focusing mainly on Argentina and Ethiopia. Particular interest in this area is also devoted to analysing the dynamics of informal cross-border trade networks in fragile state environments, mainly regarding informal cross-border trade in the Uganda-South Sudan region, as well as on land grabbing issues mainly in South-Kivu. One novel way to deal with these issues is from the perspective of the effectiveness of public interventions in order to induce companies to engage in “Corporate Socially Responsible” (CSR) behaviour in this broad global value chain field.

An emerging research focus deals with the growing engagement of companies from the South to not only invest in other developing countries, but to also invest in the North. More particularly, contributions focused on the link between Chinese outward Direct Investment (FDI) to the South and trade and export upgrading in African economies, as well as the characteristics of BRICS’ outward FDI into European countries.

The research line also continued efforts linked explicitly to measuring the impact of the global financial crisis, through studying the transmission mechanisms down at the household level, particularly with respect to labour mobility in South Africa.
at IOB, theoretical work is ongoing on hybrid governance and practical norms, and an edited volume on practical norms is currently being prepared. Ongoing work is being carried out on the following public sector issues in the DRC: education, informal taxation and the police. A second focus is on contestation of land and land access, more particularly through a number of case-studies on land grabbing, land conflicts and public authority in the Eastern DRC, land transfers in Ethiopia as well as the dynamics of the agrarian question in Nicaragua. A third research interest is on natural resources research, which addressed gender, household decision making and climate change (Tanzania), voodoo and natural resource management (Benin), green microfinance (in general and Nicaragua) and ecosystem services (Nicaragua, Kyrgyzstan, Peru). A Nicaragua-based FWO post-doc project about Payments for Environmental Services (PES) is ongoing. In the context of the Mountain Environmental Virtual Observatories project, which is financed under the Environmental Services and Poverty Alleviation (ESPA) initiative, IOB participated in two workshops (London and Wageningen) and in exploratory field missions to Kyrgyzstan and Peru, while research on the role of citizen science and joint knowledge creation is ongoing. Other research focused on migration, which dealt with regional mobility dynamics and the organisation of trans-local family life and care networks, and governance was studied in Nicaraguan agricultural cooperatives. Micro-level research on how different actors position themselves in the LRA conflict is ongoing. Finally, extensive research was carried out on the gold chain and on issues related to gold mining in the DRC.

**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 (the lack of) mechanisms of political and administrative accountability, fiscal policies, governance of public services and hybrid governance. 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 to the study of ethnicity, conflict and peace-building in North Kivu (DRC), EU peace-building (DRC), security reforms (DRC and Burundi) and the (inter)national portraying of the Lord’s Resistance Army. On the occasion of the 20th commemoration of the Rwandan genocide, stock was taken of two decades of RPF rule. Other studies on Rwanda focused on post-war economic recovery, youth experiences of history education, the legacy of the Rwandan conflict cycle on schooling, and jurisdictional (in)justice in post-genocide Rwanda. Comparative research was conducted on post-war politics of ethnicity in Rwanda and Burundi. In the field of governance of public funds and services, research examined the effects of debt relief in the Great Lakes region, local currency bond market development in Sub-Saharan Africa, Indonesia’s debt-for-development swap experience, the financing of clean development mechanism through debt-for-efficiency swaps in Uruguay and the relationship between public debt, economic growth and public sector management in developing countries more generally. In addition, studies in this field also focused on the (lack of) reliability of national surveys and country statistics in the DRC, the nexus between natural resources and public health spending (in a cross-section of countries) and on the politics of infrastructure provision in Africa.

Several studies also dealt with hybrid governance and state building, for example, studies on large-scale agricultural land transfers in Ethiopia, (lack of) security and justice in Cameroon, quasi-state governance and cross-border dynamics in the Great Lakes region, urban governance in weak states (DRC, Ghana), land governance and land contestation in South Kivu (DRC) and other regions in Africa. A related field of study focused on the neo-patrimonial state and human rights, with contributions on the controversy regarding the upcoming elections in Burundi, the political representation of minorities (the Babas in Burundi and Rwanda), and gay rights in Uganda.

A number of studies also link to research on mechanisms of political and administrative accountability, for example, the role and influence of civil society organisations in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of government programmes and policies in Ghana, M&E systems of Uganda’s health and education sectors, the role of international donors in fragile states and gender-responsive budgeting.

**Centre for the Study of the African Great Lakes Region**

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 (L’Afrique des grands lacs. Annuaire 2013-2014, Paris, L’Harmattan), now published for the 18th consecutive year, remains a major international reference.
Research output

IOB’s publication output for 2014 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 (during 2008-2013), 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). A slight decrease in both quantity and quality of research output can be seen in 2014. However, given the size of absolute figures, the time frame leading to actual publication and the turnover of staff, this should not be interpreted as a significant trend.

Other indicators of research output are presented elsewhere in this report (see box p.8). The level of external research funding has increased significantly (figure 5, p.37).

In 2014, we also saw a continued increase in funding received from the competitive and academic Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO).

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 DRC, Ecuador, 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 (see box on page 8).

Interfaces with development processes

In line with IOB’s conception of development as a multi-level and multi-actor process, the research carried out at IOB interacts with development actors at different levels. Three initiatives illustrate this:


IOB was financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to support the Development Cooperation’s Directorate General (DGD) in strengthening their capacity for policy development in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and Aid Effectiveness fields. According to two external evaluations, IOB’s impact on the formulation and implementation of policies was significant: IOB succeeded in influencing the organisation’s agenda and a variety of useful projects have been carried out by IOB on behalf of DGD. Furthermore, DGD appreciates IOB’s capacity to respond to numerous requests for input/reflection on policy documents as well as IOB staff members’ participation in missions, supporting DGD activities. This interface with DGD will be continued through IOB’s participation in the ACROPOLIS-project “Financing for Development”.


