

ANNUAL REPORT **2017**



IOB
Institute of Development Policy
University of Antwerp



Monica Schuster (post-doctoral researcher) in a tea plantation in Mwaro region, Burundi. The tea sector currently faces a number of challenges linked to the liberalisation of the export value chain in 2007.
Photo credit: Jean Ndimubandi

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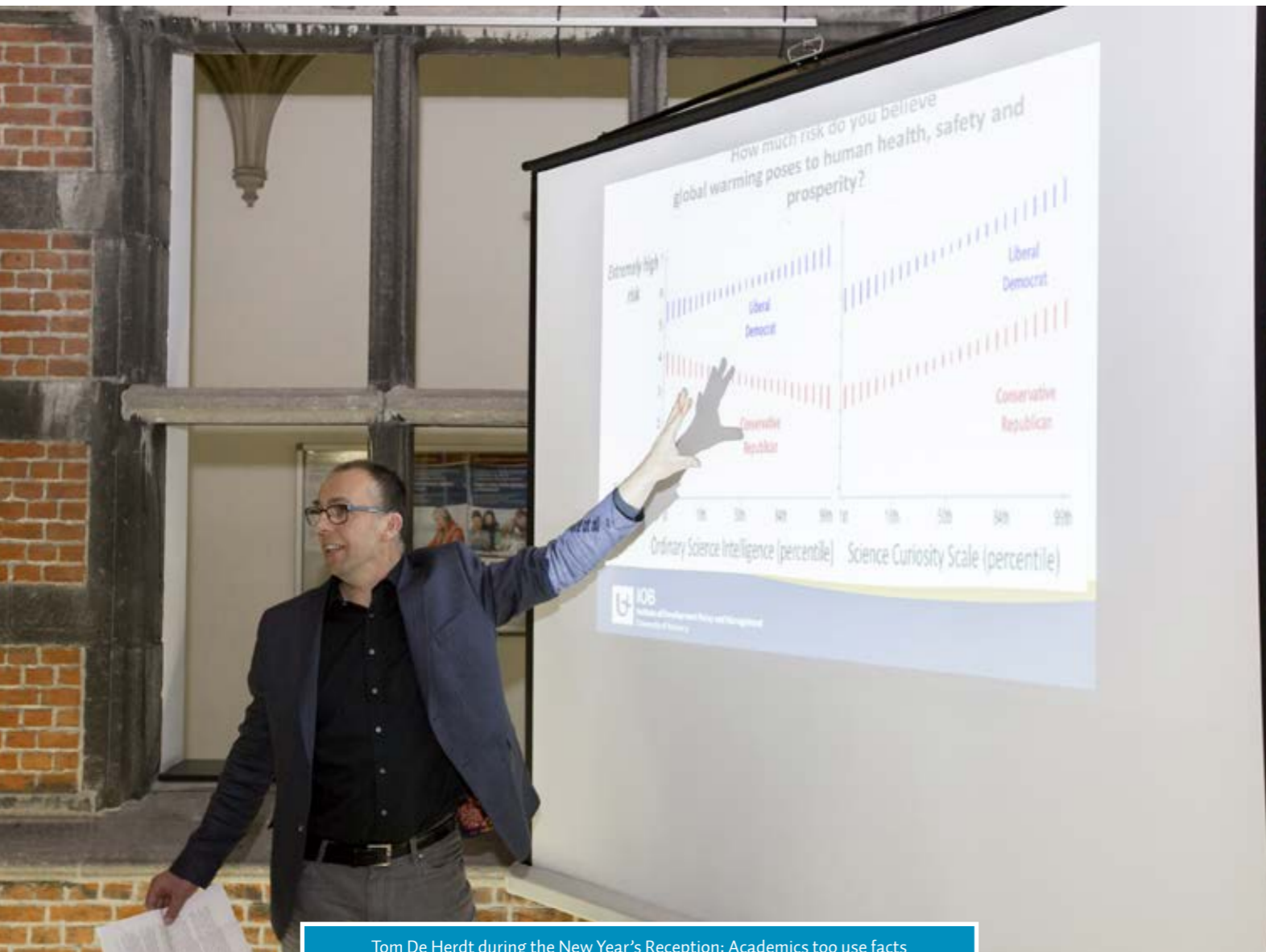
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INTRODUCTION



Tom De Herdt during the New Year's Reception: Academics too use facts to justify divergent opinions on climate change

Dear Reader,

The Institute of Development Policy is growing. By the end of December 2017, 54 paid staff members were working at IOB, 10 of whom post-doctoral researchers. We can also expect that, during the first nine months of 2018, we will hire 10 additional academic staff – or approximately a fifth of the current staff. But what counts is whether all the work we do brings us closer to a more just and sustainable world, as our mission statement puts it.

In 2017, we worked hard on a new research strategy with this mission statement in mind. IOB would like to invest more consciously in making a societal impact with its academic activities. This has implications for the way in which we organise our teaching, research and societal service delivery. Some of the building blocks of our strategy are already there, or just need a further push: we notice the increasing importance, for instance, of international publications co-authored with researchers from the South. We also rethought IOB's engagement with Africa's Great Lakes Region. One of the ways to capitalise on the expertise accumulated in the past is to invest in an international academic platform where researchers on and in the region can regularly meet and exchange ideas about the region's future. IOB's Great Lakes of Africa Centre will carry this agenda forward.

Education is another important way in which we can achieve societal impact. In 2017 we welcomed the first batch of 36 (up from 30) scholarship students to IOB. At the same time, about 60% of our students remain self-financing and we actually have the whole range of students, from the so-called least developed to highly developed nations, in our classroom. In this way, we have created a heterotopia, as Michel Foucault would call it:

not just a non-existent utopia but a very real place of encounter with a diversity of people that usually live a very dispersed life in entirely different places all over the world.

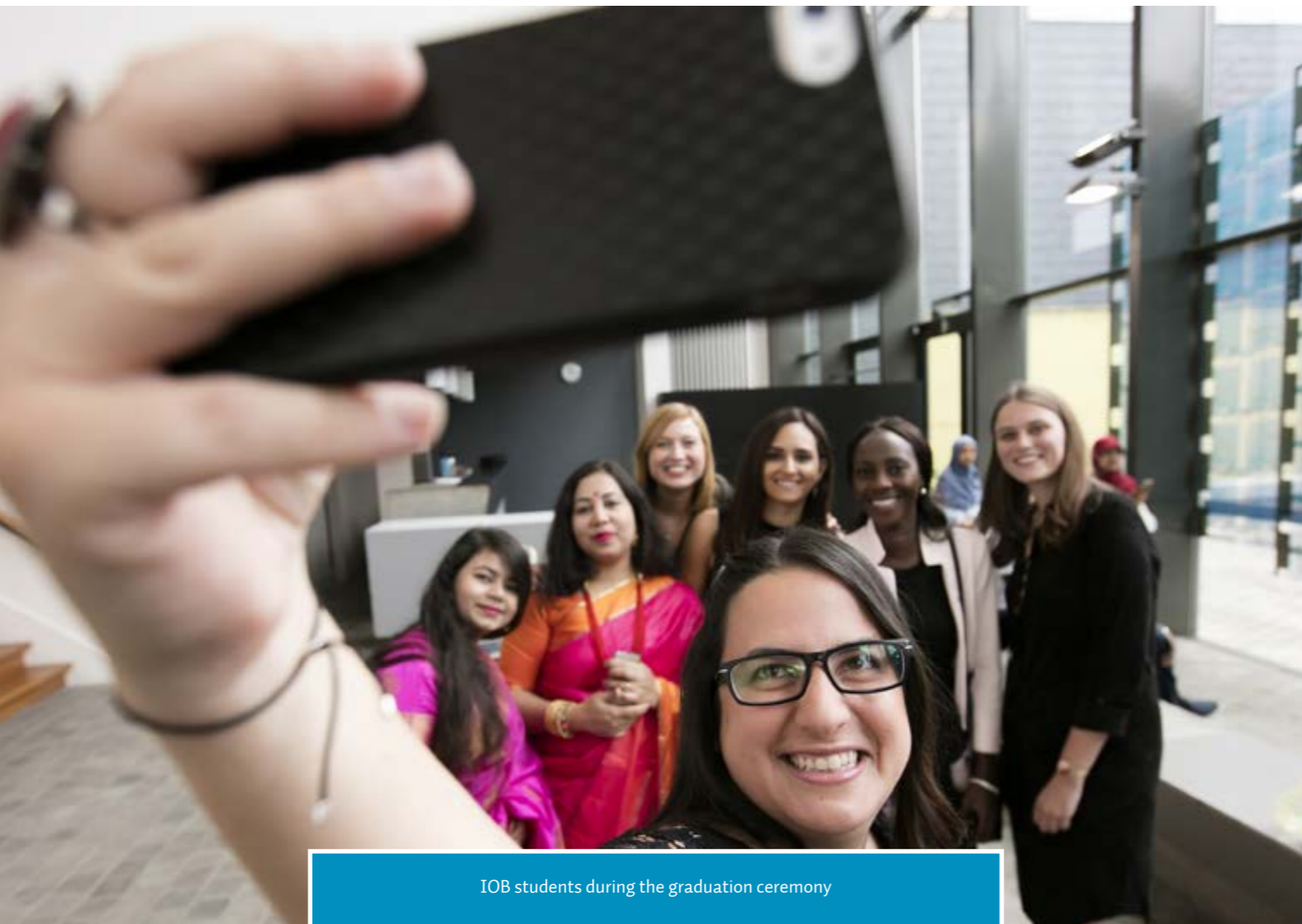
At the same time, we are also investing substantial amounts of time and energy to extend this heterotopic project to some partner institutes in the South. For us, this is learning-by-doing about real-world governance problems, but the project of a globalised Master programme is also a way to put into practice our vision of multidisciplinary and mixed methods in development studies. The basic idea here is to recognise what Amartya Sen calls the durable incompleteness of our conception of justice and sustainability: we are quite imperfect and limited if we are just trying to represent reality or discover its logics from one particular perspective only. The problem is compounded as we are sometimes not even aware of our own imperfection and of the time- and place-bounded character of what we think we can know or discover. To be sure, it is not that our Southern partners have a privileged position in this respect: the trick is rather in finding fertile ways to combine both views: that will be the place where global society will think itself. ■

Wishing you happy reading!

Tom De Herdt

Chair IOB 2012-2018

MASTER PROGRAMMES



IOB students during the graduation ceremony

FACTS AND FIGURES

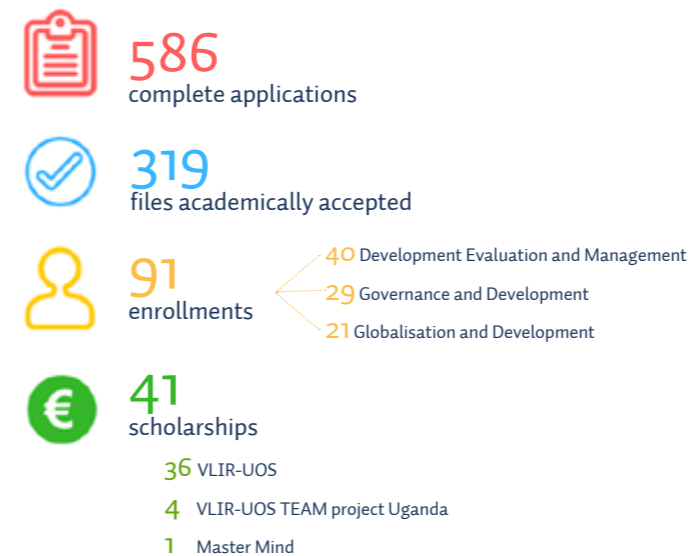
IOB offers three Advanced Master programmes, each with a high degree of specialisation and a distinct focus:

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

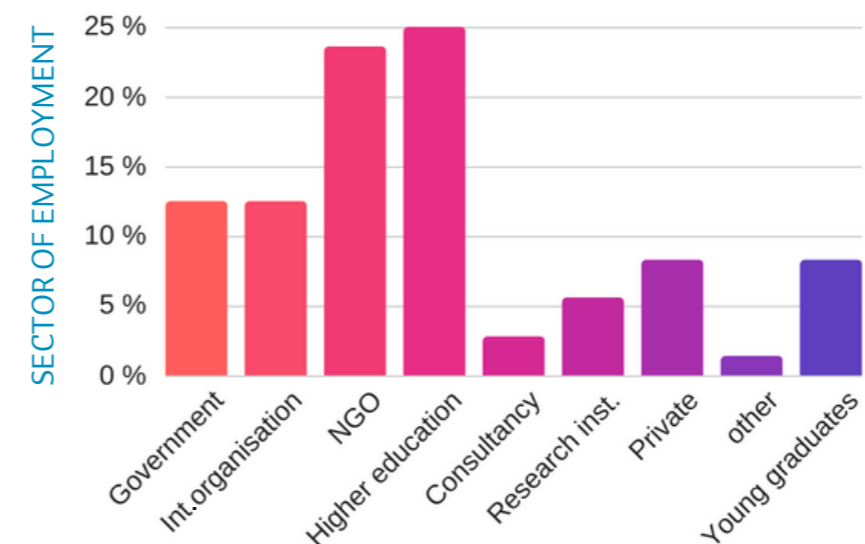
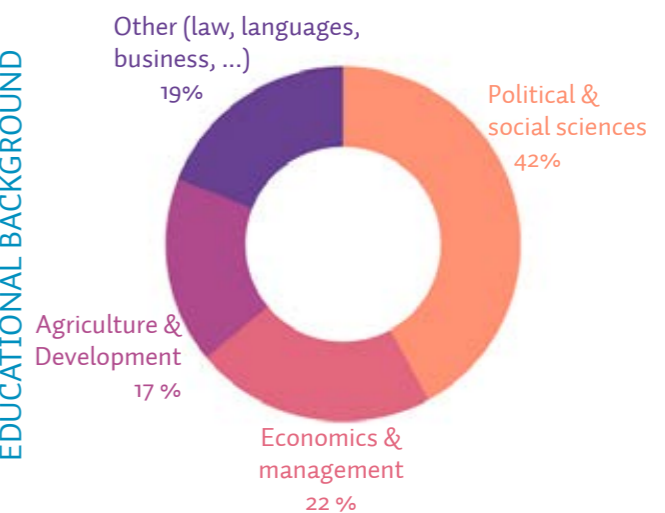
Within the Master programmes, students can choose from various tracks according to their personal interests and career path.

