



Royal Tropical Institute



Annual Report 2008



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Health

Annual Report 2008

Culture

Information & Education

Sustainable Economic & Social Development

8 1 Health

11 Responding to HIV/AIDS in Namibia

12 Expert Meeting on Evaluating Human Resources for Health Interventions

13 Tools for Diagnosis and Resistance Monitoring of Malaria

17 Controlling Brucellosis in Peru

20 Infectious Diseases network for
Treatment and Research in Africa

22 2 Culture

26 Tropenmuseum overview 2008

27 Exhibitions

29 New acquisitions

30 Projects

32 Tropentheater overview 2008

34 Projects

38 3 Information & Education

43 Master of Public Health draws students from around the world

44 Search4Dev: providing access to publications of Dutch development organizations

45 Libraries and capacity strengthening in Ghana

49 Building the capacity of HIV and AIDS practitioners through information

- 50 Diversity within the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
- 51 Virtual Action Learning, an Innovative Educational Concept
- 52 KIT to provide Information services for Médecins sans Frontières NL
- 52 Training for Penitentiary Staff

54 4 Sustainable Economic & Social Development

- 57 Gender and access to Justice in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 58 Sustainable procurement from Developing Countries
- 61 Tradehouse Yiriwa SA: improving rural livelihoods for small cotton farmers in Mali
- 62 Trading Up: building cooperation between farmers and traders in Africa
- 63 Innovative Local Governance practices in Guinea
- 66 Participatory Action Learning an approach for Strengthening Institutional Learning

68 Holding KIT bv

- 71 KIT Publishers
- 72 KIT Hotel bv
- 73 Annona Sustainable Investment Fund
- 75 Mali Biocarburant

76 Reports

- 78 Financial Report
- 82 Annual Social Report
- 84 Corporate Social Responsibility
- 86 Boards and Council



↑ Guatemalan girls working in the field
Photo: Maurits de Koning

→ Jan Donner in Mali
Photo: Jan Donner

Foreword

In 2008 the global debate on the ‘new development architecture’ gathered pace. There is a widely felt need for change, even a sense of urgency. The dilemmas facing effective development cooperation were discussed at conferences and meetings. Can cooperation be structured on more professional lines, and what scope remains for small-scale projects run by individuals and small organizations? Does cooperation primarily mean funding or should development workers and organizations also get their feet dirty? What impact and structure has the most impact, and what is the role of the private sector and many other new actors?

These are questions for policymakers, theorists and practitioners, the Royal Tropical Institute and, above all, partners in developing countries, governments, the private sector and civil society. In addition to these questions, there is also the challenge of change and innovation with new services and products, and passing on new knowledge through capacity building.

A new aid architecture is by no means in place, but KIT develops and tests new best practices. From our own experience and from practice we propose building blocks for the global debate.

Within KIT there is now more scope for cross-departmental collaboration, which in turn generates new and different forms of cooperation in the countries in which we work. Within our mission – poverty reduction and cultural exchange – sustainability, climate change, environment, management and gender equity are constant focal points.

This annual report offers a kaleidoscopic overview of our partners, activities, successes and setbacks. KIT is above all an international knowledge centre. Through KIT, more than 200 libraries in developing countries now have access to up-to-date, relevant knowledge, publications and collections. We have been offering training courses for more than 40 years, including the classical tropical medicine course for doctors and nurses. In 2008 mid-career professionals from more than 30 countries came to KIT to take part in our Masters programmes. In 2008, we also offered shorter courses in museology, gender equity, decentralisation and good governance, and laboratory management abroad, in countries like Mongolia, Uganda, Chile, Indonesia, Namibia and Lebanon.

Our ‘cultural’ cluster is active on a global scale: exhibitions travelled around the world and, back at home, KIT did not shy from addressing controversial themes, such as ‘60 years of Palestine’.

The development experience of KIT and others is found in more than 60 new titles produced by KIT Publishers in 2008. We also publish monthly digital newsletters to keep people up to date of our activities. Anyone can register for these on the KIT website (www.kit.nl). You can also find out about our public-private partnerships on www.malibiocarburant.com and www.yiriwa.com.

Now too, in our 99th year, we continue to innovate and keep a critical eye on how we work together with developing countries and the instruments we use. In 2008, we put that into practice in a wide range of daily practice with the help of more than 400 colleagues and professionals. We can look back on 2008 with a feeling of satisfaction. KIT works on development that works!

Dr Jan Donner

President — May 2009

The Institute at a glance

6

The Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in Amsterdam is an independent centre of knowledge and expertise in the areas of international and intercultural cooperation, operating at the interface between theory and practice and between policy and implementation. The Institute contributes to sustainable development, poverty alleviation & cultural preservation and exchange.

KIT operates internationally through development projects, scientific research and training, and also provides consultancy and information services. These activities, along with those of its Tropenmuseum, Tropentheater and KIT Publishers, are the Institute's means of bringing together people and organizations within the Netherlands and all around the world.

The Institute is a not-for-profit organization that works for both the public and the private sector in collaboration with partners in the Netherlands and abroad.

Basic facts

KIT advocates an integrated approach that reflects diversity and works towards one clear aim: to produce workable solutions to the challenges of sustainable development and international poverty reduction.

KIT was founded in 1910 as the 'Colonial Institute' to study the tropics and to promote trade and industry in the (at that time) colonial territories. It was founded on the initiative of a number of large companies, with government support, making it an early example of a public-private partnership.

The Institute has the statutory form of an association with private and corporate members.

KIT is a not-for-profit organization. The Institute offers a broad range of services and products, some of which are paid for by the general public – museum, theatre, books, training, etc. Other services and products are purchased or commissioned by governments, companies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations; some 40% of KIT's activities are financed by the Dutch government under annual production agreements.

KIT has a turnover of approximately €40 million and employs around 400 people. Half of its staff work on international projects.

Since 1926, KIT has been housed in a historic building specially designed by the architect J.J. van Nieuwerkerken and his sons. The building is richly adorned with decorative features and symbols referring to different cultures of the world and the colonial history of the Netherlands.



Group discussion at
fishground



I Health


What works,
for whom, and
under what

circumstances?



KIT works to improve the health status of people in low and middle income countries by supporting the development of effective, equitable and sustainable health systems. Important areas of work for the strengthening of health systems include human resource planning, performance management, health care financing and the economic analysis of health interventions. KIT helps to identify and prioritize health needs and find long-term solutions.

There is a growing need to develop quality standards for diagnostic laboratories in developing countries, for institutional capacity building, for qualified staff, and clear policy development. KIT is now conducting consultations with a series of organizations in the public and private sectors to play an important role in this respect. As a first step a course has been developed to improve quality care in laboratories and has been given in Uganda and Tanzania in 2008.



C.C.A.P. ✝ BLANTYRE SYNOD
MULANJE MISSION
CHURCH & MANSE
PRIMARY SCHOOL
COMMUNITY DAY SECONDARY SCHOOL
HOSPITAL ✚
MODERN DENTAL CLINIC
COLLEGE OF NURSING
LKUNI PHALA PRODUCTION UNIT
→ 3 KM

Responding to HIV/AIDS in Namibia

HIV is the number one public health problem and the main cause of death in Namibia. Dealing with the epidemic, which affects every part of society, requires a strong cross-sectoral response and a long-term approach.

II

Project Support to Namibia's HIV/AIDS response capacity development programme Country **Namibia** Funders **EU, European Development Fund** Duration **2002-2008** Goal **to improve the health and well-being of Namibians and alleviate poverty by reducing the incidence and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS**

For more information on KIT's work on health, including research, training and publications, visit www.kit.nl/health or www.kit.nl/hiv aids.

Over a period of six years, KIT helped to build HIV/AIDS response capacity in the country, providing support to Namibia's National AIDS Coordination Programme (NACOP) in the Ministry of Health and Social Services. A programme was developed to strengthen the policy & strategy environment, management structures & systems, and to build the capacity & skills of a wide range of actors at national level and in Namibia's thirteen regions. The result was increased capacity among key stakeholders and better programme implementation throughout the country.

KIT's long-term involvement drew to a close in 2008. Hermen Ormel who, together with senior KIT HIV/AIDS advisors Françoise Jenniskens and Jeanette de Putter, lived and worked in Windhoek for several years, shared his thoughts towards the end of the programme:

'When I arrived as a technical advisor in 2003, I discovered there was a lot to learn - and quickly! HIV/AIDS programming takes place in an ever-changing environment, but in recent years we've been able to do a huge amount of work all over the country, with different ministries and non-governmental stakeholders at every level. One aspect of my job that I always liked was having one foot in national policy-making and the other "on the ground", travelling to local communities in Namibia and experiencing the daily realities of people infected, affected and involved with HIV/AIDS. We brought these different realities back to the capital so that policy operationalization could be improved, and we tried to "translate" policies outside the capital and really make them work. The quality of life of many adults and children, and sometimes their life itself, depends on relatively few professionals in offices and clinics. I have not always been patient enough when I felt people lacked the sense of urgency that the HIV and AIDS situation demands. I used to insist that our work is not about "those people" but about ourselves, our families, our colleagues.'



Hermen Ormel in his office at the Ministry of Health in Namibia. Behind him artwork made by pupils of the Katutura School of Visual Arts for World AIDS Day.

Photo: Patience Smith

Expert Meeting on Evaluating Human Resources for Health Interventions

I 2

There is a global crisis in the health workforce, expressed by acute staff shortages and an uneven distribution of health workers. Although the world is responding with a multitude of interventions and programmes, there has been little critical review of these efforts. What works and why? And what works in which context?



Luu Ngoc Hoat,
Vice Rector of Hanoi
Medical Meeting
University during
expert meeting
Photo: Irene de Groot

To look at these questions, a meeting was organized at KIT on 1-2 December 2008 with over 20 international experts in Human Resources for Health (HRH), including researchers, policy-makers and planners. The aim was to discuss current evaluation research and propose ways to capture lessons learned to improve HRH practices in low and middle income countries. The meeting, organized in collaboration with the World Health Organization, was an initiative of the KIT-WHO Collaborating Centre on Human Resources for Health.