Work on the political economy of conflict in the Great Lakes region of Central Africa has been one of the focal points of both research (inter alia with the yearly publication of the Annuaire des Grands Lacs) and service delivery. In 2014, several IOB staff members were selected as experts in national and international media, courts and advisory bodies. Filip Reyntjens is the coordinator of the VLIR-UOS Institutional University Cooperation project between Flemish Universities and the Universidad del Burundi. Staff members participated in an impact-evaluation of post-conflict reconstruction initiatives in the Eastern DRC (NWO-WOTRO, the Netherlands). An IOB team also worked on a strategy note on the education sector (UNICEF) in the DRC.


The Fondo de Desarrollo Local (FDL) is the largest rural microfinance institution in Nicaragua with a total portfolio of around 70 million US$ and some 60,000 clients. Over the years, the FDL has become the reference for agricultural-value chain microfinance in Latin America. In their Microfinance Plus approach, they closely cooperate with the Instituto Nitlapán, a research and development institution of the Universidad Centroamericana and a long-term academic partner of IOB. A substantial part of the cooperation has focused on supporting and actively contributing to applied policy research for the FDL-Nitlapán strategies as well as cooperating with FDL for international policy incidence in the microfinance community (conferences, publications).
As part of the Antwerp Doctoral School, IOB offers a multi-disciplinary doctoral programme related to its institutional research agenda which leads to a PhD in Development Studies. It also cooperates with sister faculties for disciplinary PhDs on development issues.

At the end of 2014, a total of 24 students were preparing a PhD on topics linked to IOB’s research agenda. Twenty students are pursuing an interdisciplinary PhD in Development Studies at IOB, including six junior IOB researchers. Four are working towards a disciplinary PhD at IOB’s sister faculty in Applied economics, including three junior IOB researchers.

During 2014, three students were admitted for a PhD in Development Studies and one student was admitted for the PhD programme at the Faculty of Applied Economics. Four of the PhDs in progress are joint or double PhDs: two with the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, one with Vrije Universiteit Brussel and one with Universiteit Maastricht in the Netherlands.

In 2014, three students successfully defended their PhD in Development Studies:

- Sara Geenen

‘Qui cherche, trouve. The political economy of access to gold mining and trade in South Kivu, DRC’ (see box below)

Supervisor: Filip Reyntjens

On 5 May 2014, Sara Geenen successfully defended her PhD ‘Qui cherche, trouve. The political economy of access to gold mining and trade in South Kivu, DRC’. Gold from the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo is infamous for sustaining a decade-long conflict and not contributing to development because of its ‘illegal’ and ‘informal’ character – 98 per cent of it is estimated to be smuggled out. First of all, Geenen’s dissertation demonstrates why a characterisation of the gold sector in terms of ‘informality’ makes little sense in the DRC context. It then calls for a different understanding, based on extensive empirical data (including over 300 in-depth interviews and numerous observation notes, primary documents and informal conversations) which have been uncovered through long-term (mainly) qualitative fieldwork in three selected sites (Kamituga, Luhwindja and Mukungwe).

‘Qui cherche, trouve.’

Conceptually, the study revolves around ‘access’ or ‘the ability to benefit’ from resources, which implies a focus on actors and their practices, not only on how they try to gain or maintain their access to a resource, but also on the norms and power relations shaping their ability to benefit from this access. Climbing from the underground mining shafts up to the regional gold trade, this study argues that the gold sector has been and is characterised by complementary and changing access mechanisms for maintenance and control, by a set of professional norms and by ambiguous power relations. However, the study also analyses two very recent changes in the sector, being the attempts at formalisation and the increasing presence of industrial mining companies. Formalisation and industrialisation are analysed as access control mechanisms, causing a reconfiguration of the existing mechanisms and putting a heavy pressure on access for the miners and traders.

The dissertation contributes to access theory, showing how the same access mechanisms may be used for control and maintenance, depending on the context and how the interplay of local, national and global dynamics may lead to a reconfiguration of the mechanisms. It also makes an important development contribution in reflecting about the past, present and future of artisanal gold mining in eastern DRC.

Geenen continues to follow up on these issues through her postdoctoral FWO fellowship as well as her engagement in the VLIR-IUS project with the Catholic University of Bukavu (the Expertise Centre on Mining Sector Governance).
In 2014, one student successfully concluded his PhD in Applied Economics:

### PhD Lodewijk Smets

**'Institutional Reform and Conditional Policy in the New Aid Paradigm'**

The continued instability and the deep economic crisis that are affecting the Mediterranean vividly illustrate the need for sound economic policies and institutions in order to achieve prosperity. Indeed, several studies have demonstrated the positive effects of public policies on growth and development (Barro, 1991; Knack and Keefer, 1995, 1997, 2001; Dollar and Kraay, 2000). This dissertation investigates whether and how aid donors can influence the policies developing countries adopt.

To set up the analysis, the first essay presents a framework for understanding why governments choose inefficient policies and what external agents can do to influence policy choice. Political institutions, ideological convictions and technical assistance all matter. Next, the limits and opportunities for ‘outsiders’ (such as the World Bank, the EU, the IMF, etc.) to support policy reform processes is discussed. The thesis argues that external agents should look beyond traditional contracts, consider the beliefs policy-makers hold more carefully, be prudent in supporting changes in political institutions and offer technical advice that is based on credible assumptions.

