

ANNUAL REPORT **2016**



IOB

Institute of Development Policy and Management
University of Antwerp



View on the Rift Valley in Kenya.
During the 2007-2008 post-election violence, it was one of the settings
where fighting was most intense between the opposing ethnic groups



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Cover photo: Discussing intra-household responsibilities
with Tanzanian coffee farmers. © Els Lecoutere

INTRODUCTION



Master students performing at the Graduation Ceremony

Dear readers,

With much pleasure, we invite you to read our Annual Report for 2016!

We ended last year with IOB's brand new Policy Plan 2017-2020 on our desk. The plan closes a series of reflections between ourselves and with others. While the IOB underwent an education audit, a research audit and a general audit quite successfully, we also had ample opportunity to discuss our plans with a variety of audiences. Concretely, over the coming years, we would like to pursue two different but related mind shifts. Firstly, we would like to pursue education as development, not just for development. We want to intensify the global character of our Master programmes by co-producing parts of the programmes with some of IOB's institutional partners in the South. Such an initiative intends to realise our own, as well as a southern agenda of internationalisation, and thereby contribute to the decolonisation of development studies. We have won a five-year grant from VLIR-UOS to realise our plans for the three current Master programmes at IOB. You can read the details of our ambitions further in this report. Secondly, we would like to pursue research as development, not just research for development. The 'valorisation' of research activities has become a new catchword in the academy – also connected to university agendas to find ways of increasing private sources of finance for their academic activities – but research

uptake is one thing, development impact still another.

As a development studies institute, we are only too well aware of the political economy of processes of change and it is only logical – though not so common – that we also apply these ideas to ourselves. We honed our ideas by co-organising a seminar on the politics of valorisation of scientific research (Amsterdam, May 2016) and by reflecting on this with all IOB's researchers, led by people from IDS's knowledge mobilisation and impact unit, in preparation of our policy plan.

These ideas will have to prove their value in the midst of a period of rapid change in the thinking about globalisation, sustainability and inequality in all parts of the world. By the end of 2015, the international development community celebrated the birth of the sustainable development goals as a new global consensus, both about the meaning of development and about our shared responsibilities to contribute to it. Some months later, the world reached a global consensus on halting global warming. But paper is patient. Let our policy plan be read as our own strategy to rise to the concrete challenges. ■

Antwerp, 22 April 2017

Tom De Herdt
Chair

RESEARCH AND SERVICE DELIVERY



International conference in Bukavu (see box on page 13)

RESEARCH AND OUTREACH IN MULTIPLE ARENAS

In today's globalised world, IOB conceives of development as a multi-level and multi-actor process, negotiated in multiple arenas; a patchy process, pushed and pulled in different directions and unfolding on different time scales, needing mixed methods methodologies to be analysed adequately. In 2016, IOB's research underwent a successful external audit process, which, among other things, reinforced this fundamental view.

The multiple levels at which our research feeds into these different arenas are also reflected in the different research lines currently cultivated by IOB. Functioning as platforms to discuss and present research activities, each of them zooms in on different levels (local, national, international) and, at the international level, on public and private actors.

CONDITIONAL FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT (CFD)

This research line focuses on low-income countries (LICs) that have a relatively high degree of dependence on international not-for-profit finance. Such financial transfers (usually falling under the heading of development cooperation, but also increasingly motivated by climate change considerations) are often characterised by a plethora of international actors who, with little mutual coordination, impose burdensome provisions with respect to earmarking, implementation, accountability and conditionalities relating to broader public sector, macroeconomic or political reforms. This research line studies the rationale and the effectiveness of this complex and evolving financial architecture.

A recurrent theme within CFD is the follow up of aid trends, taking into account the changing aid landscape and shifting power configurations in an increasingly polycentric world. In 2016, two publications on European budget support were realised, while particular emphasis was also put on the understudied area of donor home politics in allocating aid, in deciding upon aid goals and priorities, in the use of aid modalities, and when, how and which aid sanctions are issued. The aid debate has been, by and large, dominated by two very influential research streams. The first focuses on aid allocation (why some countries receive more aid than others); the second on aid effectiveness (what are the effects of aid on the economic and political evolutions/institutions in recipient countries?). In these research communities, the role of certain donor characteristics, such as ideology or democratic quality, while certainly not overlooked, have not received the scholarly attention they should have, taking into account their general importance in politics and policymaking. That is also why they are usually treated in relative isolation (disconnected from other

donor features or wider processes in donor countries) and framed to serve the purpose of advancing our understanding of aid flows and their effectiveness. In order to broaden and deepen this research agenda, this research line organised a two-day seminar on the topic of 'Domestic Dimensions of Development Cooperation'. This seminar attracted 26 scholars from around the globe who are working on the subject. The seminar also reached out to some policymakers and shapers, with the OECD/DAC, as well as a large delegation of the German Evaluation Office, all actively participating.

A second research interest within CFD is debt relief and how it contributes to economic growth and development outcomes. Three contributions have dealt, more specifically, with the evolving composition of sovereign debt since the countries under study were granted massive debt relief through the HIPC initiative; the interaction of sovereign debt with more traditional aid

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS CFD

- # Holvoet, N. and Inberg, L. (2016) "Do gender targets and gender working groups contribute to more gender-sensitive budget support? Evidence from 14 Sub-Saharan African countries", *European Journal of Development Research*, 28 (5): 875-892.
- # Jacobs, B. (2016) "Can the Addis Ababa Action Agenda bring about a more integrated blend? Facilitating African infrastructure development through institutionalized portfolio approaches", *Forum for Development Studies*, 43 (3): 385-414.
- # Koch, S., Leiderer, S., Faust, J. and Molenaers, N. (2016) "The rise and demise of European budget support: political economy of collective European Union donor action", *Development Policy Review*: online first.
- # Renmans, D., Holvoet, N., Garimoi Orach, C. and Criel, B. (2016) "Opening the 'black box' of performance-based financing in low- and lower middle-income countries: a review of the literature", *Health Policy and Planning*, 31 (9): 1297-1309.
- # Smets, L. and Knack, S. (2016) "World Bank lending and the quality of economic policy", *Journal of Development Studies*, 52 (1): 72-91.
- # Cassimon, D., Essers, D. and Verbeke, K. (2016) «Rwanda: from HIPC to hiccups?», in: Reyntjens, F., Verpoorten, M. and Vandeginste, S. (eds.) *L'Afrique des grands lacs: annuaire 2015-2016*, Brussel, University Press Antwerp, 299-320.
- # Molenaers, N. and Gleiberman, M. (2016) "The end of aid as we know it? Some reflections on aid evolutions and aid effectiveness", in: Rollet, V. (ed.) *Approaches and implementation of Asian and European Official Development Assistance (ODA): similarities, specificities and convergences*, Louvain-la-Neuve, L'Harmattan, 17-34.

modalities such as grants and loans; and the maintenance of debt sustainability. A specific case study focused on the evolution of Rwandan sovereign debt. The interaction between traditional donor aid and the composition of sovereign debt was illustrated by using the example of the 2012 aid suspension in Rwanda. This work was done within a policy advisory project for the Belgian Development Cooperation (BeFinD) and was also presented at the Belgian Embassy in Kigali.

Two cross-cutting themes that remain central to CFD research activities and output are gender, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). One publication dealt with whether and how gender targets and gender working groups contribute to more gender-sensitive budget support. Data from 14 SSA countries was analysed using QCA. The study on M&E in the area of climate change programmes, and two publications dealing with aid for adaptation to climate change indicate the increased importance of climate change considerations in the CFD research agenda.

Other contributions focused on the use and influence of M&E, sustainability analysis and M&E capacity-building through the use of National Evaluation Societies (NES). The latter topic was also central to the short-term training programme, 'Strengthening National Monitoring and Evaluation Capacities and Use: National Evaluation Societies as a Driving Force', in which 18 NES members from different regions participated.

This nexus between research, training and outreach is key to much CFD research and is one of the ways in which CFD actively stimulates outreach. Close interaction with policymakers and practitioners during training, workshops or consultations shape the CFD research agenda, feed into the research process and subsequently increase the use and influence of research findings. An

exemplary case is IOB's participation in the Belgian Research Group on Financing for Development (BeFinD), a consortium of four research centres at three Belgian universities (Namur, Leuven and Antwerp) which combine their research experience in the field of financing for development. In the context of this project, there is a close two-way information stream between researchers and policymakers. While policy advice and briefs are provided to the Directorate General for Development Cooperation, at the same time, researchers gain greater access to information and networks. This also holds for the research on domestic dimensions of development cooperation, which actively seeks interaction with policymakers and practitioners. Another example is the evaluability study commissioned by the Office of the Special Evaluator (finalised in 2016), in which intensive exchange with stakeholders – who were variously positioned in the development chain – occurred throughout the process. CFD PhD research also closely interacts with the field of policymakers and practitioners; one of the BTC projects is, for example, central to a PhD study on 'Performance-based finance in the Ugandan health sector'.

INTERNATIONAL MARKETS FOR THE POOR (IMP)

This research line focuses on the extent to which globalising markets, production and financing chains, and labour movements provide opportunities for successful interventions in less developed countries, particularly for their more vulnerable income groups. Additionally, IMP studies the ways in which public actors can effectively intervene to make these processes more inclusive and better targeted at the more vulnerable. As market formation and dynamics are typically multi-level and multi-actor phenomena,

this research line aims to address these global processes and their related public actor interventions, along the entire chain, from the global level down to the local level. One main focus of the research line is on the insertion, upgrading and catch 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 group studied the opportunities for insertion, structural transformation and the catch



Part of the coffee value chain: Tanzanian women sorting coffee
© Els Lecoutere

up of companies in a sample of Asian countries and a sample of Sub-Sahara African companies. Moreover, it also looked at opportunities provided by inward FDI in those countries; alternatively, an analysis was carried out on the negative effects of competition from China on export price strategies of less developed 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 specifically related to artisanal gold and other mining activities. This research programme is shared with the SES research line, along with a partnership with the Université Catholique de Bukavu (UCB) and its associated 'Expertise Center for Mining Governance' (CEGEMI) project (see below for more details).