The diversity of the participants contributed to a rich debate and a broad array of experience. Experts described current efforts to research and evaluate HRH interventions and some of the challenges they face. These include a high quantity but low quality of available

research, poor access to relevant research, the lack of standardized approaches, and limited understanding of the assumptions behind HRH interventions. A key finding during the meeting was that textbook approaches to evaluating HRH interventions are inadequate for complex social programmes.

‘Instead of asking the simple question “what works?” researchers need to ask “what works, for whom, and under what circumstances?” Involving policy-makers in the process was also highlighted.’

Evaluation research for evidence-building on HRH interventions. Expert meeting report, 1-2 December 2008, Amsterdam

For more information on the WHO Collaborating Centre for Research, Training and Development of Human Resources for Health, visit www.kit.nl/HRH

Tools for Diagnosis and Resistance

Monitoring of Malaria

One of the research lines of KIT Biomedical Research (KIT BR) is malaria. Malaria is the most prominent tropical disease in the world. One quarter of the world population is at risk of contracting the disease, and every year more than two million people, mainly young children in sub-Saharan Africa, die of malaria. Other important risk groups are pregnant women and non-immune travellers.

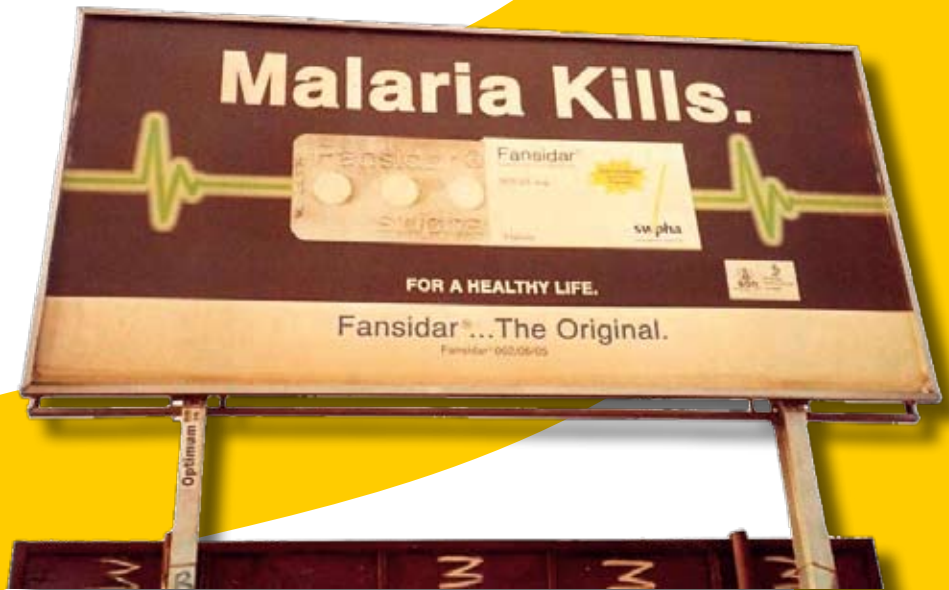
Project **Multi-drug resistance in malaria under combination therapy: Assessment of specific markers and development of innovative, rapid and simple diagnostics (MALACTRES)** Countries **Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Tanzania, Belgium and the UK**
Duration **2008-2012** Goal **to develop diagnostics and identify resistance markers for malaria**

Malaria is caused by single-cell (protozoan) parasites of the genus *Plasmodium* that are transmitted via the bite of an infected mosquito. Malaria begins as a flu-like illness 8-30 days after infection. Symptoms include fever, with or without other symptoms like headache, pain in the muscles, vomiting, diarrhoea and coughing. Typical cycles of fever with shaking chills and drenching sweats may develop. If untreated, the patient can die due to damage to vital organs (e.g. liver and kidneys).

Prompt and accurate diagnosis and effective treatment are the cornerstones of effective malaria disease management and one of the expertises of KIT BR. Clinical diagnosis is not always very easy, as the primary symptoms may resemble those of other diseases. Improved diagnostic tools to support the clinical suspicion of malaria are needed. Molecular biology-based tools, like the ones KIT BR develops, have extremely high sensitivity and accuracy, but facilities to perform these tests are not always available in remote laboratories in developing countries. Effective disease management is also hampered by the continuous emergence of drug resistance, although this is countered by using combination therapies.

→ **MalariaNoMore** campaign
Photo: Marc de Roo





↗ Fansidar: one of the medicines that has lost its effect due to parasite resistance
Photo: Petra F. Mens

These are very effective, but expensive and their inappropriateness creates the risk of the malaria parasite becoming resistant to artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) leaving the communities at need without appropriate treatment measures.

KIT BR is the coordinator of MALACTRES, a consortium which aims at diagnostic improvement and research into the resistance of malaria parasites to drugs. This is done by monitoring the efficacy of combination treatment in field trials in disease-endemic countries (Burkina Faso and Tanzania) and identifying specific markers in the genetic material (DNA) of the malaria parasites that may be linked to drug resistance. Furthermore, KIT BR, together with Wageningen University and Foresite Diagnostics Ltd, UK, will conduct research into the development of simplified molecular tests to diagnose malaria and detect specific genetic markers for drug resistance. These new diagnostic tools will be tested under field conditions in simple diagnostic laboratories in countries where malaria is a major burden to the population.

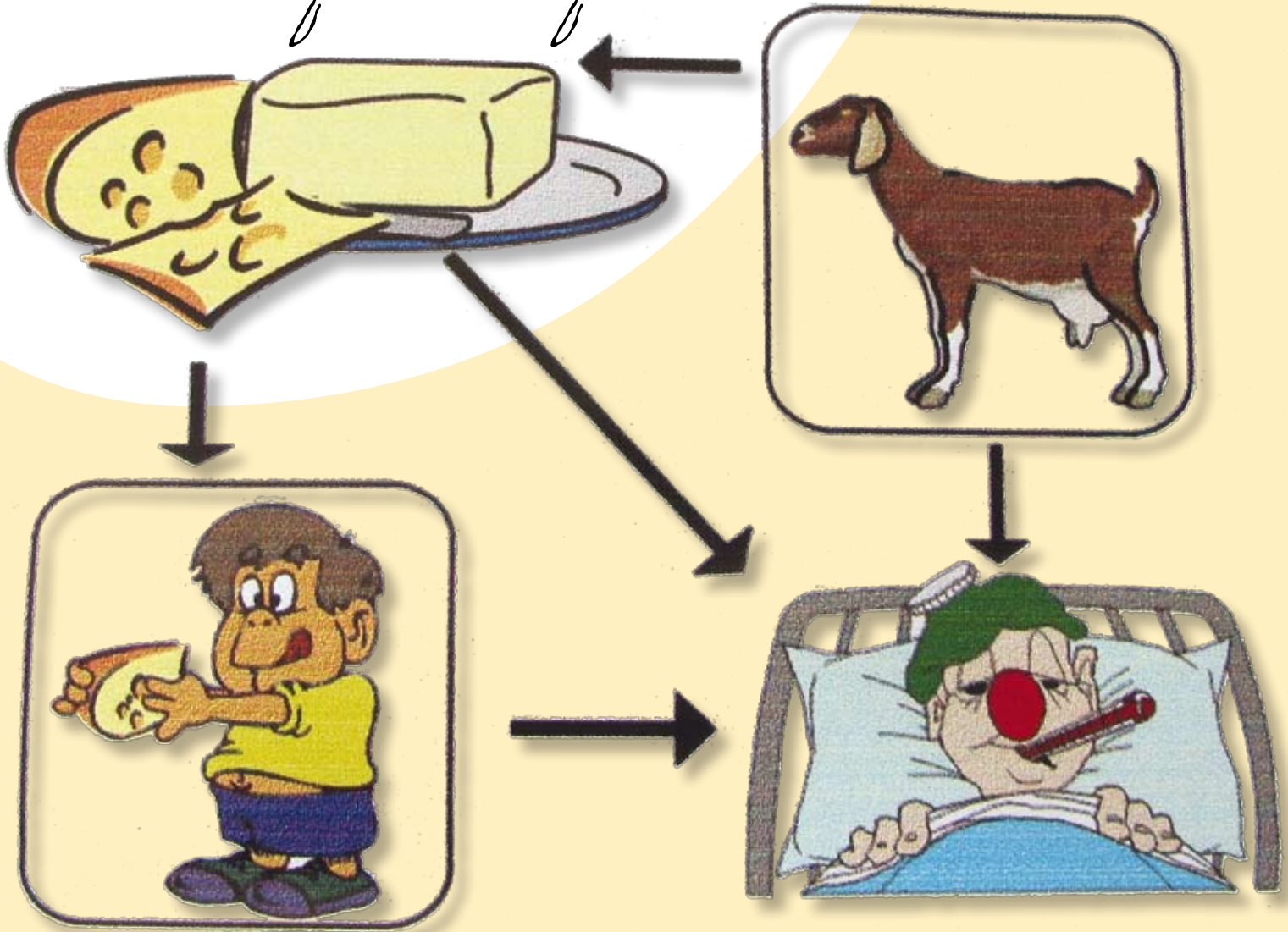
In many African countries the standard response to children with fever is: malaria until proven otherwise. This can be harmful as the inappropriate use of antimalarial medicines could lead to the development of resistance.

15

Prof. R. Sauerwein, Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen

We should realize that persistent disease is often the result of re-infection

Dr Alfredo Guillen, Clinica San Borja, Lima, Peru



Controlling Brucellosis in Peru

Brucellosis is a serious disease that may affect multiple organ systems and cause various debilitating complications such as meningitis, endocarditis, spondylitis and arthritis. Treatment is with a combination of antibiotics, most commonly doxycycline together with an aminoglycoside, rifampicin, or both. Treatment should be given for a minimum of six weeks.

Project **Towards improved sustainable control, prevention and management of brucellosis in Peru: epidemiology, risk-factors and point-of-care diagnosis** Country **Peru** Duration **2006-2009**
Goal **to improve treatment and prevent infection**

Brucellosis is a disease transmitted by infected livestock and in Peru most patients become infected after eating contaminated fresh goat's cheese. In animals infection causes miscarriages, weak offspring and reduced productivity. Although in Peru many goats have been vaccinated against the disease and people are urged to pasteurize milk, the disease continues to be transmitted as infected vaccinated goats spread the bacterium through their milk. Unvaccinated herds in more remote areas also form a constant source of infection. The disease spreads easily because of the constant migration of herds from summer pastures to farms where they are kept during winter and vice versa.