The other three essays examine the policy-reform support provided by a specific donor agency, i.e. the World Bank. The second essay investigates the interaction between political ideology and the staff incentive system present in the World Bank. Theoretical, quantitative and qualitative evidence shows that governments with a left-wing party orientation are more likely to adopt policies in line with international consensus when they face a left-wing government. The third essay uses a dynamic, quantitative model to explore the effectiveness of World Bank lending in increasing the quality of policy. In contrast to what is commonly believed, it shows that the World Bank does succeed in effectively supporting economic reforms. On the other hand, the fourth essay concludes that the World Bank has only limited impact in improving the quality of public sector governance.

**Supervisor:** Nathalie Holvoet

**Inge Wagemakers**

*‘The periphery revisited: Understanding local urban governance in the context of rapid urban expansion and weak state institutions in Kinshasa’*

**Supervisor:** Tom De Herdt

**Marie Gildemyn**

*‘From signposting to straightening crooked paths. The role and influence of civil society organisations that are involved in the monitoring and evaluation of government programmes and policies in Ghana’*

**Supervisor:** Nathalie Holvoet

The IOB PhD in Development Studies attracts a diverse range of students from Belgium (7), Germany (2), the Democratic Republic of Congo (2), Uganda (2), Nicaragua (1), Ecuador, Cameroon, Italy, the Netherlands and Vietnam (1 each) (see list for details).

IOB continues to build its own PhD training programme. We offer six doctoral courses related to the thematic research lines. Additional training initiatives have also been organised, including seminars on ‘The Use of Endnote Software’ and ‘Publication Strategies in Development Studies’.

IOB renewed its cooperation with The Netherlands based CeReS Research School for Resource Studies for Development’s PhD network in order to become a full member. Despite practical difficulties (time constraints), efforts will be made to articulate IOB PhD training with the CeReS training course.

Besides its own PhD programme, IOB also hosts PhD students working on disciplinary PhDs at the Faculty of Applied Economics or the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences at the University of Antwerp.

A total of four students from Belgium, Ethiopia (1 each) and The Philippines (2) were actively taking part in the Applied Economics PhD programme. However, two of the students dropped out in 2014.
The effects of international parental migration on education of children left behind, the specific case of a marginal urban area in Quito – Ecuador.


Mobility, Family Life and Translocal Development in Nicaragua.

 FIGURE 2. CONCLUDED PHDS 2008-14 (INNER CIRCLE) AND PHDS IN PROGRESS (OUTER CIRCLE)

Dr. Bert Ingelaere received the Auschwitz Foundation Award 2014 for his doctoral dissertation entitled ‘Peasants, Power and the Past. The Gacaca Courts and Rwanda’s Transition From Below’. His dissertation was defended at the Institute of Development Policy and Management (IoB) in December 2012 and examines the functioning of the gacaca courts that dealt with the legacy of the Rwandan genocide. This study’s objective was to establish a comprehensive empirical record of the gacaca practice in its modernised form and, through the analysis of this empirical material, to provide new avenues of investigation and reflection in the fields of transitional justice, political transition, international relations and peace-building. Numerous ethnographic encounters and observations of gacaca proceedings inform the analysis. The notion of ‘truth’ takes centre stage in the analysis since it emerged as primordial in the empirical analysis of the design and practice of the court system as well as in the experience of the Rwandans practicing gacaca.

The Auschwitz Foundation Award is an international prize awarded yearly since 1986. The Foundation, assisted by an international academic jury, seeks to recognise and promote groundbreaking and multi-disciplinary research on the historical, social, political, economic, cultural and ideological origins and consequences of mass crimes, crimes against humanity and genocides. Bert Ingelaere received the award on 9 October 2014 during an academic session in Brussels’ City Hall. Henri Goldberg, President of the Auschwitz Foundation, stated during the award ceremony that Bert Ingelaere’s dissertation is “a brilliant and well-documented analysis that will be highly useful to understand Rwandan society. The work clarifies the important transition to a new way of living together in Rwanda”. Ms. Ann Verreth, chef de cabinet of Hilde Crevits, the Flemish Minister of Education and Vice-Minister-President of Flanders, presented the prize to Bert Ingelaere. Minister Crevits said she was honoured to present the prize for research she values as “high class”. During his acceptance speech, Dr. Ingelaere reflected on the question: “Genocide in Rwanda: Never Again?” and highlighted both the achievements and shortcomings in the trajectory of Rwanda since 1994. Bert Ingelaere’s dissertation is currently being prepared for publication as a book with an academic publisher.

The video of the award ceremony is available on the Auschwitz Foundation’s website, www.auschwitz.be.
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 duration of the programmes is 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.

In 2014, the IOB secretariat received 638 complete files from applicants, 406 (64%) of whom were admitted to the 2014-2015 Master programmes. Subsequently, 69 students (17% of those admitted) actually enrolled: 34 for Development Evaluation and Management, 18 for Governance and Development and 17 for Globalisation and Development. Of these, 41 received a scholarship: 36 from the Flemish Inter-university Council, 1 from the Belgian Technical Cooperation, 3 from Erasmus Mundus and 1 from the National Government of Indonesia. An additional 12 students re-enrolled, which brings the total for the 2014-2015 academic year to 81 students (39 in the Master in Development Evaluation and Management, 24 in Governance and Development and 18 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 2014, the Master programmes attracted students from government agencies (26%), international organisations (9%), non-governmental and labour organisations (13%), and research institutes and universities (26%). About 19% of our students are young graduates with strong academic profiles and an outspoken interest in starting a career in the aid and development sector.