A traditional and continued research focus in this area deals with the impact of government policy interventions – those linked to trade liberalisation and regional integration initiatives – on poverty, with research focusing on Argentina and Ethiopia. The research line also continued efforts linked explicitly to measuring the impact of the global financial crisis and analysing strategies to improve the resilience of low-income countries to such external shocks. In terms of impact measurement, one particular analysis looked at the impact of the crisis on labour market transitions in South Africa, using two waves of

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS IMP

- # Cassimon, D., Engelen, P.-J. and Van Liedekerke, L. (2016) "When do firms invest in corporate social responsibility? A real option framework", *Journal of Business Ethics*, 137 (1): 15-29.
- # Giovannetti, G. and Sanfilippo, M. (2016) "China's competition and the export price strategies of developed countries", *International Review of Applied Economics*, 30 (2): 238-254.
- # Moncarz, P., Barone, S., Calfat, G. and Descalzi, R. (2016) "Poverty impacts of changes in the international prices of agricultural commodities: recent evidence for Argentina (an ex-ante analysis)", *Journal of Development Studies*: online first.
- # Sanfilippo, M. and Seric, A. (2016) "Spillovers from agglomerations and inward FDI: a multilevel analysis on Sub-Saharan African firms", *Weltwirtschaftliches Archiv = Review of World Economics*, 152 (1): 147-176.
- # Vancluysen, S., Calfat, G. and Pesántez, B. (2016) "Return for development or 'business' as usual? The Ecuadorian experience", *Migration and Development*: online first.



IOB seminar 'Grand Corruption in Burundi: a collective action problem which poses major challenges for governance reforms' by Gervais Rufyikiri

longitudinal datasets. On crisis resilience strategies, several staff members looked at new opportunities provided to low-income African countries by their renewed access to global financial markets, such as through tapping Eurobond markets, or through the development and internationalisation of local currency bond markets. Analysis also focused on devising appropriate insurance policies, whether domestic, in the form of adequate foreign reserve policies, or international, through devising more appropriate global emergency financing instruments. This research is also linked to two ongoing PhD projects. For these topics, our research staff collaborate with researchers from national (such as the National Bank) and international organisations (such as the OECD and UNIDO), as well as providing policy support research to Belgian official development cooperation agents in the framework of the ACROPOLIS 'Finance for Development' (BeFinD) project, which overlaps with the CFD research line.

The traditional 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). This research is linked to PhD work and is embedded in the interuniversity cooperation project with Ecuador, financed by VLIR-UOS. Finally, one novel way to assess public policy interventions to cure global market failures entails the application of a 'real option' analysis, allowing more explicit treatment of potentially important characteristics, such as uncertainty, flexibility and – through the use of 'compound' real options – the staged nature of interventions. More conceptual analysis of this issue, linked to a PhD project, was complemented with applied analysis of public interventions in the field of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), social standards and the use of social audit initiatives.

LOCAL INSTITUTIONS FOR/IN DEVELOPMENT (LID)

This research line focuses on the interaction between human agency and the evolving institutional environment (social structure, rules and ideas/culture) which both enable and constrain people's livelihood strategies – particularly among less privileged actors. Our research focus areas in 2016 are outlined below.

The first focus is an actor-oriented understanding of state and public service delivery. This research, largely relying on in-depth qualitative methods, looked at the formation of public authority and hybrid governance. On a general level, further theoretical work was conducted to unpack the notion of hybrid governance, for example, in relation to the literature on legal pluralism. Most of the work focuses on fragile states in Sub-Saharan Africa, with particular attention paid to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and additional focus on Somaliland and South Sudan. Generally, in these countries, research has focused on how public services are managed in a 'hybrid' manner. This has been studied in the education sector (DRC), the justice and security sector (DRC), the airport (Somaliland) and taxation (South Sudan). Related to this research interest, hybrid governance within mining concessions has also been studied. This research found its way into both academic papers and a number of blog posts. It also led to new research finance: this year, a major research grant was awarded by the Overseas Development Institute/ Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium, through which our work on hybrid governance and public services in the

DRC will be extended. This programme will formally start in 2017, but the preparatory work (including selection of three postdoc staff) took place in 2016.

The second focus is on the contestation of land and land access, more specifically, undertaking a number of case studies on land grabbing, land conflicts and public authority in eastern DRC and Northern Uganda. The latter research is part of an ongoing collaboration with the South, in the form of a VLIR-UOS TEAM project with the University of Gulu in Uganda (on the theme of post-conflict reconstruction). In Nicaragua, PhD research is focused on the problems of land concentration by large cattle ranches or plantations, and the ensuing loss of access for smaller peasant farmers. Research has also been conducted on the gender-sensitive monitoring of land rights.

The third research interest is on natural resources and climate change research, in which green microfinance, payments for ecosystem services (both in general and applied to Nicaragua), and access to natural resources play an important role. A variety of doctoral projects have been conducted on this topic (e.g. on green microfinance in Central America, on REDD+ in the DRC). Research on Payment for Ecosystem Services continues to be conducted (one postdoctoral FWO project was completed this year, but research continues on this issue). A special issue on Green Microfinance was published in *Enterprise Development and Microfinance*. Central to the outreach to society under this research topic is the long-standing collabora-



How can education help to improve interethnic relations in Kenya? In this school in Kibera, teachers shared their insights on this important topic with Line Kuppens

tion in Nicaragua between IOB, Nitlapán and the micro-finance institute Fondo de Desarrollo Local (FDL). Other research focused on resource degradation and income diversification in Benin; the role of indigenous structures in forest management in Cameroon; the role of traditional and contemporary institutions in fisheries management in Benin; and water-related information-sharing in Uganda. A final focus is on green criminology, more specifically, on the ivory trade and poaching.

A fourth research stream focuses on the aftermath of violence, with particular attention being paid to how this translates at the local level. A PhD project is currently being conducted on how education (teachers and curriculum) contributes to peace-building and dealing with a violent past in the Ivory Coast. Another research project looks at the impact of violent conflict on inter-ethnic relations in Rwanda, while another is looking at how traditional institutions are being formulated or reformulated in the face of violent conflict in western Uganda. Finally, a postdoctoral (FWO Pegasus) project has begun on sex and war, to understand sexual practices in war (in northern Uganda). Other research has focused on migration, dealing with regional mobility dynamics and the organisation of trans-local family life and care networks in Nicaragua. One PhD on this issue has been completed. A large research project (financed by the International Growth Centre) focused on migration, secondary towns and poverty reduction. Finally, a range of methodological papers have been published, focusing on a variety of methodologies used in LID research: a peer-reviewed article was published on measuring food consumption, another article on measuring household labour, and one on the use of financial diaries.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS LID

- # De Weerd, J., Beegle, K., Friedman, J. and Gibson, J. (2016) "The challenge of measuring hunger through survey", *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 64 (4): 727-758.
- # Huybrechts, F., Bastiaensen, J., Forcella, D. and Van Hecken, G. (2016) «La microfinance pour les services environnementaux: enseignements en matière de politiques du Proyecto CAMBio au Nicaragua», *Revue Tiers Monde*, 225: 125-154.
- # Kuppens, L. and Langer, A. (2016) "Divided we teach? Teachers' perceptions of conflict and peace in Côte d'Ivoire", *Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology*, 22 (4): 329-333.
- # Winters, N. (2016) "Embedding remittances: a methodological note on financial diaries in Nicaragua", *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie*: online first.

STATE, ECONOMY AND SOCIETY (SES)

This research line devotes its attention to state institutions and the formal and informal actors engaged in the 'field of power' surrounding these institutions. Three subthemes can be distinguished: the dynamics of statehood in relation to the cycle of conflict, peace and attempts at state reconstruction; hybrid governance and state-building in the contested development arena; and the governance of public funds and services.

Within the broad theme of statehood, conflict and peace studies take a prominent role. This year, we welcomed contributions on peace-building in class rooms in the Ivory Coast. However, most contributions dealt, as usual, with Africa's still turbulent Great Lakes Region, looking at the many faces of rebel groups in the DRC, ongoing violence in Western Uganda, the fragile situation in South Sudan, and electoral violence in Burundi. As in previous years, state reconstruction also featured prominently in the SES research. Also here, the focus lies on the Great Lakes Region, with coverage of this year's many pivotal moments, including the presidential elections in Uganda and Burundi, the lack of elections in the DRC and the struggle over term limits throughout the region. Institutional engineering and the difficult path to reconciliation after inter-ethnic violence (in Rwanda and Burundi) also continued to receive attention. Moreover, attention was also paid to the embeddedness of national statehood in the international scene, for example, through the influence of aid flows to authoritarian regimes in Africa, and the international criminal court, including the exit from it by some African nations.

Within the broad theme of hybrid governance and state-building in the contested development arena, there was a conceptual contribution that built bridges between 'hybrid governance' and 'legal pluralism'. The other studies within this theme looked at applications of hybrid governance and/or legal pluralism in the education sector in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but mainly in natural resource management – from fisheries in Benin, forest management in Cameroon, water and sanitation projects in Uganda to gold mining in the DRC.

The subtheme of governance of public funds and services includes research on public funding channels. In particular, this year we undertook studies on local currency bond market developments in Sub-Saharan Africa, tax reform in South Sudan, and the impact of debt relief on public finances in Rwanda. Attention was also paid to how private funding can complement public funding; in particular, how FDI could help fill the finance gap in the Great Lakes Region, and how institutionalised portfolio approaches can facilitate African infrastructure development. To govern public funds and services,

governments need to be aware of their tax base and the needs of their citizens. Therefore, under this subtheme we also count studies on the quality of national surveys and country statistics. A concrete example is 'The challenge of measuring hunger' through surveys.

Given the policy relevance of conflict and peace studies, SES researchers engage in public advocacy, as is testified by the publication of IOB Analyses & Policy Briefs but especially by the high number of opinion articles in newspapers or blogs on issues such as the political crisis in Burundi, the 'sliding' of Congolese presidential elections, the amendments to constitutional presidential term limits in several African countries, the violence in Uganda, DRC and South Sudan, and the nature of the Rwandan state. Capacity-building in the South is an important pillar of service delivery. For the SES research line, partnership with the Université Catholique de Bukavu (UCB) is particularly relevant, and embedded in institutional cooperation that began in 2011. Its associated project, 'Expertise Center for Mining Governance' (CEGEMI), concentrates on the mining sector, which is critical for South Kivu's economy and often mentioned as playing a key role in the historical and ongoing violence. Four PhD students from Bukavu and two Belgian PhD students are currently doing their doctoral research on the governance of natural resources, and three Master's students from Bukavu have completed programmes in Belgium.

In the framework of its cooperation with UCB, IOB contributed to the organisation of an international conference in Bukavu, DRC, on 8, 9 and 10 December 2016. The theme of the conference was 'Transition and Local Development in Eastern DRC'. Its aim was to provide an overview of the current social science research on transitions and local developments in eastern DRC, to bridge the policy-academia divide, and to bring together a host of research institutions (for more information, see Box on page 13).