↓ Hospital Staff testing for Brucellosis using a rapid test developed by KIT
Photo: Henk L. Smits



‘Many patients diagnosed with brucellosis respond poorly to treatment and recurrences and relapses are common. We found that, in a large proportion of the patients, the pathogen persists in the blood after completion of the treatment. We showed that, in at least some of these cases, re-infection occurred. Other patients may not complete the full course of treatment. We have recommended that patients receive better information on the risks of infection and the consumption of fresh cheese. They should also be strongly advised to complete the full course of treatment and perhaps alternative or longer treatment courses should be considered.

We found that household members of *Brucella* patients are often also infected; our rapid test for the diagnosis of brucellosis appeared to be very useful by testing them during home visits. In this way infected individuals can be identified at an early stage and treated before severe sequelae develop. The rapid test that KIT developed for brucellosis in livestock may help to identify infected herds and hence possible sources of contaminated dairy products. Vaccination campaigns can then focus on eliminating these sources.

Molecular investigation of the genome of the *Brucella* bacteria isolated from the blood of a large series of patients has indicated that some types of strain are much more often isolated from older patients than from younger patients. This is the first time that a genetic difference in the genome of the *Brucella* bacterium, that affects susceptibility to infection of the host, has been found. Detailed characterization and comparison of the genomes of these different isolates may help to unravel the mechanism by which *Brucella* infects patients and causes disease.’

Henk Smits, Biologist at Royal Tropical Institute

→ Goats in Peru are being vaccinated for Brucellosis
Photo: Henk L. Smits





Infectious Diseases Network for Treatment and Research in Africa (INTERACT)

20

‘Policy initiatives to build research capacity include support in developing research *for practice*, where research is conducted by academics to inform practice decision-making, research *within or through practice*, which encompasses research being conducted in collaboration with academics and practice, and research *by practice*, where ideas are initiated and research is conducted by practitioners.’ A framework to evaluate research capacity building in health care (Cooke J, BMC Family Practice 2005, 6:44)

Project **Infectious Diseases Network for Treatment and Research in Africa (INTERACT)** Countries **Rwanda, Uganda**

Duration **2005-2012** Goal **to strengthen the capacity of clinical research**

In an evolving world, the need for background knowledge and practical experience in the conduct of clinical research is recognized by both the academic medical as well as clinical health sectors. The need to train and equip health professionals with practical and theoretical skills in clinical research is crucial for the future research needs of both Rwanda and Uganda. Clinical researchers are needed, with skills that match the needs of the research enterprise. Therefore, clinicians must be trained to work in interdisciplinary, team-oriented environments.

The term ‘INTERACT’ was originally chosen to refer to the interaction between malaria, tuberculosis and HIV. The INTERACT consortium is led by the Centre for Poverty-related Communicable Diseases based at the Academic Medical Centre in Amsterdam, and has partners in Uganda, Rwanda, the Netherlands and Belgium. INTERACT also emphasizes interaction between the development of sustainable clinical research skills and capacity building. Capacity building includes teaching local staff (MD’s, study coordinators, data entry personnel and others) by taking on jobs in which they will engage in clinical trials and other biomedical research: ‘learning by doing’. Furthermore students learn the roles and responsibilities of clinical research, carrying it out under the supervision of experienced professionals from both the EU and Africa. In total INTERACT includes seven research projects (with nine MD PhD students and clinical research associates, study coordinators, data managers, etc.).

Under the coordination of KIT Biomedical Research and in collaboration with local universities, INTERACT has developed a Postgraduate Diploma in Clinical Research and Evidence-Based Medicine (ACREM) as part of the INTERACT clinical research capacity building programme.

Modules include – to date – data entry, data management and monitoring systems, Good Clinical Practice (GCP), research ethics, research methods and statistical methods. These courses enable health professionals to attain higher qualifications in clinical research, so that they can undertake independent research in their own countries. The availability of the courses in the countries themselves is essential to the broader capacity strengthening initiative. The courses deliberately have a part-time structure so that postgraduate students can continue to fulfill their employment commitments.

↓ Staff School of Public Health, Kigali





2 Culture





*Symphonica
Arabica
... and more*

Tropenmuseum, which is the oldest and most diverse ethnographic museum in the Netherlands, also supports museum capacity building in developing countries. A special branch of the museum is the Tropenmuseum Junior, which is specifically aimed at children. Tropentheater is a leading international venue for world culture in the form of music, dance, theatre and film, as well as a platform for lectures and debate. The performances by Tropentheater and the exhibitions in Tropenmuseum attracted a total of more than 220,000 visitors in 2008. KIT hopes to replace the Small Hall in Tropentheater with a new building that meets contemporary requirements and is compatible with the theatre's ambitions. There are also plans to modernize the entrance to Tropenmuseum.





↑ Two Indian Kutiyattam dancers of the Natanakairali Ensemble. Amsterdam India Festival

← Koran, Iran 1799

Tropenmuseum overview 2008

2008 was a successful year for Tropenmuseum. Seven exhibitions were opened, including the new permanent exhibitions 'Travelling Tales' and 'Round and about India'. Together with the other permanent exhibitions, the many public events and 'Bombay Star' at the Tropenmuseum Junior, they attracted nearly 190,000 visitors.

Many came to see the bisj poles on show in the Light Hall. These impressive wooden poles are still made and used by the Asmat people of New Guinea. The following exhibition in the Light Hall was 'Vodou: art and mysticism from Haiti', which opened in November.

The Park Hall presented the exhibition 'Palestine 1948 – remembering a past homeland' which gave a personal picture of how the foundation of the state of Israel has affected the lives of individual Palestinians.

During the summer there were activities for specific target groups: Hiphop Essentials – a festival of music and debates, with an exhibition – was organised for the second time for and together with young people. This year the centrepiece of the summer festival for families was the Inti Raymi Sun Festival from Peru.

A new cultural centre was opened in Sintang, Indonesia. The Tropenmuseum provided support in the form of training courses in museum organization, education and the technical presentation of performances.

The guidelines and ambitions of KIT's collection policy for the coming years were published in the memorandum 'Collecting at cultural crossroads: Collection policies and approaches (2008-2012) of the Tropenmuseum'.

A number of significant acquisitions were also made in 2008. Some very important and well documented pieces were added to the Tropenmuseum's already substantial collection of Yogya silver.

In 2008, the museum also organized two meetings which gave serious to dedicate serious attention to the role of ethnological museums. At the first meeting, which took place in May, ten young professionals from around the world discussed the role that ethnological and other museums can play in their own societies. The second meeting, a two-day symposium entitled 'The Tropenmuseum for a change' held in December, evaluated the radical changes that have taken place at the Tropenmuseum over the past ten years. This meeting also examined closely the added value of historical, often colonial collections for the world of the future.



Exhibitions

BISJ POLES

3 November 2007 to 13 April 2008 Light Hall

During this exhibition, the Tropenmuseum's Light Hall was temporarily transformed into a forest of monumental wooden sculptures. The bisj poles, some more than 12 metres high, were made by the Asmat people of New Guinea. They are still used during rituals to honour ancestors. These rituals came to life in the exhibition in an exciting interplay of light, sound and image.


TRAVELLING TALES

New permanent exhibition in the Kartini wing

Stories live in the hearts and minds of everyone. They amuse, educate and transmit norms and values. They help us to understand the world; stories are lessons in life. They are there to be remembered and passed on. Structure, rhyme and rhythm help in remembering. And stories go with their tellers as they move from land to land. They adapt and become part of their new environment. In this interactive exhibition, young and old embark on a journey of discovery together through a number of stories, meeting up with various leading characters. These boundless tales address three universal themes: love, deception and courage.

ROUND AND ABOUT INDIA

The new permanent exhibition 'Round and about India' tells a story about India and her neighbouring countries. Stories about people, ideas and objects. The stories are about festivals and processions, economy and history, gods and heroes, pilgrimages and wanderings. They can be seen and heard throughout the country and provide the framework for dance, theatre and music.

A black and white photograph of an elderly man, Fawzi Mohammed Tanji, wearing a traditional keffiyeh and a dark jacket. He is holding an open document, likely a passport or travel document, in front of him. The background shows a dense urban landscape with many small buildings, suggesting a city in Palestine. A large red triangle is visible in the upper right corner of the image.

Portrait of Fawzi Mohammed
Tanji
Photo: Alan Gignoux

**PALESTINE 1948 – REMEMBERING A
PAST HOMELAND**

1 March 2008 to 4 January 2009, Park Hall

Through the exhibition ‘Palestine 1948’ the Tropenmuseum showed how the foundation of the state of Israel affected the lives of individual Palestinians. Personal accounts in the form of video interviews revived memories of 1948 from a Palestinian perspective. Historic photographs showed life in Palestine before 1948, and were complemented by contemporary art and photography. As expected, the exhibition invoked many reactions among visitors and in the media. A high point was the performance of the ‘Symphonica Arabica’ by Merlijn Twaalfhoven in the museum’s Light Hall.

BOMBAY STAR – CHILDREN’S MUSEUM

In 2008 tens of thousands of children once again visited ‘Bombay Star’ in the Children’s Museum. Together with Huis aan de Amstel and Plan Nederland the museum developed a theatre performance entitled ‘Bombay’. This family show was based on knowledge and insights acquired during the preparations for Bombay Star. The show opened on 4 April and could be seen in nine theatres until 29 June. In total 50 school performances and 21 public performances were given. Together with Samsam Magazine and the educational television company Teleac/NOT, the Children’s Museum developed the exchange project ‘Who are you?’. In October 2007, four children from Amsterdam went to Bombay, and four children from Bombay came to Amsterdam. By doing assignments they learned about each other’s daily lives from the inside. A five-part television series was made based on their experiences, which was broadcasted by Teleac in March and April 2008. It was also distributed on DVD. ‘Who are you?’ was also supported by Hivos and the NCDO.

