

DPRN PHASE II

STRATEGIC  
PLAN  
2008 – 2010

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## ACRONYMS

AMIDST	Amsterdam Institute for Metropolitan and International Development Studies of the Universiteit van Amsterdam
ASC	African Studies Centre / Afrika-Studiecentrum (Leiden)
CDS	Centre for Development Studies (Groningen)
CEDLA	Centre for Latin American Studies and Documentation (Amsterdam)
CERES	Research School for Resource Studies for Development
CML	Centre for Environmental Research (Leiden)
CODESRIA	Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa
DCO	DGIS' Cultural Cooperation, Education and Research Department
DGIS	Directorate General for International Cooperation (The Hague)
DPRN	Development Policy Review Network
EADI	European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes
ECDPM	European Centre for Development Policy Management (Maastricht)
EU	European Union
IIAS	International Institute for Asian Studies (Leiden/Amsterdam)
IMES	Institute for Ethnic and Migration Studies (Amsterdam)
IOB	Instituut voor Ontwikkelingsbeleid en Beheer / Institute for Development Policy and Management (Antwerp)
IREWOC	Foundation for International Research on Working Children
ISS	Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)
IVO	Instituut voor Ontwikkelingsvraagstukken / Institute for Development Issues (Tilburg)
KIT	Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen / Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam)
KITLV	Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (Leiden)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NCDO	National Commission for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
NIDI	Netherlands Interdisciplinary Demographic Institute (The Hague)
MMRP	Multi-annual Multidisciplinary Research Programmes
NOD	Nederlandse Onderzoek Databank / Dutch Research Databank
NUFFIC	Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education (The Hague)
NWO	Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek / Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (The Hague)
OS	Ontwikkelingssamenwerking / Development Cooperation
PARTOS	Branch organisation for private organisations in development cooperation (Amsterdam)
PSO	PSO Capacity Building in Developing Countries (formerly: Vereniging voor Personele Samenwerking met Ontwikkelingslanden) (The Hague)
KIT	Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen / Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam)
SANPAD	South Africa-Netherlands Research Programme on Alternatives in Development
SAVUSA	South Africa Vrije Universiteit Strategic Alliance
SEAVU	South East Asia Vrije Universiteit network
SID	Society for International Development (Netherlands Chapter: The Hague)
TMF	Thematische Mede-Financiering / Theme-based co-financing
WOTRO	Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (The Hague)
WRR	Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid / Scientific Council for Government Policy (The Hague)

## I INTRODUCTION

The Research School for Resource Studies for Development (CERES)<sup>1</sup> took the initiative in 2003 of bridging the gap between development policymakers, practitioners and scientists dealing with international cooperation and development studies. This initiative is known as the *Development Policy Review Network* – a platform of development experts in the Netherlands and Flanders (see <http://www.DPRN.nl>). A subsidy from the DGIS Cultural Cooperation, Education and Research Department (DCO) (No. 10372), which is valid from September 2004 to December 2007, and the additional subsidy granted on 1 August 2006, allows DPRN to carry out the following activities:

- The organisation of annual expert meetings for 13 regions in 2005, 2006 and 2007. The regions for which expert meetings have been organised are Central America, the Caribbean, South America, North Africa and the Middle East, Western Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, the Horn of Africa, South Asia, Eastern Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific and the region to the east of the EU.
- The organisation of at least one thematic meeting per year;
- Participation in the Worldconnectors initiative;
- Setting up a searchable web portal for development expertise in the Netherlands and Flanders (<http://www.global-connections.nl>).
- Making inventories of regional and MDG expertise.

The aim of the meetings is to bring together scientists, policymakers and development practitioners from the Netherlands and Flanders with a view to exchanging knowledge and experience, and to achieving greater synergy between the various activities in the regions. The inventories and web portal for development expertise are meant to facilitate access to expertise and exchange of information between the various sectors.

This strategic plan clarifies the vision of the DPRN Task Force as regards its ambitions for the period 2008–2010.

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<sup>1</sup> CERES has six core members (Utrecht University, the Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, the University of Amsterdam, VU University Amsterdam, Radboud University Nijmegen and Wageningen University and Research Centre. research institutes abroad. Associated CERES members include the African Studies Centre (ASC), Leiden, the Centre for Latin American Research and Documentation (CEDLA) Amsterdam, the Centre for Environmental Science (CML) Leiden, ETC International (Leusden), the Institute of Migration and Ethnic Studies (IMES), Amsterdam, the Institute for New Technologies of the United Nations University (UNU-MERIT), Maastricht, the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS), Leiden/Amsterdam, the Institute for Development Policy and Management (IOB) of the University of Antwerp, the Development Research Institute (IVO) in Tilburg, the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), Amsterdam and the Technology and Development Group of Twente University, and the Centre for Development Studies of Groningen University. Cooperation agreements exist with ASSR (Amsterdam School for Social Science Research), the CNWS (the Research School for Asian, African and Amerindian Studies), the Netherlands Graduate School Housing and Urban Research (NETHUR), the Graduate School for Production Ecology and Resource Conservation (PE&RC), the Research School for Human Rights, and the universities of Gent, Leuven and Aarhus (Department of Ethnography and Social Anthropology).

## II CONTEXT

### II-1 Vision, mission and history of the organisation

When CERES took the initiative of setting up the DPRN in 2003, it did so based on the observation that the discussion in the Netherlands on development policies, their design, implementation and outcomes was generally perceived as lacking depth. Parliamentary and public debates were considered to be rather superficial, and revolving around the same topic for years on end. Furthermore, the apparent gap between the worlds of policymakers and development scientists seemed difficult to bridge. Policymakers and scientists met and discussed on an individual basis, but rarely in a structured context. This produced an image of two ‘professions’ standing back to back. It seemed that policymakers and staff of development organisations were not very interested in scientific research on development issues, whereas the Dutch scientific community showed little interest in development policy and practice.

With this situation in mind, the DPRN was created as a platform for development experts, practitioners and policymakers. Its mission is as follows:

The Development Policy Review Network is committed to stimulating informed debate and discussion of issues related to the formulation and implementation of development policies, in particular those related to Dutch policies and aid organisations. The DPRN promotes information exchange and dialogue between scientists, policymakers and development practitioners in the Netherlands and Belgium by creating opportunities for different kinds of development experts to meet and exchange ideas and information.

At a symposium, organised by the ‘Platform OS’ on 15 December 2003, scholars, representatives of non-governmental (development) organisations and consultants concluded that new initiatives were needed to create more synergy in a fragmented domain, which was under threat politically and socially. Thus inspired, the DPRN initiated a number of activities to improve the learning capabilities in this broad field in January 2004. Three goals were identified as being:

- To organise a critical and independent debate about the methods and findings of (impact) evaluations in the broad field of international development;
- To create a momentum of high-quality debates about aspects and themes that are crucial for improved performance in the development industry and in international relations;
- To organise systematic regional meetings about ongoing developments in, and recent results of, studies and activities concerning 13 world regions outside the European Union.