Through its Centre for the Study of the African Great Lakes Region, the IOB has continued to treat this geographical area as a major transversal focus, and this is reflected in the activities of all four research lines. The Centre's yearbook (*L'Afrique des grands lacs. Annuaire 2015-2016*, University Press Antwerp), published for the twentieth consecutive year, remains a major international reference, as is *Conjonctures congolaises* (co-edited by Professor Emeritus Stefaan Marysse), now in its sixth edition. ■

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS SES

- # Briones Alonso, E., Houssa, R. and Verpoorten, M. (2016) "Voodoo versus fishing committees: the role of traditional and contemporary institutions in fisheries management", *Ecological Economics*, 122: 61-70.
- # Bryceson, D. F. and Geenen, S. (2016) "Artisanal frontier mining of gold in Africa: labour transformation in Tanzania and the Democratic Republic of Congo", *African Affairs*, 115 (459): 296-317.
- # De Herdt, T. and Titeca, K. (2016) "Governance with empty pockets: the education sector in the Democratic Republic of Congo", *Development and Change*, 47 (3): 472-494.
- # Reyntjens, F. (2016) "The struggle over term limits in Africa: a new look at the evidence", *Journal of Democracy*, 27 (3): 61-68.
- # Titeca, K. and Fahey, D. (2016) "The many faces of a rebel group: the Allied Democratic Forces in the Democratic Republic of Congo", *International Affairs*, 92 (5): 1189-1206.
- # Vandeginste, S. (2016) "Legal loopholes and the politics of executive term limits: insights from Burundi", *Africa Spectrum*, 51 (2): 39-63.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON TRANSITION AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN EASTERN DRC

IOB co-organised an international conference in Bukavu, DR Congo, on 8, 9 and 10 December 2016. The theme of the conference was 'Transition and Local Development in Eastern DRC'. Its aim was to provide an overview of the current social science research on transitions and local developments in eastern DRC, to bridge the policy-academia divide, and to bring together a host of research institutions.

The first two days of the conference were mainly academic in content: 48 research papers were presented, two keynotes were given and there was a roundtable on 'international networks and national research capacity'. The third day reached out to various stakeholders by means of a roundtable on 'Bridging the gap between policy and research' and three thematic workshops in which researchers communicated their main results and policy recommendations in a concise way to policymakers. Details of the conference programme can be found here: <http://cegemi.com/index.php/bukavu-conference-2016/>

The conference attracted over 150 participants from about 70 different institutions, including research institutions, government institutions, NGOs, think tanks and private firms. Among the research institutes, we counted ten North-based universities (of which two were North American), the four main universities of Bukavu (Université Catholique de Bukavu [UCB], Université Evangélique de Bukavu, Université Officielle de Bukavu, and Institut Supérieur de Développement Rural) and various other local research institutes.

The initiative for the conference was taken by IOB and UCB, but – as the conference gained momentum – several other partners were included. In the end, the conference was jointly organised by four North-based institutions – New York University Abu Dhabi, the Peace Research Institute Oslo, Wageningen University and Research, and the University of Antwerp-IOB – in collaboration with 12 Congolese partner institutions.

The initial VLIR-UOS funding was topped up with funding from New York University Abu Dhabi, the Norwegian Research Council, the Secure Livelihoods Research Consortium and the Netherlands Scientific Council.



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 2016, a total of 36 students were preparing a PhD dissertation on topics linked to IOB's research agenda. Twenty-eight were pursuing an interdisciplinary PhD in Development Studies at IOB (six of them IOB junior researchers), while eight were working towards disciplinary PhDs at IOB's sister Faculty of Applied Economics (three of them IOB junior researchers).

During 2016, 1 student was admitted to undertake a PhD in Development Studies while one dropped out and 2 students

were admitted to the Faculty of Applied Economics while one dropped out there as well. Seven of the PhDs in progress are joint or double PhDs: three with the University of Ghent (UGent), two with the University of Leuven (KU Leuven), one with Maastricht University in the Netherlands and one with Stellenbosch University in South Africa.

In 2016, three students successfully defended their PhDs in Development Studies:

Nanneke Winters

'Contested connections. Mobility and migration as development experiences of translocal livelihoods in Muy Muy, Nicaragua'

Supervisor: Prof. Johan Bastiaensen

PHD KATRIEN VAN AELST

GENDER, HOUSEHOLDS AND CLIMATE CHANGE. ADAPTATION DECISION-MAKING IN THE MOROGORO REGION OF TANZANIA

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues on the development agenda for the coming decades and it is expected that developing countries, in particular, will bear the brunt of climate change induced risks. Against this background, there is a need for effective policies which acknowledge that adaptation to climate change is not only influenced by technological development but also largely shaped by social context, (in)formal institutions and norms that influence human behaviour. In light of this, this doctoral research offers a nuanced gender analysis of climate change adaptation in four rural villages in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania. Employing a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods, the study investigates how small-scale farmers are adapting to climate change and the role that gender and the household play therein.

Farmers are facing local climate change impacts such as increasing unpredictability and unreliability of rainfall, increased occurrence of destructive rains, lower amounts of rainfall in certain months and rising temperatures. By taking local lived experiences of climate change as a starting point, this PhD argues that farmers perceive adaptation as a game of trial and error. Overall, few adaptation options are available to them and a number of barriers hinder their adaptation endeavours. Access to adaptation is, furthermore, structured by intersections of gender and marital status, and various types of female-headed and male-headed households therefore follow different adaptation pathways. This intersectional gaze unveils that while some categories of women and men may be disadvantaged in one adaptation area, they can experience easier access to other adaptation fields. The research describes various drivers

of this unequal adaptation access, including access to and control over land, capital and education, and dependence on farming as a livelihood strategy.

The study further examines the intrahousehold decision-making process with regard to adaptation. Using an Actor-Partner Interdependence Model, it investigates how spouses influence each other's relative adaptation decision-making power. Distinguishing between different types of adaptation decisions, the analysis uncovers the role played by both wives' and husbands' income-generating activities, independent asset ownership, educational level and life cycle elements. Moreover, the research investigates how wives' participation in decision-making impacts households' adaptation outcomes. By doing so, this PhD offers a valuable contribution to the literature on climate change in Eastern Africa, as well as to the field of feminist economics.



Katrien Van Aelst

'Gender, households and climate change. Adaptation decision-making in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania'
Supervisor: Prof. Nathalie Holvoet

Patricia Bamanyaki

'Evaluating effects of local-level outside government gender budget initiatives in maternal health. An application of theory-based evaluation, process tracing and a quasi experiment in Kabale, Uganda'
Supervisor: Prof. Nathalie Holvoet

The IOB PhD in Development Studies attracts a diverse range of students, who currently come from Belgium (13), Germany (3), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (3), Italy (2), Ecuador (1), Cameroon (1), Tanzania (1), Uganda (1), Nicaragua (1), Denmark (1) and the US (1) (see list for details).

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 (Resource Studies for Development) PhD network as a full member. ■

PHD NANNEKE WINTERS

**CONTESTED CONNECTIONS.
MOBILITY AND MIGRATION AS
DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES OF
TRANSLOCAL LIVELIHOODS IN MUY
MUY, NICARAGUA**

This thesis aims to contribute to the ongoing debate on migration-development heterogeneity. Taking people's translocal livelihoods as its starting point, the thesis shows the relevance of integrating a diversity of interconnected yet differentiated (non)migration experiences for understanding global human mobility and its development implications. Migration has been high on the development agenda for decades, and has even been proposed to be included in the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, the links between migration and development have been subject to continuous debate, oscillating between often rather simplistic positive and negative views. This thesis took shape during a time when migration was predominantly seen as a positive instrument for bottom-up development, especially in terms of remittances. However, the actual heterogeneity of migration-development interactions indicates that both migration and development are multi-dimensional and highly contextual phenomena, and should be approached as such in order to deepen our understanding of their interrelatedness.

What is more, the capability to decide on migrating (i.e. mobility) as well as the actual act of migration can be seen as forms of development in themselves. To advance the debate on migration-development heterogeneity, this thesis seeks to further develop this rather novel notion of mobility and migration as development experiences. To do so, the thesis focuses on migrants and their families in Muy Muy, a Nicaraguan village where livelihoods take shape in an insecure context marked by volatility, inequality and marginalisation, and traditionally involve different migrations. These migrations

include destinations in Nicaragua, Costa Rica and other Central American countries, the United States and, increasingly, Spain. The thesis employs an actor-oriented approach to explore the ways in which migrants and their families organise their translocal livelihoods, the diversity of migrations they engage in, and the developmental dimensions they deem important. Empirically, the thesis includes a selection of results from a village-wide survey, but its core and analysis mainly rest on multi-sited ethnographic research that extends, along the livelihood connections of migrant families, to Costa Rica and Spain. The thesis seeks to further develop the notion of mobility and migration as development experiences in two ways: first by integrating theoretical insights from transnationalism, translocal livelihoods and mobilities research, and second by focusing on the three translocal livelihood domains of carework, 'illegality' and remittances. These domains were identified and interrogated through empirical research and served as examples of how mobility and migration experiences materialise. These domains also provided the basis for proposing the framework of a mobility spectrum. As an analytical tool, the mobility spectrum framework adds valuable insight to established actor-oriented, contextual and multi-dimensional conceptualisations of migration-development. In particular, it enriches our understanding of the fundamentally relational and differentiating aspects of mobility-migration experiences by explicitly integrating a diversity of livelihood connections and the ways they are contested. The mobility spectrum framework provides insight into mobility and migration as time- and place-specific development experiences, as contested connections of translocal livelihoods. As a generative proposal, the mobility spectrum framework pulls together the different insights of the thesis but also further substantiates these as heterogeneous migration-development interactions of global relevance.