About 59% of our 2014-2015 students hold a degree in political and social sciences, 33% had studied economics whereas another 7% 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 one introduces theories of development and familiarises students with various research methods. Modules II and III are highly interactive, research-driven packages, while in module IV 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 multi-disciplinary 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 2014, we benefited from the input of H. Huynh (HIVA, KU Leuven), J. Van Ongevalle (HIVA, KU Leuven), S. Van Belle (ITG), G. Mavrotas (International Food Policy Research Institute), D. Innocenti (UNRISD), A. Nelsson (independent development consultant), H. Pieters (LiCOS), T. Atabongawung (CLC, UAntwerp), S. Vukovic (CICAM, Radboud University Nijmegen), J. Pieters (LiCOS), T. Atabongawung (CLC, UAntwerp), A. Nelsson (independent development consultant), H. Huynh (HIVA, KU Leuven), T. Atabongawung (CLC, UAntwerp), S. Vukovic (CICAM, Radboud University Nijmegen), J. Pieters (LiCOS), T. Atabongawung (CLC, UAntwerp), A. Nelsson (independent development consultant), H. Huynh (HIVA, KU Leuven), T. Atabongawung (CLC, UAntwerp), S. Vukovic (CICAM, Radboud University Nijmegen).

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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 various teaching methods including traditional lectures, individual and group assignments, discussions, literature reviews, case study analyses and simulation games.

In 2012, we started experimenting with e-learning modules. 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 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. Additionally, we also offer a course on ‘English Language, Belgium and IOB Culture’. This course is offered so that students have the 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.

Inspired by the importance of internationalisation at home, a new series of sessions on intercultural communication by Professor Dieter Vermandere (University of Antwerp) started in 2014. By offering the students the opportunity to attend these sessions, they can capitalise on the wealth of intercultural and international diversity available in the IOB classroom. If the sessions receive positive feedback, they can be extended and made compulsory for all students.

In line with our emphasis on student-centred learning, we also aim to emphasise the individual research project and Master dissertation. This process begins from module II onwards, where students write end-of-module papers with the guidance of a supervisor. Dissertations are presented and discussed in a three-day conference organised at the beginning of September. In 2014, two dissertations were selected for valorisation either as IOB Discussion Papers or as contributions to scientific journals.

During the graduation ceremony, three students received Development Cooperation Awards from the Province of Antwerp for their excellent dissertations (see box pages 26-27).
In 2014, the Province of Antwerp awarded its Development Cooperation Awards to three students from the Master programmes.

Teclaire Same Moukoudi (Master in Governance and Development) won the prize for her dissertation, entitled ‘Discursive and practical struggles over land rights: the case of Herakles Farms’ large-scale acquisition in Cameroon’, supervised by Dr. Sara Gemen.

For her dissertation topic, Teclaire Same Moukoudi made a courageous choice. First, because the topic of ‘land grabbing’ is very high on the development agenda and politically relevant; second because the case study of Herakles Farms has been highly debated in Cameroon; and thirdly because she has been actively involved in this case in her previous professional life. Moukoudi succeeds in presenting a balanced view, making use of an impressive amount and variety of sources. This results in a detailed account of the many contestations around the Herakles Farms’ large-scale land acquisition, in which Moukoudi takes into account all the complexities, studying them from a legal pluralist point of view. As such, she combines a legal pluralist approach with an interesting insight in Cameroon’s land tenure systems and a vivid account of how local communities, local NGOs, international organisations, different government departments and the American company made claims to the land that is being used for the production of palm oil. The story that emerges embraces many complexities and still this dissertation is very accessible and fluent written.

Paola Andrea Vallejo Patiño (Master in Development Evaluation and Management) also received an award for her dissertation, entitled ‘The use of evaluations: exploring feedback in development organisations. The case of EuropeAid’, supervised by Professor Nathalie Holvoet.

Evaluations form an important element in the work that development organisations carry out and are intensive processes demanding a great deal of human, financial and time resources. One would expect that the findings and the recommendations are followed up, contributed to learning and are addressed in decision making. Surprisingly, this is often not the case. The limited use of evaluations is in fact seen as the aid sector’s Achilles’ heel. In order to better understand this puzzling problem, Vallejo examined the theory of evaluation use in greater depth. She explored the rich use-typology and the myriad of factors that affect evaluation use and focused on a particular challenge, namely feedback. Although feedback is crucial and shed light on an integral part of the evaluation process, Vallejo found that this is a very weak element in the evaluation practice of development organisations. She gave particular attention to EuropeAid and discovered that feedback use is also a challenge for this important donor and that, despite the current efforts, it has a long way to go in improving its feedback mechanisms. Although development organisations acknowledge that use and feedback are essential and challenging, they have received too little attention both in academia and in practice. After decades of evaluating development interventions and policies and spending millions of euros and hours on it, it is important that organisations become accountable for the use of their evaluations. After all, commitment to improving development cooperation goes hand in hand with the commitment for evaluation use. This dissertation provides a strong conceptual framework, valuable information from development evaluation practice and a ‘use assessment instrument’ that can help development organisations build their knowledge, assess their situation and take research-based action.

Adjam Hagos Hailemichael (Master in Globalisation and Development) received an award for her dissertation, entitled ‘The nexus of international migration and poverty: How does international migration affect household poverty in Ethiopia’, supervised by Professor Germán Calzada.