The subsidy from the DGIS Cultural Cooperation, Education and Research Department (DCO) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs enabled the DPRN to realise these objectives. Activities carried out using this subsidy started in January 2005 and, by December 2007, the following results had been achieved:

- Thirteen regional expert meetings were organised both in 2005 and 2006 with their reports published online on the DPRN website; the meetings for 2007 are still taking place and were scheduled for October–December (see overview in Appendix 1). More than 1,300 people have participated in one or more DPRN meetings in 2005 and 2006 (see Appendix 2 for an

overview for the number of participants per meeting and Appendix 3 for their distribution over the various sectors).

- A thematic meeting was held in 2005 on 'The Millennium Development Goals as a challenge for scientists and development practitioners'. This meeting resulted in an inventory of MDG expertise in the Netherlands and a policy brief to the Minister of Development Cooperation. The 2006 thematic meeting on 'Measuring Results in Development' resulted in a report available on the DPRN website and an ongoing debate amongst various organisations. In addition, DPRN supported the CODESRIA Conference on Electronic Publishing, organised by the African Studies Centre in September 2007 (see <http://www.ascleiden.nl/GetPage.aspx?datastore=1&url=/events/event1142937906>).
- Two websites were set up: the DPRN website on <http://www.DPRN.nl> which effectively serves as a gateway to information on the interface between science and the development practice. Documents relevant to the DPRN mission are available online now, including the meeting reports. On the Global-Connections website <http://www.global-connections.nl> a searchable database has been developed via which data on more than 2,000 experts are now being available. A module for adding and editing profiles of experts has been made operational.
- An inventory now exists of available expertise for the Caribbean, Latin America (South and Central America), West Africa, East Africa, the Horn of Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, Northern Africa and the Middle East, Non-EU Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, South Asia, East Asia and Southeast Asia. The inventory of expertise on the Millennium Development Goals made in 2005 is being updated and will become available by the end of 2007, with a preliminary version made available in July 2007.
- The DPRN is participating in the Worldconnectors initiative which was set up together with the National Commission for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development (NCDO) and the Society for International Development (SID) (see <http://www.worldconnectors.nl>). The aim of Worldconnectors is to increase attention for international cooperation among selected key players in the Dutch business, policy and science sectors, and to increase support for development cooperation in the media and parliament. The DPRN is taking part both in the Worldconnectors Project Group and the Worldconnectors Steering Group. This participation is to be internally evaluated after a year and continued if considered supportive to the aims of the DPRN.
- The DPRN is taking part in the Foundation for International Development Publications (IDP), publisher of The Broker, and in its Editorial Committee. The Broker is a bi-monthly magazine which aims to contribute to evidence-based policymaking by encouraging exchanges between knowledge producers and development professionals (see <http://www.thebrokeronline.eu>).

The DPRN meetings have proven to be effective mechanisms for dialogue which facilitate (a) the channelling of research-based knowledge in the national debate on development; (b) the more effective alignment of development policy and research agendas; and (c) joint analyses and the joint formulation of recommendations for research, policy and practice based on the aggregated experience of the three sectors. The development of the Global-Connections.nl web portal and the various expertise inventories are expected to help enhance this role.

In the next phase (2008-2010), the DPRN aims to continue and expand its mission, based on the following:

- The DPRN brings together development experts from different sectors (see Appendices 2 and 3). At the same time, the participation and active involvement of policymakers is lagging behind, while little has been done to explore the ways in which the business sector can be involved. In addition, communication should be a continuous process given the fluctuating composition of the target groups.
- The DPRN succeeded in initiating communication between the different sectors during the first phase of its existence. The challenge for the next phase is to strengthen and deepen debate to achieve actual *policy review* and initiating cooperative partnerships between the various sectors.
- The DPRN organised several thematic meetings that successfully mobilised a very wide range of actors in development cooperation and research. The promising dynamics of these events has a potential that deserves a further impulse.
- The DPRN committed itself to various related initiatives such as the Worldconnectors and The Broker, which increasingly influence the public debate on the role of the Netherlands as a 'global actor in the world'.
- Global-Connections.nl enabled a sound basis to be laid for a web portal where various development experts can link up with each other on the basis of their geographical, thematic and MDG expertise. The results can be 'harvested' in the next phase, provided the DPRN manages to keep the expert database up-to-date. There is also an urgent need to create a repository for non-academic publications such as policy documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and development organisations, public consultancy reports, journalistic work, etc.

## II-2 Goals and objectives of the network

The DPRN is committed to stimulating informed debate and discussing issues related to the formulation and implementation of (Dutch) development policies. The DPRN promotes information exchange and dialogue between scientists, policymakers and development practitioners in the Netherlands by creating opportunities for development experts to meet and exchange ideas and information.

Specific aims include:

- Promoting information exchange, dialogue and mutual feedback between scientists, policymakers and development practitioners in the Netherlands and Flanders;
- Stimulating informed debate and a discussion of issues related to the formulation and implementation of development policies;
- Fostering a climate of open debate and the exchange of ideas;
- Enhancing the impact of research-based knowledge on the political debate relating to development;
- Enhancing the impact of research-based knowledge on the development practice;
- Aligning the contributions of research and practice to policy formulation;
- Promoting synergy between development policy, practice and research;
- Stimulating shared analyses and recommendations for research, policy and practice;
- Providing access to development expertise in the Netherlands and Belgium via a searchable web portal.

### **II-3 Institutional setting**

The DPRN is affiliated with (but not part of) the Netherlands Research School for Resource Studies for Development (CERES). The CERES secretariat and directorate act as facilitators to the DPRN and a force as regards mobilising the scientific community involved in development studies. AMIDSt, an institute within the University of Amsterdam and part of CERES, is responsible for the coordination of DPRN activities and employs the people who make up the DPRN Coordination Unit (1.2 fte, see Section IV-3), while also providing administrative support. The actual organisation of the DPRN meetings is delegated to the participating organisations (see Section III-2). A Task Force made up of various representatives from scientific, policy and development organisations under chairmanship of Jan Donner (Royal Tropical Institute) monitors the administrative organisation and internal control of the DPRN. Its composition can be found in Appendix 4.

During the first phase of DPRN's existence, specialised institutes were invited to organise the regional expert meetings. During the next phase, the organisations are to be selected on the basis of a call for proposals which will then be assessed on the basis of pre-defined criteria (see Section III-2).