ONGOING PHD PROJECTS IN 2016

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

BAM Wouter

Sustainable development of resource producing nations by investigating the drivers of the location of mineral based economic activities

BOGAERT Nick

CSR along global supply chains: the efficacy of social compliance audits

CLAESSENS Klara

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

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

KUPPENS Miet

Beyond the blueprint: In search of successful informal M&E arrangements in Uganda

MALUKISA NKUKU Albert

Hybrid Governance and Regulation of Public Transport in Kinshasa

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

MEGERSA Kelbesa

Essays on Currency and Debt Crisis in Developing Countries

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

Ntagahoraho Zacharia Burihabwa

"Contingency and Continuity and Contingency:" The CNDD-FDD and its transformation from rebel movement to governing political party in Burundi

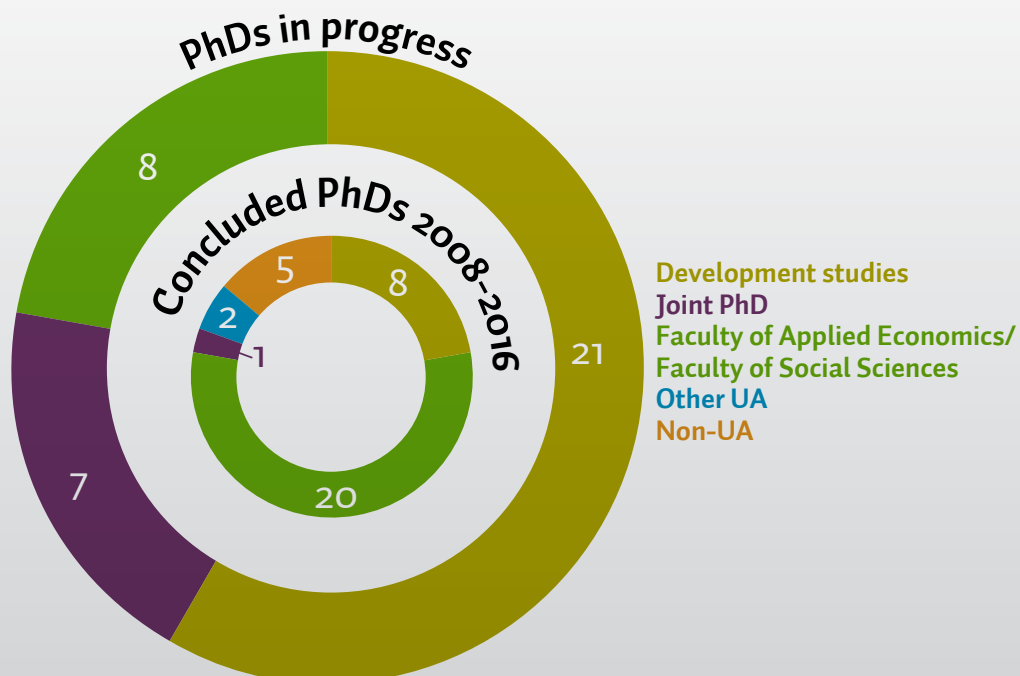
PETERS Linda

Applications of Real Option Analysis in Global Public Policy

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
SOBREVINAS Alellie
International Remittances and Poverty Reduction in the Philippines: Evidence from the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Data Base
STOOP Nik
The Impact of Sexual Violence on Social Preferences and Post-Conflict Reconstruction: Evidence from DR Congo

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 1. CONCLUDED PHDS 2008-16 (INNER CIRCLE) AND PHDS IN PROGRESS (OUTER CIRCLE)



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 3 and 4 respectively. A full list of publications in 2016 can be found at the end of this report. As a result of the research and publication strategy followed in recent years, we have seen a steady increase in both the quantity and quality of publications, especially in the two last years. Although there is a slight quantitative decrease in 2016 compared to the top year 2015, the quality keeps improving, with IOB producing more CERES/EADI A and B publications (i.e. publications in ISI-ranked journals or in academic books of equivalent quality) in the past year than in any other year. Other indicators of research output are presented elsewhere in this report. This trend is also mirrored in the level and quality of external research funding. Although

slightly below the 2015 level, in 2016, we maintained the high levels of funding from the academic Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO) and several VLIR-Inter-University Development Cooperation (VLIR-IUC), while succeeding in gaining two DOCPRO PhD scholarships (BOF/IOB), BfinDEV and international funding from, among others, the International Growth Centre. ■

FIGURE 2: IOB PUBLICATIONS FOR ACADEMIC AUDIENCE *

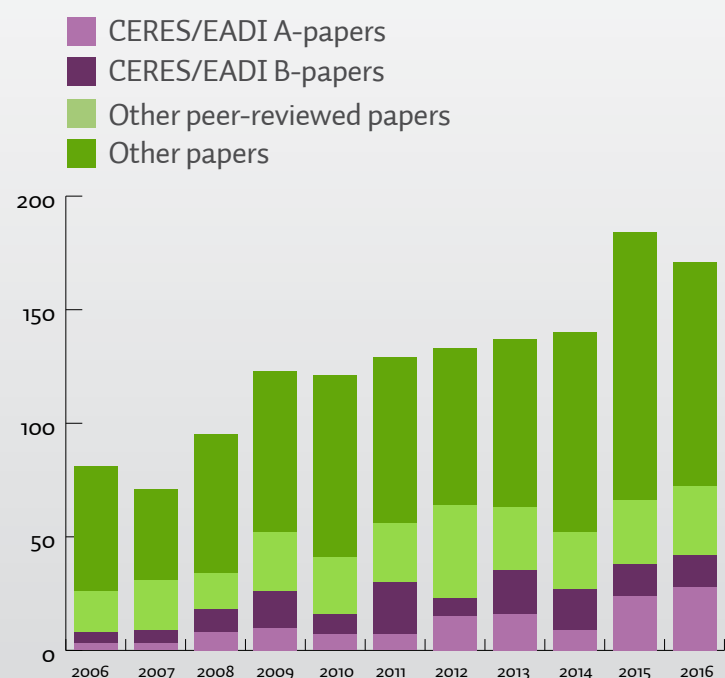
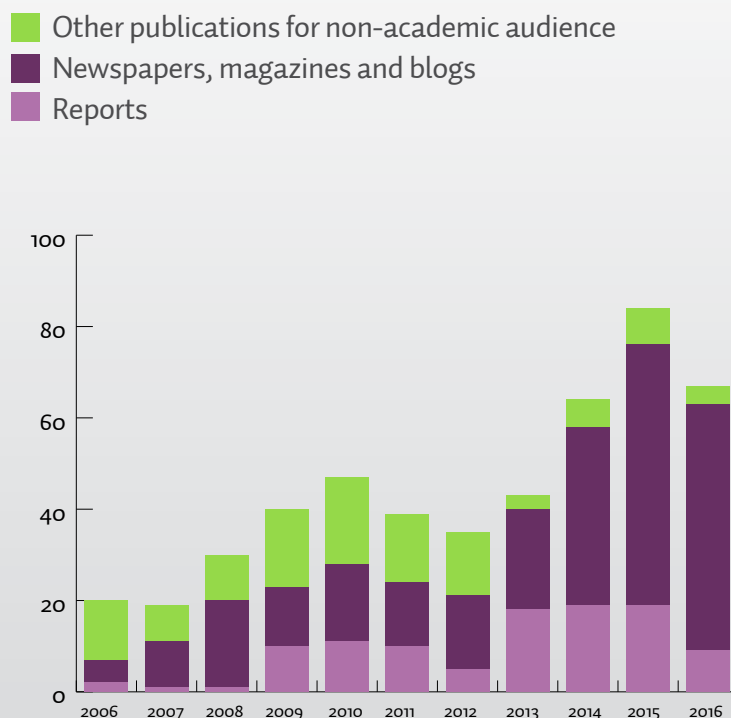


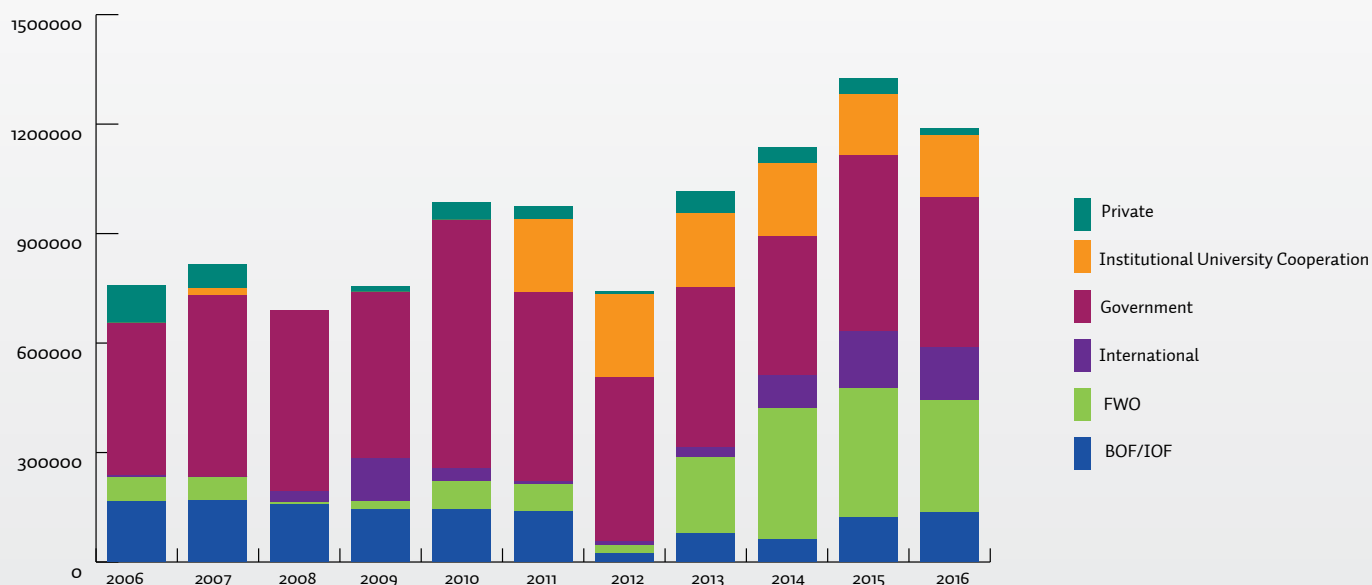
FIGURE 3: PUBLICATIONS FOR NON-ACADEMIC AUDIENCE*



* Data as available in February 2017.

Source: Academic Bibliography University of Antwerp.

FIGURE 4. EVOLUTION OF EXTERNAL FUNDING FOR RESEARCH AND SERVICE DELIVERY



IOB HIGHLIGHTS ON TWITTER 2016



Reconstituting the role of indigenous structures in protected forest management in #Cameroon <https://t.co/jqQASfuJ8F> #forestmanagement

Belgian #aid in turbulent times: some important evolutions in the period 2010-2015 <https://t.co/AFdfTaJRrq> @NMolenaers @EgmontInstitute

Inter-ethnic trust in the aftermath of mass violence: insights from large-N life histories (WP 2016.03) #Rwanda <https://t.co/rPkRo3dlsh>

The IMF-WB Debt Sustainability Framework: procedures, applications and criticisms <https://t.co/ksInRS2F3m> #IMF #WorldBank #DSF <https://t.co/R9mdQhV4Mc>

IOB Alumnus (Lode Smets) to evaluate World Bank: <https://t.co/x3qc8nwwUv> @UAntwerpen @Lodewijk_Smets

Risk Sharing and Internal Migration: @kallehi and @JoachimDeWeerd <https://t.co/bnKbgOKola> #openaccess <https://t.co/QYJUF3dIQf>

Artisanal frontier mining of gold in Africa: labour transformation in #Tanzania and #DRC <https://t.co/XRzIN87X-VG> #goldmining