In recent years, Ethiopia has been experiencing a surge in international migration which has both costs and benefits. Given the fact that Ethiopia is a country with a high prevalence of poverty, Hailemichael explored to what extent the recent surge in international migration has contributed to the reduction of poverty. Her results show that international migration has an increasing effect on the objective indicators of poverty. However, the subjective evaluation of household heads regarding their economic performance was found to be positively affected by international migration. Hailemichael explains the contrasting results by referring to the role played by expectations of a better future and the fact that having a migrant abroad itself is a social status in the country. Moreover, the positive relationship between international migration and poverty is explained by the time lag after which migration starts generating returns to families left behind. Given that the surge in international migration is a relatively recent phenomenon in the country, the migrants may not have had sufficient time to effectively settle in their destination countries and start sending remittances that could help pull households out of poverty. Therefore, Hailemichael emphasises the need to account for the time dimension to capture the overall impact of international migration on poverty. Although the author recognises that migration is essentially a private decision, she suggests means through which the government can intervene through its ministerial offices to reverse the increasing effect of international migration on poverty. Taking into consideration the growing importance of international migration in the country and the lack of studies on the relationship between international migration and poverty in Ethiopia, this study is relevant for the development discourse of the country in relation to international migration.
respectively Uganda and the Philippines (see box page 25). The Uganda alumni event was organised on 21 February 2014 in Kampala, Uganda. The event served multiple purposes, including the presentation of the six IOB research projects in Uganda and searching for potential synergies with alumni’s work while also discussing the feasibility of experimenting with an IOB alumni chapter in Uganda. After the seminar, alumni had the chance to catch up during a reception. During both alumni events, sounding board meetings were organised to complement the information gathered in the 2014 alumni survey on the alumni’s perception of the quality and relevance of IOB programmes.

IOB alumni are the Institute’s finest ambassadors and play a significant role in promoting the Institute. In 2014, two Filipino alumni (Alellie Sobrevinas and Roma Atabug) also represented IOB/University of Antwerp in Manila at the European Higher Education Fair (EHEF) as the first Belgian University at the Filipino EHEF Fair.

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

“Nostalgia is not a recurring word in my vocabulary, but I did feel nostalgic upon receiving the invitation to attend the 15 Years of Filipino IOB Alumni Seminar on 5 December 2014. Memories of trying to speak guttural Dutch in the morning while trying to articulate nasal French in the afternoon made me cringe inside. The laughter I elicited from Professor Lemarchand when I reported on Shiite Muslims and mispronounced the word made me shake my head and smile. When I crashed my bike into the sidewalk and sprawled over the pavement with all my books flying everywhere, I hastily prepared a witty response to save my bruised ego, but was surprised and glad that people came to my rescue with faces of concern – no smirks, no laughter, no unconcerned stares. I received plain and simple sympathy for my accident.

I said a little prayer of gratitude that I was in Belgium, studying at the University of Antwerp. I was still reminiscing when I arrived at the National Economic Development Authority building. I looked for familiar faces and was not disappointed to find Professor Germán Calfat and old friends who are fellow alumni. After some pleasantries, the discussions that followed were sharp, witty and straightforward, which reminded me that I am in the company of the crème de la crème of the Philippines.

True to the UAntwerp’s mission statement of being a young, dynamic and forward-thinking university which integrates the assets of its historical roots with its ambition to contribute positively to society, the four academic and policy-oriented research projects that were presented demonstrated the presenters’ wide grasp of the topics and the deep analyses of the variables and their correlations. Some are, in fact, so deeply analysed that I struggled to comprehend them. Some of my old friends would interject whispered comments on not agreeing with the presenters’ findings. Mr Xavier Leblanc, Counsellor, Deputy Head of Mission, Embassy of the Kingdom of Belgium said: “No wonder Filipino students excel in Belgium. This is manifested in the quality of research work you’ve done and you are worth every penny of the tax payers’ money”. Indeed, the UAntwerp/IOB has effectively advanced the concept of academic freedom and inculcated critical thinking into our minds.

The seminar started and ended on time, which again, is in sharp contrast with our much to be improved Filipino time management. We walked to Sophia’s villa for the alumni dinner while reminiscing that walking is a way of life that we have embraced in Belgium. The sumptuous meal and the karaoke that followed further strengthened the bond that can only be appreciated by those who have shared the same experience while studying in our alma mater. We listened with glee while Professor Calfat did his rendition of the song “Que sera sera”. All took their turns singing their hearts out, unmindful of their effects on the auditory sense of those present. As the night progressed, I was convinced that these select few could be the next Filipino think tank - the chosen few who have the capability and the ethical philosophy to lead the country into progress.

As the gathering came to a close, farewells were exchanged, small kisses given and hands shaken with promises to stay in touch with one another. The words of Professor Calfat made me smile with pride: “This is the best IOB alumni seminar ever”, he declared.

Lani Tang, PhD, Master in Governance and Development, 2003
Imke Verburg (Sri Lanka) started "One dress for all" which involves 100 Sri Lankan women in the production of beautiful dresses and bags, made in fair labour conditions and based on natural sustainable products.

Oscar Edule (Uganda) assessing the environmental damage caused by the Saddam Hussein invasion of Kuwait for UN.

Stien Boeje (Belgium) works as project manager in the local 'Kringloopwinkel': One of the project she is working on is recycling garbage into new trendy office furniture ... to reduce garbage.

Auxilia Kambani (Zambia) at Lima Climate Change Conference (COP 20) Peru as part of the Zambian delegation.

No country on earth is with a decent level of (inequality-adjusted) human development (exceeding 0.8) has achieved this without overexploiting the world’s biocapacity frontier (actually at 1,8 global hectares per person).