### **II-4 Target groups and participation**

The institutional framework for 'learning about development and international relations' in the Netherlands consists of a large number and variety of institutions, with thousands of professionals attached. Target groups include the policy sector, academia and the 'practice' in the broadest sense of the word, as specified in Appendix 5. In the next phase, specific attention is to be given to the business sector and more active participation of the policy sector (ministries and development experts at the embassies). In contrast to the first phase, the institutions which are going to organise the DPRN meetings are to be selected through an open call for proposals, which can be submitted by scientific and developing organisations as well as segments within the ministry, provided that some pre-defined criteria are met (see Section III-2).

### **II-5 Problem analysis**

The DPRN has created a mechanism by which development experts from different sectors can establish contact with each other and meet on a regular basis. In a review with the meeting organisers in January 2007, the following points were highlighted:

- Development organisations, NGOs and the consultancy sector are well-represented at DPRN meetings, as are social scientists. However, participation by the business sector is still limited and the same applies to scientists from the fields of medical, technical and applied sciences.
- It appeared to be difficult to involve policymakers (staff of ministries and embassies) actively in the DPRN regional expert meetings, even when the meeting was held in The Hague or when the Ministry was contacted in advance. In cases in which there was more active involvement by Ministry or Embassy staff, there was intensive consultation beforehand about the theme to be addressed and the active role of these staff in the programme.
- A well-prepared meeting generates good results. The dissemination of policy-oriented position papers and information in advance can act as a catalyst. Often the available budget



was insufficient for such preparation. In the few cases in which such an approach was followed, it laid a heavy burden on the organisation or the staff involved.

- The meeting organisers seem to have diverging views of the ambitions of the DPRN meetings, ranging from information transfer to facilitating contacts around a specific theme and policy review. The DPRN Task Force is more ambitious and aims to produce a policy review and facilitate exchanges to stimulate cooperation and synergy between the different sectors. New forms have to be found to prevent such a gap in ambitions.
- Goals such as reflecting on policies and cooperation between the sectors will only be achieved if this perspective is deliberately chosen when the meeting is set up.

The challenge for the next phase is to move beyond 'meeting each other' and set the stage for exploring common ground and opportunities for multi-sector agenda setting and cooperation. This requires (i) intensified attempts to actively involve target groups which hitherto were marginally involved in the DPRN, including staff of various departments at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (ii) cross-sectoral exchange of information about, and experiences with, research, development interventions and policy on the basis of which policymakers and practitioners take account of the results of research and vice versa, (iii) continued communication, and (iv) more stringent criteria with respect to the aims and contents of the meetings and the way in which they are organised.

### **III CONTENT**

#### **III-1 Objectives**

##### **General**

The general aim of the DPRN is to stimulate informed debate and discussion of issues related to the formulation and implementation of (Dutch) development policies. The DPRN aims to promote an open exchange and dialogue between scientists, policymakers and development practitioners in the Netherlands by creating opportunities for different kinds of development experts to meet and exchange ideas and information.

##### **Specific aims for the second phase 2008–2010**

As far as the DPRN Task Force is concerned, facilitating an open exchange amongst development experts is an important step towards realising the objectives mentioned under Section II-2. While this has been the focus of the first phase (2005–2007), the DPRN aims to move a step further in the period 2008–2010. The specific aim is then to organise meetings and debate amongst experts that effectively result in policy reviews, increased cooperation and synergy between sectors. This implies that the meetings should be more explicitly targeted on policy review, common agenda setting and inter-sectoral cooperation and that the process on which these meetings focus becomes more important than the meetings themselves.

#### **III-2 Activities**

In view of the desire to progress, the DPRN Task Force is opting for an approach to the organisation of the meetings which is different to that of the first phase:

- a. In order to achieve informed debate, policy review, common agenda setting and inter-sectoral cooperation, the DPRN meetings are to be embedded in a process that is targeted at bringing together the various sectors and identifying opportunities for cooperation. This implies the inclusion of the following activities:
- The preparation and prior dissemination of policy-oriented position papers about the theme to be addressed at meetings, using relevant policy documents and research findings;
  - Facilitating online information exchanges before and after meetings to support the preparatory process and follow-up of meetings, for instance by setting up d-groups;
  - Preparing an inventory of expertise related to the specific theme or region;
  - Providing overviews of relevant policy documents, processes, development interventions and ongoing research related to the theme or region that is the subject of the meeting;
  - Drawing up of a list of 'must-read' literature (including policy documents) relating to the region and/or theme to be addressed.
- b. The DPRN is going to continue organising meetings on a regional basis, but more attention is to be paid to thematic approaches, since many policymakers and practitioners do not limit themselves to single region expertise. Moreover, the first phase has revealed that it is easier to mobilise people on the basis of concrete themes, even if the meeting has a regional focus. Themes to be selected extend beyond the classical development cooperation themes and MDGs proper, since the so-called MDG+ agenda – including such themes as governance, security and human rights, religion, and migration – is becoming increasingly important.
- Until now specialised research organisations were invited to organise regional expert meetings, while the DPRN Task Force took care of the thematic meetings. In the next phase, the DPRN intends to host six meetings a year, one of which will be instigated by the DPRN Task Force.<sup>2</sup> Calls are to be made for proposals to organise the other five meetings, which will be open to *all* organisations that belong to the DPRN target groups (research, policy and practice). The proposals may relate to a three-year process involving three annual meetings, or to a unique event based on a specific theme. In order to ensure flexibility and topicality, a maximum of 60 percent of the available resources are to be reserved for single events. Proposals are to be assessed on the basis of the following criteria:
    - *Correlation with the DPRN mission and objectives*  
The objectives and the proposed activities reflect the primary DPRN mission to stimulate informed debate and discussion of issues related to the formulation and implementation of development policies by creating opportunities for different kinds of development experts to meet and exchange ideas and information.
    - *Joint product*  
The proposal is a joint product of at least two parties representing two different sectors. If the proposal is submitted by one organisation, it has to be made clear that parties from the other sectors (science, policy, practice) were actively involved in its formulation.
    - *Result of a consultation process*  
The choice of the region and/or theme around which the activity is to be organised is justified on the basis of its clear relevance for all the DPRN's target groups and the

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<sup>2</sup> This number can be increased to ten meetings in total, two of which to be instigated by the DPRN Task Force if additional funds can be found.

proposal also makes it clear that this choice has been made after consultations and discussions with key players representing policy, practice and science.

- *Policy review*

The proposal has a significant component aimed at reviewing existing (thematic or regional) policies, with a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs playing an active role in presenting and explaining these policies.

- *Holistic process*

The proposal encompasses the activities mentioned under a. (with the exception of the overview of expertise based on data in the Global-Connections database which will be drawn up by the DPRN Coordination Unit), the results of which are to be available prior to the meeting. On the basis of the overviews an analysis will be made with a view to identifying lacunas and complementarities in expertise and insights and opportunities for cooperation.