MASTER PROGRAMMES



FACTS AND FIGURES



767

complete applications



434

files academically accepted



92

69 applicants enrolled
23 re-enrolled

39 Development Evaluation and Management

29 Governance and Development

24 Globalisation and Development



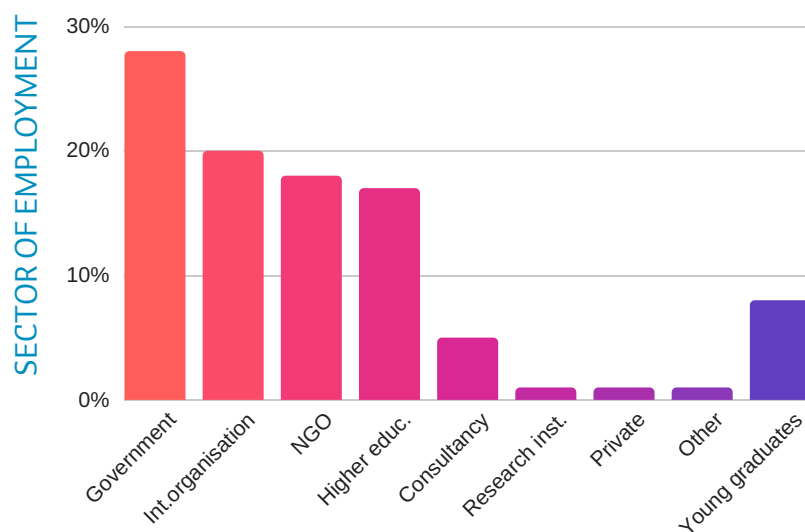
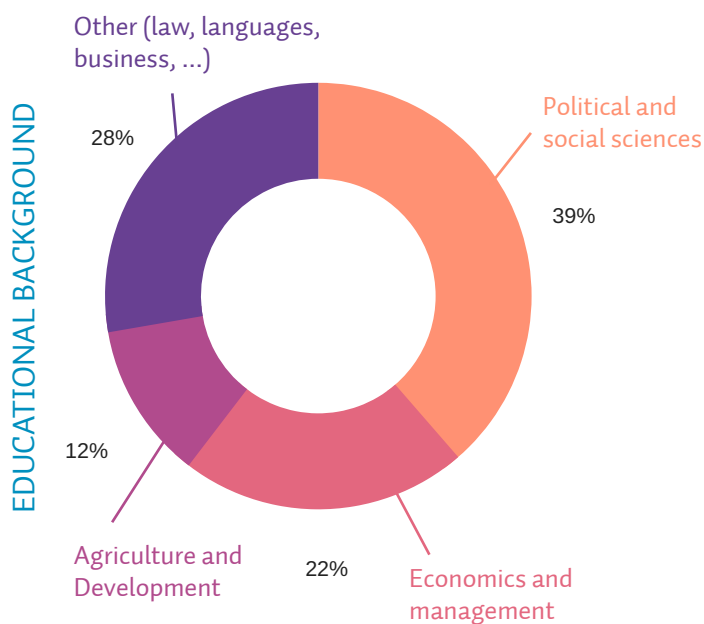
64

graduating students in September 2016

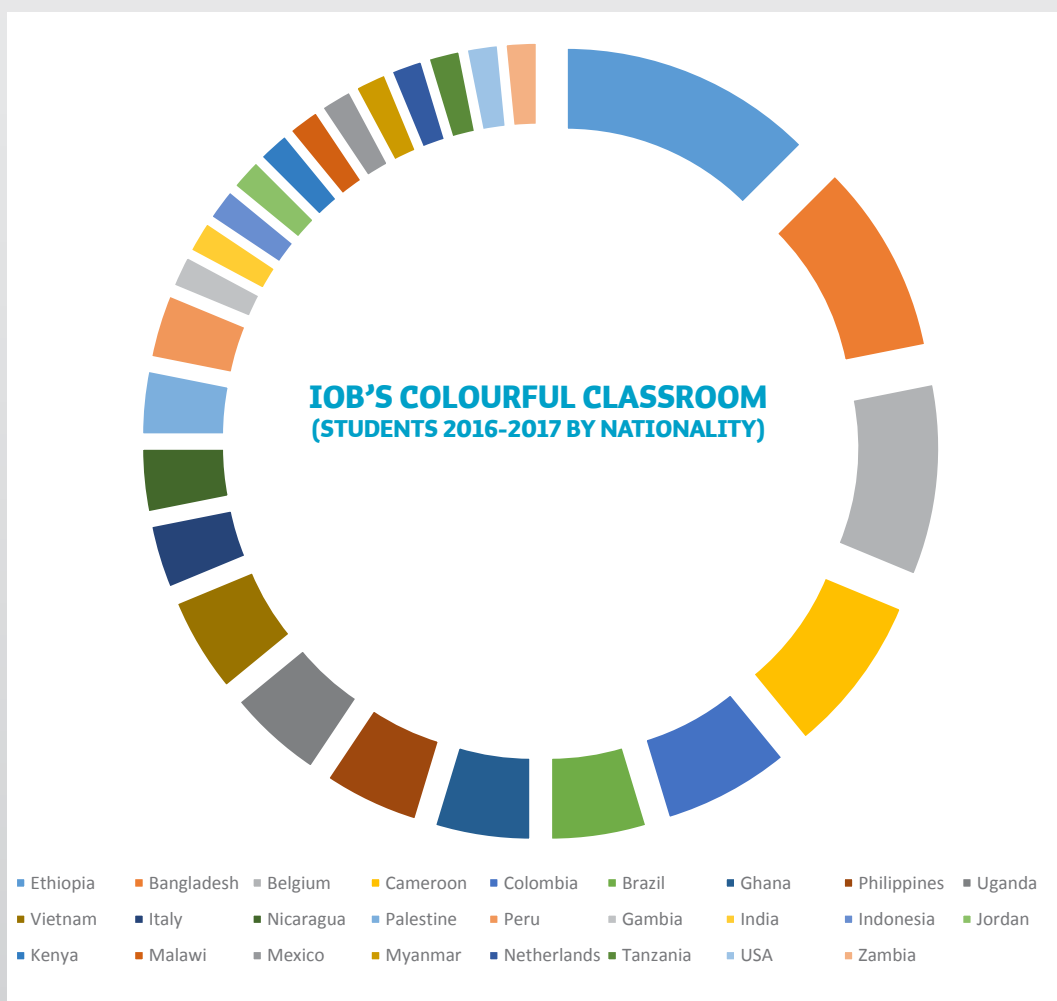
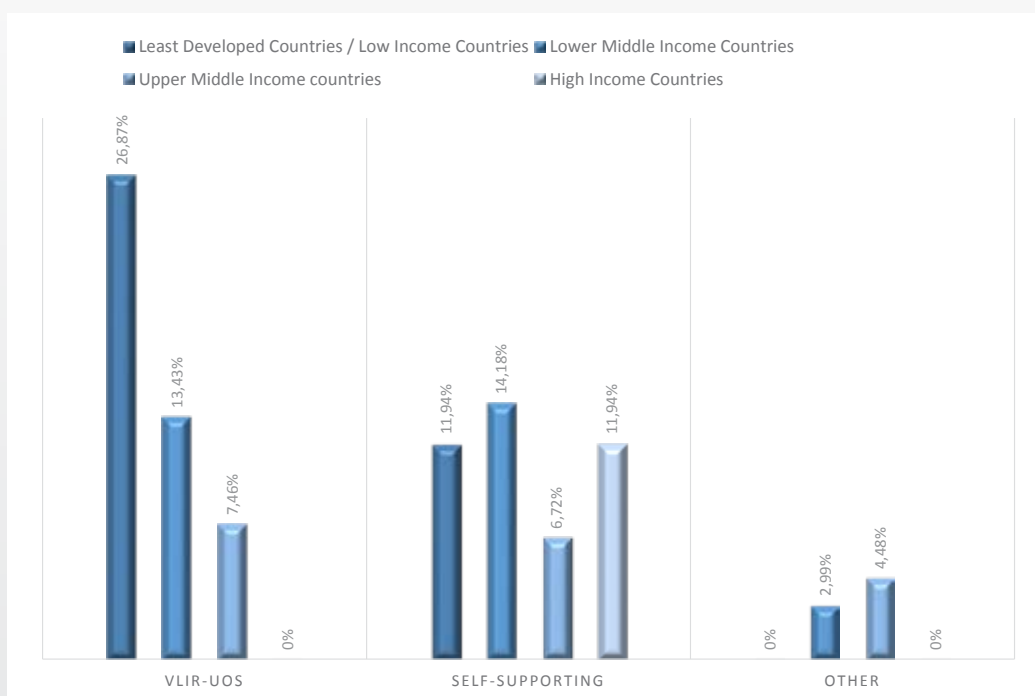
IOB offers three Advanced Master programmes, each with a high degree of specialisation and a distinct focus:

- **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.



STUDENTS PER TYPE OF COUNTRY AND PER TYPE OF SCHOLARSHIP



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 competence-based learning.

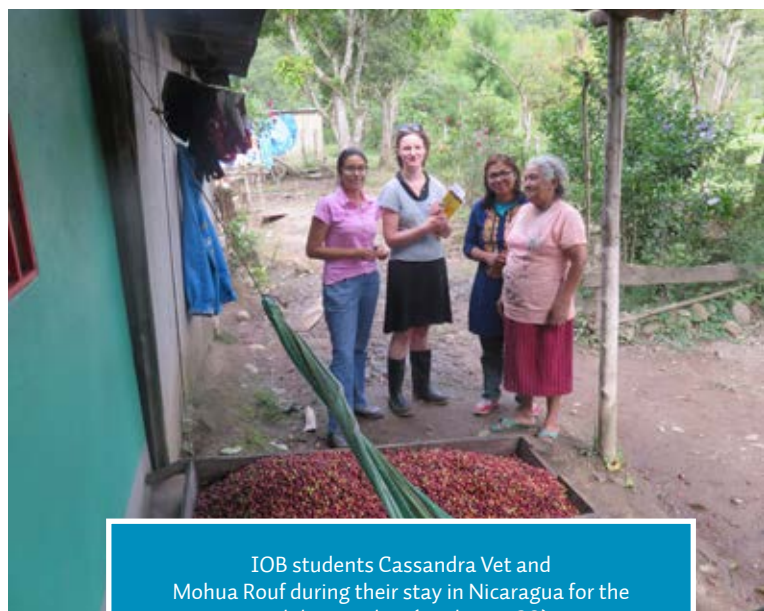
The three Master programmes all have a similar structure, each consisting of four modules. Module I provides an overview of theories of development and introduces students to the state of the art in research methods and techniques. Modules II and III are highly interactive, research-driven education 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 trigger a multidisciplinary approach.