Yemesrach (Ethiopia) Finance and Business Advisory Fellow at Ethiopian sustainable agribusiness incubator, here with Team Ethiopia @ Biofach, BIOFACH - World’s leading Trade Fair for Organic Food, Germany 2015.
PARTNERS IN THE SOUTH

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 Nicaragua and DR Congo

In Nicaragua, the long-term institutional cooperation with the Universidad Centroamericana (UCA)/Institute Nitlapán entered a promising transition phase as in May 2014 the VLIR Own Initiative project, “Generating Knowledge and Strengthening Synergies for Rural Development” came to an end and our in-depth joint review concluded and led to several ideas for future cooperation (see box). During 2014, a synthesis book was prepared to be published in February 2015 (see box). Three PhD students, two from Nicaragua and one from Antwerp, continued to work on their doctoral research and are expected to finish their PhDs in 2015 and 2016. As planned, Gert Van Hecken, an FWO postdoc researcher on payments for environmental services, was stationed at the Nitlapán Institute and helped to shape a complementary local research project, starting in 2015. New funding was also acquired for a research project on rural microfinance in a territorial perspective in a joint venture between the Nitlapán Institute, IOB and the Luxembourg-based microfinance organisation ADA. Furthermore, we have substantially invested in the renewal of the curriculum for the Master in Territorial Development, now coordinated by the Nitlapán Institute (IOB-alumna Silvia Martínez) to be launched during 2015. As in the previous year, another scholar from the junior researcher fund of USOS (the University of Antwerp’s Foundation for Development Cooperation) obtained her Master in Globalisation and Development at IOB and upon her return was integrated in Nitlapán’s research team where she will work on microfinance.

Our long-term institutional partnership with the Université Catholique du Congo (UCC), Kinshasa was put on hold, following a negative evaluation of the Inter-University Cooperation programme on “Decentralisation and Local Development”. During 2015, we will discuss different alternatives to engage with an institutional partnership in the DRC.

During 2014, the joint review process of the cooperation between UCA, IOB and USOS culminated in a synthesis report, developed by the external reviewer Professor José Juan Romero of Loyola University, Spain, and in an exchange of initial ideas for the renewal of our cooperation agreements. The joint and external review took stock of the major achievements of our ‘unique’ cooperation experience dating back to 1988. Between 2005 and 2013 (the period of the review), these were: two Belgian and two Nicaraguan PhDs concluded; four PhDs on-going, 44 publications, including 30 international peer-reviewed articles (12 CERES-AB publications); 21 with Nicaraguan co-authors, 8 Nicaraguan USOS junior scholars gaining research experience at Nitlapán and 10 successfully applying for international Master programmes (four concluded the Master programme at IOB); 42 exposure-visits by UAntwerp students were organised by UCA; 24 Belgian students conducted field research for Master dissertations; seven UAntwerp staff mobility to Nicaragua and 11 UCA staff to Belgium as well as educational cooperation in the Master of Territorial Development and Postgraduate Degree Actors, Territories and Strategies of Development. Overall, the review process concluded that the cooperation process has been very positive and needs to be consolidated and broadened through a new formal agreement. IOB sees our cooperation experience as a model for all its international cooperation projects and therefore also wants to broaden it with other faculties or institutes. As to future cooperation with IOB, both parties agree that the emphasis should be on promoting developmentally relevant joint research and international publication as well as the researchers’ training and capacity building in Nicaragua through Master programmes and PhD studies. From this perspective, several options, including the organisation of a joint version of our IOB Master programme in Nicaragua, are currently under review.

Taking Stock of our Cooperation with Nicaragua

During 2014, the joint review process of the cooperation between UCA, IOB and USOS culminated in a synthesis report, developed by the external reviewer Professor José Juan Romero of Loyola University, Spain, and in an exchange of initial ideas for the renewal of our cooperation agreements. The joint and external review took stock of the major achievements of our ‘unique’ cooperation experience dating back to 1988. Between 2005 and 2013 (the period of the review), these were: two Belgian and two Nicaraguan PhDs concluded; four PhDs on-going, 44 publications, including 30 international peer-reviewed articles (12 CERES-AB publications); 21 with Nicaraguan co-authors, 8 Nicaraguan USOS junior scholars gaining research experience at Nitlapán and 10 successfully applying for international Master programmes (four concluded the Master programme at IOB); 42 exposure-visits by UAntwerp students were organised by UCA; 24 Belgian students conducted field research for Master dissertations; seven UAntwerp staff mobility to Nicaragua and 11 UCA staff to Belgium as well as educational cooperation in the Master of Territorial Development and Postgraduate Degree Actors, Territories and Strategies of Development. Overall, the review process concluded that the cooperation process has been very positive and needs to be consolidated and broadened through a new formal agreement. IOB sees our cooperation experience as a model for all its international cooperation projects and therefore also wants to broaden it beyond Nitlapán and IOB within UCA and UAntwerp and form an alliance with other international universities. IOB therefore intends to visit the University of Antwerp during 2015 in order to discuss an institutional cooperation agreement at the level of the two universities as well as additional lines of cooperation with other faculties or institutes. As to future cooperation with IOB, both parties agree that the emphasis should be on promoting developmentally relevant joint research and international publication as well as the researchers’ training and capacity building in Nicaragua through Master programmes and PhD studies. From this perspective, several options, including the organisation of a joint version of our IOB Master programme in Nicaragua, are currently under review.


Synthesis book on the development pathways of the focus area of VLIR Own Initiative, “Generating Knowledge and Strengthening Synergies for Rural Development”. This volume contains results of several studies by senior researchers of UCA, Nitlapán and IOB. PhD and Master students from IOB and the European Master in Microfinance in Brussels.