- *Target oriented*

The set up of the meeting and the methods used are appropriate to (i) initiating an in-depth debate about diverging insights between the different sectors; (ii) identifying opportunities for cooperation and networking after the meeting; and (iii) discussing common agenda setting.

- *Financially sound*

The proposal is accompanied by a sound budget which distinguishes between the (maximum) DPRN contribution and that of the organising parties.

- *Output and outcome oriented*

The output includes a brief meeting report, including a plan for follow-up activities, as well as a policy statement, policy brief and/or policy review.

d. More efforts are to be made to reach target groups which appeared difficult to reach (e.g. staff of embassies, policymakers) or were marginally targeted (business sector) during the first phase. This is to be done by approaching these target groups in an early stage of programming and by promoting their involvement and active role in the organisation of DPRN activities. With regard to the business sector, contacts are to be sought with relevant umbrella organisations such as the MVO platform (Platform for Corporate Social Responsibility) and MVO Nederland.

e. In the next phase, more attention is to be paid to international networking and the linking up with similar initiatives elsewhere in Europe.

As a result of the above, the following activities are envisaged for the phase 2008–2010:

1. Organisation of one (1) and facilitating five (5) meetings/processes per year that aim to bring together development experts from different sectors on policy-relevant themes (whether regionally focused or not);
2. Keeping the Global-Connections web portal up-to-date and promoting its active use, thereby expanding its functionality by (i) creating links with university repositories to link up with the experts' publications; (ii) creating a repository for non-academic publications such as policy documents, strategic documents of development organisations, publicly accessible consultancy reports and journalistic productions; and (iii) creating direct links with similar portals and databases in the Netherlands (NOD) and abroad (EADI, databases of international organisations);

3. Facilitating d-groups;
4. Drawing up and publishing annual updates of inventories of regional and MDG expertise;
5. Publishing policy briefs and other outputs of the DPRN meetings and processes;
6. Linking up with initiatives with similar objectives like The Worldconnectors (subject to internal evaluation at the end of the first phase) and The Broker;
7. Identifying and linking up with similar initiatives in Europe.
8. Preparing organisational arrangements for the continuation of (parts of the) the DPRN formula after 2010.

### III-3 Expected results

The presentation of the expected DPRN results is based on the assumption that they can be measured in some way or other. In the table below the DPRN goals presented under II-2 are translated into more concrete, practical (SMART<sup>3</sup>) terms.

Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Target
To promote information exchange, dialogue and mutual feedback between scientists, policymakers and development practitioners in the Netherlands and Flanders.	1. Policymakers, practitioners and scientists from the Netherlands and Flanders have met on a regular basis to exchange information and discuss common interests and options for cooperation.	No. of region or theme-based meetings organised or contributed to.  Active input at Worldconnector meetings <sup>4</sup> .  % of participants from Flanders.  No. of active d-groups.	Minimally 6 per year.  Four (4) per year.  20%  One active d-group per theme or region around which a meeting is being organised.
	2. Common interests and options for cooperation between policymakers, practitioners and scientists have been formulated.	No. of overviews of research activities, policy documents and development interventions per theme or region and identification of options for cooperation based on them.	One overview of relevant research activities and outputs, policy documents, and development interventions for each theme or region-based DPRN meeting, plus identification of options for cooperation based on them.
	3. Researchers address policy topics of the ministry and development organisations in their research activities.	Dutch research organisations (members of CERES and other research schools, research institutions financed by WOTRO and/or Nuffic) incorporate information about Dutch development policies and interventions in their research agenda setting.  Increase in no. of policy topics addressed by research institutions	50% of the research organisations.  20% increase compared to 2007.

<sup>3</sup> SMART stands for Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Timely.

<sup>4</sup> Linking up with the Worldconnectors initiative is subject to internal evaluation at the end of the first phase.

Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Target
	4. Policymakers and practitioners use research results on specific themes or countries in their own activities.	DGIS staff and Partos members incorporate results of research in their own activities.	20% of DGIS staff and Partos members.
To stimulate informed debate and a discussion of issues related to the formulation and implementation of development policies.	5. Policy documents have been reviewed and commented on by researchers and practitioners.	Sets of recommendations available in meeting reports or policy briefs.	One set per meeting/process.
To foster a climate of open debate and the exchange of ideas.	6. Open and informed (national) debates and discussions on various themes related to development cooperation.	No. of open and informed (national) debates and discussions on (various themes of) development cooperation.	At least two (2) per year.
To enhance the impact of research-based knowledge on the political debate relating to development.	7. The national debate on development policies is put on a higher level by incorporation of research-based knowledge.	Elements of research-based knowledge are part of the national debate on development policies.	The initiated open and informed (national) debate and discussion on (various themes of) development cooperation contains verifiable elements of recent research-based knowledge.
To enhance the impact of research-based knowledge on the development practice.	8. Policymakers make use of research.  9. Practitioners make verifiable use of results of development-related research.	DGIS staff show they can make fairly good use of results of development-related research in policy documents.  Partos members show they can make fairly good use of results of development-related research in the development practice.	40% of DGIS policymakers.  40% of the Partos members.
To align the contributions of research and practice with policy formulation,	10. Policymakers use the results of research and lessons learned from non-governmental development interventions in their own activities.	DGIS policy staff incorporate results of research and lessons learned from non-governmental development interventions in their own work.	40% of DGIS policymakers.
To promote synergy between development policy, practice and research.	11. More aligned policy and research agendas via effectively channeled research questions put to the research community.	No. of research questions from policymakers included in research agendas of research centres/ institutes.  No. of research questions from practitioners included in research agendas of research centres/ institutes.  No. of joint research proposals involving both researchers and policymakers and/or practitioners.	At least 3 per year.  At least 5 per year.  At least 3 per year.

Objective	Outcome	Indicator	Target
To stimulate shared analyses and recommendations for research, policy and practice.	12. Policymakers, researchers and development practitioners make use of joint analyses and formulation of recommendations for their own work in policy, research and practice respectively.	No. of joint analyses and formulation of recommendations for research, policy and practice.	At least 5 per year.
To provide access to development expertise in the Netherlands and Flanders via a searchable web portal.	13. Development expertise is made accessible for the three targeted sectors of the DPRN via the Global-Connections web portal.	Number of records on development experts in the searchable database.	At least 500 new records in the Global-Connections database per year.
	14. Publications available on university repositories are linked to the experts in the Global-Connections database.	Number of scientific publications accessible.	60% of the academic publications of experts in the G-C database accessible through Global-Connections.
	15. A repository has been created for non-academic publications such as policy documents, consultancy reports, journalistic work, etc.	Number of non-academic publications accessible.	40% of the non-academic publications of experts in the G-C database accessible through Global-Connections.