In 2017, IOB also ventured into the start-up of the “IOB Going Global” project. This VLIR-funded project allows IOB to implement parts of the Master programmes in Nicaragua, Tanzania and the DRC. It also allows IOB students to travel to these countries to do fieldwork. In 2017 two students travelled to Nicaragua while one student went to Tanzania.

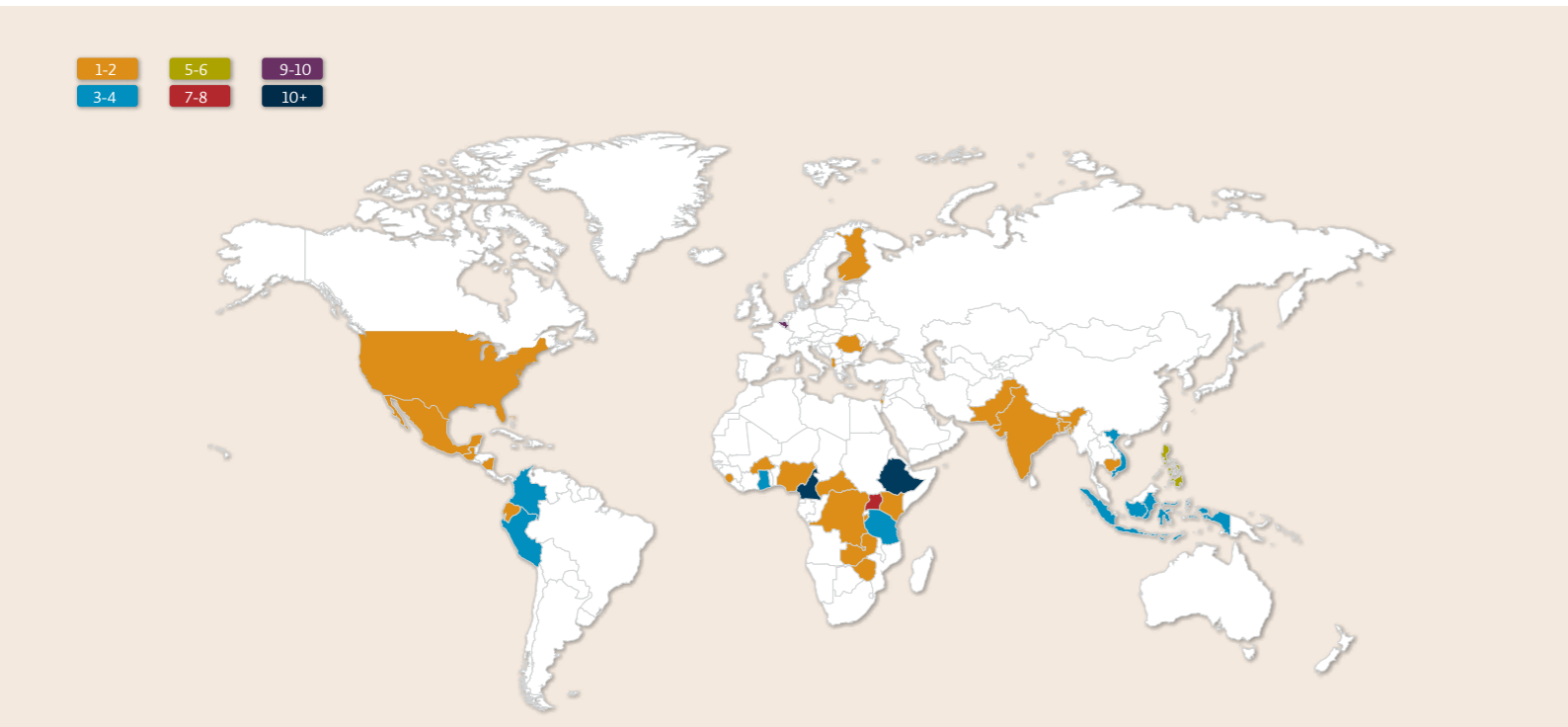
APPLICATION PROCESS



EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND



IOB'S COLOURFUL CLASSROOM
(STUDENTS 2017-2018 BY NATIONALITY)



**THE MASTER PROGRAMMES:
POLICY-ORIENTED, RESEARCH-
DRIVEN, COMPETENCE-BASED**

A few key features of the Master programmes worth mentioning 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. Module I provides an overview of theories of development and introduces students to the state of the art in research methods and techniques. Modules II and III are highly interactive, research-driven education packages while in Module IV, students carry out an individual 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 in overlapping input. The diverse backgrounds of the staff members within one module also triggers 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 2016-2017, the following guest lecturers were invited within the Master programmes:

- Harry Verhoeven (School of Foreign Service in Qatar, Georgetown University)
- Mushtaq Husain Khan (SOAS, University of London)
- Pritish Behuria (London School of Economics, Department of International Development)
- James Yellin (U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Burundi)
- Johan Swinnen (IPIS & Honorary Belgian Ambassador)
- Yvan Guichaoua (Brussels School of International Studies)
- Celia Reyes (Philippine Institute for Development Studies)
- Welile Nhlapo (South African Ambassador to Ethiopia)
- Rose Karambizi Ndayahoze (author)
- Fabien Cishahayo (Université de Montréal)
- Antoine Kaburahe (writer and journalist)
- Nikita Dhawan (University of Innsbruck)
- Olivia Rutazibwa (University of Portsmouth)

Some of these guest lectures were live-streamed so that our alumni could also benefit from the insights and discussions.

Our Master programmes are all highly research-driven and policy-oriented. 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. We use various teaching methods to stimulate student-centred learning, including traditional lectures, individual and group assignments, discussions, literature reviews, case study analyses and simulation games.

IOB also offers a two-week intensive English language course prior to the start of the Master programmes to bring the students' level of English to the admission standards of IOB.

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. The sessions were organised again in 2017, offering the students the opportunity to capitalise on the wealth of intercultural and international diversity available in the IOB classroom. The sessions are optional for students to attend, although they do receive a certificate of attendance if they attend all three sessions.

OTHER IOB STAFF TEACHING ACTIVITIES

IOB contributes to teaching at other faculties within the University of Antwerp and with IOB's partners:

Debating Development

A series of eight lectures was offered to all students of the University of Antwerp. The series, coordinated by Prof. Danny Cassimon, was financed by the Global Minds programme of VLIR-UOS and co-organised with the University Foundation for Development Cooperation (USOS).

Economic and Institutional Development

Prof. Marijke Verpoorten taught this course in the Advanced Master programme in International Relations and Diplomacy (Faculty of Social Sciences).

International Economy and International Economic Organisations

This course in the Advanced Master programme in International Relations and Diplomacy was taught by Prof. Danny Cassimon and Prof. Germán Calfat.

Topics in Development Studies

Students of the Faculty of Applied Economics and the Faculty of Social Sciences were able to register for this course, which was taught by a team of IOB-lecturers, coordinated by Prof. Marijke Verpoorten.

International Finance

This course was taught by Prof. Danny Cassimon within the Advanced Master of International Relations and Diplomacy (Faculty of Social Sciences).

Besides teaching in our Master programmes, many of our lecturers also engage in teaching elsewhere (see box).

IOB invests heavily in quality assurance throughout the entire Master's programme cycle. Daily management is in the hands of the programme director, ensuring consistency and standardisation across the three Master programmes. Internal quality assurance is guaranteed by a set of evaluation instruments, including surveys, focus group discussions, analysis of student and grade statistics, and student workload monitoring. Overall, students are very appreciative regarding the programmes, although a traditional concern revolved around the high workload during the first semester. From the second semester onward, however, students' appreciation of the programmes increases substantially, because the content becomes more specialised, groups are smaller and teaching more interactive. Finally, students highly appreciate the intensity of the programmes, the content of the courses and the diverse teaching methods. ■

Political Economy of Development

This course was jointly taught by Prof. Marijke Verpoorten and Prof. Joachim De Weerd within the Faculty of Applied Economics.

Dissertations

Several dissertations at other UAntwerp faculties were supervised by IOB staff.

Introduction to Rural Development

Prof. Johan Bastiaensen taught this course as part of the European Master in Microfinance, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Université de Mons and Université Dauphine Paris.

Several staff members lectured at partner institutes in the South:

- Prof. Marijke Verpoorten taught a course on 'Economic and Institutional Development' at the Catholic University of Bukavu (DRC).
- Prof. Johan Bastiaensen taught a course on Microfinance in the Master of Territorial Development at the Faculty of Science, Technology and the Environment at the Universidad Centroamericana in Managua (Nicaragua).
- Prof. Kristof Titeca taught a course on 'Violent environments' at Gulu University, Uganda.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AWARDS

In line with our emphasis on student-centred learning, we also place an emphasis on the individual research project and Master's dissertation. This process begins from Module II onwards, where students write papers at the end of the module under the guidance of a supervisor. Dissertations are presented and discussed in a three-day conference organised at the beginning of September. In 2017, seven dissertations were selected for valorisation, either as IOB Discussion Papers or as contributions to scientific journals. During the graduation ceremony, three students received the Prize for Development Cooperation from the Province of Antwerp for their excellent dissertations.

Aura Liliane Lopez Lopez (Governance and Development) won the prize for her dissertation "Local peacemaking trajectories and hybrid peace: tracing knowledge, capacity, and agency in conflict-driven areas", supervised by Prof. Bert Ingelaere.

Based on extensive ethnographic fieldwork conducted in the district of Aguablanca, Colombia, the study's central concern is the localized ways of navigating violent conflict and practicing peace. A key question driving the inquiry is under what form local and non-local actors interact in processes of conflict resolution. The study answers this question by systematically relating rich empirical material from the Colombian grassroots with three conceptual frameworks, namely 'everyday peace' or the routine practices people deploy in daily life; 'indigenous knowledge' or ways of understanding the world that are contextually defined and historically specific and, finally, 'hybridity' or the coming together of diverse forces and orientations of action when multiple actors – situated at local and international levels – interact. ■

Ma Karen R. Serrano (Globalisation and Development) received an award for her dissertation, "Rethinking return from the 'Left Ahead': the case of migrant Filipino workers in transnational spaces in Rome Italy", supervised by Prof. Germán Calfat.

Critically exploring international labor migration from the realities in a country of destination, Ms Serrano's study takes a point of departure from the 'left ahead', looking at the stories and narratives of migrant Filipino workers living and working in one of the metropolitan

cities in Europe. Her study depicts the concept of a 'deterritorialised development' wherein development in the migration process deems to be brought in countries where the lived experiences of migrant workers take place.

As an original contribution to the literature of Philippine return migration, the study's major findings underscore the imperative of investing in the social capital and transnational ties of Overseas Filipino Workers on both countries of origin and destination, and on the vitality of capitalizing on return preparedness, towards increasing the capabilities of migrant workers to become catalysts for change and actors of development; and of state structures in striking a balance between sovereignty and hospitality in today's transnational age. ■

Eva Wuyts (Development Evaluation and Management) received an award for her dissertation, "A mixed-methods study of the effects of participatory intra-household decision-making on women's empowerment in smallholder coffee farms in Western Uganda.", supervised by Dr Els Lecoutere.

Eva Wuyts examined the effect of introducing a participatory way of intra-household decision-making in coffee farming households in Uganda on women's empowerment. Quantitative data from a randomised impact study, conducted by the promotor, was complemented with in-depth interviews. The introduction of participatory intra-household decision-making did indeed strengthen women's decision-making power: over minor household spending, and over labour-intensive agronomic practices. It also increased women's income and ownership regarding small livestock. This fits within women's own strategies for empowerment that are within their reach: they try to gain bargaining power by securing (financial) independence, hesitant to fully rely on their husband's (continued) cooperation as it depends on his goodwill to challenge the patriarchal norms. Women's double work burden and men's control over cash crops remained unchanged. Women's decision-making power over major household expenditures and cash-intensive agronomic practices decreased, while they consider their involvement in such strategic household decisions essential. ■



IOB'S ALUMNI POLICY

In 2017, IOB added 57 new names to the long list of IOB graduates (for the 2016/2017 academic year). IOB believes it is important to invest in sustaining relationships not only between IOB and its alumni, but also among the alumni themselves, because these networks are an important source of social capital. Networking among graduates from various professional settings in their countries of origin and beyond can contribute to brokering much needed relationships between different sectors of the development arena (government, donors, civil society, academia, etc.). Starting in 2014, various initiatives and activities were organised to facilitate such relationships. IOB employs a part-time staff member responsible for alumni, internationalisation and promotion to organise these events.

Several types of communication channels facilitate our keeping in touch with and stimulating networks among alumni members. An online alumni platform is available, where alumni can log in and update their personal information, as well as find other alumni's contact details. In addition, IOB alumni can also keep in touch through the IOB Facebook page, several alumni FB groups and/or LinkedIn and can keep up to date on what is going on at IOB with a bi-monthly newsletter and IOB's tri-annual alumni magazine, Exchange to Change.

In 2017, face-to-face networking was also organised through informal meet-and-greet sessions. One meet-and-greet was hosted by Prof. Johan Bastiaensen in Managua, Nicaragua on 26 February 2017. IOB also organised two 'alumni in action' seminars (Mr Guggi Laryea and Ms Sandra Montoya), in which a former IOB student presents his or her current work, the impact it generates and how studying at IOB has helped to prepare for the challenges he or she faced.