The modular structure also allows the hosting 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 2015/2016, the following guest lectures were organised within the Master programmes:

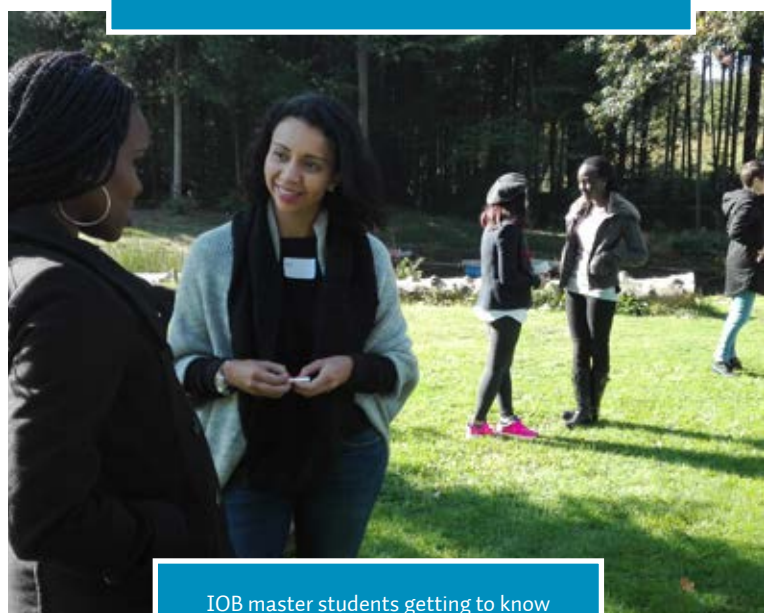
- Koen Sips (Point consulting group)
- Rosalind Eyben (Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex)
- Bram Buscher (Wageningen University)
- Peter Knorringa (International Institute of Social Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam)
- Michelle Parleviet (CRIC, University of Copenhagen)
- Sinisa Vukovic (Radboud University Nijmegen's Centre for International Conflict Analysis and Management)
- Marie Gildemyn (Associate researcher IOB)
- Rogers Orock (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg)
- Sara Van Belle (Institute of Tropical Medicine)
- Bart Criel (Institute of Tropical Medicine)
- Nina Wilén (ULB and associate researcher IOB)
- Robin Thiers (UGent)
- Jeroen Adam (UGent)
- Yvan Guichaoua (Kent University, Brussels campus)
- Tomas Hoch (University of Ostrava)

Some of these guest lectures were live-streamed via the internet 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



IOB students Cassandra Vet and Mohua Rouf during their stay in Nicaragua for the mobility window (see box p. 30)



IOB master students getting to know each other at the Kick-off weekend



IOB master students during their trip to Cologne

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.

In line with our emphasis on student-centred learning, we also place an emphasis on the individual research project and Master 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 2016, three dissertations were selected for valorisation, either as IOB Discussion Papers or as contributions to scientific journals. During the graduation ceremony at Antwerp's Provincial House, three students received the Prize for Development Cooperation from the Province of Antwerp for their excellent dissertations (see box page 25).

IOB also offers a two-week intensive English language course prior to the start of the Master programme 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 2016, offering students the opportunity to attend these sessions that allows them to capitalise on the wealth of intercultural and international diversity available in the IOB classroom. The sessions are optional for students, although they do receive a certificate of attendance if they attend all three sessions.

IOB invests heavily in quality assurance throughout the entire Master 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 standardised written evaluations, focus group discussions and student workload monitoring. Overall, students are very appreciative of the programmes, although there is a general concern about 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. Finally, students highly appreciate the intensity of the programmes, the content of the courses and the diverse teaching methods.

IOB'S ALUMNI POLICY

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, va-

rious initiatives and activities were organised to facilitate such relationships.

Several types of communication channels facilitate our keeping in touch with and stimulating networks among alumni. 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 through a bi-monthly newsletter and IOB's tri-annual alumni magazine, *Exchange to Change*.

In 2016, face-to-face networking was also organised through informal meet and greet sessions. One meet and greet session was hosted by Prof. Johan Bastiaensen in Managua, Nicaragua (26/02/2016), and another by Prof. Nathalie Holvoet in Hanoi, Vietnam (05/08/2016). On 17 March 2016, IOB also organised an 'alumni in action' seminar, in which a former IOB student presents his/her work, the impact it has generated and how studying at IOB has helped to prepare for the challenges he/she has faced. IOB alumna, Rose Mutumba, presented her work with regard to children with special needs in Uganda.

To learn more about the interesting work IOB alumni are engaging in, IOB also organises alumni seminars, alternating between Antwerp and countries in the South. When an Antwerp-based seminar is organised, a call for presentations is launched among all alumni, with one 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



Alumni representing IOB at the EHEF fair in Manila, Philippines

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AWARDS

In 2016, the Province of Antwerp awarded its Prize for Development Cooperation to three students from the Master programmes run by IOB.

Gelagay Megos Desalegne (Master in Development Evaluation and Management) won the prize for his dissertation, “The impact of Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) on economic empowerment of women: The case of North-East Ethiopia”, supervised by Dr. Els Lecoutere. Gelagay looks at the economic empowerment of women as a result of participating in Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), a conditional cash transfer program. It uses original data randomly collected by the International Food Policy Research Institute and employs the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) for measuring ten different aspects of economic empowerment of women.

His results show a positive impact of PSNP participation on women’s access to and decision-making power about savings and credit, while women’s decision-making over agricultural production and household assets seems to have declined by program participation. The PSNP did not have any effect on other aspects of women’s economic empowerment. The morale of this study seems to indicate that the design and implementation of the PSNP should more explicitly aim to economically empower women, and primarily focus on addressing its negative effects on women’s economic empowerment

Ana Julia França Monteiro (Master in Governance and Development) received an award for her dissertation, “The Political Governance of the Brazilian Racial Issue”, supervised by Prof. Stef Vandeginste. Ana Julia analyzes how, since the end of World War II, the racial segmentation of Brazil’s society has been addressed in parliament. For her analysis, Ana Julia studied draft legislation tabled at the Chamber of Deputies. As a theoretical framework, she used the literature on accommodation versus integration versus assimilation based responses to societal cleavages. Her work covers a period of more than 50 years and three different political regimes. She shows that after the end of the military dictatorship, which coincided with the end of the Cold War, legislative activity in parliament addressed Brazil’s racial segmentation more frequently and more openly, and from a predominantly accommodation oriented perspective. Her work is truly innovative and combines methodological rigour with great policy relevance that reaches beyond the case of Brazil.

Mary Ann B. Manahan (Master in Globalisation and Development) received an award for his dissertation, “Painting the Town REDD-Plus?: Competing Narratives on Forest Tenure, Land Rights, and REDD+ within Contentious Politics in the Philippines”, supervised by Prof. Johan Bastiaensen. Ms. Manahan’s study makes an original contribution to the current debates surrounding the links between development and the environment, in particular how forest tenure and land rights are tackled within REDD+ strategies in the Philippines. Her study highlights four interrelated findings. First, forest tenure and land rights are defining, if not central, themes in REDD+ interventions in the Philippines. However, there are competing views on how these issues are framed, largely informed by differing interests, motivations, and claims of various development actors. Second, the crafting of policies and projects on REDD+ has become an arena where various interest groups push for their ideas and agenda, which generated collective actions for or against it, participatory development planning and project implementation, and interest group politics. Third, rather than the usual top-down versus bottom-up policy translation, her study paints a more dynamic, messy, and two-directional process. Finally, the Philippine REDD+ experience underscores the capacity of indigenous peoples and civil society to redefine REDD+ to fit their own interests and co-shape the future of global mechanisms such as REDD+. Her study thereby challenges the common-held notion that there is a smooth transmission belt for global policy application to local ground realities.



Cathy Berx and Rik Röttger (resp. governor and counsellor of the Province of Antwerp) together with the winners of the prize of development cooperation.

the seminar to present their work (one in Uganda and one in the Philippines).

On 31 March 2016, an IOB alumni seminar took place in Antwerp. Out of 35 alumni applications, Lanny Jauhari (Globalisation and Development 2010/2011) was selected to come to Antwerp and present her work, 'Pioneering NGO transformation to Social Enterprise in Indonesia: The experience of TORAJAMELO in working with traditional women weavers' communities' to IOB students, staff and alumni. The alumni seminar was followed by a meet and greet poster reception, featuring some of the work by other alumni who applied for the seminar, allowing IOB students, staff and alumni to learn about each other's work and catch up or get to know each other. One of those alumni projects, 'Volley 4 change', was selected as one of the beneficiaries of the University of Antwerp Christmas fundraising campaign.

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 second 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.

IOB alumni are the Institute'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 2016, Filipino alumni (Alellie Sobreviñas, Grachel Manguni, Mary Ann Manahan and Rosemary Atabug) represented IOB/the University of Antwerp in Manila once again at the European Higher Education Fair (EHEF), making it the only Belgian university present. ■

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 co-financed by VLIR and by 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).

Political Economy of Development

This course was jointly taught by Prof. Marijke Verpoorten and Prof. Joachim De Weerdts 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.



SHORT TRAINING INITIATIVE

‘STRENGTHENING NATIONAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION CAPACITIES AND USE’