### III-4 Resources

The provisional budget for the second phase (2008 – 2010) amounts to nearly EUR 1.7 million (Appendix 7). This is nearly twice the budget for the first phase. This difference can be attributed mainly to the following factors:

- Most universities are no longer allowed to charge net fees for staff input in external projects, and are required to include overhead costs in these fees. Such fees are also to be taken into account if non-academic organisations are eligible as meeting organisers;
- In general the budget available for the organisation of a meeting was heavily underestimated during the first phase (see Appendix 6 in the Progress report 2005–2006);
- In the second phase, the DPRN meetings are to be embedded in a process of inter-sectoral cooperation and communication which requires the writing of a policy-oriented position paper, the drawing up of inventories of policies, research and development intervention, the formation and coordination of d-groups, a more intensive consultation processes, etc.;
- Extra investments are to be made in virtual communication, for example to make the DPRN a partner in the d-groups (US \$ 25,000 or EUR 18,500) for a five-year period) and to create a repository for non-academic publications (EUR 87,500). A breakdown of the budget is presented in Appendix 7.

### III-5 Relevance

The DPRN is fulfilling a need. This is obvious from the fact that more than 1,300 people participated in one or more of the DPRN meetings. Increased information exchange between researchers, policymakers, practitioners and other experts is expected to result in more

coherence and synergy between research, policies and practices. The potential benefits are great. Although the meetings take place in the Netherlands (and occasionally in Flanders), these may be beneficial to the regions and countries concerned through the participation of researchers and students from these countries working or studying in the Netherlands and the participation of their embassies. In order to ensure that the meetings are particularly relevant to policy, regional and thematic specialists working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and embassy staff are involved in preparing the meetings wherever possible.

### **III-6 Feasibility and sustainability**

The DPRN activities can be organised because a firm basis was laid in the first phase (2005–2007). The DPRN Coordination Unit, hosted by the Amsterdam research institute for Metropolitan and International Development Studies (AMIDSt), as part of CERES, monitors the preparation and reporting of meetings, as well as their follow-up, and cooperates closely with the African Studies Centre in the development of the Global Connections web portal. In the second phase, preparations will be made for new institutional arrangements to continue the DPRN formula after 2010.

## **IV ORGANISATION**

### **IV-1 Organisational characteristics**

#### *CERES*

The DPRN is a network of researchers, policymakers and practitioners which does not, as such, have a legal status. The DPRN is affiliated with (but not part of) the Netherlands Research School for Resource Studies for Development (CERES). CERES is a legal entity and an already well-established research school recognised by the Koninklijke Nederlandse Academie van Wetenschappen.<sup>5</sup> The CERES secretariat and directorate act as facilitators to the DPRN, in particular with regard to mobilising the development-oriented research community through its members and associated organisations and research schools (see footnote 1 on page 4).

#### *AMIDSt*

AMIDSt, an institute within the University of Amsterdam and a CERES member, is responsible for the coordination, organisational support and financial management of DPRN activities.

#### *The DPRN Task Force*

A Task Force made up of various representatives from scientific, policy and development organisations (Appendix 4) monitors the administrative organisation and internal control of DPRN.

#### *African Studies Centre (ASC)*

In the first DPRN phase, the African Studies Centre (ASC) (an associated CERES member) played a crucial role in (i) the development of the Global-Connections web portal, the architecture of which is based on the earlier developed Connecting-Africa (now a sub-site of Global-

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<sup>5</sup> CERES was re-accredited as a research school (by ECOS-KNAW) in June 2004, for a period of six years. It was first accredited in 1994, and re-accredited for the first time in 1999. In 2007, an international committee for the Mid-Term Review of CERES was positive about the current strategy and particularly highlighted the importance of the CERES-DPRN links.

Connection.nl) and (ii) promoting electronic publishing and dissemination. The ASC is willing to continue this role in the second DPRN phase.

#### *The Royal Tropical Institute (KIT)*

The Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) (an associated CERES member) takes responsibility for the development of the repository for non-academic development publications.

#### *Organising institutions*

On the basis of the selected proposals, organisations taking part in the DPRN prepare, organise and report on the DPRN meetings and the supportive processes in which these meetings are embedded.

#### *WOTRO*

Pending negotiations with DGIS/DCO/OC and WOTRO, funds for DPRN may be channelled through WOTRO in the next phase of DPRN.

### **IV-2 Financial management**

AMIDSt, as a member of CERES, acts as a contract partner on behalf of the DPRN. The DPRN has a separate account and project number at this institute and can count on the support of the AMIDSt project bureau and secretariat.

### **IV-3 Administrative organisation and internal control**

The Task Force (Appendix 4) is responsible for administrative organisation and internal control. The DPRN Coordination Unit, hosted by CERES member AMIDSt, monitors the performance.

### **IV-4 Monitoring**

Proposals for the organisation of the DPRN meetings and processes are evaluated by the Task Force on the basis of the pre-defined criteria mentioned in Section III-2.

At the beginning of each project year, the organisers of the DPRN meetings are brought together to reflect on the activities and results of the past year and to look ahead by formulating lessons learned and challenges for the year to come.

A yearly progress report reflects on the activities carried out and how these relate to the objectives and planned activities stated in the Plan of Operations 2008-2010. The results are translated into annual work plans.

The AMIDSt project bureau is responsible for the financial procedures.

The DPRN Task Force is responsible for monitoring.



#### **IV-5 Evaluation and follow up**

In 2010, an external evaluation is to be carried out into the impact of the DPRN meetings and the possibilities for continuation and/or follow up.

On behalf of the DPRN Task Force,  
Dr Jan Donner, Chair

## Appendix 1 – Overview of proposed DPRN meetings organised in 2007

Region	Organisation	Proposed date	Theme
East Africa	African Studies Centre (ASC)	2 November 2007	Development policy and the security agenda in Africa: reassessing the relationship
West Africa			
Horn of Africa			
Central Africa			
North Africa & Middle East	Clingendael	16 November 2007	Culture to bridge the gap
Southern Africa	South Africa Vrije Universiteit Strategic Alliance (SAVUSA)	23 November 2007	Governance and development: forms of cooperation in Southern Africa
Non-EU Europe, Caucasus & Central Asia	Institute of Social Studies (ISS)	7 December 2007	Growth, development and environment in the East
East Asia	Centre for Development Studies (CDS)	14 December 2007	Citizen in East Asia: finding the balance between being a state ally and a critical observer
South Asia	Foundation for International Research on Working Children (IREWOC)/UvA	9 November 2007	Religion and development
Southeast Asia	South East Asia Vrije Universiteit network (SEAVU)/VUA	November 2007	How corruption pervades social and political systems and how to cope with it
Central America	Cultural Anthropology Department, Utrecht University	14 December 2007	Indigenous peoples: recognition, social justice and development
South America <sup>1</sup>	Centre for Latin American Studies and Documentation (CEDLA)	21 December 2007	Migration for development? Viewpoints and policy initiatives in the countries of origin/destination, migrant organisations and donor agencies
Caribbean	Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (KITLV)	24 November 2007	Caribbean youth in perspective

<sup>1</sup> In the case of South America the organisation has opted to extend the regional scope to the South in general.