To learn about the interesting work IOB alumni are engaging in, IOB organises alumni seminars alternating between Antwerp and the South. When an Antwerp-based seminar is organised, a call for presentations is launched among all alumni and one IOB alumnus/a is selected and invited to come to Antwerp to present his/her work at IOB. In the South seminars, we do the inverse by inviting all alumni in the country (or within travelling distance) to come to the seminar and present their work. In 2017 two successful South alumni seminars were organised, one in Tanzania and one in Uganda. In August 2017, a first Tanzanian IOB alumni seminar was set up to

offer the IOB alumni both opportunities for (informal) networking as well as participation in refresher workshops on Monitoring & Evaluation methods (i.e. RCT by Dr Els Lecoutere, theory-based evaluation & process tracing by Dr Patricia Bamanyaki and social network analysis by Dr Sara Dewachter and Lisa Popelier). Twenty-two alumni from all over Tanzania participated in the seminar. The Ugandan alumni seminar (see box) consisted of a series of presentations by IOB alumni and staff. After the presentations alumni and other participants were able to discuss alumni work in more detail and over a drink during the poster reception and walking dinner.

To allow for more structural alumni networks and to stimulate alumni ownership, IOB has started the set-up of formal IOB alumni chapters in some of the 'core' countries. So far, in 2017 alumni chapters have been set up in Tanzania, Uganda and Nicaragua, while the others will still follow. A separate Facebook group, WhatsApp group and alumni booklet containing the profile and contact details from the alumni of Uganda and Tanzania were compiled and a president or executive committee for the chapter was (s)elected.

IOB is committed to ensuring the employability of its students and assisting them to maximise their potential contribution within the development sector. To that end, a third edition of the 'Life after IOB' event, an information session on the opportunities (PhD, internships, consultancy, etc.) available to IOB students after graduating, was organised. A different activity geared towards improving the employability of IOB graduates was a pilot project in which IOB experimented in acting as a broker to match IOB graduates to interesting internship with its partners. As such, IOB alumnus Valerii Saenko, was involved in a research internship at Mzumbe University (Tanzania) on 'Impact of contract farming on well-being of smallholder farmers: case study of contract farming in Kilombero region', now working towards publishing the results.

Alumni are IOB's finest ambassadors and play a significant role in promoting the institute. They share information about the Master programmes within their personal and professional networks. In 2017, Filipino alumnae (Alellie Sobreviñas and Karen Serrano) represented IOB and the University of Antwerp at the European Higher Education Fair (EHEF) in Manila, while Tanzanian alumni (Richard Temu and John Mfungo) were University of Antwerp ambassadors at the stand of the Belgian Embassy at the Tanzania Higher Education Fair. ■



SECOND UGANDAN IOB ALUMNI SEMINAR

IOB organised the second Ugandan IOB alumni seminar on 8 November 2017 with the support of VLIR-UOS. The seminar brought together IOB alumni from Uganda, IOB staff, staff from Ugandan partner universities (UCU, MUST, Kyambogo University) and Belgian development actors to get to know one another or to reconnect after not having seen each other in many years.

The seminar, hosted by prof. Nathalie Holvoet and Prof. Mesarch Katusimwe, consisted of several interesting presentations:

- 'Piloting Inclusive Education: Potentials and limitations in achieving universal access to education for children with disabilities in Uganda' (by Rosemary Namboozee, alumna 2010)
- 'Not quite what's on paper: information sharing networks in the Ugandan rural water service (by Dr Sara Dewachter, IOB staff)
- 'CASH or FOOD? A Comparative analysis of the effectiveness of food assistance modalities in refugee settlements' (by Hamidu Tusiime, alumnus 2009)
- 'Using machine learning to analyse radio content in Uganda' (by Kirsten Van Camp, alumna 2009)

Afterwards, other IOB alumni work was showcased during the poster reception. This event also marked the start of a formal IOB Uganda alumni chapter. Therefore the alumni chose to elect a president (Hamidu) as well as an executive committee (Bob – Samuel – Hamidu-Betty – Gerald). Mr. President, Hamidu Tusiime closed a wonderful day with his election speech and his own ... IOB song. ■



RESEARCH AND OUTREACH



A workshop on national-level data surveys in Kinshasa, co-organised by IOB with the UCB (Bukavu), UCC (Kinshasa) and IFPRI in the framework of the Sustainable Livelihoods Research Consortium-DRC.

In line with its vision, IOB strives to help build a more just and sustainable world through multidisciplinary academic research in close connection with academic education and political engagement as well as by forming alliances with different types of partners.

In our research, we have a strong preference for policy-oriented research as well as a desire to contribute to real (policy) change through the generation, dissemination and application of our knowledge. We think that, as a development studies institute located in the Global North, we have a comparative advantage in situating development processes in a multi-level and multi-actor governance perspective. Our research group positions itself in the field of development studies, which aims to cultivate a multi-disciplinary and mixed-methods approach to the research of particular societal or policy issues.

In 2016, IOB's research went through a successful external audit process, which, among other things, led to the formulation of the view described above. In 2017, we developed a new research strategy document for the period 2017–2022, concretizing this vision and responding to some of the suggestions made in the audit¹. As one of the responses, IOB decided to reframe research and outreach work in function of three, reformulated, research lines, instead of the cluster of four research lines used formerly. Each of these lines continues to cluster existing research activities carried out by different IOB academic staff members, while also opening up space for new and innovative research that is at the forefront of major development challenges. They each combine a thematic cluster (environment, global governance, and state formation) with our vision of a just and sustainable world.

All three research lines also give concrete shape to the multi-level governance perspective we want to cultivate at IOB, reaching from the global to the local and vice versa. And each of the research lines also combines empirical work with an explicit focus on Central Africa with work carried out elsewhere.

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This research line starts from the increasing recognition of the negative social and ecological side effects of different types of 'development' which have led to environmental/ climate change and poverty/inequality concerns occupying an ever-more central position on the international policy agenda. The urgency of the challenges we face has also provoked heated debates on the appropriate (multi-level) governance structures to secure both poverty reduction and environmental sustainability. While a range of different state-led, community-led and market-led approaches have been proposed and tried over the past few decades, we note how sustainable development is increasingly being framed in terms of a 'green economy', and a reliance on market-based conservation mechanisms

and conditional finance instruments, such as (voluntary) carbon markets, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), biodiversity derivatives, and payments for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+).

This research line focuses on actors, policies and instruments which aim to tackle climate change and ensure the provision of related 'global public goods', and the kind of socio-political dynamics and interactions they trigger at and between multiple levels. At the global level it analyses the main trends, actors and factors in the evolving and increasingly complex environment and climate governance landscape. At the national level it analyses the dynamics of the policy cycle (identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation) surrounding the translation of global commitments into national policies. At the local level it analyses the (non) implementation of the environmental/climate change agenda and how it interrelates with local dynamics and struggles of (unequal) access to natural resources.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- # Betzold, C., & Weiler, F. (2017). Allocation of aid for adaptation to climate change: do vulnerable countries receive more support? *International environmental agreements: politics, law and economics*, 17(1), 17–36.
- # Kolinjivadi, V., Van Hecken, G., Rodríguez de Francisco, J. C., Pelenc, J., & Kosoy, N. (2017). As a lock to a key? Why science is more than just an instrument to pay for nature's services. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 26–27, 1–6.
- # Van Aelst, K., & Holvoet, N. (2017). Climate change adaptation in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania: women's decision-making participation in small-scale farm households. *Climate and Development*, online first.
- # Van Hecken, G., Bastiaensen, J., & Huybrechts, F. (2017). Pagos por servicios ambientales en Nicaragua: ¿más allá del discurso neoliberal? In D. Ezzine de Blas (Ed.), *Los pagos por servicios ambientales en América Latina: gobernanza, impactos y perspectivas* (pp. 265–303). Ciudad de México: Universidad Iberoamericana.
- # Van Hecken, G., P. Merlet, M. Lindtner and J. Bastiaensen (2017) Can financial incentives change farmers' motivations? An agrarian system approach to development pathways at the Nicaraguan agricultural frontier. *Ecological Economics*, online first.

¹ See IOB, Research Strategy 2017–22, <https://www.uantwerpen.be/images/uantwerpen/container2673/files/Research-Strategy-2017-2022.pdf>



Within this broader framework, particular research and outreach activities in 2017 have focused on five broad topics. The first deals with the analysis of climate aid funding, with particular attention being given to determinants of aid allocation for climate change adaptation issues and broader issues related to international climate financing (as part of a special issue of International environmental agreements: politics, law and economics).

A second interest deals with socio-political dynamics triggered by environment and climate change governance instruments, such as carbon and biodiversity markets, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) and green microfinance. A variety of doctoral projects are being conducted on this topic (e.g. on green microfinance in Central America and on REDD+ in the DRC). Research on Payment for Ecosystem Services continues to be carried out, both from a more conceptual/epistemological perspective, as well as through empirical case studies (such as in Nicaragua, Peru and the DRC). Central to the outreach to society under this research topic is the long-standing collaboration in Nicaragua between IOB, Nitlapan UCA (Universidad Centroamericana) and the microfinance institute Fondo de Desarrollo Local (FDL).

Research on climate change vulnerability and resilience from a gender/intersectionality perspective and/or from a community-based monitoring perspective is another particular research interest, among others with contributions related to women's participation in decision-making related to climate change adaptation in small-scale farm households in Tanzania.

Two final research interests under development refer to 'green criminology' with a focus on ivory poaching and trade as well as to climate change as a push factor for migration. ■

GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

Facing the apparent limits to (hyper)globalisation – which are revealed in growing inequalities, social exclusion and adverse incorporation – this research line aims to study processes of exclusive/inclusive development and the role of governance therein. The global economy is increasingly concentrated at the top and fragmented at the bottom, which justifies IOB's focus on the poorest countries as well as on people who are excluded from global development processes, or who are adversely included in them. Rather than treating them as victims of globalisation, the research activities study small-scale producers and workers as agents navigating local-to-global dynamics. Special attention is paid to women, migrants, children and people with disabilities as the human faces of this globalisation paradox involving simultaneous inclusion and exclusion.

Global governance (both public and private) in such a context could – at least in theory – solve this paradox. It should not only enable well-functioning markets, but also regulate negative externalities and compensate for unequal outcomes. The failure to do so warrants a more critical study of the political processes and the normativity underlying the current global governance and aid architecture. Research activities will therefore focus on how policies and programmes aimed at reducing poverty and inequalities, at promoting gender equality, equity and decent work, first of all reflect political struggles in the policy arenas they emanate from, and second, interact with socio-political dynamics at the local level.

Specific topics for research in 2017 can be clustered in five more specific themes.

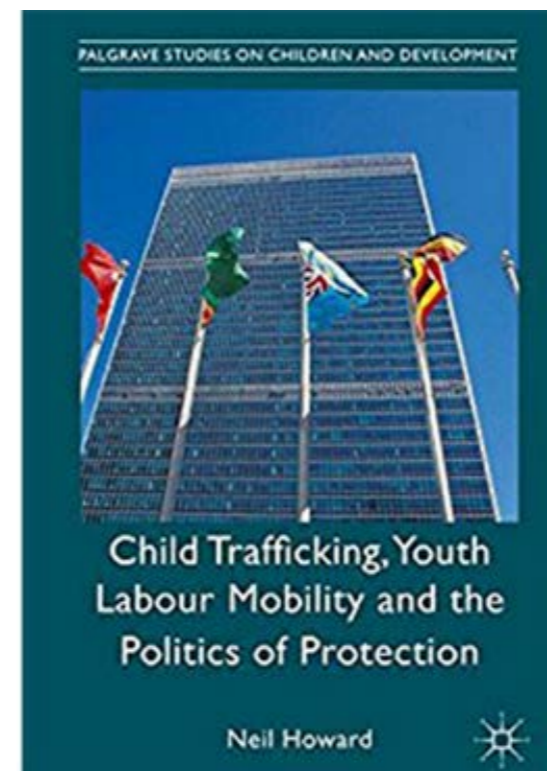
A first recurrent theme is the performance of aid in financing global public goods and helping to overcome situations of (global) exclusion, taking into account the changing aid landscape and shifting power configurations in an increasingly polycentric world. Other than the work on climate change related aid, already mentioned in the presentation of the previous research line, the work reported here focused on the governance of European Union aid (and budget support, in particular), on the effectiveness of budget support suspensions as a sanctioning device, drawing on a self-constructed sanctions database, while other contributions extended the previous work on the aid effectiveness of international debt and debt relief interventions.

Another main focus of this research line is on the insertion, upgrading and catching up possibilities in global value chains and their consequences for macro and micro-level (household) income, vulnerability and other determinants of wellbeing. In a series of publications, this research line studied the opportunities for insertion, structural transformation and catching-up of companies in Asian countries, as well as for a sample of Sub-Saharan African companies. Other work also looked at work force empowerment opportunities in the use of

private standards in global value chains (in the Peruvian horticultural export sector). Moreover, it also looked at opportunities provided by inward FDI in those countries. Additionally, the research line heavily engages in analysis linked to extractive industry value chains, especially in the DRC, both in general, as well as more particularly related to artisanal gold and other mining activities; this research program is partly carried out in partnership with the Université Catholique de Bukavu (UCB) and its associated 'Expertise Center on Mining Governance' (CEGEMI) project.

A third and related focus accentuates our special attention to the effects of particularly vulnerable groups such as women, migrants, children and people with disabilities as the human faces of this globalisation paradox mentioned above, and how they interact with socio-political dynamics at the local level. Particular research targeted gender aspects and effects of intra-household decision making, as well as child trafficking and youth labour mobility. Moreover, additional research also looks at the inclusiveness and impact of the evaluation processes itself, and on the performance of community-based monitoring.