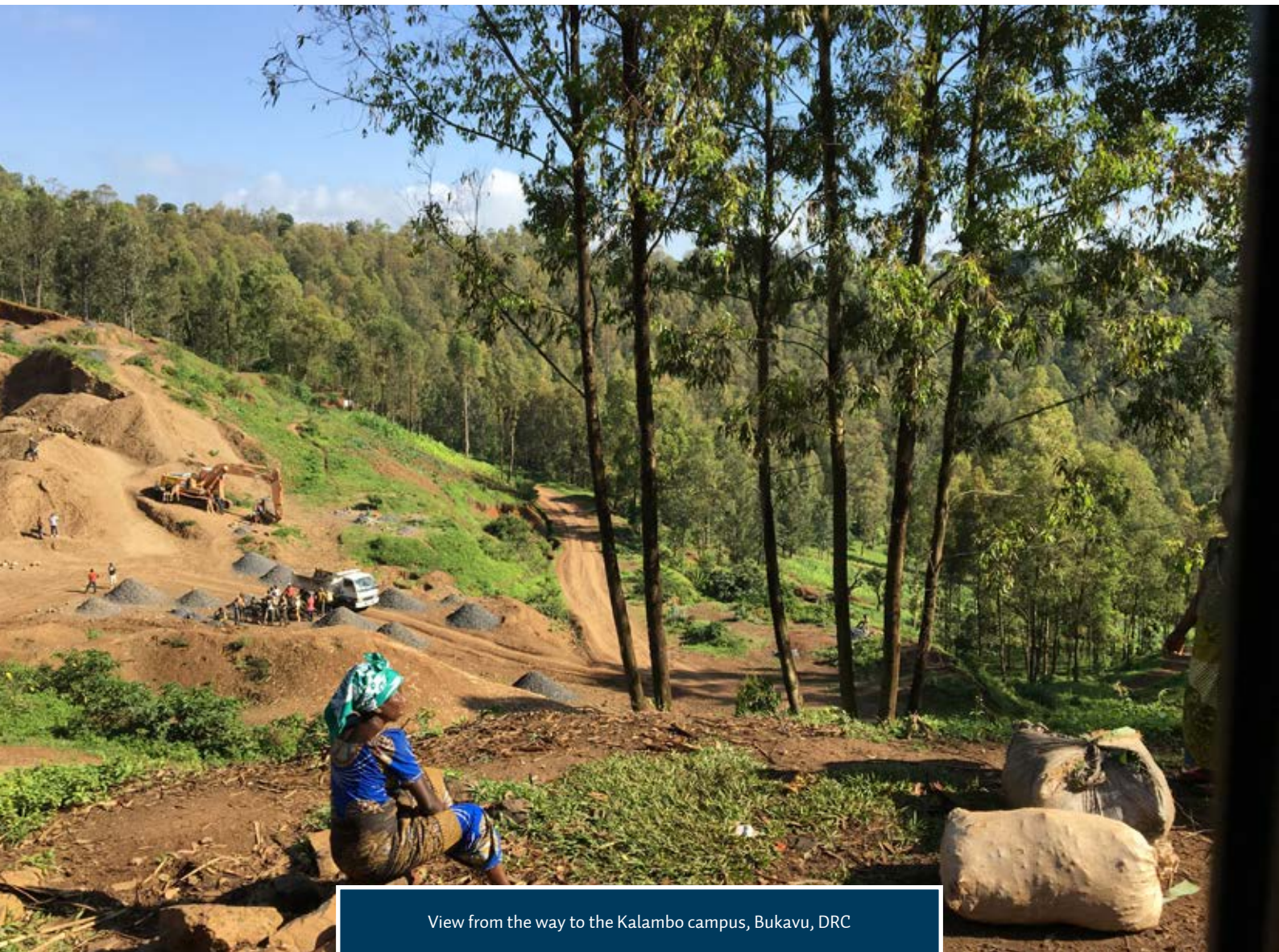
From 17-28 October 2016, IOB organised the second edition of the Short Training Initiative ‘Strengthening National Monitoring and Evaluation Capacities and Use’. The training programme set out to bring together leading members of National Evaluation Societies (NES) in developing countries to strengthen those societies in taking up the role of developing national M&E capacities and use. Therefore, the selection of the scholarship participants was based on NES country teams. Two members from the same NES – preferably working in a different sector (e.g. government, civil society, academia, parliament, international organisations) – were selected jointly to form a country team. Also taking into account a regional balance, the programme welcomed country teams from Ecuador, Georgia, Ghana, India, Nepal, Palestine, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. The Ecuadorian country team was even composed of two IOB-DEM alumni, Silvia Gonzales and Paola Suntaxi.

The training started with a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis of the national/sectoral M&E system and a SWOT and network analysis of the Evaluation Society itself. Drawing upon a range of different didactical tools, sessions were organised to strengthen the participants’ methodological, analytical and organisational insights

and skills in evaluation processes. During a one-day educational visit to Brussels, experiences and good practices were exchanged with staff from the Belgian Audit Office, the Directorate General for Development Cooperation and the Office of the Special Evaluator. Throughout the programme, participants worked on a poster presenting the SWOT findings, as well as concrete suggestions for improving the Evaluating Society and its contribution to national evaluation capacities and use. All country teams were given the opportunity to present the results of their work to the Evaluation Society’s members at home during a livestream presentation and a poster reception.

In addition, all participants from the first edition of the training programme were invited to participate in a follow-up survey and interview so that the programme organisers could assess the programme’s effect and the progress of the different evaluation societies over a one-year period. Based on the information gathered, the programme organisers awarded one of the country teams the NES Impact Award. Ms Janett Salvador from Mexico was selected to come and present the progress made by the Mexican evaluation society (ACEVAL) during a livestream presentation for the 12 NES country teams and IOB staff and students.

PARTNERS IN THE SOUTH



View from the way to the Kalambo campus, Bukavu, DRC

In retrospect, 2016 will probably turn out to be a critical year for IOB's internationalisation strategy. As explained in last year's annual report, we have opted for the globalisation of our education, research and societal outreach activities by partnering with priority Southern academic organisations in long-term structural cooperation. The shift from the Southern-oriented MDGs towards global SDGs in the face of the global challenges of poverty, inequality and unsustainable maldevelopment, shows the importance of constructing platforms of joint knowledge creation and exchange. Long-term mutual engagement as a development studies institute creates unique opportunities to contribute to interconnected global networks for joint research and training. IOB has a long tradition in terms of joint research, the training of local academics in Antwerp (Masters, PhDs) and support for local educational programmes, but it is a relatively new idea to globalise its Master programmes, i.e. to co-organise modules of its programmes in different regional hubs (see box page 30).

BUKAVU

In 2016, the Catholic University of Bukavu (UCB), which has been our VLIR partner in an institutional cooperation project (IUS) coordinated by KU Leuven since 2010, hosted a series of activities that highlighted its key role as a significant partner in the Great Lakes Region. Firstly, research continued in the Expertise Centre on Mining Governance (CEGEMI). This resulted in seven publications in international peer-reviewed journals and four working papers. Four Congolese PhD students (Janvier Kilosho, Paterne Murhula, Francine Iragi and Bossissi Nkuba) are pursuing their research on mining-related issues such as the linkages between mining and agriculture and mercury pollution. CEGEMI also undertook consultancy for COWI/World Bank and IKV/Pax Christi. Secondly, the University Foundation for Development Cooperation (USOS) organised its first trip to Bukavu, with eight students and two UAntwerp staff members spending almost three weeks with host families – selected by the UCB – in Bukavu, and taking a ten-day trip to the countryside (around Uvira), where they visited several development projects. USOS financed this field trip, as well as a series of seminars on academic publishing in English. These were attended by ten UCB staff members, who were then associated with an IOB researcher, with a view to working on a joint publication. Thirdly, the biggest academic event organised in Bukavu in 2016 was the international conference on 'Transition and Local Development', which brought together more than 150 participants based at Northern as well as Southern universities and research institutes. While the initiative for this conference was taken by Prof. Marijke Verpoorten, it grew into a large joint project between IOB, Wageningen University and Research, New York University Abu Dhabi, the Peace Research Institute Oslo and their respective partners

in Eastern DRC. The conference was evaluated very positively and was covered by a range of Congolese media. It created opportunities for networking and outreach, and laid the foundation for more joint efforts and region-based events in the future. Finally, we must highlight the synergies between all these initiatives. CEGEMI was involved in the conference organisation and a considerable number of presentations dealt with natural or mineral resource management. As the 'Going Global' initiative unfolds, with USOS strengthening its partnership with the UCB, the VLIR-IUS project entering its third phase, CEGEMI further consolidating its position as expertise centre, and IOB committed to organising more events in the region, these synergies will only be reinforced in the near future.

NICARAGUA

The main activities of the partnership in Nicaragua during 2016 were related to the preparation of the Central American version of our three Master's programmes and, in particular, the consolidation of their articulation within an integrated strategy of upgrading academic research at our partner university UCA, which also involves an attempt at coordination of international cooperation with the Jesuit universities in El Salvador and Guatemala and other US and Spanish partner universities of UCA. Viewed from the perspective of the IOB, the objective of our globalised Master's is to open up our programmes for Central American development perspectives. The intention is to provide opportunities for excellent local academic researcher-lecturers to teach in an Advanced Master's programme, linked to their research agenda in the region, and in this way train and initiate young Central American academics in relation to research in general and their thematic research lines in particular. Together with enhanced conditions and incentives for research, this aims to strengthen a collaborative regional and international framework that contributes to Central American 'Pensamiento Propio' (Own Thinking). By October 2019, we aim to be ready to launch the first Central American version of our programmes. This means organising the first module, which will be common to the three Master's in Managua; bringing the Central American students to Antwerp for the second module; and then organising the 'Local Institutions and Poverty Reduction' track – with thematic units covering the specificities of our three Master's – and the fourth (dissertation) module in Managua. Related to these efforts, we have also organised a first pilot version of the Mobility Window, which is a new course offered in Antwerp. This course gives students the opportunity to undertake a six-week research internship at a partner institute as an alternative to the course in research methods. In November-December 2016, two IOB students went to Nicaragua to work on quantitative analysis of a survey base with data on a project to



MASTER PROGRAMMES GOING GLOBAL

Making use of new opportunities for educational internationalisation within the VLIR International Course Programme, we were able to obtain substantial co-funding that will allow us to start implementing the strategic vision for a renewed Globalised Northern-Based Development Studies Institute (see Annual Report 2015), in particular in our core area of Master's education. The principles of the IOB strategy are to build upon existing partnerships, to match demand and supply, to strengthen the nexus of education–research–outreach/impact, and to work using an incremental, gradual approach, allowing for diversified levels of ambition according to conditions and the nature of the partnership. The main instruments concern student and staff exchange (Mobility Window, fieldwork for dissertations) and the co-development of MA modules in situ.

The five-year plans (2017-2021) for the approved ICP projects that support our three Master's programmes aim to achieve, in particular:

(a) enhanced exchange of students and staff within our existing programmes (guest lectures by teaching staff from partner countries, research and dissertation internships for IOB students in all partner countries).

(b) the co-organisation of joint course modules in the DRC and Tanzania, part of local Master's, but also accredited as modules of our own Master's in Antwerp.

(c) the co-organisation of a Central American version of our three Master's programmes, i.e. the organisation of three of the four modules in Managua (LIPR track) and the second module of the programmes in Antwerp.

In all partner countries, these new educational plans are tightly linked to ongoing 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 an exclusive IOB-centred process. In the DRC, together with our long-standing partner Université Catholique de Bukavu, we are working towards the creation of a joint IOB-UCB Master module on the governance of natural resources, and the intensification of staff and student exchange. In Tanzania, the educational plans are linked to monitoring and evaluation research aimed at a synergy-platform, involving different organisations of the Belgian development cooperation, as well as other national and international partners of ZUMBE University. In Nicaragua, the dynamics of the cooperation process point towards more intense regional cooperation between the three Jesuit universities in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. Other international academic partners from the US and Europe will also join this ambitious effort.

promote diversification among coffee producers. This pilot experience, with non-Spanish-speaking IOB students (one Dutch and one Bangladeshi), allowed us to learn valuable lessons for future research internships. Finally, we also continued to cooperate within the local (Spanish) Master in Territorial Development, with Gert Van Hecken/ Pierre Merlet and Johan Bastiaensen teaching about 'Environment and Development' and 'Microfinance', respectively.