Participation in institutional university cooperation

- **Bukavu**
  Our institutional cooperation with the Catholic University of Bukavu is part of a VLIR-funded IUS programme, which is coordinated by the EU. Research in 2014 included a project on artisanal gold mining by Professor Marjolein Vervoorst and PhD students Janvier Kilosho and Nik Stoop (funded by VLIR, FWO and CEGEME); research on social capital in artisanal mining sites; on artisanal miners’ cooperatives; on the existence of large-scale mining and artisanal and small-scale mining; and on the economic viability of both production modes. In Bukavu, a workshop with civil society and public services, as well as an academic conference were organised. Two Congolese PhD students continued their doctoral activities, while one new PhD student was accepted for the PhD programme in Development Studies. In November, Dr. Sara Geenen succeeded Emer. Prof. Stefaan Maryse as a project leader.

- **Ecuador**
  Germán Calfat is team leader of the VLIR-IUC project ‘International Migration and Local Development’, an IOB collaboration with the Universidad de Cuenca. Last year, the joint research team’s main activities included the implementation of the PEACH (Problems, Expectations and Aspirations of Children) survey included the implementation of the MIMM (Migration Impact Monitoring Mechanism). The preparatory activities for the implementation of the census (to be conducted in 2015) have been initiated and are expected to be completed in early 2015. This agreement aims to create the basis for the establishment of the first ‘Observatorio Nacional de la Migración’ in Ecuador, ensuring the sustainability of the Migration and Local Development activities in Cuenca, with the cooperation of IOB.

- **Burundi**
  Since 2011, IOB has been acting as the coordinating institution for the VLIR-IUC collaboration with the University of Burundi (coordinator: Filip Reyntjens). This programme has an annual budget of 450,000 euro and centres around five projects: support for education and research in basic sciences; community health; rural development and food security; and the province 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 bilateral and international partnerships in DRC Congo and Uganda, this programme enables IOB to strengthen its networks in the African Great Lakes Region.

- **Tanzania**
  Nathalie Holvoet is team leader of one of the four projects being carried out by the VLIR-IUC programme with the University of Dar es Salaam. This project on the interplay between gender relations, household decision-making and climate variability in the Morogoro Region, which was completed during 2014, will focus on gauging whether decentralisation in Tanzania has lived up to expectations and its link to river basins resource degradation. The project has an annual budget of 450,000 euro and is called ‘GReAt’ (Governance and post-conflict reconstruction in Northern Tanzania). This project has one male and one female PhD supervisor, tenywa Nakivale and Filip Reyntjens as the Flemish supervisors. The objectives of the project are to strengthen the research on mapping and analysis of accountability and learning mechanisms in local education and water service delivery. In September 2014, Christina Shitima (assistant lecturer at Mzumbe University) started her PhD study at IOB on the topic of household development strategies and their link to river basins resource degradation. Mobility is also organised in the other direction. Katrien Van Aelst (IOB PhD student financed through the UAntwerp research fund) has become a familiar face at Mzumbe University. She resided there for five months, during 2014, to collect data for her PhD research on the interplay between gender relations, household decision-making and climate variability in the Morogoro Region. Finally, in July and August 2014, three students from UAntwerp’s Environmental Sciences programme were based at Mzumbe University in order to collect data in collaboration with Tanzanian Master students. Through this collaborative exercise and mutual learning experience, they completed their Master dissertation’s field work on the topic of local water governance.

VLIR-UOS research platforms in Uganda

The two VLIR-UOS-funded research platforms in Uganda, one on Governance and one on Insecurity, were successfully launched during 2014. These platforms aim to bring researchers together in order to enhance the knowledge base and scientific capacity of the academic communities in Uganda and Flanders 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. Professor Kristof Titeca and Ugandan supervisor Terya Aloysius Malagala (Gulu University) continued the ‘Governance and post-conflict reconstruction in Northern Uganda’ theme of the project. Northern Uganda (Moyo Region) has been ravaged by war for the last two decades, and despite having known peace since the year 2005, conflict has been a defining characteristic of Uganda politics and society. The reconstruction process is equally important but is 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. Within this research framework, PhD research and research by academic staff is being conducted on the issues of land conflicts, transitional justice, post-conflict development programmes and memory. Additionally, in a SOUTH initiative, professor Titeca is working together with Mesharch Katusiimeh (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.
As external research funding is not integrated in the regular budget, the overview of IOB’s financial and budgetary performance for 2014 addresses the two items separately.

The table below provides an overview of the regular budget outturn for 2014, 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 euros. The University of Antwerp adds a matching annual endowment, totalling 220,000 euros in 2014. Other miscellaneous regular income sources, including the VLIR scholarship administration fees, exempted payroll taxes and student tuition fees, add approximately 270,000 euros. Total actual regular income for 2014 amounted to almost 2.7 million euros, which is very close to budget, and is almost identical to last year’s figures.

Table 1. Budgetary Implementation in 2013 and 2014 (in EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core funding Flemish Government</td>
<td>2,198,000</td>
<td>2,184,000</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UAntwerp funding</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other miscellaneous income</td>
<td>245,000</td>
<td>226,500</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exempted payroll taxes</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>119,220</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarship administration fee</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>101,186</td>
<td>301%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td>2,667,000</td>
<td>2,654,607</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure:</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs</td>
<td>2,055,000</td>
<td>1,903,381</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenured academic staff</td>
<td>871,000</td>
<td>814,561</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>19,918</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td>2,777,000</td>
<td>2,485,299</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net result</strong></td>
<td>-110,000</td>
<td>169,308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total effective expenditures also amounted to approximately 2.7 million euros. Personnel costs represented the main share of regular budget expenditures; in total, these amounted to about 2.2 million euros in 2014, around 65,000 euros less than budgeted. This relatively small difference between budget and outturn occurred because of small differences between the planned and realised starting dates of some filled positions, mainly for tenured academic staff, as well as 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). Operating expenses added about 0.5 million euros, around 100,000 euros less than budgeted, mainly due to prudent budget management and partly due to the fact that the success in attracting additional research funding (see final paragraph) limits the need for IOB staff to apply for research funding through the regular IOB budget channels.