A fourth distinctive focus of the research line deals with the poverty and inclusion impact of interventions in the international trade and finance arenas, with research finished this year on the poverty impact of commodity price evolutions, applied to Argentina; the research line also continued efforts on global financial crisis impact on labour market transitions in South Africa,



RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

- # Geenen, S., & Verweijen, J. (2017). Explaining fragmented and fluid mobilization in gold mining concessions in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 4(4), 758-765.
- # Howard, N. (2017). *Child trafficking, youth labour mobility and the politics of protection*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- # Ingelaere, B., Christiaensen, L., De Weerd, J., & Kanbur, R. (2017). Why secondary towns can be important for poverty reduction: a migrant's perspective. In *IGC Working Papers* (Vol. C-40300-TZA-1).
- # Kilosho Buraye, J., Stoop, N., & Verpoorten, M. (2017). Defusing the social minefield of gold sites in Kamituga, South Kivu: from legal pluralism to the re-making of institutions? *Resources Policy*, 53, 356-368.
- # Lecoutere, E. (2017). The impact of agricultural co-operatives on women's empowerment: evidence from Uganda. *Journal of Co-operative Organization and Management*, 5(1), 14-27.
- # Martorano, B., Park, D., & Sanfilippo, M. (2017). Catching-up, structural transformation, and inequality: industry-level evidence from Asia. *Industrial and Corporate Change*, 26(4), 555-570.
- # Molenaers, N., Gagiano, A., & Smets, L. (2017). Introducing a new data set: budget support suspensions as a sanctioning device: an overview from 1999 to 2014. *Governance: an international journal of policy, administration, and institutions*, 30(1), 143-152.
- # Moncarz, P., Barone, S., Calfat, G., & Descalzi, R. (2017). Poverty impacts of changes in the international prices of agricultural commodities: recent evidence for Argentina (an ex-ante analysis). *Journal of Development Studies*, 53(3), 375-395.

through devising more appropriate global emergency financing instruments. A co-edited book, published by Palgrave-MacMillan, looked at innovative approaches to development finance. On these topics, our research staff collaborates with researchers from national (such as the National Bank) and international organisations and academic networks, as well as provides policy support research to Belgian official development cooperation agents in the framework of the ACROPOLIS 'Finance for Development' (BeFinD) project.

Finally, our research focus on transnational migration and remittances has also continued. This mainly involved

conducting and analysing original large-scale population censuses in Ecuador and the Philippines through international networks, using an extended version of the community-based monitoring system (CBMS), but also work on the use of financial diaries in a Nicaraguan context. This research is linked to the PhD work of two members and is also intensively embedded in the interuniversity cooperation project with Ecuador, financed by VLIR-UOS. Recently, this work has been complemented by research on internal migration, secondary town development and its impact on poverty. ■

STATE FORMATION AND RESILIENT SOCIETIES

Processes of state formation and the evolving role of states in the post-colony form the background against which this research line examines situations of state under-reach (as in fragile or failed states), state reach (as in developmental states) or state overreach (as in state crime or structural violence). The research activities aim to understand how state attributes such as government, territory, law, nation or power are articulated or not, and how state actions such as legitimization, economic accumulation or security and services take shape or not.

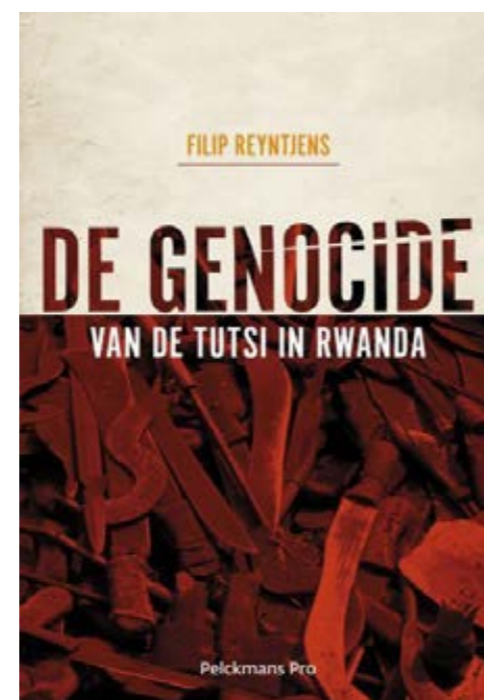
The research activities avoid a unitary conception of the state by taking into account a wide spectrum of actors (formal and informal) and factors (ideational, institutional, structural) at different levels (local, national, international). Such a focus on the processes and dynamics of state formation – the changing patterns of tightening and loosening state reach across space and time – implies attention to societal resilience, namely the ability of societies to resist, adapt to or recover from (the consequences of) a lack of state presence and/or performance, sudden man-made or natural shocks or long term social exclusion and adverse incorporation. Particular attention is paid to these issues in connection with the cycle of violent conflict, peace-making and efforts to achieve state reconstruction and renegotiate the social contract.

Within this broader framework, topics for research carried out in 2017 include the following:

The study of processes and mechanisms of decentralisation and the governance of public services is the first main focus of this research line. A lot of attention here is paid to forms of hybrid governance in public service delivery, such as in the DRC. Related with this research interest, hybrid governance within mining concessions was researched, linked to the cooperation with the Université Catholique de Bukavu (UCB) and its associated ‘Expertise Center on Mining Governance’ (CEGEMI) project, as already mentioned above. A major research grant, awarded by the Overseas Development Institute/ Secure Livelihoods Consortium last year, further fuelled this work on hybrid governance and public services in the DRC with research on administrative reform, on urban

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS STATE FORMATION AND RESILIENT SOCIETIES

- # Ingelaere, B., & Wilén, N. (2017). The civilised Self and the barbaric Other: ex-rebels making sense of sexual violence in the DR Congo. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies*, 35(2), 221-239.
- # Malukisa Nkuku, A. (2017). Gouvernance hybride des parkings publics à Lubumbashi: quand la fiscalité informelle supporte la fiscalité formelle. *Canadian Journal of African Studies / Revue canadienne des études africaines*, 51(2), 275-291.
- # Marivoet, W., & De Herdt, T. (2017). Tracing down real socio-economic trends from household data with erratic sampling frames: the case of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. *Journal of Asian and African studies*, online first.
- # Renmans, D., Holvoet, N., Criel, B., & Meessen, B. (2017). Performance-based financing: the same is different. *Health Policy and Planning*, 32(6), 860-868.
- # Reuss, A., & Titeca, K. (2017). When revolutionaries grow old: the Museveni babies and the slow death of the liberation. *Third World Quarterly*, 38 (10), 2347-2366.
- # Vandeginste, S. (2017). Negotiating and sharing power: Burundi’s bumpy road to reconciliation without truth. In V. Rosoux & M. Anstey (Eds.), *Negotiating reconciliation in peacemaking: quandaries of relationship building* (pp. 185-211). Berlin: Springer.



governance and on the political economy of survey data. Apart from work on hybrid governance, other work in this field also includes research on performance-based financing in the health sector (in Uganda).

Another stream of research dealt with the evolution of political settlements and their impact on the nature and experience of political representation and decision-making. Here, contributions focused on the analysis of the transformation process from rebel to political party in Burundi and on the evolution of power sharing in general, as well as on (the absence of) presidential elections in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and DRC and on female political representation in Rwanda and Burundi in the post-conflict era. Within this stream, due attention is also paid to the role of external actors and aid in strengthening or

weakening state formation and regime transformation or consolidation, again predominantly in the Great Lakes of Africa region.

A final theme was the evolution of relations of trust or feelings of security. Here, most contributions dealt – as usual – with Africa’s still turbulent Great Lakes region, including the DRC and Western Uganda; a particular focus was on sexual violence.

These outputs were not only limited to academic papers, but also a range of blog posts was written on these issues, and part of the work was also reflected in the 2016 issue of the yearbook ‘Conjonctures congolaises’, published in 2017. ■



IOB HIGHLIGHTS ON TWITTER 2017

>600 views

- # The civilised Self and the barbaric Other: ex-rebels and sexual violence in the #DR Congo @bertingelaere @ WilenNina <https://t.co/AfDgSPE4GQ>
- # Allocation of aid for adaptation to #climatechange: do vulnerable countries receive more support? <https://t.co/fK6dHYrGRV>
- # So proud to announce @BrankoMilan as key note speaker on the IOB Graduation Ceremony! Tue 19 Sept, 4 pm, @UAntwerpen #globalinequality <https://t.co/MC8CgKnszs>
- # Congratulations to our @llpopeli Lisa Popelier for winning the AfrEA 2017 Poster Prize! #AfrEA17 @ tweet.afrea @UAntwerpen <https://t.co/kK2Z5mbm9u>
- # Trump is right on Congo’s minerals, but for all the wrong reasons <https://t.co/cNDsB484nI> via @ ConversationUK #DRC #Congo #DR Congo
- # Localising sovereign debt: the rise of local currency bond markets in Sub-Saharan #Africa @SOAS @ DennisEssers <https://t.co/4kJoH4277z>
- # “Rwanda’s Forever President”, by @bertingelaere in @nytimes #elections #rwanda <https://t.co/gpDZy8LV2Y> @UAntwerpen @IOBUA
- # Defusing the social minefield of gold sites in Kamituga, South #Kivu. #DRC #DR Congo #Congo #RDC @ janvierkb <https://t.co/15Bo2X6IeT>
- # Poster on facts and fiction about women’s #empowerment by dr. Els Lecoutere on the JRC conference #EU4FACTS <https://t.co/3D4MxqCtZS>
- # Where to create jobs to reduce poverty: cities or towns? Policy Research Working Paper 8069 @WorldBank <https://t.co/sTRUqIP46z>
- # Neoliberal performatives and the making of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) @ProgHumGeog @ DianaVelaA @jerome_dupras @NicolasKosoy <https://t.co/kSGhMkdKN6>
- # Not your average job: measuring farm labor in #Tanzania | Journal of Development Economics @ JoachimDeWeerd <https://t.co/8cAsV7mAIG>

CENTRAL AFRICA AS AN IMPORTANT TRANSVERSAL RESEARCH INTEREST

As restated in IOB's new research strategy 2017-22, even if the research group's ambit extends to the poorest countries in the world, we also want to continue paying particular attention to Central Africa, as, during the last decades, we have built up a critical mass of expertise on the DRC, Rwanda, Burundi and Uganda which is probably unique in the world. IOB Great Lakes of Africa Centre (see box below) is a vehicle to pool the transversal thematic research and policy work done in the three research lines, described so far, into an articulated regional research agenda.

In 2017, a number of activities with a Great Lakes of Africa focus were realized in Antwerp, Belgium or the region, beyond the activities related to our institutional partners (see further in this report):

IOB hosted two Scholars in Residence from the Great Lakes region. Dr. Frank Ahimbisibwe stayed at IOB between December 2016 and March 2017. He is a senior lecturer at Institute of Interdisciplinary Training and Research, Mbarara University of Science and Technology, Mbarara, Uganda. During his stay at IOB, Dr Ahimbisibwe finalised five IOB Working Papers and one IOB Discussion Paper. These papers were subsequently submitted to international scholarly journals and are undergoing peer review. He provided a guest lecture on "The Nation-State, Refugees, Citizenship and Durable Solutions" to the IOB students in the governance master. Dr. Ahimbisibwe further used his stay at the IOB to develop networks with scholars in other universities in Belgium and the Netherlands. Prof. Gertrude Kazoviyo (Faculty of Linguistics and Human Sciences, Université du Burundi) spent five months at IOB as a scholar in residence. During her stay, she analysed the discourse of political actors around the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi and around ethnic power-sharing more generally. This resulted in an IOB Working Paper. In the DRC, IOB organized a seminar that brought together a different researchers and policy actors working on, or making use of national data surveys, in the framework of the SLRC-DRC programme. The seminar allowed to discuss the problems with the existing datasets, to propose solutions to them and to elaborate an agenda for improving data survey exercises in the future.

IOB staff contributing to the Great Lakes focus participated or facilitated the participation in the monthly Rotondes policy talks organized by CREAC in the Belgian Federal Parliament. Bert Ingelaere discussed the findings of his book on Rwanda's way of dealing with the legacy of genocide through the so-called 'Gacaca' courts and

Rwanda's future challenges in this domain in March 2017. And South-African Ambassador Welile Nhlapo was invited by IOB to lead a discussion on the root causes and drivers of conflict on the African continent with particular attention to the Great Lakes region.

IOB has continued to act as the coordinating institution for the VLIR-IUC collaboration with the University of Burundi (UB), coordinated by Stef Vandeginste. This cooperation has been ongoing since 2010 and fully subscribes to the PRSP development priorities of a post-conflict area. In this context, the University of Burundi is to be reinforced in its role of development actor towards society through interventions of higher education and research. The programme encompasses five thematic projects: basic science, community health, rural development and food security in the provinces of Kayanza and Ngozi, good governance and the rule of law and new information and communication technologies. ■



IOB'S GREAT LAKES OF AFRICA CENTRE

The IOB Great Lakes of Africa Centre (GLAC) has the mission to stimulate research and policy engagement, linking scholarship in and on Africa's Great Lakes region. GLAC is a unique concentration of scholarship on Africa's Great Lakes Region.

The thematic scope of the Centre is articulated in IOB's research lines discussed above. The main areas of focus are the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda, countries facing considerable development challenges. In a globalised world, the activities of the Centre work across local, national and international governance levels and dynamics and therefore include attention for neighboring countries and international regional organisations which have an important role to play in Africa's Great Lakes region.

Contributors to GLAC carry out scholarly research that is data-driven and theoretically informed while taking context seriously, or engage in comparative research with a limited set of countries including one or more of Africa's Great Lakes countries.

Apart from IOB staff members with a Great Lakes profile, GLAC aims to actively engage other scholars and policy makers in its activities, especially people working in the region. It aims to become a platform where multiple partnerships and institutions and a variety of ways of knowing meet through various channels.

These objectives are realised through, for instance, ongoing academic partnerships in the DR Congo, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania, and IOB's Scholar in Residence Program (SIR), or contributions to the monthly 'Rotondes' policy talks organised by CREAC in the Belgian Parliament. CREAC aims to promote improved access and dissemination of knowledge about Central Africa. The organisation offers a platform for dialogue and exchange of information between the academic world, policy makers, civil society actors and the private sector at the Belgian, European and international level. CREAC inserts itself into a tradition of partnership between Belgium and Central Africa, by critically looking at contemporary dynamics, and launching debates around the opportunities and challenges for future collaboration.