## Appendix 2 – Number of participants in DPRN meetings (2005–2006)

Meeting	No. of participants		Total number of participants <sup>1</sup>
	2005	2006	
East Africa	90	32	117
West Africa	106	22	123
Horn of Africa	69	25	88
Central Africa	79	77	136
Southern Africa	45	45	83
Northern Africa and the Middle East	42	35	72
Non-EU Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia	86	53	121
South Asia	34	54	82
East Asia	46	37	73
Southeast Asia	46	16	61
The Caribbean	56	57	102
Central America	63	53	109
South America	126	77	187
Thematic meeting <sup>2</sup>	93	199	273
<b>TOTAL<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>729</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>1,335</b>

<sup>1</sup> Excluding overlap.

<sup>2</sup> The challenges of the Millennium Development Goals for Scientists and Practitioners (2005); Measuring results in development (2006).

### Appendix 3 – Distribution of the participants (2005–2006) across the various sectors<sup>1</sup>

Meeting	Scientists / researchers		Policymakers		Practitioners		Others		Unknown		Total
	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	Abs.	%	
East Africa 2005	37	41.1%	8	8.9%	39	43.3%	6	6.7%	5	5.6%	90
East Africa 2006	10	31.3%	3	9.4%	7	21.9%	0	0.0%	13	40.6%	32
West Africa 2005	32	30.2%	14	13.2%	40	37.7%	13	12.3%	13	12.3%	106
West Africa 2006	8	36.4%	3	13.6%	8	36.4%	3	13.6%	2	9.1%	22
Horn of Africa 2005	19	27.5%	5	7.2%	35	50.7%	13	18.8%	4	5.8%	69
Horn of Africa 2006	10	40.0%	1	4.0%	10	40.0%	2	8.0%	6	24.0%	25
Central Africa 2005*	29	36.7%	4	5.1%	17	21.5%	13	16.5%	16	20.3%	79
Central Africa 2006*	19	24.7%	10	13.0%	11	14.3%	21	27.3%	16	20.8%	77
Southern Africa 2005	22	48.9%	7	15.6%	12	26.7%	4	8.9%	0	0.0%	45
Southern Africa 2006	23	51.1%	8	17.8%	13	28.9%	1	2.2%	0	0.0%	45
North Africa and the Middle East 2005	14	33.3%	5	11.9%	21	50.0%	3	7.1%	0	0.0%	42
North Africa and the Middle East 2006 *	10	28.6%	2	5.7%	16	45.7%	0	0.0%	8	22.9%	35
Non-EU Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia 2005*	31	36.0%	8	9.3%	23	26.7%	19	22.1%	5	5.8%	86
Non-EU Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia 2006 *	24	45.3%	1	1.9%	16	30.2%	5	9.4%	7	13.2%	53
South Asia 2005	20	58.8%	0	0.0%	11	32.4%	2	5.9%	1	2.9%	34
South Asia 2006	25	46.3%	3	5.6%	20	37.0%	10	18.5%	0	0.0%	54
East Asia 2005 *	34	73.9%	6	13.0%	6	13.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	46
East Asia 2006	20	54.1%	5	13.5%	9	24.3%	3	8.1%	0	0.0%	37
Southeast Asia 2005 *	33	71.7%	7	15.2%	5	10.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.2%	46
Southeast Asia 2006 *	9	56.3%	4	25.0%	1	6.3%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	16
The Caribbean 2005	34	60.7%	5	8.9%	18	32.1%	8	14.3%	0	0.0%	56
The Caribbean 2006	19	33.3%	3	5.3%	14	24.6%	21	36.8%	0	0.0%	57
South America 2005*	50	39.7%	6	4.8%	51	40.5%	10	7.9%	11	8.7%	126
South America 2006	24	31.2%	3	3.9%	33	42.9%	14	18.2%	0	0.0%	77
Central America 2005	25	39.7%	7	11.1%	18	28.6%	2	3.2%	11	17.5%	63
Central America 2006	14	26.4%	4	7.5%	26	49.1%	9	17.0%	0	0.0%	53
Thematic meeting 2005 <sup>2</sup>	55	59.1%	3	3.2%	30	32.3%	0	0.0%	5	5.4%	93
Thematic meeting 2006 <sup>3</sup>	60	30.2%	19	9.5%	121	60.8%	10	5.0%	0	0.0%	199
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>38.6%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>35.6%</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>1,335</b>

<sup>1</sup> Percentages exceed 100% because some of the participants belong to more than one sector.

<sup>2</sup> The challenges of the Millennium Development Goals for Scientists and Practitioners.

<sup>3</sup> Measuring Results in Development.

#### **Appendix 4 – Composition of the DPRN Task Force**

- Dr Jan Donner, President Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) (Chairman)
- Dr Paul Hoebink, Associate Professor at the Centre for International Development Studies (CIDIN) (Convener)
- Prof. Dr Ton Dietz, former CERES Director and Professor in Human Geography at AMIDSt, University of Amsterdam
- Ms Lolita van Toledo, Policy advisor CERES
- Dr Paul Engel, Director of the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM)
- Ms Dienneke de Groot, Coordinator Research and Evaluation at the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO)
- Mr Martin de Graaf, Consultant, BMB Mott MacDonald
- Mr Eric Korsten, Senior Strategist Impact Evaluation at the Netherlands Development Organisation SNV
- Mr Jan Gruiters, Director Pax Christi Nederland
- Dr Dick Foeken, Deputy Director and Senior Researcher at the African Studies Centre (ASC)
- Mr Bram van Ojik, Inspection Development Cooperation and Policy Evaluation (IOB) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (observer as from 1 March 2007)