GALLERY

The Gallery showed the exhibition ‘Asmat’ from 1 February to 1 June, in which photographs by Wim van Oijen presented a picture of the Asmat people from the Indonesian province of Papua. The exhibition ‘24 hours in Indonesia’, from 27 June to 16 November, used films to give visitors a glimpse of daily life in present-day Indonesia. 19 December, in the ‘The Chocolate Expedition’, photographs by Frits Lemaire told in pictures the story of his journey through the Sahara in 1951/52.

New acquisitions

The guidelines and ambitions of KIT’s collection policy for the coming years were published in the memorandum ‘Collecting at cultural crossroads: Collection policies and approaches (2008-2012) of the Tropenmuseum’.

With the support of the Mondriaan Foundation, the Tropenmuseum purchased an important collection of commemorative cloths from various countries in Africa. It also bought a collection of pottery from New Guinea, which is unique in the Netherlands. This acquisition was supported by the BankGiro lottery.

The museum also purchased a new collection of Yogya silver, from the private collection of Mrs James-van Gesseler Verschuur. Partly due to the efforts of her mother, Mrs. M.A. van Gesseler Verschuur-Pownall, the wife of the governor of Yogyakarta, the silversmith's art flourished in Kotagede and Yogyakarta in the years after 1930. This collection is very well documented and is a significant addition to the Yogya silver acquired earlier by the Tropenmuseum. This acquisition was also supported by the BankGiro lottery.

A selection of modern textiles from Indonesia was purchased for the permanent exhibition Textiles from Indonesia. This will bring the existing exhibition of contemporary Indonesian fashion up to date.

In the final quarter of the year, the work 'Out' by Indonesian artist Eko Nugroho (1977) was purchased, again with the support of the BankGiro lottery. The museum intends to build up a small collection of modern art in the coming policy period.

Projects

Symposium 'The Tropenmuseum for a change!'

On 11 and 12 December, well-known speakers from the Netherlands and abroad came together at a symposium entitled 'The Tropenmuseum for a change!' to discuss the role and significance of ethnological museums in the 21st century. They also looked more specifically at the choices made in the recently completed restructuring of the Tropenmuseum's permanent exhibitions.

'It was very special to see how experts from Dutch museums and from around the world were happy to discuss these issues with us. The Tropenmuseum is at the interface between culture and development, and many people follow our activities with a critical eye. That proved to be the case once again at this symposium. We received repeated compliments on how we have found solutions for permanent exhibitions in the past ten years. This great interest showed that we are an example to many others in our sector. We will analyse the outcomes of the symposium carefully and take them into account in the choices we make in the future. For the many colleagues from other museums who attended the symposium, it proved to be a source of inspiration for their own policy decisions.'

Lejo Schenk, Director of the Tropenmuseum



Portrait Lejo Schenk,
director Tropenmuseum

Photo: Irene Groot

New cultural centre in Sintang, Indonesia

On 11 October, the Kapuas Raya Museum opened in Sintang, in Kalimantan, Indonesia. The Tropenmuseum has been closely involved in the realisation of this cultural centre since 2005. As well as a museum, the centre contains a library. It was set up to promote positive cultural interaction between the different population groups in the district: Dayak, Malayu and Chinese. In the past few years, the Tropenmuseum has provided training in museum organization, education, and the conceptual development and technical implementation of exhibitions.

‘The new museum was intended to be a place where the three local population groups could learn about each other’s culture. Together with the museum staff and the local people, we selected the themes for the exhibitions, purchased the collection and put the exhibitions together. It was very special to see how visitors from the different groups were able to observe that each culture gives meaning to major life events like birth, marriage and death in a similar way.’

Itie van Hout, Senior Curator Textiles

↙ ↓ On 11 October,
Kapuas Raya Museum
was opened in
Sintang, Indonesia
Photos: Itie van Hout



Tropentheater overview 2008

In 2008 the Tropentheater offered a considerable selection of performing arts from all over the world. For the Tropentheater, performing artists are the representatives of old kingdoms and young states and peoples. Art always brings good news, even in bad situations. The Tropentheater aims to show the richness of these cultures. It therefore presents art that manages to develop and evolve under all circumstances, even in countries that seem to us just needy and without much hope.

The Tropentheater as a leader

The Tropentheater's area of work has changed drastically in recent years. Non-Western performing arts have become emancipated and more professional. Although other theatres are also cautiously including non-Western artists and performances in their programmes, there is a clear distinction between 'leaders' and 'followers'. If an artist or company succeeds in playing to a full house in the Tropentheater's Grand Hall, there is a good chance it will be the last time. Other, larger, theatres will snap them up without having played a part in their development or having shared in the financial risk. That is an excellent development for the artists' careers and for the diversity of the performing arts in the Netherlands.

This is exactly where the Tropentheater distinguishes itself from the 'followers': it initiates, explores, stimulates and supports. It takes the risk of presenting new talent and unknown styles and forms. And if these artists and companies are successful and are sought after by other theatres, the Tropentheater has achieved its aim of promoting their development and diversity in the performing arts.

Quality

The Tropentheater makes a choice for artistic quality: it seeks quality and brings it to a national (and international) stage. In determining artistic quality the Tropentheater cannot – and does not wish to – apply objective criteria. Artistic criteria are, after all, intrinsically different for a Shaman from Korea than for an Ud soloist from Tunisia or a theatre company from South Africa. In any case, the dividing line between professional and amateur employed in the West is simply

not applicable in less developed countries. For the Tropentheater, therefore, talent, musical ability, eloquence and imagination are the most important criteria.

National and local cultures are coming under pressure from increasing global economic interdependence, through technological communications, money flows and migration. The Tropentheater therefore wishes to give more characteristic, local forms of cultural expression a sustainable opportunity to be seen and heard. It sees presenting both innovative and traditional performances as a must. After all, tradition is a guarantee for skill and professionalism, while innovation stimulates both artist and spectator to seek the limits of their own craft and how it is received.

In 2008, the Tropentheater was a springboard and promoter of unknown talent. No less than 50.5% of the artists – including Asif Ali Khan (Pakistan), Cho Mu Win (Birma/Myanmar), Eneida Marta (Guinea-Bissau) and the Spok Frevo Orquestra (Brazil) – were performing in the Netherlands for the first time.

High points of the programme in 2008 were the Sufi night on 21 June and the performances during the Amsterdam India Festival.

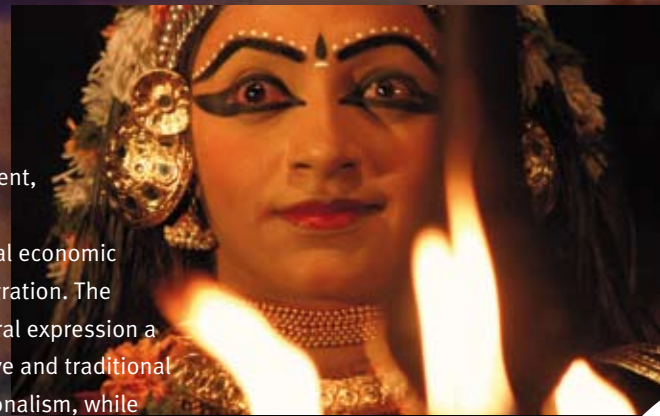
A larger audience per performance

In 2008 the Tropentheater focused on increasing its occupation rate. The aim was to attract more people to each performance. With a total of 29,192 visitors to 170 performances, that objective was successfully achieved. The average occupation rate rose from 44% in 2005 to 60% in 2008. In the Great Hall, the results were even better. No less than 20% of the performances were as good as sold out. Working with Libelle during the the magazine Libelle Summer Week and presenting flamenco performances on the beach at the town of Almere enabled us to reach even more people.

Internet is becoming an increasingly important sales channel. In 2007, 21% of advance ticket sales up to and including August for the 2007/2008 season, excluding AUB subscriptions, were made on the Internet. In 2008, this percentage doubled.

New hall

In 2008, the Tropentheater continued to explore the possibilities for building a new hall. The Oost-Watergraafsmeer district of Amsterdam, in which KIT is



located, is very enthusiastic about a possible new leading cultural attraction within its boundaries. In their draft planning strategy, which was presented in September 2008, the district authorities expressed their wish to radically restructure the north side of the Oosterpark. KIT and other nearby historical buildings must become more directly linked to the park. In the strategy, the authorities also note that the Tropentheater is 'urgently in need of a facelift'. As well as improving the technical facilities it is important to adapt the size of the hall to international standards, to allow larger-scale cooperation with theatres in other countries. The main concern here will be how the audience experiences and encounters the performances. With this new building, the Tropentheater aims to strengthen its unique position in the Netherlands. The decision-making on the new building plans will be finalized in 2009.

Projects

Sufi-night

The Whirling Dervishes of Turkey are probably the most well-known expression of Sufism. These monks spin continuously on their axis to achieve unity and fall into a trance. Yet Sufism is practised by religious brotherhoods from Morocco to Tajikistan and is expressed in many forms.

↓ Sufi Night

Photo: Tropentheater

↳ Indian magician

Photo: George Maas





Indian magician
Photo: George Maas

This full evening programme in the Tropentheater's Great Hall and the majestic Marble Hall attracted a packed audience and gave a rich presentation of the many forms of musical expression in Sufism. There were performances by well-known Sufi groups from Egypt, Syria, Pakistan and Tajikistan. A widely diverse audience of various nationalities, including many members of Sufi associations in the Netherlands, enjoyed this evening on 21 June, Midsummer's Night. As one visitor said: *'Music that touched you deep in your soul in a magnificent setting'*.

Indian magician
Photo: George Maas

'Our regular halls are sometimes too small and lack the technical facilities to enable the Tropentheater to compare with other international venues in London, Paris or Berlin. The idea for a Sufi Night on this scale came from the Cité de la Musique in Paris. We were able to accommodate it by using the both the Great Hall and the Marble Hall. At the suggestion of the Tropentheater, the performance was also presented at Bozart in Brussels. This kind of international cooperation enables us to offer our visitors performances that are not only unique in Amsterdam, but also in the Netherlands. The evening was a great success.'