Overall, effective income and expenditures amount to a net budgetary deficit of about 19,000 euros in 2013, much less than the budgeted deficit of 185,000 euros aimed at reducing reserves. This small deficit reduces the substantial historical reserves of the institute, which stabilised at about 2.4 million euros at the end of 2014.

Apart from its regular income, IOB also attracts additional income from a broad range of external sources. Figure 6 combines the data on external research funding registered by the University of Antwerp’s Research Coordination and Administration Department with the research component of VLIR-IUC projects, where IOB staff participate as project leaders. As the figure highlights, total additional external funding amounted to more than 1.1 million euros in 2014. Most external research and service delivery funding (historically) comes from the (federal) government in the form of VLIR-UOS projects and programmes executed with partner institutes in the North or South. However, in recent years, we have also witnessed a considerable increase in funding from Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO) in the form of predoc and postdoc scholarships.

![Figure 5: Evolution of External Funding for Research and Service Delivery](image-url)

*Source: based on UAntwerp Research Coordination and Administration Department data and own project data*
People @ IOB

Teaching Staff

Bureau:
- Chair: Tom De Herdt
- Chair Education Commission: Nathalie Holvoet
- Chair Research Commission: Filip Reyntjens
- Representative Research Staff: Sara Geenen
- Representative Support Staff: Vicky Verlinden

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

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

Library:
- Librarian: Hans De Backer

Secretariats:
- Institute Coordinator: Vicky Verlinden
- Research secretariat: Joëlle Dhoont, Kateleen Van pellicom, Patricia Franck
- Financial secretariat: An Vermeeck
- Flemish Interuniversity cooperation with Burundi: Marjan Vermeiren

Scientific advisory board:
- Leo de Haan - Rector, International Institute of Social Studies in the Hague
- Geske Dijkstra – Professor, Erasmus University Rotterdam
- Théa Hilhorst – Professor, Wageningen University
- Carl Michiels – Director, Belgian Technical Cooperation
- Jan Vandemoortele – Independent Researcher
- Geoff Wood – Professor emeritus, University of Bath

Teaching Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bastiaensen</td>
<td>Johan</td>
<td>100% professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calf</td>
<td>Germán</td>
<td>100% lecturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassimon</td>
<td>Danny</td>
<td>100% professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Herdt</td>
<td>Tom</td>
<td>100% senior lecturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holvoet</td>
<td>Nathalie</td>
<td>100% senior lecturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molenaers</td>
<td>Nadia</td>
<td>100% lecturer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reyntjens</td>
<td>Filip</td>
<td>100% full professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sani Filippo</td>
<td>Marco</td>
<td>100% lecturer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Research Staff

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<tr>
<td>Abainza</td>
<td>Lorel</td>
<td>100% researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Claesens</td>
<td>Klara</td>
<td>100% researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essers</td>
<td>Dennis</td>
<td>100% researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geenen</td>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>100% post-doctoral researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacobs</td>
<td>Bert</td>
<td>100% researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Maesschalck</td>
<td>Filip</td>
<td>100% researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De Roeck</td>
<td>Mathias</td>
<td>100% researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewachter</td>
<td>Sara</td>
<td>30% post-doctoral researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingeleere</td>
<td>Bert</td>
<td>100% post-doctoral researcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuppens</td>
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Scientific advisory board:
- Leo de Haan - Rector, International Institute of Social Studies in the Hague
- Geske Dijkstra – Professor, Erasmus University Rotterdam
- Théa Hilhorst – Professor, Wageningen University
- Carl Michiels – Director, Belgian Technical Cooperation
- Jan Vandemoortele – Independent Researcher
- Geoff Wood – Professor emeritus, University of Bath
Staff leaving in 2014
- 15 March, Ruslan Lukach, post-doctoral researcher
- 7 May, Wannes Gijseels, social & student secretariat
- 30 June, Paul Haesaerts, secretariat
- 1 November, Anna Gagiano, researcher
- 1 December, Sebastian Van Hoeck, UFDO
- 31 December, Lodewijk Smets, post-doctoral researcher

Staff joining in 2014
- 1 April, Nina Wilén as post-doctoral researcher
- 1 April, Rogers Orock as post-doctoral researcher
- 22 April, Vicky Verlinden as institute coordinator
- 1 October, Marco Sanfilippo as 100% lecturer
- 1 October, Joachim De Weerdt as 50% senior lecturer
- 1 October, Lisa Popelier as research assistant
- 1 October, Catherine Windey as research assistant
- 1 October, Micha Wiebusch as researcher
- 1 October, Line Kuppens as researcher
- 15 October, Oscar Coppiers as support staff
PUBLICATIONS

Articles in peer-reviewed journals

- Schapendonk, J. and Steel, G. (2014) “Following migrant...
Analyses and Policy Briefs


Discussion and working papers published by other institutes


Theses


Report


Analyses and Policy Briefs

- Reyntjens, F. (2014) “Military purges in Rwanda expose