## Appendix 5 – DPRN target groups

- The various departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague;
- Dutch embassies and consulates abroad, with a varying capacity for development assistance and explicit ‘development orientation’ in 41 partner countries;
- Offices dealing with International affairs in other Ministries;
- Some support activities for international relations of the Dutch parliament and political parties;
- SNV and its offices abroad;
- International education institutions in the Netherlands (including their alumni);
- Six major co-financing agencies, their central offices and offices or contacts abroad;
- Many smaller non-governmental organisations with major or partial activities in developing countries, in particular the 58 MFS organisations and 50 organisations with continuing TMF funding. In addition to development organisations in the narrow sense, these include environmental groups, human right groups, fair trade groups, international labour solidarity groups, religious support groups, cultural exchange groups, etc. Most of them are organised in Partos (91 members) and PSO (46 organisations);
- Organisations subsidised by the NCDO;
- Consultancy companies fully or partly devoted to implementation and advice concerning ‘development’ and their network organisations (MDF, ETC International, BMB Mott MacDonald (formerly Arcadis), etc.);
- ‘Think-tank’ departments of central offices of companies (partly) working beyond the EU: banks, insurance companies, production companies, trading companies;
- Organisations of development practitioners (e.g. Partos, Nedworc);
- Foreign embassies based in the Netherlands and/or in Brussels;
- Migrant/Diaspora organisations based in the Netherlands;
- Research and graduate schools and their members, including training and teaching groups in Dutch universities and Higher Education and individual research, teaching and ‘think-tank’ institutions.
- NUFFIC and WOTRO/NWO;
- Study groups [‘Werkgemeenschappen’] of scientists, wherever they still exist, which have a regional orientation (e.g. for Africa and Latin America);
- Advisory bodies in between science and policy, like the WRR (Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid / Scientific Council for Government Policy);
- SANPAD and their South African researchers;
- (Science) Journalists of specialised and popular journals (e.g. The Broker, Internationale Samenwerking, Vice Versa, Onze Wereld, Internationale Spectator) and newspapers.

## Appendix 6 – Overview of regions and coordinating institutes in 2005–2006

### **1. Non-EU Eastern Europe, Russia and Central Asia**

Countries: Albania<sup>6</sup>, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia–Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia (the former Yugoslav Republic of), Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia and Montenegro, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

DGIS<sup>7</sup> Department: Southeast and Eastern Europe and Matra Programme Department (DZO), East Europe and Central Asia sub–department (DZO/OE) and the Western Balkan sub–department (DZO/WB). E–mail: dzo@minbuza.nl

#### *Coordinating institute:*

Institute of Social Studies (ISS)  
Dr M.N. (Max) Spoor (CESTRAD)  
P.O. Box 29776  
2502 LT THE HAGUE  
The Netherlands  
E–mail: spoor@iss.nl  
Telephone +31 (0) 70 4260 559

### **2. East Asia**

Countries: China, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (North Korea), Hong Kong, Japan, Macao, Mongolia, Republic of Korea (South Korea), Taiwan

DGIS Department: Asia and Oceania Department (DAO), East Asia sub–department (DAO/OA). E–mail: dao@minbuza.nl

#### *Coordinating institute:*

Centre for Development Studies (CDS)  
Prof. Dr P.P.S. (Peter) Ho & Dr P. (Pieter) Boele van Hensbroek & Mr A. (Arthur) de Boer  
P.O. Box 800  
9700 AV GRONINGEN  
The Netherlands  
E–mail: cds@eco.rug.nl; p.boele@rug.nl; a.de.boer@rug.nl  
Telephone +31 (0)50 363 7224

### **3. Southeast Asia and Oceania**

Countries: American Samoa, Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, Cook Islands, Federal States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Johnston Atoll, Indonesia, Kiribati, Lao People’s

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<sup>6</sup> Underlined countries belong to the group of 36 partner countries with which the Dutch government maintains a bilateral relationship.

<sup>7</sup> The Directorate–General for International Cooperation of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Democratic Republic (Laos), Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Myanmar (Burma), Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Norfolk Island, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna, Vietnam

DGIS Department: Asia and Oceania Department (DAO), Southeast Asia and Oceania sub-department (DAO/ZO). E-mail: dao@minbuza.nl

*Coordinating institute:*

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, Faculty of Social Sciences, Dept. of Culture, Organisation and Management (COM) and the International Institute for Asian Studies (IIAS)

Prof. Dr H. (Heidi) Dahles & Dr J.B.M. (Juliëtte) Koning & Prof. Dr W.A.L. (Wim) Stokhof & Ms. J. (Josine) Stremmelaar MA

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The Netherlands

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j.stremmelaar@let.leidenuniv.nl

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#### **4. South Asia**

Countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

DGIS Department: Asia and Oceania Department (DAO), South Asia sub-department (DAO/ZZ)

E-mail: dao@minbuza.nl

*Coordinating institute:*

Amsterdam Foundation for Research on the Exploitation of Working Children (IREWOC) in cooperation with Asia Studies in Amsterdam (ASiA), Universiteit van Amsterdam, WOTRO/IDPAD and IIAS

Prof. Dr G.C.M. (Kristoffel) Lieten, Dr. S. (Sikko) Visscher

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The Netherlands

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Tel +31 20 525 2731; +31 20 525 2614

#### **5. Mexico<sup>8</sup> and Central America**

Countries: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama

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<sup>8</sup> Mexico belongs to DGIS' North America (DWH/NM) sub-department, but in the DPRN regional structure to Central America.



DGIS Departments: Western Hemisphere Department (DWH), Central America and the Caribbean sub-department (DWH/MC) and North America sub-department (DWH/NM) (Mexico). E-mail: [dwh@minbuza.nl](mailto:dwh@minbuza.nl)

*Coordinating institute:*

Cultural Anthropology (CA) Utrecht University

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The Netherlands

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Telephone +31 (0)30 253 4103

**6. *The Caribbean, including Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles***

Countries: Aruba and Netherlands Antilles, Cuba, Dominican Republic, English-speaking Caribbean Island States (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands), French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Martinique, Suriname

DGIS Departments: Western Hemisphere Department (DWH), Central America and the Caribbean sub-department (DWH/MC) and Advisor Kingdom Issues (DWH/AK) (Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles). E-mail: [dwh@minbuza.nl](mailto:dwh@minbuza.nl)

*Coordinating institute:*

Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies / Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde (KITLV)

Prof. Dr G.J. (Gert) Oostindie & Dr R.M.A.L. (Rosemarijn) Hofte & Dr R. Jaffe (until 1 October 2006)

P.O. Box 9515

2300 RA LEIDEN

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Telephone +31 (0) 71 527 2295

**7. *South America***

Countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela

DGIS Department: Western Hemisphere Department (DWH), South America sub-department (DWH/ZM). E-mail: [dwh@minbuza.nl](mailto:dwh@minbuza.nl)

*Coordinating institute:*

CEDLA

Prof. Dr J.M. (Michiel) Baud, Dr P.F.F.M. (Pitou) van Dijck (2006, Prof. Dr E.B Zoomers (2007)

Keizersgracht 395–397

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The Netherlands

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Telephone +31 (0)20 525 3498

**8. Horn of Africa**

Countries: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia

DGIS Department: Sub-Saharan Africa Department (DAF), Central and East Africa sub-department (DAF/MA). E-mail: daf@minbuza.nl

*Coordinating institute:*

African Studies Centre

Prof. Dr G.J. (Jon) Abbink & Ms U. (Ursula) Oberst

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Telephone +31 (0)71 527 3367

**9. East Africa**

Countries: Comoros, Kenya, Seychelles, Tanzania (United Republic of), Uganda<sup>9</sup>

DGIS Department: Sub-Saharan Africa Department (DAF), Central and Eastern Africa sub-department (DAF/MA). E-mail: daf@minbuza.nl

*Coordinating institute:*

African Studies Centre

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**10. Central Africa**

Countries: Burundi<sup>5</sup>, the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>5</sup>, the Republic of the Congo (Congo Brazzaville) and Rwanda<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda and Burundi belong to the Great Lakes Region, for which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has adopted a special regional approach.