A flagship publication of the Centre is the Conjonctures de L'Afrique centrale, a collaboration of CREAC, IOB-GLAC, the Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL) and the Royal Museum for Central Africa. The publication offers an in-depth analysis of contemporary political, economic and social dynamics in the region. Researchers from the South can apply for scholarships to conduct fieldwork that leads to a publication in the Conjonctures. ■



FACTS AND FIGURES ON RESEARCH AND OUTREACH

The evolution of IOB’s publication output for an academic and a non-academic audience is shown in figures 1 and 2 respectively. A full list of publications can be found at the end of this report. In terms of academic publications, there has been a continued effort to maintain the high level of publications, while trying to improve its average quality, as measured by the CERES A and B output (i.e. publications in ISI-ranked journals or in academic books of equivalent quality). In fact, never before has IOB produced more A and B publications than in the past year. Moreover, as shown in figure 4, an increasing part of our academic publications (A, B and other peer-reviewed ones) are authored or co-authored by scholars from the Global South. During the most recent 5-year period (2013-17), it amounted to more than 25% of the total. This is a deliberate policy, emanating from our general vision of stimulating research as development.

IOB also seeks to complement this academic publication output with output that is targeted at other, non-academic arenas, diversifying outreach. As shown in figure 2, the output in terms of reports targeted at policy makers, and at other stakeholders through newspaper and magazine articles or blogs has increased substantially in recent years, albeit at a lower level during the two most recent years, as compared to the peak year of 2015.

Figure 3 shows the evolution of the level of external research funding over time, as well as its distribution per type of donor. Overall, we maintained the higher levels of recent years, but with a slight change in relative shares. More particularly, 2017 shows a relative decline in the share of funding from the academic Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO) and internal University of Antwerp funds (BOF), in favor of an increase in the share of funding from private (international) sources.

FIGURE 3. EVOLUTION OF EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR RESEARCH AND SERVICE DELIVERY

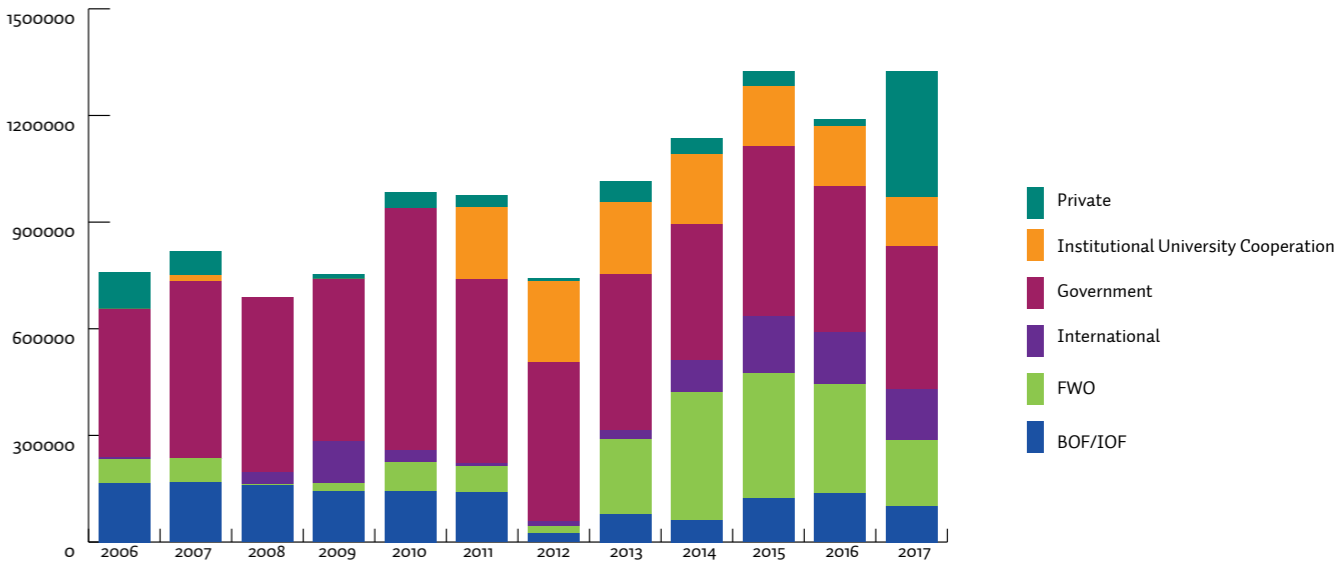


FIGURE 1: IOB PUBLICATIONS FOR ACADEMIC AUDIENCE *

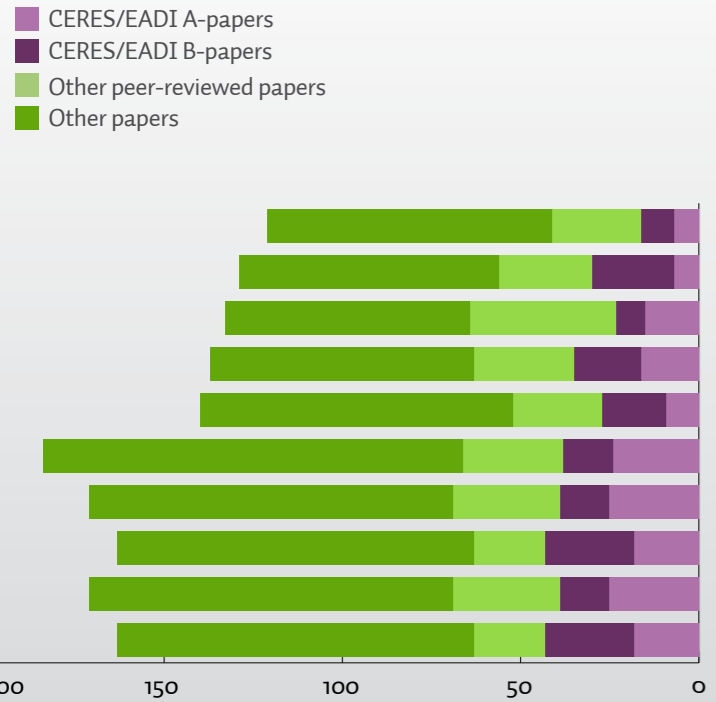


FIGURE 2: PUBLICATIONS FOR NON-ACADEMIC AUDIENCE*

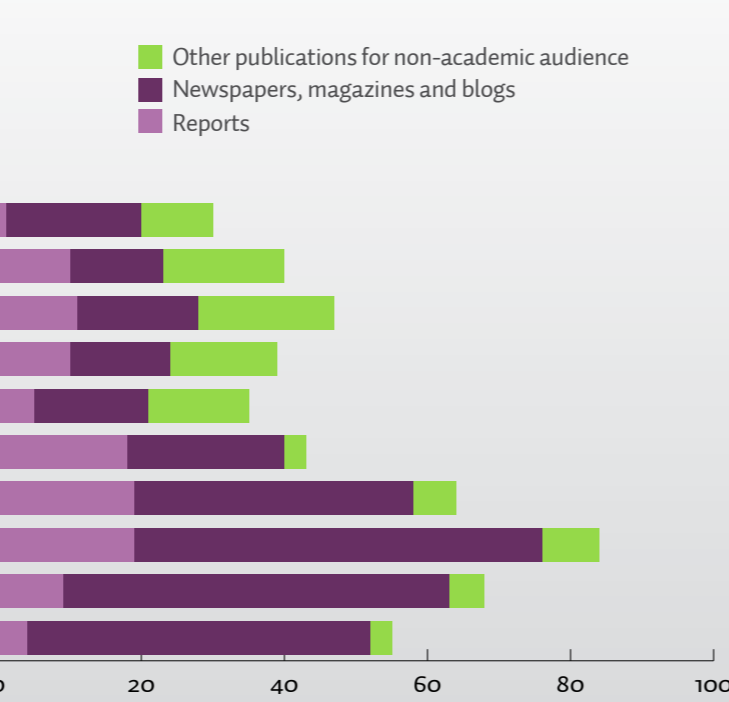
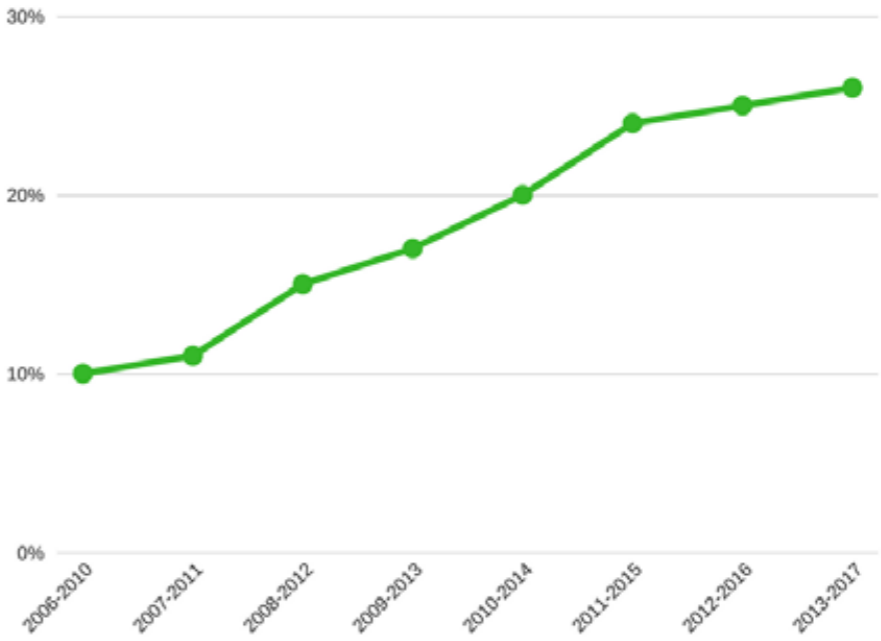


FIGURE 4. : SHARE OF IOB (PEER-REVIEWED) ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS (CO-)AUTHORED WITH SCHOLARS FROM THE SOUTH



* Data as available in February 2018.
Source: Academic Bibliography University of Antwerp.

PHD TRAINING

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. It also cooperates with sister Faculties of Applied Economics and Social Sciences for disciplinary PhDs on development issues. During 2017, a total of 41 students were preparing a PhD dissertation on topics linked to IOB’s research agenda. Thirty-two were pursuing an interdisciplinary PhD in Development Studies at IOB (seven of them IOB junior researchers), while 8 were working towards disciplinary PhDs at IOB’s sister Faculty of Applied Economics (three of them IOB junior researchers). During 2017, four students were admitted to undertake a PhD in Development Studies while one dropped out; at the Faculty of Applied Economics one dropped out as well. Eight of the PhDs in progress are joint or double PhDs: three with the Ghent University (UGent), three with the University of Leuven (KU Leuven), one with Maastricht University in the Netherlands and one with Université Catholique de Louvain (UCL).

In 2017, four students successfully concluded and defended their PhDs in Development Studies:

Albert Malukisa Nkuku
‘La gouvernance réelle du transport en commun à Kinshasa: la prééminence des normes pratiques sur les normes officielles’
Supervisors : Prof. Tom De Herdt, Prof. Kristof Titeca and Prof. Philémon Muamba, Université Catholique du Congo

Klara Claessens
‘Land, Access and Power Case studies from Kalehe, DRC’
Supervisors : Prof. Tom De Herdt, Prof. Filip Reyntjens and Prof. An Ansoms, Université Catholique de Louvain

Ntagahoraho Zacharia Burihabwa
‘Continuity and Contingency. The CNDD-FDD and its transformation from rebel movement to governing political party in Burundi’
Supervisors : Prof. Filip Reyntjens and Prof. Stef Vandeginste

Nik Stoop
‘Gender, households and climate change. Adaptation decision-making in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania’
Supervisors : Prof. Marijke Verpoorten and Prof. Johan Swinnen, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Another two students successfully concluded their PhD in Applied Economics:

Kelbesa Megersa
‘Government Finances and Financial Shocks in Developing Economies’
Supervisor: Prof. Danny Cassimon

Alellie Sobreviñas
‘The Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS): An Investigation of Its Usefulness in Understanding the Relationship Between International Migration and Poverty in the Philippines’
Supervisor: Prof. Germán Calfat

The IOB PhD in Development Studies attracts a diverse range of students. In 2017 we had thirteen different nationalities: Belgium (13), Germany (3), Democratic Republic of the Congo (4), Italy (3) and one from each of the following countries: Cameroon, Ecuador, Tanzania, Uganda, Nicaragua, Denmark, Spain, Switzerland and USA. IOB is continuing to build its PhD training programme. We currently offer six doctoral courses related to the thematic research lines. IOB cooperates with the Netherlands-based CERES Research School’s (Research School for Resource Studies for Development) PhD network as a full member. ■

PHD KELBESA MEGERSA

GOVERNMENT FINANCES AND FINANCIAL SHOCKS IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Among the biggest challenges faced by developing countries today is the management of government finances and various financial shocks emanating from their domestic economy and external sources. The gains and adverse impacts of financial globalisation are being witnessed both in developing countries at ‘early’ as well



as ‘advanced’ stages of financial development. Growth in the demand and supply of external financial flows - in the era of increased global financial instability and repetitive crisis - underscores the need for public debt management by governments across the developing world. Maintaining sustainable levels of public debt brings overall financial stability and also makes countries less vulnerable to the damage from unforeseen shocks - as they will have the fiscal space for necessary policy responses. In line with this, this essay tries to answer the following questions: 1) How can developing countries balance ‘public spending’ with ‘debt sustainability’ — and does the quality of institutions and public sector management play a role? 2) How can developing countries ‘foresee’ financial crisis and better prepare themselves to minimise their vulnerability? 3) What is the nature and extent of developing countries’ vulnerability to external financial shocks — particularly to recent monetary policy experiments in advanced countries? However, the answer to these questions is rather complex and depends on various domestic and external factors. The essay addresses them by presenting its discussions through three (analytical) chapters assembled across the aforementioned research queries.