Emiel Barendsen, Head of Programming

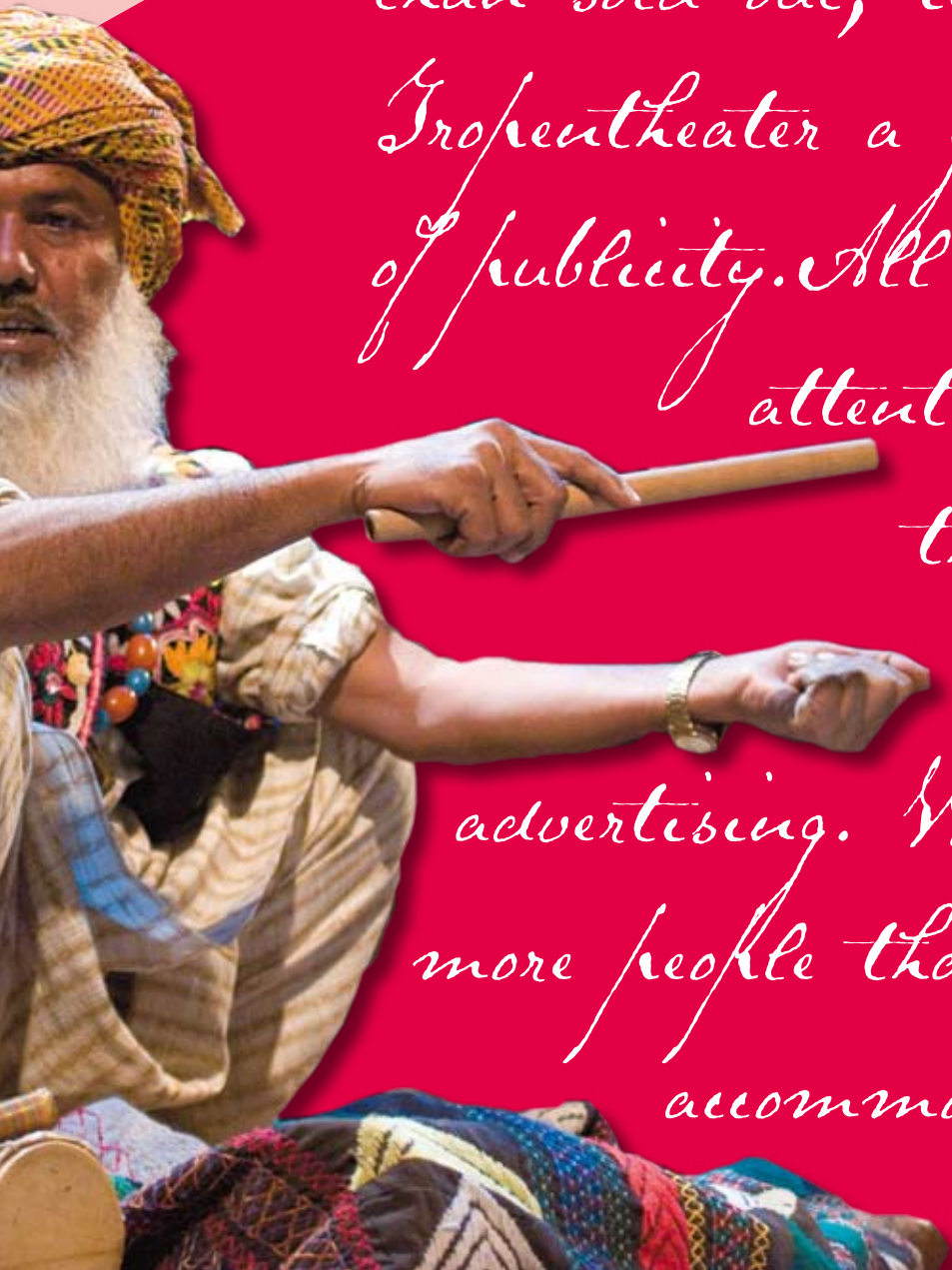
Amsterdam India Festival

In November, India was the cultural theme in Amsterdam and, of course, the Tropentheater played its part. Performances from India have always been a permanent feature of our programme and, for this festival, the Tropentheater selected a number of exclusive acts. For example, 'Shakuntala' by the Natanakairali Ensemble. This colourful musical theatre, with its emphasis on movement and mime, is the only surviving Sanskrit theatre tradition from southern India. Shakuntala is a legendary love story from southern India from around 400 AD. The performance was virtually sold out.

The two performances by *jadugars*, traditional Indian magicians, were also completely sold out. In India, magic is considered a science and these magicians performed tricks never before seen in the Netherlands. To recreate the atmosphere in the streets in which the magicians usually perform, the Marble Hall and the Great Hall were completely transformed especially for the show. For the Tropentheater this was a test case for the concept to be applied in its new hall. Many of the magicians had never left India before and they clearly enjoyed showing their tricks to the many visitors, as well as on television and in the press.

By the end of the Amsterdam India Festival, the Tropentheater welcomed more than 2,000 visitors and extended its reach through the media.





Magie India was not only more than sold out, it brought the Tropentheater a great deal of publicity. All that media attention is worth thousands of euros in advertising. We reached many more people than we could accommodate



3 Information & Education

↑ Masterstudents of the ICHD

Photo: Paul Romijn

→ Training library catalogue digitization,
Unilúrio, Nampula, Mozambique

Photo: Henk van Dam

Learns



Information

KIT collaborates with local not-for-profit organizations in the development and strengthening of information services in developing countries. The aim is to make information accessible to professionals.

KIT has experience of working with partners in 40 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. KIT gathers information broadly in the field of international cooperation. This information is made available in the form of documentation to organizations and professionals in developing countries, as well as organizations and professionals active in the field of international cooperation.

Education

KIT organizes a wide range of training courses in the field of health and development. At the training centre in Amsterdam, KIT offers year-long master's programmes, short courses and specialized training. Outside the Netherlands tailor-made, context-specific courses on request are provided.

KIT also prepares expats and inpats for a new living and working environment abroad and facilitates training to cope with personal and international business challenges. Training and consultancy are presented by experts in the field of international management, intercultural communication and organizational studies. The advisors and senior managers have international experience in more than 70 countries.



Students of the
Master Public Health
in front of KIT building
Photo: Paul Romijn

*It opens up a wealth of
knowledge to which I and our
readers previously had little or
no access*

Evelijne Bruning, Editor-in-chief of Vice Versa, the Dutch professional journal on development cooperation



Master of Public Health draws students from around the world

KIT and the VU Amsterdam continue to draw students to Amsterdam from around the world for the *International Course in Health Development (ICHD/MPH)*. For the past four decades this Master of Public Health degree has developed the capacity of health managers to address health problems affecting their country. Enrolments in 2008 were among the highest in the programme's 45-year history, with 37 participants from 22 countries.

Rising enrolments and an international student body reflect the growing importance of effective public health care for the international development agenda. Thanks to extra funding from the Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) for Master's fellowships, a record 26 participants secured financial support through the Netherlands Fellowship Programme.

When the programme began four decades ago, no one could have predicted that a new epidemic would come to dominate public health concerns. Keeping pace with developments, KIT now offers ICHD/MPH students the option of specializing in HIV/AIDS. The *Master of Public Health - Specialization in HIV/AIDS* is a unique programme that focuses on the policy, politics and management of HIV/AIDS programmes, the mainstreaming of the disease, the inclusion and mobilization of groups and communities, and building institutional and workplace capacity. Participants include management staff, HIV/AIDS programme managers, HR personnel and senior staff from government ministries.

September 2008 marked the first graduation ceremony for MPH and HIV/AIDS students. They have since returned to work, taking with them additional skills and knowledge to improve the effectiveness of HIV/AIDS programming in their home countries.

For more information on KIT's Master's programmes, including the Master of Public Health and the Master of International Health visit www.kit.nl/training.

Search4Dev: providing access to publications of Dutch development organizations

In 2008, KIT Information & Library Services (ILS) developed an online library for full text digital publications of Dutch development organizations. This online library facilitated by DPRN, or repository, which is called Search4Dev aims, to provide a national and international audience with better access to publications by Dutch organizations in the international development cooperation sector.

Project Development of Search4Dev repository **Location** The Netherlands **Partners** Development Policy Review Network, University of Amsterdam, Dutch development organizations **Clients** Development practitioners, researchers and policymakers in the Netherlands and the rest of the world **Funder** Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs through WOTRO Science for Development
Duration From March 2008 www.search4dev.nl

Search4Dev is an initiative of the Development Policy Review Network (DPRN), a network of development experts and policymakers who aim to reduce the gap between science, policy and development practice. The initiative is funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through WOTRO Science for Development. For the technical implementation of the repository, KIT has entered into a partnership with the Digital Production Centre of the University of Amsterdam.

By using international standards and protocols for the repository infrastructure, publications from Search4Dev can easily be retrieved by search engines and other information services, thereby increasing their visibility.

During the first phase of the project, publications from a few select pilot organizations were entered into Search4Dev. After the repository was officially launched, other organizations were also invited to submit their publications. KIT aims to increase the number of participating organizations in 2009.



Libraries and Capacity Strengthening in Ghana

Capacity strengthening in developing countries is achieved through knowledge transfer, for example by providing training and advisory services. KIT Information and Library Services (ILS) is currently focusing its activities on three countries: Suriname, Mozambique and Ghana.

Library catalogue
computerization
training in
Lúrio University,
Faculty of Health
Sciences, Nampula,
Mozambique

Photo: Henk van Dam

The concentration of ILS' activities in these countries makes it easier and more efficient to connect and cooperate with partner organisations, their information services and documentation and resources centres.