In terms of joint research, we worked on the FDL-Nitlapán Microfinance Plus model. Output from this and previous research by IOB PhD candidate Frédéric Huybrechs was published in *Revue Tiers Monde* and the ADA microfinance journal *Passarrelles*. We also published an English version of our policy brief: 'Is it possible to responsibly finance cattle in the Nicaraguan agrarian frontier?'. Based on this research, we engaged in several formal and informal meetings with the FDL microfinance institution aiming to influence their portfolio and technical assistance agenda. Joint research about Payments for Ecosystem Services, initiated by Pierre Merlet (Nitlapan) and Gert Van Hecken (IOB) in Rio San Juan, led to a joint publication in *Ecological Economics*. Selmira Flores and Johan Bastiaensen wrote an article about gender in dairy value chains, which was accepted by the journal *Enterprise Development and Microfinance*. Finally, Pierre Merlet

and Frédéric Huybrechs, VLIR ICP and VLIR VLADOC PhD scholars, respectively, are still struggling to finish their PhD research on the agrarian question and green microfinance (in Nicaragua) and need to bring this home in 2017. At the end of 2016, Gabi Sonderegger joined IOB as a new research assistant. She intends to do her PhD on 'water grabbing' in Nicaragua.

TANZANIA

In 2016, cooperation between IOB and Mzumbe University (Morogoro Region, Tanzania) continued. This collaboration is part of the VLIR-IUC 'Gre@t' (Governance and Entrepreneurship through Research, Education, Access and Technology) programme and mainly focuses on strengthening education, research, outreach capacities and activities, and the output of the Mzumbe staff and Flemish partners involved (IOB, University of Antwerp, and the universities of Ghent, Brussels and Hasselt). The 'governance' project (supervisor N. Holvoet) has an annual budget of €45,000 and activities mainly focus on governance of service delivery and natural resource management. In 2016, Katrien Van Aelst (PhD student at IOB), who did extensive field research in the villages surrounding Mzumbe University, successfully defended her PhD on the topic of intrahousehold decision-making processes and climate change. In the meantime, her



Screening of the documentary "Share the Seed: Staging Research" at the Bukavu Conference

PhD research has also led to a number of articles in international peer-reviewed journals.

Christina Shitima (PhD student, assistant lecturer at Mzumbe), who is preparing a PhD on household development strategies and river basin management and degradation, finalised household surveys and focus group discussions in four villages along the Simiyu River and the Kilombero valley floodplain. From September to December, she spent time at IOB cleaning and analysing her data. During an internal workshop with some IOB staff working on similar topics, she presented the initial findings of her field research.

In addition to PhD student/staff mobility, and based on successful experiences in 2014 and 2015, a student from the Advanced Master programme in Environmental Sciences (IMDO, University of Antwerp) conducted field research in the context of his Master's dissertation. To increase research and outreach capacity among Mzumbe staff project members, workshops were organised on research methodology, Nvivo and drafting of research and policy briefs. Additionally, a small research/outreach fund was set up to stimulate research/outreach activities. A competitive call for field research proposals and related outreach activities has resulted in the funding of field research/outreach activities on various topics, including local participatory public expenditure tracking surveys (PETS), user fees in water service delivery, livelihood capital assets and wetlands degradation, and gender in natural resource management among the Maasai.

ECUADOR

Institutional cooperation with the Universidad de Cuenca (UC) entered its last year of VLIR-UOS supported activities. The Migration Project has generated relevant research capacity at the UC. Firstly, the multidisciplinary approach of the project has created space for the involvement of professionals from different fields (anthropology, economics, education, psychology, philosophy and sociology), consolidating multidisciplinary research practices. Indeed, the current team involves teachers-researchers related to the Faculties of Economics and Business Science, Psychology and Philosophy. Secondly, VLIR MigDev has become a point of reference for students, teachers and researchers at the UC who are looking to study the international migration phenomena in the region. Students who are preparing their final graduation work, and other researchers wishing to investigate migration issues consider VLIR MigDev as an opportunity to work with researchers in the project, make use of the existing databases and learn about tools and methodologies suitable for the study of migration events. This consolidated research capacity ensures the sustainability of the research activities and will now allow the participation of IOB Master's students willing to undertake fieldwork activities for dissertations as part of

the new Going Global initiative at IOB.

Finally, at the national level, the Vice Ministry of Human Mobility of Ecuador has adopted and applied instruments developed by the project and recognised its relevance at the national level as a solid reference for policymakers. The Observatory of Human Mobility at the UC – with the financial support of the Vice Ministry – is now in place and undertaking ongoing negotiations with the Municipality of Cuenca for the implementation of a migration census in the city.

Among other research activities, a research project on Colombian refugee immigration, 'Situación laboral de los refugiados colombianos en Cuenca' (Labour situation of Colombian refugees in Cuenca), a joint initiative of VLIR MigDev and the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) was completed and further extended, also involving the participation of IOB staff. Feedback meetings were held to analyse the conclusions of the study and were applied by the UNHCR. Additionally, the publication and presentation of results are being planned, to share information that aims to support policies and intervention evaluations.

VLIR-UOS RESEARCH PLATFORMS IN UGANDA

The ongoing partnership activities with Uganda continued. Firstly, the VLIR-UOS TEAM project collaboration on post-conflict reconstruction and governance with Gulu University and Uganda Martyrs University went on in 2016. 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 conflict in northern Uganda. Two senior researchers conducted field research for these projects, and spent research time at IOB. The supervisor of the project, 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 2016. The most important activities relate to the continuation of the PhD project. Extensive fieldwork 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 South initiative, 'The need to find durable solutions for old case-load refugees in Nakivale settlement in Mbarara district' – coordinated by Bert Ingelaere, as the Flemish supervisor, and Tom Ogwang (MUST), as the Ugandan supervisor – continued its research throughout 2016. ■

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW



IOB administrative staff during a visit at Yusen Logistics, learning about the LEAN management philosophy.

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

The table below provides an overview of the regular budget outturn for 2016, 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 €2.16 million. The University of Antwerp adds a matching annual endowment, again totalling €220,000 in 2016. Other miscellaneous regular income sources, including the VLIR scholarship administration fee, exempted payroll taxes, and student tuition fees, added about €340,000, and turned out higher than budgeted (mainly due to exceptional revenues related to overhead recoveries on VLIR projects). As such, due to this exceptional additional revenue, the regular 2016 income that was realised surpassed the budget

who have recently finished a PhD (before switching to more permanent externally funded research positions). Operating expenses added about €0.5 million, slightly lower than budgeted and the 2015 outturn.

Overall, due to a series of exceptional, higher than expected realised revenues and lower expenditures, the net budgetary outturn led to a surplus of about €95,000 in 2016, compared to a budgeted deficit of €225,000 (aimed at reducing reserves). This exceptional surplus adds to the historical reserves of the Institute, which amounted to about €2.4 million at the end of 2016.

Apart from its regular income, IOB also attracts additional income from a broad range of external sources. Figure 4 combines the data on external research funding registered by the University of Antwerp's Research Coordination and Administration Department with the research component of

TABLE 1. BUDGETARY IMPLEMENTATION IN 2015 AND 2016 (IN EUR)

	2015		2016		
	Budgeted	Actual	Budgeted	Actual	%
Income:					
Core funding Flemish Government	2,176,000	2,153,000	2,153,000	2,162,000	100%
UAntwerp funding	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	100%
Other miscellaneous income	261,000	294,712	286,000	341,305	119%
o/w exempted payroll taxes	120,000	159,054	140,000	135,347	97%
scholarship administration fee	95,000	92,488	95,000	106,449	112%
Total income	2,657,000	2,667,712	2,659,000	2,723,305	102%
Expenditure:					
Personnel costs	2,415,210	2,281,931	2,375,000	2,139,682	90%
Tenured academic staff	1,078,294	1,082,120	1,064,000	908,778	86%
Other academic staff	935,312	888,225	925,000	811,910	88%
Support staff	401,604	311,586	386,000	418,994	109%
Operating expenses	499,800	501,380	509,300	487,974	96%
Total expenditure	2,915,010	2,783,311	2,884,300	2,627,656	91%
Net result	- 258,010	-115,599	-225,300	95,649	

by about €70,000, amounting to almost €2.73 million. Total realised expenditures amounted to approximately €2.6 million. Personnel costs represented the main share of regular budget expenditures; in total, these amounted to about €2.1 million in 2016, around €240,000 less than budgeted. This underspending has two main reasons: one is lower than budgeted spending in the tenured staff category, as two staff members temporarily switched to part-time appointments (one by 50%, another by 80%); further underspending was realised due underutilisation of the planned budgetary allowance that activates some of the Institute's historical reserves in order to provide temporary bridging funds to promising post-doctoral researchers (both internal and external)

IUC projects in which IOB staff participate as project leaders. As figure 4 highlights, total additional external finance amounted to about €1.2 million in 2016, a slight decrease compared to the top year of 2015. Most external research and service-delivery funding historically comes from the federal government in the form of VLIR-UOS projects and programmes executed with partner institutes in the North or South, but in recent years we have also witnessed a considerable increase in funding from Research Foundation-Flanders (FWO) in the form of pre-doc and post-doc scholarships. ■

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- Chair: Tom De Herdt
- Chair Education Commission: Nadia Molenaers
- Chair Research Commission: Johan Bastiaensen
- Representative Research Staff: Mathias De Roeck
- Representative Support Staff: Vicky Verlinden

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- PhD commission: Johan Bastiaensen
- Social committee: Nadia Molenaers
- Library committee: Danny Cassimon
- IT commission: Karel Verbeke

MASTER PROGRAMMES:

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- Alumni and promotion: Sara Dewachter
- Librarian: Hans De Backer

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

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD:

- Leo de Haan - Rector, International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague
- Geske Dijkstra – Professor, Erasmus University Rotterdam
- Thea Hilhorst (Professor, Institute of Social Studies in The Hague)
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- Jan Vandemoortele - Independent Researcher
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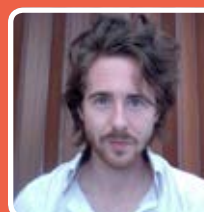
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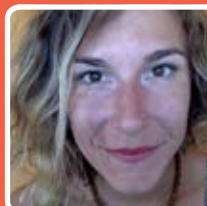
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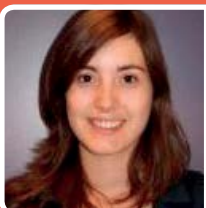
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STAFF LEAVING IN 2016

- 31 January, Nanneke Winters, research assistant
- 29 February, Bert Jacobs, research assistant
- 31 May, Stanislas Mararo Bucyalimwe, associate postdoctoral researcher
- 30 September, Carola Betzold, postdoctoral research fellow
- 30 September, Katrien Van Aelst, researcher
- 30 September, Miet Kuppens, researcher
- 31 October, Pierre Merlet, support staff education innovation
- 31 December, Liesbeth Inberg, researcher, administrative staff

SUPPORT STAFF



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STAFF JOINING IN 2016

- 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 July, Chika Charles Aniekwe as associate researcher
- 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

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