PHD KLARA CLAESENS

LAND, ACCESS AND POWER CASE STUDIES FROM KALEHE, DRC

This dissertation studies processes and strategies through which access to land is negotiated, obtained and maintained in the territory of Kalehe, South Kivu, eastern DRC. The conceptual focus on access rather than rights enables analysing land relations and local practices in the political context in which they originate, characterised by instability, the absence of an overall regulatory state authority, and a history of unequal land division. This conceptualisation of access is then used to examine land-access practices in different case studies. First, the lakeside region is characterised by the presence of agricultural plantations predominantly founded during the colonial period. Nowadays, foreign colonial settlers have left, export crops have been replaced by domestic food crops and local leaders play a pivotal role in the distribution of land, labour and profits on the plantations. By historically framing the plantations’ contemporary political dynamics, it is demonstrated that the appropriation of labour and productive assets by local elites entails more continuity than change. Second, in the highland region, access to land often relates to ethnic cleavages and violent outburst of conflict. Land is unequally divided and mostly occupied by large cattle farms in competition with subsistence farmers. Local actors’ success in accessing land

depends on shifting circumstances and their ability to strategically align with the local military and customary authorities and with the state’s instruments to enforce land claims. The analysis demonstrates how broader conflict dynamics affect local actors’ land access mechanism and vice versa, but in an indirect, negotiated way. The analysis of these cases demonstrates how access negotiation is an iterative process with differentiated outcomes. Different mechanisms used by individual and collective actors to facilitate their access and the access process itself are mutually reinforcing and embedded in particular local realities. Furthermore, the analysis reveals a large diversity of access patterns in a confined geographical area. This variation is explained by historically determined incidents of territorial division, contemporary local and regional dynamics and the role of individuals manoeuvring complex institutional landscapes. However, the way in which individual agendas are intertwined with contemporary and past dynamics is fragmented and hence outcomes of access negotiations are unpredictable. An in-depth understanding of existing practices is therefore essential to enhance the responsiveness of existing arrangements and to address the impact of unequal outcomes.

ONGOING PHD PROJECTS IN 2017

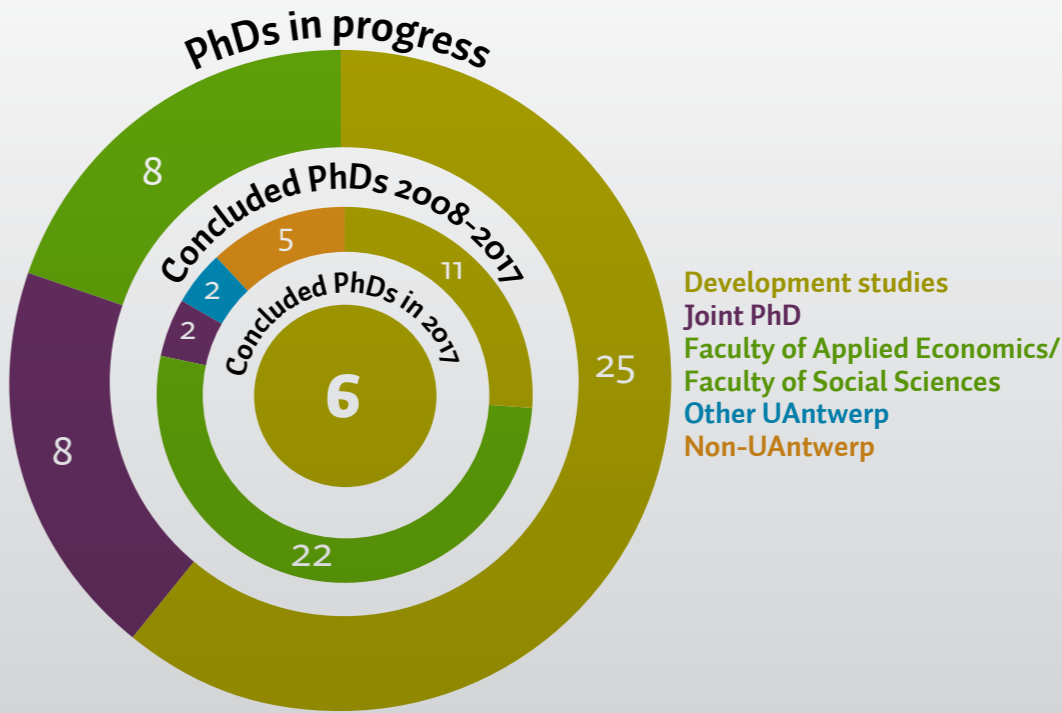
ABAINZA Loresel
Return Migration and Entrepreneurship: an Investigation of the Success of Failure of Return Migrants' Entrepreneurial Activities
ALIDOU Sahawal
Essays on intra-household resource allocation and decision making in Sub Saharan Africa
ALOMAR MASCARO Antonia
A comparative case study of the role climate change has in shaping native perceptions of migration in Europe
BATANO Godelive
Labour migration and wealth creation in rural survival activities
CRUCIFIX Clément
The governance of a microfinance alternative model in Mexican rural areas.
DE MAESSCHALCK Filip
Statebuilding Support to Fragile States. A Temporal Analysis of the Interplay between European Legitimation and Internal Legitimacy in Post-Conflict States
DE ROECK Mathias
Global System Dynamics, State Infrastructural Power and the Stability of Hybrid Political Regimes. A Mixed-Methods Analysis. 1965 – 2010
GANDRUP Tobias
Curricula without a State: An Ethnography of Education Services in Somaliland
GLEIBERMAN Mollie
Capturing the Benefits of Private Sector Investment in Natural Resource Extraction for National Development: A Case Study of Labor and the Liquefied Natural Gas Industry in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique
HUYBRECHS 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
INNOCENTI Demetrio
Evaluation of climate change investments in international finance: achieving the climate paradigm shift through effective resource allocations

IRAGI Francine
Artisanal mining and local food markets: analyzing the linkages
KILOSHO BURAYE Janvier
Dynamics in the South-Kivu mining sector: Modes of production, income diversification and future of artisanal miners
KOCH Svea
Political Conditionality beyond aid – the case of the European Union
KUPPENS Line
The role of education in peacebuilding: An analysis of the impact of Côte d'Ivoire's educational content and practices
MARTINELLI Rosana
Institutional innovations for the delivery of social policies for poverty reduction and development – contributions from the South
MBUNYA Francis Nkemnyi
Making the environment-development nexus: the case of the Tofala Hill Wildlife Sanctuary, South West Cameroon
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
MUKENA Jacques
The hydrocarbon sector in the DRC: a political settlement analysis of the sector's role in development and conflict
PAVIOTTI Antea
Perceptions of the Self and the Other in contemporary Burundi. The salience of ethnicity in everyday interactions in a post-transition context
POPELIER Lisa
Uncovering pathways to foster disability-sensitive development: from participatory M&E to disability-inclusive development
RENMANS Dimitri
Opening the 'black box' of Performance-Based Financing in the health sector of Uganda

REUSS Anna
Soldiers, elites & political stability. Civil-military boundaries, institutions & identity in Uganda
SENGA Christian Dunga
African Euro-bonds: challenges and prospects for economic growth after the HIPC initiative
SHITIMA Christina
An Analysis of Household Development Strategies and their Linkage to River Basins Resources Degradation in Tanzania
SIMEN TCHAMYOU Vanessa
Essays on information asymmetry and financial development
SONDEREGGER Gabi
Local actors and decision-making processes in large water infrastructure projects – Evidence from Latin America
TABARO Robert
New district creation and social service delivery in Uganda.
VANCLUYSEN Sarah
Local integration of refugees in Uganda: socio-economic interactions with the host population

VERDEZOTO Jesenia
The effects of international parental migration on education of children left behind, the specific case of a marginal urban area in Quito – Ecuador
WAETERLOOS Evert
'Development Local Government' and rural development in South Africa : brokering integrated rural development across spheres
WIEBUSCH Michael
The norms and practices of the African Union on the promotion and protection of constitutional governance
WINDEY Catherine
The Dialectics of the Global and the Local: hybrid socio-economies' and the encounter of different regimes of value in the context of REDD+ in the Democratic Republic of Congo

FIGURE 5. CONCLUDED PHDS 2008-17 (INNER CIRCLE) AND PHDS IN PROGRESS (OUTER CIRCLE)



IOB GOING GLOBAL



Women in their compound in Kasere district, Uganda

DECOLONIZING DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

In line with its intention to evolve towards a less Northern-centred approach to and practice of development studies, IOB has continued to deepen its internationalisation strategy in 2017. We aim to continue but also go beyond our customary research cooperation with partners in the South through complementary engagement with longer term joint initiatives for education and societal outreach. In the effort to expand towards research-based global educational cooperation, a key role is played by the new VLIR-ICP Incremental Funding projects, focussed on organising joint teaching modules in DR Congo, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Philippines and Tanzania. In all partner countries, these new educational plans are tightly linked to on-going and new research efforts, and in particular new initiatives to further strengthen the quality and social impact of joint and autonomous local research. The strategy also involves cooperation with additional national and international stakeholders, thus avoiding a process which is too exclusively IOB-centered. In 2017, IOB streamlined its contribution in the Great Lakes Region in Africa with an update and a reinforcement of the IOB's Great Lakes of Africa Centre (GLAC – previously GRALAC), as an Antwerp-based international platform to stimulate research and policy debate about the DR Congo, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda, valorising IOB's unique expertise on this region. (see textbox IOB Great Lakes of Africa Centre).

DR CONGO

IOB's institutional partnership with the Catholic University of Bukavu, which started in 2010 with the launch of the VLIR-IUS programme, now crystallises around three pillars: the Expertise Center on Mining Governance (CEGEMI) set up in the context of the VLIR-IUS; the exposures and capacity building initiatives organised by USOS; and the VLIR-ICP incremental funding programme.

CEGEMI initiates and coordinates research on the governance of natural resources. In 2017 this has resulted in three publications in international peer-reviewed journals and one working paper. Four Congolese PhD students (Janvier Kilosho, Paterne Murhula, Francine Iragi and Bossissi Nkuba) are pursuing their research on mining-related issues such as the impact of certification schemes, the linkages between mining and agriculture, and mercury pollution. One new PhD student, Godelive Batano, was granted a scholarship to start a PhD on labour migration in mining at the University of Antwerp. In view of a concern about CEGEMI's sustainability after the end of the VLIR-IUS (in 2021), the center has also started to take up more consultancy work. This work is firmly grounded in the accumulated academic experience of all team members. In 2017, Gabriel Kamundala and Adamon Mukasa led a large-scale household survey in South Kivu's mining areas for the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ); Bossissi Nkuba started a

study on mercury pollution in gold mining for UNITAR and the Congolese Environmental Agency and, together with IPIS, CEGEMI won a grant from the European Partnership for Responsible Minerals (EPRM) to train miners' cooperatives.

USOS organised its second exposure trip to Bukavu in August 2017. Students from the University of Antwerp spent three weeks in host families and visited a couple of health and agriculture-related projects in Kalehe and Kabare. In June 2017, an intensive seminar on research design was organised with financial support from USOS. Marijke Verpoorten taught a module on quantitative research design, while UCB professors gave courses in qualitative and mixed methods design. In addition, six UCB researchers received a fund (total €12 000) to collect data in the field. These combined efforts will hopefully have an effect on the production of more and higher-quality papers by local researchers.

The objective of the VLIR incremental funding is to organise a joint IOB/UCB course module on the governance of natural resources at UCB. In 2017 most efforts were concentrated on the discussion about how to integrate this module in UCB's existing programmes. In December 2017, a seminar was organised in Bukavu, attended by Prof. Marijke Verpoorten and Catherine Windey. The seminar's objective was to identify the content and lecturers for the joint module and included 12 presentations on 'Governance of natural resources'. As this discussion has not yet been resolved, IOB will organise the module in 2018 in a more stand-alone way in the form of a 'winter school', in close collaboration with CEGEMI.

IOB also carried out research on power, policy and poverty as one of the three partner institutes in the Sustainable Livelihoods Research Consortium (SLRC) programme led by ODI (UK). The project runs for two years and involves extensive field research in several parts of the country, thereby allowing us to liaise with colleagues at the Universities of Bukavu and Kinshasa.

TANZANIA

In 2017, the cooperation between IOB and Mzumbe University (Morogoro region, Tanzania) intensified. Drawing upon the successful collaboration in the context of the VLIR-IUC 'Gre@t' (Governance and Entrepreneurship through Research, Education, Access and Technology) programme, Mzumbe University also became one of IOB's Going Global partners. The aim of the collaboration is to support the development of the Mzumbe Master in Development Evaluation, to encourage staff and student mobility, to set-up a Tanzanian chapter of the IOB alumni association and to organise a synergy platform with development actors.

In 2017, an intense process of joint planning and fine-tuning started. Meetings were organised alternately at IOB and in Mzumbe, which necessitated two-way staff mobility. Besides the visits of the Mzumbe administrative (Mara Mwingyigogo) and academic (Dr M. Mursali)

coordinators, a Mzumbe staff member followed several methodology units at IOB. In the other direction, three IOB staff members (Dr Sara Dewachter, Dr Els Lecoutere & Lisa Popelier) joined the IOB academic coordinator (Prof. Nathalie Holvoet) in August 2017 for the alumni & synergy platform.

In March a meeting was also organised with the Tanzanian Evaluation Association (TanEA) to ascertain their interest in the Master programme while a questionnaire was sent out to all TanEA members. Based on inputs from the questionnaire and the various meetings with staff (Mzumbe + IOB), Dr Mursali finalised a file for accreditation and submitted it to the university authorities for approval with the Tanzania Commission for Universities.

Besides staff mobility, two IOB/DEM students (Sylvia Hoens and Kamille De Backer) stayed at Mzumbe to do field work related to their Master dissertation, which is being completed under the joint supervision of a Mzumbe

and an IOB lecturer. Both of them were twinned with Mzumbe students/alumni, which strongly facilitated the field work and which led to exchanges between northern and southern students on the topic and methodology. Both dissertations were successfully defended and one of the students is in the process of valorising the dissertation, which is likely to lead to a joint publication. The two students also prepared a poster summarising the content of their research and participated in the poster seminar (see text box on synergy platform).