DGIS Department: Sub-Saharan Africa Department (DAF), Central and East Africa sub-department (DAF/MA). E-mail: daf@minbuza.nl

*Coordinating institute:*

Institute of Development Policy and Management / Instituut voor Ontwikkelingsbeleid en – Beheer (IOB), Antwerp University

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### **11. Western Africa**

Countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo<sup>10</sup>

DGIS Department: Sub-Saharan Africa Department (DAF), Western Africa sub-department (DAF/WA). E-mail: daf@minbuza.nl

*Coordinating institute:*

African Studies Centre

Prof. Dr J.W.M. (Han) van Dijk & Dr R.A. (Rijk) van Dijk & Ms U. (Ursula) Oberst

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### **12. Southern Africa**

Countries: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Réunion, Saint Helena, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe

DGIS Department: Sub-Saharan Africa Department (DAF), Southern Africa sub-department (DAF/ZA). E-mail: daf@minbuza.nl

*Coordinating institute:*

VU/SAVUSA, in cooperation with NIZA/SANPAD

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<sup>10</sup> These countries fall under DGIS' Western Africa sub-department, but Chad, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon in other regional classifications sometimes fall under Central Africa.

Dr H. (Harry)Wels & Ms S. (Saskia) Stehouwer; Ms N. (Nelke) van der Lans (SANPAD); Mr B. (Bob) van de Winden (NIZA)  
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### ***13. Middle East and Northern Africa***

Countries: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Territory, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen

DGIS Department: North Africa and Middle East Department (DAM), Gulf States sub-department (DAM/GO), Middle East sub-department (DAM/MO) and North Africa sub-department (DAM/NA).  
E-mail: dam@minbuza.nl

#### *Coordinating institute:*

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## Appendix 7 – Budget 2008 – 2010

DPRN Budget 2008 – 2010	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>Overall coordination costs</b>				
<i>Personnel</i>				
Overall coordination (0.4 fte., scale 12)	€ 52,600	€ 54,850	€ 56,250	€ 163,700
Coord. 'Worldconnectors' initiative (based on 0.2 fte, scale 10–12)	€ 22,105	€ 22,875	€ 23,445	€ 68,425
ICT and d-groups support (based on 0.5 fte, max. scale 10.7/11.0)	€ 50,144	€ 53,073	€ 55,416	€ 158,633
Student-assistant inventory updates (0.4 fte)	€ 8,200	€ 8,400	€ 8,600	€ 25,200
Administrative support (based on 0.2 fte, scale 9)	€ 18,835	€ 19,965	€ 20,880	€ 59,680
<i>Other coordination costs</i>				
Travelling costs coordinators & Task Force members	€ 1,000	€ 1,000	€ 1,000	€ 3,000
Meeting costs Task Force (rental meeting room, coffee)	€ 1,300	€ 1,300	€ 1,300	€ 3,900
Accountant costs			€ 4,000	€ 4,000
Evaluation costs			€ 30,000	€ 30,000
<i>Subtotal overall coordination costs</i>	<i>€ 154,184</i>	<i>€ 161,463</i>	<i>€ 200,891</i>	<i>€ 516,538</i>
<i>Organisation costs of DPRN meetings and processes</i>				
DPRN meetings and accompanying processes, 6 per year (average) <sup>11</sup>				
Average costs per meeting/process				
– Costs convenor (€ 840/850/860 per day x 12 days, incl. policy-oriented position paper writing)	€ 10,080	€ 10,200	€ 10,320	€ 30,600
– Costs organisational assistance (based on 0.1 fte, scale 9 or student assistant)	€ 9,417	€ 9,983	€ 10,440	€ 29,840
– Moderator d-group (€ 480/490/500 per day x 25 days – based on 0,1 fte, max. scale 10 during a year)	€ 12,000	€ 12,250	€ 12,500	€ 36,750
– Drawing up overviews of policy documents, research and development interventions, plus 'must-read' literature (€ 480/490/500 per day x 20 days – based on max. scale 10)	€ 9,600	€ 9,800	€ 10,000	€ 29,400
– Costs meeting moderator	€ 500	€ 500	€ 500	€ 1,500
– Accommodation (meeting venue)	€ 1,000	€ 1,000	€ 1,000	€ 3,000
– Travelling and accommodation costs speakers	€ 2,500	€ 2,500	€ 2,500	€ 7,500
– Speaker fees and attentions	€ 1,000	€ 1,000	€ 1,000	€ 3,000
– Printed matter and materials (badges etc.)	€ 500	€ 500	€ 500	€ 1,500
– Catering (coffee, tea, lunch)	€ 2,500	€ 2,500	€ 2,500	€ 7,500
– Other costs	€ 903	€ 767	€ 740	€ 2,410
Subtotal per meeting/process	€ 50,000	€ 51,000	€ 52,000	€ 153,000
<i>Subtotal organisation costs for 6 DPRN meetings and processes</i>	<i>€ 300,000</i>	<i>€ 306,000</i>	<i>€ 312,000</i>	<i>€ 918,000</i>
<i>Internet and dissemination of information</i>				
Global Connections web portal maintenance	€ 30,000	€ 30,000	€ 30,000	€ 90,000
Maintenance of the DPRN website	€ 500	€ 500	€ 500	€ 1,500
Rental domain names	€ 1,000			€ 1,000
Partnership in d-groups	€ 18,500			€ 18,500
Creation and maintenance of a repository for non-academic publications	€ 42,500	€ 22,500	€ 22,500	€ 87,500
Dissemination of information (printed matter)	€ 10,000	€ 10,000	€ 20,000	€ 40,000
Incidental external services (ICT advice, language correction)	€ 5,000	€ 5,000	€ 5,000	€ 15,000
<i>Subtotal internet and dissemination of information</i>	<i>€ 107,500</i>	<i>€ 68,000</i>	<i>€ 78,000</i>	<i>€ 253,500</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>€ 561,684</b>	<b>€ 535,463</b>	<b>€ 590,891</b>	<b>€ 1,688,038</b>

<sup>11</sup> In consultation with DGIS/DCO/OC the total number of meetings/processes can be extended to 10 per year, pending available funding or additional donors.

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