The Netherlands has had close relations with Ghana for several centuries and the two countries have cooperated in many areas of development. For many decades ILS has collaborated with various institutions and universities in Ghana, which has often resulted in four-year partner agreements. Under these agreements, ILS provides advice on library issues

Project Various projects for capacity strengthening **Location** Ghana **Partners and Clients** Association of African Universities (AAU) Accra, Catholic University of Ghana (CUG) Sunyani, Ghana Agricultural Information Network System (GAINS) Accra, Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST) Kumasi, University for Development Studies (UDS) Tamale, University of Cape Coast (UCC) Cape Coast, University of Ghana (UG) Legon, Maastricht University Centre for International Cooperation in Academic Development (MUNDO) **Funders** Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nuffic **Duration** 2008-2011

*I don't need books, I just
need Internet access*

Awaadem Isaac, medical student, UDS Tamale, Ghana



and ICT solutions and is actively involved in the digitization of library processes. An important objective for ILS is capacity strengthening for libraries and library personnel. This includes the Training Advanced Internet Searching (TAIS) course and the development of an information literacy programme. In more advanced institutions and universities ILS promotes the development of digital repositories for academic publications. In addition, many museum libraries in Ghana own rich cultural heritage collections, often of Dutch origin. Many of these are, however, neglected and ILS is able to support the preservation, conservation and presentation of these historical documents.

Such workshops should be periodically organized to update and sharpen our information gathering skills

Library staff member, KNUST, Kumasi, Ghana



Funeral Party in Ghana
Photo: Henk van Dam

Building the capacity of HIV and AIDS practitioners through information

49

'Exchange on HIV, AIDS, Sexuality and Gender' is a quarterly magazine published jointly by the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) and the Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS) based in Pretoria, South Africa, with funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Magazine **Exchange on HIV, AIDS, Sexuality and Gender** Location **The Netherlands, South Africa** Partner **Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information Dissemination Service (SAfAIDS)** Funder **Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs** Site **www.exchange-magazine.info**

The magazine's key objective is to facilitate the sharing of information, good practices and experiences regarding HIV and AIDS work among organizations and countries, mainly in the Global South for improved programming. Its target readership includes grassroots organizations, although it is also popular in government services, media, INGOs, NGOs, UN agencies and the donor community.

The magazine is popular in the Global South, especially southern Africa, the epicentre of HIV and AIDS. It is also distributed in Asia and Latin America. In response to a recent increase in demand for the magazine, KIT is seeking to increase the production of hard copies to 10,000. There are also plans to revive the Portuguese version of the magazine targeting readers in Angola and Mozambique. An additional print run will benefit the magazine's potential readers who are in dire need of information on HIV and AIDS, gender and sexuality. Currently, 3,000 hard copies are produced with most being distributed in southern Africa for readers that do not have reliable access to the Internet. Other readers receive an electronic version of the magazine.

Eli Wangulu, chief-editor,
Exchange Magazine
Photo: Paul Romijn

The following themes were carried by Exchange magazine in 2008

- 1** Challenging HIV and AIDS stigma and discrimination
- 2** Harmful traditional practices
- 3** Gender-based violence and HIV and AIDS
- 4** Behaviour change communication for HIV and AIDS among young people.



Diversity within the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science

50

In 2008 IMC started a series of workshops entitled ‘Dealing with Ethnic Diversity’ for managers at the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. The initiative was introduced in the context of the ministry’s policy on diversity, which aims to increase the number of staff members of non-Dutch origin. One significant factor in this respect is that managers take a more pro-active approach to cultural diversity. The workshops therefore took the form of ‘awareness sessions’, in which there was plenty of scope for participants to bring in their own experiences and where themes like intercultural communication, exclusion mechanisms and competences were addressed. The starting point was not only to neutralize the negative aspects of diversity, but also to identify ways in which it can be enriched. The workshops showed that, despite good intentions, it is sometimes difficult to achieve or maintain diversity in practice. In daily practice, routine often overshadows the scope for new perspectives and visions. The participants have a great need for practical support, insights and instruments. For the government, too, diversity is a matter of patience and sustained attention. As they were so successful, the workshops are to be continued in 2009.

Training library
catalogue digitization,
Unilúrio, Nampula,
Mozambique
Photo: Henk van Dam



Virtual Action Learning, an innovative educational concept

ProfAtelier

Virtual Action Learning (VAL) is an Internet-based innovative educational concept that KIT applies in a number of its training courses for higher education professionals in the fields of diversity, internationalization and innovation management. The courses consist of a combination of meetings (workshops, practicals, lectures, etc.) and virtual sessions in which participants, supported by the Virtual Learning Community (an electronic online learning environment) work on assignments and give each other constructive feedback and scoring.

Together with the Citowoz consultants' agency, which developed VAL, and the scientific education and research institute IVLOS at the University of Utrecht, KIT has developed a VAL-based professionalization programme known as ProfAtelier. The programme was first introduced in 2008 at Breda University of Applied Sciences (NHTV).

On the basis of a competence profile, participants in VAL training courses work together on work and practice-related assignments. The results – articles, policy documents and presentations, photos and videos – are presented in an individual electronic portfolio. In the portfolio, the participants comment on each other's work. They can then use this feedback to improve their own learning products.

The final result of each assignment is assessed and scored by all the participants and then submitted to the experts for their opinion.

At the end of the training the participants take part in an assessment together, under the supervision of the trainer, during which they themselves must provide proof that they fulfil the requirements of the competence profile. The final assessment by the trainer is based on this assessment, the expert's opinion and feedback from the other participants.

'I learned a great deal from the constructive feedback my colleagues gave me. In addition, VAL gives me the freedom to decide when and how I learn.'

Participant



Training for penitentiary workers on dealing with ethnic diversity, Bonaire
Photo: Els de Jong



KIT to provide information services for Médecins Sans Frontières NL

In 2008, KIT ILS took over the provision of information services for Artsen zonder Grenzen (AzG), the Dutch branch of Médecins Sans Frontières. Via a tailor-made Internet page, AzG staff - wherever they are in world – have access to a wide range of services and databases, providing them with up-to-date, relevant information.

KIT ILS can provide this service because it has access to an extensive collection of online and printed publications relating to the developing world, and a professional information infrastructure. Plans are being made to expand external service provision further in the coming years.

The service is designed for 30 AzG medical experts and humanitarian advisors who support field workers in disaster or war zones in treating diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS and giving advice on reproductive health, nutrition, use of medicines, diagnostics, psychosocial care and water and sanitation. Following a personal consultation to determine the staff member's information needs, a search profile was created in order to generate a monthly alert on each individual's area of interest. These alerts are supplemented by full-text access to articles via two of Reed Elsevier's most important databases: *ScienceDirect* and *Scopus*.

It is the intention to extend these services in 2009 to Médecins Sans Frontières offices in Berlin, London and Toronto.

Training for penitentiary staff

As a result of constitutional changes, the islands of Bonaire, St. Eustacius and Saba have been under the responsibility of the Dutch Minister of Justice since 15 December 2008. Consequently the National Agency of Correctional Institutions (DJI) is now responsible for detention capacity on the islands. In the near future a series of improvements will be introduced to ensure that penitentiary institutions comply with the guidelines of the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT). Action will also be taken to improve buildings, daily programmes, training and the salaries of local staff.

In the context of the education and training programme for the islands, 20 staff members from penitentiary institutions in the Netherlands are receiving training to prepare them for this complex assignment. They will work with local staff on the basis of the latter's 'own responsibility and independence, while preserving their own identity and on the basis of equality'.

KIT IMC is supporting the Ministry of Justice in providing this training by giving a course on 'Living and working in the Netherlands Antilles'. When living and working in another culture, Dutch penitentiary staff will be confronted with cultural differences at work and in their social situations. The challenge is to develop knowledge, skills and attitudes to be able to deal with the insecurities and ambiguities that intercultural cooperation brings with it.

Given the great need for mutual understanding as a basis for cooperation, KIT IMC considers it very important that not only the seconded Dutch staff and their partners at home should receive training, but also the local staff on the islands, who are being prepared to work with the DJI team.

The programme will continue in April 2009 with a second group of 20 staff members from penitentiary institutions.



Project Bonaire
Photo: Els de Jong

A photograph of a rural agricultural field. In the foreground, a person wearing a light green shirt is partially visible, holding a black tray filled with small, light-colored seeds. In the middle ground, a person wearing a white shirt and blue pants is bent over, working in a field of young green plants. The background features a line of trees under a cloudy sky. The text "4 Sustainable Economic & Social Development" is overlaid on the left side of the image.

4 Sustainable
Economic & Social Development

To generate
and share
knowledge



Economic Development

KIT aims to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable producers in developing countries. The primary focus is on stimulating pro-poor growth in rural areas while supporting social equity, environmental sustainability and social economic development through action research policy development and training. Connecting people in producer to consumer chains for natural resource-based products and function as a matchmaker between producers, trading partners, investors and their respective organizations. KIT is focusing more and more on the sustainable economic development of developing countries. Economic growth occurs when businesses are set up, employment increases and attractive products are made.

Social Development and Gender Equity

KIT develops and implements approaches that promote the rights, inclusion and participation of marginalized social groups, particularly women, in the development process. These approaches are developed through collaborative action research undertaken with partners in Southern countries. KIT provides technical assistance to donors and governmental and non-governmental agencies to integrate equality concerns into their policies and programmes and to build organizational capacity. KIT specializes in integrating gender equality into development programmes and gender training.

Gender and access to justice in sub-Saharan Africa

Does a woman have a right to inherit land? What are her entitlements during divorce? And what kind of decisions are handed down by judges and village elders when women turn to them to claim their rights? In many parts of sub-Saharan Africa, women fighting for their rights experience gender bias: disputed property is awarded solely to a husband or brother, rapists go unpunished, and women's contributions (such as housework and childbearing) are unrecognized.

The law – mirroring society's biases – practices discrimination by passing legislation that treats men and women differently, or by not legislating on issues that are harmful to women's rights. And in many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, inconsistencies between the various legal systems (customary/traditional and state/formal) can also work against women's interests.

To focus attention on this issue, KIT and the Centre for Applied Legal Studies (CALS) organized an international conference in Johannesburg from 29-30 October 2008. The conference brought together legal experts, development practitioners and women's rights activists to share their experiences around women's access to justice and to explore solutions. The conference was the second in a series KIT is organizing to review almost twenty years of research, teaching and knowledge-sharing on gender issues.

A tremendous sense of urgency emanated from the conference concerning the state of affairs and the lack of justice for women. Above all, participants focused on possible solutions or avenues for change. In response, KIT and its partners will develop an Africa-wide programme of work to look at these issues. A course on the theory and practice of accessing justice in the African context will be organized and a multi-country action research programme launched in the near future.



Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay presenting the book 'Gender, Rights and Development' during the conference in Johannesburg, October 2008.
Photo: Eugene Arries

An international conference organized by KIT and the Centre for Applied Legal Studies in October 2008 brought together experts from over a dozen African countries to discuss women's access to justice in sub-Saharan Africa.

For more information on KIT's work in social development and gender equity, including research, training and publications, visit www.kit.nl/gender.

Sustainable procurement from developing countries

58

Does aid work? How can business help alleviate poverty? And how can we unleash the potential of sustainable development and integrate it into trade? These are just some of the questions that arise in an era of reduced government spending on development and increased involvement by the private sector. There is a growing awareness that economic growth alone is not enough to bring people out of poverty and that the private sector can and should become more involved in poverty alleviation.

As a knowledge centre, KIT is working to generate and share knowledge about how best to involve businesses in poverty alleviation and sustainable development. One example of that objective is the book *Sustainable procurement from developing countries: practices and challenges for businesses and support agencies*, published by KIT in 2008. Together with three Dutch companies – Unifine, Ahold/Bakker Barendrecht and AgroFair – KIT documented how they procure supplies from Southern countries in such a way that all parties benefit, including the poor.

Sustainable procurement is intended for readers in businesses and support organizations interested in promoting sustainable procurement in developing countries. Practical business experiences are few and far between and most companies – small and medium enterprises in particular – simply don't know how to go about it. This book is a response to both the growing interest in sustainable procurement and the knowledge gap on how to implement it.



For the purchasing manager, sustainable procurement – where all actors get their fair share is the only route to high quality and reliable supply



Women in Sierra Leone
washing ginger
Photo: Marije Boomsma



Cottonfield Yiriwa, Mali
Photo: Michiel Arnoldus



Tradehouse Yiriwa SA: improving rural livelihoods for small cotton farmers in Mali

Low cotton prices, combined with high prices of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides, have led to a collapse of cotton farming in Mali. This resulted in increased rural poverty. Conventional cotton farming is also the world's largest user of pesticides, which threatens the environment and farmers' health. To solve these problems KIT has established a firm called Yiriwa SA in Mali: a trade house in organic crops that offers small-scale farmers sustainable access to markets for premium quality organic crops which receive better prices and demand fewer inputs.

Yiriwa SA helps farmers with the production, organic certification, quality control, processing and marketing of organic cotton, and rotation crops such as groundnuts, sesame seed, pulses and soy beans. To make a sustainable impact Yiriwa SA is not structured as a project. It is a commercial company with KIT, ICCO and AKO as shareholders, and SNV as a strategic partner. KIT and its partners initiated the founding of the company, developed the business plan, recruited the management, took a seat in the Supervision Board and developed the capacity development plan for the farmer's organizations involved.

After approval of the business plan, the Annona Sustainable Investment Startup Fund invested a substantial amount in shares of Yiriwa SA. After a first successful year, during which 1,300 farmers produced biological cotton, sesame and soy beans, it is anticipated that the firm will invest in own processing equipment, and increase the number of smallholder farmers involved to 26,000 by 2011.



Trading Up: building cooperation between farmers and traders in Africa

→ Fieldworker Yiriwa
Photo: Michiel Arnoldus

Finding a market and transporting their produce are among the biggest headaches facing small-scale farmers in Africa. Often these farmers are portrayed as being at the mercy of middlemen or traders who exploit their ignorance, vulnerability or desperation. Trading Up seeks to redress the balance, showing how traders struggle to run their businesses in the face of adverse policies and attitudes. With more support, Africa's traders could significantly boost the efficiency of food supply chains, add value to products, and invest in new businesses. This would increase demand for farm products and help improve the incomes and livelihoods of rural people.

This book is the second in a series of KIT / IIRR writeshops about value chains in Africa. The first was Chain empowerment: Supporting African farmers to develop markets which focused on farmer organizations and their support agencies (NGOs). A third volume is planned for 2009 on the topic of rural finance, focusing on financial services for value chain development.
www.kit.nl/tradingup

Trading Up is written by and for people in the field. More than 30 traders, farmers and practitioners gathered at a 'writeshop' to document their experiences in trading. The book contains fifteen case studies from across Africa, showing how relationships between different players in the value chain – including farmers, traders, wholesalers and retailers – can be strengthened. The development of supportive market institutions, such as information networks, trade rules and quality standards, are also covered. Commodities include livestock and milk (Zimbabwe and Kenya), green beans (Ethiopia), mangos (Burkina Faso), tomatoes (Ghana and Kenya) and coffee (Tanzania).





Innovative local governance practices in Guinea

Market Chipata
Photo: Michiel Arnoldus

In 2008, Guinea celebrated its 50th year of independence from France. However, in overall terms, its people seem worse off now than in 1958. The mineral-rich country has been affected by a range of severe economic and political crises and violent protests have increased due to bad governance and authoritarian rule combined with an ongoing lack of basic services and enduring poverty.

One of the challenges for achieving peace, sustainable development and stability is to strengthen the capacity and legitimacy of government at the local level. In Guinea, decentralization reforms have been in place since 1985. Elected rural councils are expected to bridge the wide gap between the state and its people.

But how can local governments contribute to participatory governance at the local level in such a fragile context? What formal and informal mechanisms can and do they use to promote social cohesion and development?

The World Bank project *Improving local government transparency and accountability in Francophone Africa* (LOGTAFE) aims to examine innovative governance practices by local governments in sub-Saharan Africa. KIT developed the conceptual framework and research tools and carried out the fieldwork in three regions. A total of 12 practices were identified in the fields of participatory planning, information and communication, health and education service provision. It emerged that local governments in particular play an important role in preventing, managing and resolving conflicts relating to land tenure, access to forest and mineral resources, and social unrest. They are successful in combining their knowledge of local culture with their formal decentralized authority.

‘Since 2007, local councils are dealing with conflicts between pastoralists and farmers. On a case by case basis they elect members from both parties to constitute a team to analyze and mitigate divergence. Local councillors are better at reconciling groups with different interests; only two cases have been referred last year to the judiciary or police at the district level, all other cases, over fifty, have been resolved locally’

Deputy Mayor Kindia

Tofumarket, Zambia
Photo: Michiel Arnoldus



Research findings were presented at a regional seminar in West Africa. Besides a better understanding of the potential role of local governments in state building, the documentation and dissemination of innovative practices increased the visibility of local initiatives in a complex political context and promoted the governance debate among political leaders and civil society.



Guatemala, Sugar Snaps
Photo: Maurits de Koning

*Engaging and accessible, based on first-hand information,
Trading Up will be of interest to anyone working to improve
market chains in the developing world*

Participatory Action Learning

An approach for strengthening institutional learning

The Dutch branch of Plan International has been introducing a new field of work: food and nutrition security, with a focus on reducing malnutrition among children and pregnant women. Implementing and learning from the programme created new challenges for staff and the organization at all levels. KIT's Social Development and Gender Equity Area was therefore asked to help enhance institutional learning using an approach called 'participatory action learning'.

In collaboration with university Wageningen International, four learning sites were selected in Nicaragua, Benin, Bangladesh and Indonesia. In each country, Plan staff involved in food and nutrition security activities formed voluntary learning groups. Some groups invited people from local communities and local partner organizations to join. The learning groups received training in the use of special techniques and were supported in undertaking their own learning projects to solve concrete implementation problems. The projects were generally concerned not with the technical aspects of food and nutrition but with social development: How can communities be motivated to focus and work with nutrition activities? How can men be encouraged to support breastfeeding? How can constructive partnerships be developed between Plan and local government?

The four learning groups shared their experiences at a global meeting in Bangladesh with participants from eight different country offices. One of the conclusions of the meeting was that institutional learning means a shift in mindset, and changing attitudes and ways of working. The emphasis on questioning, thinking out of the box and not immediately rushing into solutions was especially highlighted. One participant summarized it as follows: *'We are not going to take things for granted anymore, we need to question!'*

Sougueta, Guinea. Signboard indicating the location of a 10.000 hectare community managed forest. One of the cases of the LOGTAF study where local actors successfully collaborated to promote local governance and sustainable development.





Poultry vaccination Bangladesh
Photo: Evelien Kamminga

Holding KIT by



Cooperation



Holding KIT BV was founded in 2006. It holds the group companies KIT Publishers BV (100%), KIT Hotel BV (100%) and a 40% share in Mali Biocarburant SA. In December 2008 the Annona Sustainable Investment Fund BV was set up. The Holding KIT BV has a participation of 12,5 % in Annona. The objective of KIT Publishers is to distribute books, digital products and periodicals in the field of arts, culture, travel, politics, country information and applied science.

KIT Hotel BV, the former International Centre Foundation (SIC), was founded March 27, 2007. The main activities of KIT Hotel BV consist of the exploitation of the NH Tropenhotel and the accommodations KIT offers for conferences, meetings and receptions. As from the 1st of January 2009 all activities of IMC will be managed in the group company KIT IMC BV within the context of KIT Holding BV.





KIT Publishers

KIT Publishers has published about 60 books and bulletins on various topics like rural development, cultural heritage, sustainable development and politics and debate. Publications were distributed to the Dutch and international market and to academic libraries and organizations worldwide.

Tanda Mata 1 & 2

Tanda Mata literally means ‘memento’. In Tanda Mata author Tjaal Aeckerlin reconstructs the history of the first generation of *indos*, people of mixed Indonesian-Dutch descent, on the basis of conversations with the people themselves. This ageing group still feels a very strong bond with their country of birth, the pre-war Dutch East Indies.

Shortly after the war, the *indos* were forced to leave their country. But they were not welcomed to the Netherlands with open arms. The Dutch were after all recovering from German occupation and showed no interest in the newcomers. By taking care not to be

conspicuous and not to show that they were different, the Indonesian community integrated in Dutch society almost unnoticed. The stories in Tanda Mata and the many often personal photographs give a clear picture of their lives in post-war Indonesia and their first years in the Netherlands.

From our correspondent...

In the series *From our correspondent* journalists working abroad tell something about where they live and work: how, as newsmakers, they experience the news, and how it is to be so far from home and to survive under often very difficult circumstances.