In August 2017, a first Tanzanian IOB alumni seminar was organised with major input from Dr Sara Dewachter, the IOB alumni coordinator. Twenty-two alumni from all over Tanzania participated in the seminar and a Tanzanian alumni chapter was set up. Ms Martha Mwolo was elected its first president. One of the unforeseen but successful activities was the organisation of an IOB alumni mobility pilot. More specifically, an IOB alumnus was involved in an existing research activity of Mzumbe staff while he

also organised a two-day method course on NVivo for interested staff and PhD students.

In the meantime, the VLIR-IUC ‘governance’ project continued (promoter Prof. Nathalie Holvoet). The budget of €45 000 was spent on various activities with the aim to strengthen education, research and outreach activities in the area of governance of service delivery and natural resource management.

One of the key activities in 2017 was the two-day Gre@t conference on @ccessible development which was organised on 22-23 August 2017. Besides academics and local policy makers, the Belgian ambassador, as well as staff from the embassy, also attended the conference. Dr Els Lecoutere gave a keynote lecture on ‘Effectively targeted ICT-mediated transformative action’ while five P3 members presented their papers and received useful feedback. This will culminate in a special issue of Afrika Focus to be published in summer 2018. Christina Shitima (PhD student, assistant lecturer at Mzumbe), who is preparing a PhD on household development strategies and river basin management and degradation under the supervision of Prof. Nathalie Holvoet, also presented a draft of one of her PhD chapters. In 2017, the investments made in research capacities clearly started to pay off; three articles and four book chapters were published in international journals and books, while eight papers were submitted for publication in international journals.

Finally, several Gre@t members also participated in various activities organised in the context of the IOB-Mzumbe Going Global project which showcases the synergies and complementarities that exist among the two projects.

UGANDA

The ongoing partnership activities with Uganda were continued. First, the VLIR-UOS TEAM project collaboration on post-conflict reconstruction and governance with Gulu University and Uganda Martyrs University continued in 2017. The following activities took place within this framework: a number of research projects by senior staff of the universities involved on ethnicity, land and conflict in Northern Uganda, and a PhD project on land conflicts in Northern Uganda. For these projects, two senior researchers conducted field research, and spent a research stay at IOB. The promotor of the project, Prof. Kristof Titeca, taught the course ‘violent environments’ at Gulu University.

The VLIR-UOS TEAM project ‘Towards more effective and equitable service delivery for local communities: comparing the impact of different accountability mechanisms and analysing the politics of service delivery’ continued in 2017. The most important activities relate to the continuation of the PhD project. Extensive field work was carried out in Uganda, looking into the rationale of

new district creation. The PhD student subsequently spent some time at IOB to process the data.

Another Southern initiative, ‘The need to find durable solutions for old case-load refugees in Nakivale settlement in Mbarara district’ – coordinated by Prof. Bert Ingelaere, as the Flemish supervisor, and Dr Tom Ogwang (MUST), as the Ugandan supervisor, ended in 2016, but led to a number of publications in 2017, through a Scholar in Residence stay during this year.

ECUADOR

The International Migration and Local Development Project within the context of the VLIR-IUC with the University of Cuenca (UC) came to an end in March 2017 after 10 years of collaboration.

The main outcome of this project and collaboration with the UC constitutes the foundations for future work which will benefit the local community. Since the government is supportive of the initiatives regarding the collection of data within local communities, our shared experience and knowledge will be useful for the collection and organisation of local and national data regarding mobility. In this way, running the Observatory of Human Mobility is how the project will continue developing long-term benefits. In order to run the observatory, the support of UC, Vice-Ministry of Human Mobility, IOB, United Nations and the establishment of a consortium together with multiple institutions will be essential.

The government of Ecuador needs statistical sources regarding migration as a crucial ground of comparable information nationwide. Nowadays, the Vice-Ministry of Human Mobility is working on the construction of a database which will merge information gathered by many public instances (the National Police, Ministry of Labour, etc.). It is the main purpose of the International Migration Group at Cuenca to strengthen the agreement that has already been signed, in order to analyse and extend this database as a crucial source of information to undertake systematic series of research studies.

Additionally, there is work on the partnership with the United Nations, who are interested in the plans of the Observatory of Human Mobility of Ecuador.

As for educational activities, the implementation of the ‘Mobility Window’ with the Universidad de Cuenca, will secure a permanent flow of Master students from IOB to undertake field work in demand-driven topics of dissertations and mutually benefiting both Ecuadorian local researchers and IOB students. Within the framework of the Mobility Window initiative, joint publications are envisaged.

Under the Mobility Window, IOB student Erick Hernandez went to Cuenca, Ecuador for fieldwork in the framework of his dissertation: ‘Humanitarian immigration of Colombians in Ecuador: the role of the legal framework.’



SYNERGY PLATFORM

In August 2017, a synergy platform was launched at Mzumbe University. The aim of the platform is to facilitate interaction between the demand side for evaluative studies (i.e. Tanzania-based development actors) and those who have the capacity to undertake evaluative studies and research (i.e. IOB & Mzumbe staff, students, alumni, etc.). In the morning, the participants were able to attend workshops in which participants were introduced to innovative M&E methods, i.e. RCT by Dr E. Lecoutere, theory-based evaluation & process tracing by Dr P. Bamanyaki (an IOB Ugandan alumna) and social network analysis by Dr S. Dewachter and L. Popelier. These workshops were open to Mzumbe staff, Mzumbe & Belgian staff involved in the VLIR-UOS sponsored interuniversity collaboration (Gre@t programme), as well as Belgian

development actors. This set-up allowed us to combine capacity strengthening with stimulating networking and synergies. In the afternoon a start-up meeting took place and at the end of the day a poster reception was organised where previous and current work of IOB & Mzumbe staff was displayed. All of this culminated in the signing of the MoU between Mzumbe University and IOB. About 70 to 80 people participated in at least one of the synergy platform activities, including the Belgian ambassador and one additional embassy staff member. The events (as well as the IUS Gre@t conference on the next day) also received considerable attention in the local media; journalists from 5 newspapers, Abood Radio, Abood TV, Independent Television (ITV), and Tanzanian Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) attended the events.

NICARAGUA

Cooperation with the Universidad Centroamericana (UCA) was quite intense during 2017, in particular since we started the VLIR ICP Incremental Funding projects that should lead to the implementation of a joint Central American version of the IOB Master Programmes. At the same time, we continued to collaborate with Instituto Nitlapan-UCA in research and outreach, while also developing a coordinated funding strategy.

As for research and outreach, the following results were obtained:

- A VLIR TEAM project “Inclusive rural development through social innovation in land access and governance initiatives in Nicaragua” (2018-2021), in cooperation with Nitlapan-UCA, promoted by Prof. Pieter van den Broeck (KU Leuven) and Prof. Johan Bastiaensen (IOB) was acquired. This project is being conducted within the context of the National Engagement Strategy of the International Land Coalition for which Nitlapan-UCA is the Nicaraguan coordinator. Among others, it will finance a joint KUL-IOB PhD of Nitlapan-UCA researcher Carmen Collado, and try to enhance farmers’ capacity to defend their access to land and to govern their land and natural resources.
- With support of IOB, Nitlapan obtained funding from the Partnership of Economic Policy (PEP), promoted by the Community-Based Monitoring System of the IOB Going Global partner Angelo King Institute, De La Salle University in Manila (Philippines). The purpose of this project is to develop a detailed empirical database about the inhabitants of two villages in the municipality of Rio Blanco so as to better inform public and private interventions and policies (including those of the development programmes of Nitlapan-UCA and the allied microfinance organisation Fondo de Desarrollo Local

(FDL)).

- IOB and Nitlapan-UCA continued to work on policy evaluation and development with the FDL, in particular its strategy in the face of climate change (including a possible new Nicaraguan PhD project of IOB graduate Milagros Romero). In this context, a conference paper was presented at the 5th European Microfinance Research conference in Portsmouth. Related to this policy-oriented work, we also developed a consortium project “Transforming Unsustainable Pathways in Agricultural Frontiers: Articulating Microfinance Plus with Local Institutional Change for Sustainability in Nicaragua” with AgroParisTech, IOB, Centro Humboldt (partner of Broederlijk Delen) and Nitlapan-UCA. Its purpose is to promote a ‘Green Microfinance Plus’ approach for FDL and the broader (micro)financial sector aiming to reduce the rapid deforestation through cattle raising around the Bosawas Natural Reserve. The proposal was submitted to the Belmont Forum and is currently in the second and final selection phase.
- Nitlapan-UCA and IOB further deepened their shared research agenda on Payments for Environmental Services with researchers from both universities co-authoring two academic papers (one published in 2017, a second in final review).

In terms of educational cooperation, we started to work towards the co-organisation of a Central American version of the IOB Masters. During the year, it became clear in reflections with the UAntwerp Educational Department that co-organizing a joint degree version of the IOB Masters with UCA would be a feasible and advisable route towards a Central American version of our Master Programmes. (These Central American versions would imply the organisation of Modules I and III as well as the dissertation research in Nicaragua or other Central



VISIT OF CENTRAL AMERICAN TASK FORCE TO IOB

The academic task force of the Central American version of our Master Programmes currently consists of the Nitlapan-UCA academic coordinators (Pierre Merlet, Selmira Flores) and lecturer-researchers from UCA Nicaragua (Fernanda Soto), UCA El Salvador (Andrew Cummings) and Universidad Rafael Landívar-URL Guatemala (Jennifer Casolo, Peter Marchetti) as well as the IOB coordinator (Prof. Johan Bastiaensen) and one IOB lecturer (Prof. Gert Van Hecken). The secretary is the local administrator (Ms Iris Moya). This very active group has developed a full proposal for an adapted curriculum of the Modules I and III of the IOB Masters, i.e. the same courses, but including locally rooted content and given by Central American and some other international lecturer-researchers. These course proposals also fit with their on-going research and aim to contribute to the strengthening of it through the training of new Central American researchers.

The task force visited IOB from 4 until 25 November 2017. This visit enabled an intense exchange with IOB staff over the proposed courses as well as the curriculum given in Antwerp. It was also an excellent opportunity to involve more IOB staff beyond the usual collaborators with UCA. A substantial part of the visit was dedicated to a detailed review of IOB’s different quality control mechanisms and how they can be implemented in Nicaragua in order to safeguard the required quality of the Central American contribution to the envisaged joint degree program. Further topics were the financial strategy (for sustainability beyond the VLIR project funding) and academic writing and language support. During the visit, we also organised an informal workshop with the Institute of Social Studies (The Hague) about practical avenues towards the decolonisation of development studies.



A man prepares his vegetable stand for the morning in Nicaragua

American countries, with students travelling to Antwerp in order to follow Module II.)

Administrative and academic structures were created, in particular an academic task force which has become the active and dynamic academic counterpart of IOB for this initiative. (see textbox Visit of Central American Task Force) We identified at least five younger PhD students in UCA-Nicaragua alone, who are doing or planning to do a PhD research in the near future, and who would be assigned to the programmes as teaching assistants, while being involved in the overall dynamic of international-Central American research cooperation. Initial contacts

were established with local and international NGOs, foundations and/or microfinance institutions in order to offer cooperation with the Master Programmes through master students’ research, the training of some of their staff and/or the co-financing of tuition fees for local students. Their reactions were promising in terms of potential partnership in the future. Finally, we also gathered feedback from the Nicaraguan IOB alumni community and strengthened that community through the creation of a formal alumni chapter in line with the overall IOB alumni strategy.

It was, however, also clear that the implementation

and the safeguarding of the required quality (processes) of the collaborative program in Managua constitutes an important challenge. After long deliberations, the academic authorities of UCA clarified that UCA's current internal capacity constraints do not allow it to guarantee its capacity to meet this challenge in the proposed timeframe and that the option for a joint-degree in 2019 was therefore too risky for the university to endorse at this time.

Despite the progress and the positive results of 2017, it was agreed between UCA and IOB that the originally planned route towards a full implementation of the envisaged globalised Master programme in Nicaragua by October 2019 has to be adjusted. With the option for a joint degree, it was clear that the implementation and the safeguarding of the required quality control processes would constitute an important challenge. The fact that UCA is currently engaged in a profound institutional reform was also not very conducive to assuming the risk that this innovative program was held to represent. We will therefore reconsider the trajectory towards the full implementation of the joint Central American version of the IOB Master Programmes and probably start with a less ambitious local research training program, built around one or more modules of the IOB Masters that could still allow UAntwerp-based students to follow one or more modules in Nicaragua in the near future.

Finally, complementary to the work towards the collaborative Master Programmes, IOB master student Michaela Stubbers completed a research internship in the frame of the Mobility Window and supported a network of six (mainly) coffee cooperatives with the processing and analysis of data obtained from a self-organised survey aiming to inform their strategies. Another IOB student, Yoselin Galo, went to Nicaragua for her master dissertation on the agricultural portfolio to cattle production of the Fondo de Desarrollo Local in Waslala (agrarian frontier). Her results help to inform the Belmont proposal mentioned above. In cooperation with USOS, the international department of UCA and Nitlapan-UCA we also co-organised an exposure visit to Nicaragua for eight students and staff of the UAntwerp. USOS also supports scholarship programmes for junior researchers at UCA, co-financing local research scholarships for eight junior researchers working at several institutes of UCA. Junior researcher René Rodríguez applied successfully for a VLIR scholarship in the Master of Globalisation and is currently enrolled at IOB; he will continue collaborating with Nitlapan-UCA and IOB in research about Payments for Ecosystem Services.

PHILIPPINES

Dr. Alellie Sobreviñas, PhD at IOB, has been appointed as associate professor at the De La Salle University (DLSU) in Manila. Having become a staff member of DLSU and being a graduated PhD and former Master student from IOB enabled the negotiation process between IOB and DLSU towards the signature of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between both partners. It is foreseen that the MoU will be signed on the occasion of a visit to Manila of an IOB delegation (March 2018).

During the month of April, Celia Reyes, Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania, and Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Research Director of the Partnership for Economic Policy based at the Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies-De La Salle University, visited IOB to participate as a jury member in the PhD public defence of Alellie Sobreviñas and to deliver a seminar under the title: "Reducing disparities through the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)".

Within the framework of the collaboration between CBMS and IOB, Prof. Germán Calfat was invited to participate in the 2017 PEP Meeting: CBMS Conference in June 2017 in Nairobi, Kenya. Prof. Calfat was invited as a resource person to take part as a jury member for the assessment of the different CBMS project presentations.

As for the activities within the Mobility Window, preparations for the implementation of the Biannual Alumni Seminar in 2018 were undertaken as well as discussions concerning the content of the subunit Migration and Development within the LIPR course in the IOB Master. In 2018 a scholar from DLSU is intended to deliver the subunit. ■



Local timber supply shop in Bata, Bacolod City, Philippines

The tea export value chain in Mwaro region, Burundi



National news coverage of the Gre@t conference and the launch of the Synergy platform at Mzumbe University with Mursali A. Milanzi, coordinator Going Global Tanzania.



Tobias Gandrup agrees with two students that white shirts are great, outside primary school, Hargeysa, Somaliland



Wii Polo (the top of heaven), a remote village in northern Uganda, photo taken by Holly Porter during her collection of "love-life history" interviews.



Prof. Sara Geenen doing fieldwork for the FWO KAN project 'Linkages from large-scale mining' in Tarkwa, Ghana's Western Region (top) and in Luhwindja, South Kivu, DR Congo (bottom)



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



The IOB Exchange to Change team preparing for the winter edition

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

The table below provides an overview of the regular budget for 2017, 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. The University of Antwerp adds a matching annual endowment, totaling again €220,000 in 2017. Other miscellaneous regular income sources, including the VLIR scholarship administration fee, exempted payroll taxes, and student tuition fees, add about €320,000, and turned out higher than budgeted (mainly due to exceptional revenues related to overhead recoveries on VLIR projects). As such, due to these exceptional additional revenues, realized regular 2017 income exceeded the budget by approximately €20,000, amounting to €2.73 million.

TABLE 1. BUDGETARY IMPLEMENTATION IN 2016 AND 2017 (IN EUR)

	2016		2017		
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	%
Income:					
Core funding Flemish Government	2,153,000	2,162,000	2,186,000	2,195,000	100%
UAntwerp funding	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	100%
Other miscellaneous income	286,000	341,305	306,000	319,917	105%
o/w exempted payroll taxes	140,000	135,347	140,000	60,898	43%
scholarship administration fee	95,000	106,449	95,000	91,783	97%
Total income	2,659,000	2,723,305	2,712,000	2,734,917	101%
Expenditure:					
Personnel costs	2,375,000	2,139,682	2,230,000	2,098,036	94%
Tenured academic staff	1,064,000	908,778	1,014,000	988,902	98%
Other academic staff	925,000	811,910	837,000	735,001	88%
Support staff	386,000	418,994	379,000	374,133	99%
Operating expenses	509,300	487,974	504,500	457,324	91%
Total expenditure	2,884,300	2,627,656	2,734,500	2,555,360	93%
Net result	- 225,300	95,649	-22,500	179,557	

Total realized expenditure amounted to slightly less than €2.6 million. Personnel costs represented the main share of regular budget expenditure; in total, these amounted to about €2.1 million in 2017, around €130,000 less than budgeted. This underspending is mainly in non-tenured academic staff (by ca €100,000) and has two main reasons: one is underspending on pre-doctoral academic staff due to some new contracts starting later than planned, the second being the underutilization of the planned budgetary allowance in which IOB provides temporary bridging finance to promising post-doctoral staff (in order to allow

them to seek more structural (external) funding), as two of them chose to move from a full-time to half-time position from mid-2017, one of which was then funded externally. Operating expenses added about €0.5 million, slightly lower than was budgeted and lower than the 2016 figure.

Overall, due to the combination of higher revenues and lower expenditure, the net budgetary result leads to a surplus of ca €180,000 in 2017, compared to a budgeted deficit of €22,500 (aimed at reducing reserves). This exceptional surplus adds to the historical reserves of the institute, which amount to ca €2.5 million at the end of 2017.

Apart from its regular income, IOB also attracts additional income from a broad range of external sources. Figure 3 (p.23) 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 3 highlights, total additional external finance amounted to ca €1.3 million in 2017, a slight increase compared to last year and similar to the top year (2015). In terms of composition of flows, most external research and service delivery funding (historically) continues to come from the (federal) government, including in the form of VLIR-UOS projects and programmes executed with partner institutes in the North or South. Specific to this year is the slight decrease in funding from Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO) in the form of pre-doc and post-doc scholarships, which is more than compensated for by a growing diversification into more funding attracted from private sector sources. ■

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- Chair Research Commission: Danny Cassimon
- Representative Research Staff: Mathias De Roeck
- Representative Support Staff: Vicky Verlinden

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- Social committee: Nadia Molenaers
- Library committee: Danny Cassimon

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- Social service: Greet Annaert
- Quality assurance: Marleen Baetens
- Alumni and promotion: Sara Dewachter
- Librarian: Hans De Backer

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- Research secretariat: Joëlle Dhondt, Katleen Van pellicom
- Financial secretariat: An Vermeesch
- Flemish Interuniversity cooperation: Marjan Vermeiren

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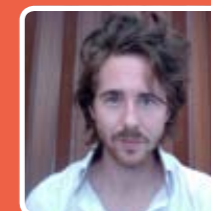
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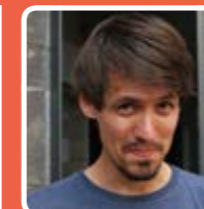
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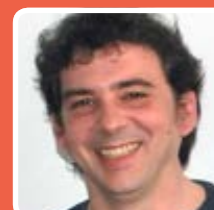
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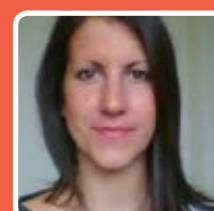
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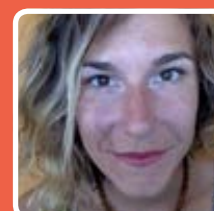
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STAFF LEAVING IN 2017

- 31 January, Nick Bogaert, researcher
- 30 April, Christian Senga, researcher
- 1 May, Dennis Essers, postdoctoral research fellow
- 14 May, Ciska De Ruyver, CIKO support staff
- 30 September, Nik Stoop, researcher
- 30 November, Karel Verbeke, researcher

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Interuniversity
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**DEWACHTER
Sara**
50%
alumni &
promotion

STAFF JOINING IN 2017

- 1 January, Tobias Gandrup as PhD researcher
- 20 January, Marie Gildemyn as associate postdoctoral researcher
- 1 February, Nanneke Winters as associate researcher
- 14 March, Liesbeth Inberg replaced Vicky Verlinden as institute coordinator
- 1 May, Pierre Merlet as support staff education innovation
- 1 September, Christian Senga as PhD researcher
- 15 September, Aymar Nyenyezi as postdoctoral research fellow
- 1 October, Neil Howard as postdoctoral research fellow
- 1 October, Monica Schuster as postdoctoral research fellow
- 1 October, Marco Sanfilippo as associate postdoctoral researcher
- 1 November, Gabi Sonderegger as research assistant
- 1 December, Holly Porter as postdoctoral research fellow

IOB PUBLICATIONS



Articles in peer-reviewed journals

- Betzold, C., & Mohamed, I. (2017). Seawalls as a response to coastal erosion and flooding: a case study from Grande Comore, Comoros (West Indian Ocean). *Regional Environmental Change*, 17(4), 1077-1087.
- Betzold, C., & Weiler, F. (2017). Allocation of aid for adaptation to climate change: do vulnerable countries receive more support? *International environmental agreements: politics, law and economics*, 17(1), 17-36.
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- Friedman, J., Kathleen, B., De Weerd, J., & Gibson, J. (2017). Decomposing response error in food consumption measurement: implications for survey design from a randomized survey experiment in Tanzania. *Food Policy*, 72, 94-111.
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- Howard, N. (2017). Basic income and the anti-slavery movement. *Etica & Politica = Ethics & Politics*, 29(1), 213-217.
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- Kilosho Buraye, J., Stoop, J., & Verpoorten, M. (2017). Defusing the social minefield of gold sites in Kamituga, South Kivu: from legal pluralism to the re-making of institutions? *Resources Policy*, 53, 356-368.
- Koch, S., Leiderer, S., Faust, J., & Molenaers, N. (2017). The rise and demise of European budget support: political economy of collective European Union donor action. *Development Policy Review*, 35(4), 455-473.
- Kolinjivadi, V., Van Hecken, G., Almeida, D. V., Dupras, J., & Kosoy, N. (2017). Neoliberal performatives and the 'making' of Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES). *Progress in Human Geography*, online first.
- Kolinjivadi, V., Van Hecken, G., Rodríguez de Francisco, J. C., Pelenc, J., & Kosoy, N. (2017). As a lock to a key? Why science is more than just an instrument to pay for nature's services. *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability*, 26-27, 1-6.
- Lecoutere, E. (2017). The impact of agricultural co-operatives on women's empowerment: evidence from Uganda. *Journal of Co-operative Organization and Management*, 5(1), 14-27.
- Lecoutere, E., & Jassogne, L. (2017). Fairness and efficiency in smallholder farming: the relation with intrahousehold decision-making. *Journal of Development Studies*, online first.
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- Manguni, G., & De Herdt, T. (2017). Ban on home birth and pursuit of safety in delivery. *Asia-Pacific social science review*, 16(3), 141-148.
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- Molenaers, N., Gagliano, A., & Smets, L. (2017). Introducing a new data set: budget support suspensions as a sanctioning device: an overview from 1999 to 2014. *Governance: an international journal of policy, administration, and institutions*, 30(1), 143-152.

- Moncarz, P., Barone, S., Calfat, G., & Descalzi, R. (2017). Poverty impacts of changes in the international prices of agricultural commodities: recent evidence for Argentina (an ex-ante analysis). *Journal of Development Studies*, 53(3), 375-395.
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- Pasgaard, M., Van Hecken, G., Ehammer, A., & Strange, N. (2017). Unfolding scientific expertise and security in the changing governance of Ecosystem Services. *Geoforum*, 84, 354-367.
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- Reuss, A., & Titeca, K. (2017). When revolutionaries grow old: the Museveni babies and the slow death of the liberation. *Third World Quarterly*, 38 (10), 2347-2366.
- Rufyikiri, G. (2017). The post-wartime trajectory of CNDD-FDD party in Burundi: a facade transformation of rebel movement to political party. *Civil Wars*, 19(2), 220-248.
- Schuster, M., & Maertens, M. (2017). Worker empowerment through private standards: evidence from the Peruvian horticultural export sector. *Journal of Development Studies*, 53(4), 618-637.
- Titeca, K., & Reuss, A. (2017). Beyond ethnicity: the violence in Western Uganda and Rwenzori’s 99 problems. *Review of African Political Economy*, 44(151), 131-141.
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- Nyenyezi Bisoka, A., Geenen, S., Ansoms, A., & Omasombo Tshonda, J. (Eds.). (2017). *Conjonctures congolaises 2016: glissement politique, recul économique*. Paris: L’Harmattan.

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- Nkuba, B., Bervoets, L., & Geenen, S. (2017). Le mercure dans l’exploitation de l’or: responsabilité environnementale et perceptions locales. In A. Nyenyezi, S. Geenen, A. Ansoms, & J. Omasombo (Eds.), *Conjonctures congolaises 2016: glissement politique, recul économique* (pp. 191-213). Paris: L’Harmattan.
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- Bastiaensen, J., Velarde, P., Pérez, K., Van Hecken, G., & De Bièvre, B. (2017). Water and local development in Huamantanga: a pathway interpretation of opportunities and risks of the Law of Compensation and Reward Mechanisms for Ecosystem Services in Peru. In *IOB Discussion Papers* (Vol. 2017.01). Antwerp: Institute of Development Policy, University of Antwerp.

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- Ahimbisibwe, F. (2017). Rwandan refugee physical (in) security in Uganda: views from below. In *IOB Working Papers* (Vol. 2017.03). Antwerp: University of Antwerp, Institute of Development Policy and Management.
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- Schuster, M., Vranken, L., & Maertens, M. (2017). You can't always get the job you want: stated versus revealed employment preferences in the Peruvian agro-industry. In *IOB Working Papers* (Vol. 2017.04). Antwerp: University of Antwerp, Institute of Development Policy and Management.
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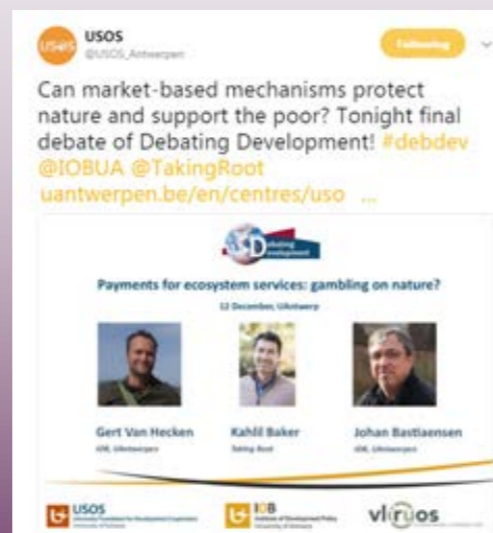
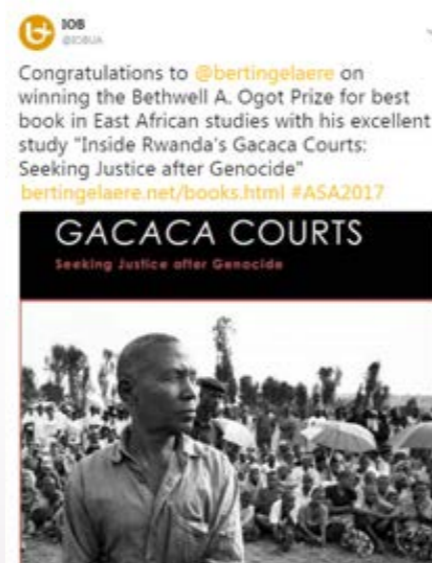
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