Since 2004 there have been contributions from Peking (Jan van der Putten), Nairobi (Kees Broere), Moscow (Karel Onwijn), Paramaribo (Nina Jurna) and Islamabad/ New Delhi (Sacha Kester).

Three new instalments were published in 2008. In addition to *Seoul* (Sang-Ah Yoo) and *Jerusalem/Al Quds* (Nadette de Visser), in November – against the background of sustained bad news from Zimbabwe – Sybilla Claus wrote about her experiences in Harare. There are no

correspondents living in Zimbabwe and journalists find it difficult enough to enter the country, let alone travel around. Sybilla visited Zimbabwe several times illegally in the hectic period surrounding the ‘elections’ and their aftermath. She had to be very careful; she took no notes, did not have a list of contacts in her bag, and tried not to be too conspicuous. She succeeded in making the accounts of the many problems in the country – torture and murder, lies and crippling inflation – bearable by mixing them with stories of her encounters with normal people and of the trials they face. And of their heroic determination to make something of their lives.

KIT HOTEL BV on the culinary map

KIT Hotel BV (NH Tropenhotel) can look back on a successful 2008, despite the ‘stormy weather’ in which the economy found itself. In total, KIT Hotel BV made € 550,000 more turnover than in 2007, despite welcoming 4% fewer visitors. This is largely due to the use made of KIT’s conference facilities and the additional facilities for congresses, dinners, meetings and events. Despite the 4% decrease, the occupancy rate was 1.5% higher than other 3-star hotels in Amsterdam.

Cooperation with chefs from other hotels like the NH Krasnapolsky, NH Barbizon Palace and NH Jan Tabak means that KIT can now also offer high-quality culinary events. This was achieved by setting up a ‘chef’s pool’, putting KIT on the culinary map. With sustainability as a main priority, KIT Hotel BV now has a ‘Green Key’, the leading mark of approval for businesses that are taking serious and verifiable measures to protect the environment.



In Summer 2008 the façade of the Hotel featured in the artproject ‘skin dance’ by the Indoor Landart Program
Photo: Bart van Hauten

Annona Sustainable Investment Fund

Under the motto 'business against poverty', KIT set up an investment fund in 2008, for which the Institute and a number of other investors provide capital. By participating in the fund, KIT shares direct responsibility for the operational activities of the businesses concerned. The fund is used to help companies in developing countries start up or resume operations. For the fund, KIT has drafted business plans for the financial support of two sustainable and profitable companies with an optimal focus on reducing poverty. The Institute aims to develop commercial activities in areas in which it is active itself. This is, in the first instance, agriculture and food chains, but also includes health care and laboratory facilities.

Besides drafting business plans, KIT focuses on recruiting good managers, supporting local producers and entrepreneurs, and supervising the businesses through the shareholders' meetings and the Board of Supervisory Directors. Between now and 2011 the fund will set up or takeover 10 to 15 sustainable companies. As a knowledge institute, the Institute will also monitor the effects of the investments and the support, and publish the results. The fund was officially set up in December 2008 under the name 'Annona Sustainable Investment Fund.'



Market in Delhi

Photo: Michiel Arnoldus

The jury was particularly impressed by the multifaceted nature of this initiative: integrating the generation of sustainable energy in local agricultural practice, and combining it with stimulating local economies. The jury appreciates the efforts HIZ, as initiator, to apply existing technology in a responsible manner through honest international cooperation



Mali Biocarburant wins European Sustainable Development Award

In 2008 KIT Holding company *Mali Biocarburant* won the European Business Award for the Environment in the category International Cooperation. According to the awards jury, the public-private initiative is an excellent example of cooperation between an organization in an EU member state and an organization in a developing country. Earlier in the year, the initiative won the *Ei van Columbus*, a Dutch award for corporate social responsibility.

Mali Biocarburant was established by KIT, FM Flower Machines, Interagro, PSOM, SPF and ULSPP, a farmer's union in Mali. The company produces biodiesel from jatropha nuts, a drought-resistant, non-food crop that can be grown on non-agricultural land, along roadsides, or as an inter-crop. The aim is to create employment and income opportunities, particularly for women and smallholder farmers, while having a positive environmental impact.

Mali Biocarburant's refinery was officially opened on 11 February 2008. Since the start of the initiative, over 1,000 farmers in Mali have become involved and 1,500 hectares of jatropha bushes have been planted in integrated farming systems with local food or cash crops.

For more information on Mali Biocarburant, visit www.malibiocarburant.com



A Mali Biocarburant employee beside the moveable press used to produce oil from jatropha nuts
Photo: Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters

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KIT finances its activities in various ways:

through its own income, through proceeds from projects, through subsidies, and through production agreements with the Dutch government (output financing)

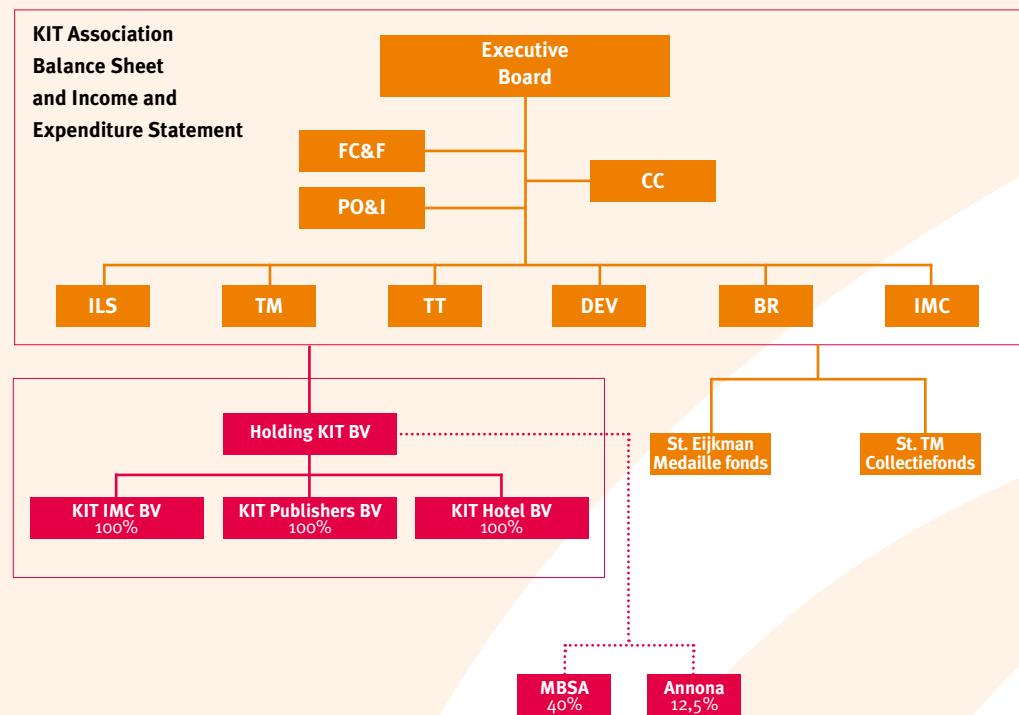
The funding arrangements with the government run via the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and for a four-year term. In 2008, government funding amounted to € 20.6 million. It is an important source of income for Tropenmuseum, Tropentheater and KIT Information & Library Services.

The project costs of KIT Development Policy & Practice and KIT Biomedical Research are partly covered by output financing; the remainder comes from clients in the international market. KIT Intercultural Management & Communication operates on a commercial basis, earning its money 'in the marketplace'.

KIT Publishers and KIT Hotel are also dependent on commercial activities. Both operate independently as private limited companies.

The Financial Statements 2008 relate to all activities of the Vereniging Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen/Royal Tropical Institute Association (KIT), Holding KIT BV (including KIT Publishers BV, KIT Hotel BV and KIT IMC BV), Stichting Eijkman Medaillefonds and the Stichting Collectiefonds Tropenmuseum.

Council of Members Supervisory board



Finances in 2008

The Royal Tropical Institute Association closed 2008 with a positive balance. KIT Development Policy & Practice had a turnover more than € 10 million and a positive balance of € 0.3 million. The turnover of Tropenmuseum increased to € 12 million with € 0.25 million reserved for restructuring in 2009. As in 2007, KIT Information and Library Services had a small surplus.

The Tropentheater remained within its budget, with a modest surplus of € 0.04 million. KIT Biomedical Research increased its turnover to € 4.1 million and a positive balance of € 0.3 million. KIT Intercultural Management & Communication had a difficult year: due to the credit crisis fewer courses were sold. The turnover fell to € 1.6 million and there was a deficit of € 0.3 million. The turnover of KIT Publishers BV amounted to € 0.9 million. In 2008 all conference facilities were run by the KIT Tropenhotel and proceeds from the hotel (run by the NH Hotel chain based on a contract with the KIT Hotel BV) were € 3.9 million.

Remuneration of Executive Board and directors

KIT is governed by the Executive Board and the Board of Directors. The salary for the Executive Board – which consists as per October 13, 2008 of two persons – is € 202,000. This is comprised of a fixed income of € 173,000 and employers' social security and pension contributions amounting to € 29,000.

Non-executive directors receive an attendance fee of € 450 (chair and vice-chair € 750) for meetings, plus an allowance for travel expenses.

Prospects for the future

ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING SYSTEM

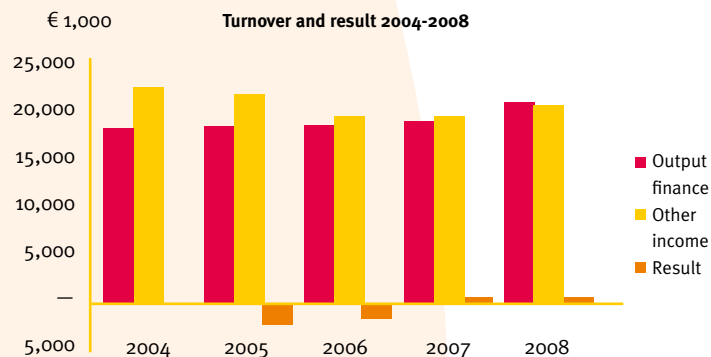
The new Enterprise Resource Planning System will be increasingly embedded in the organisation. In addition, the system will support improved management information, which will be an important focal point in 2009.

RISK MANAGEMENT

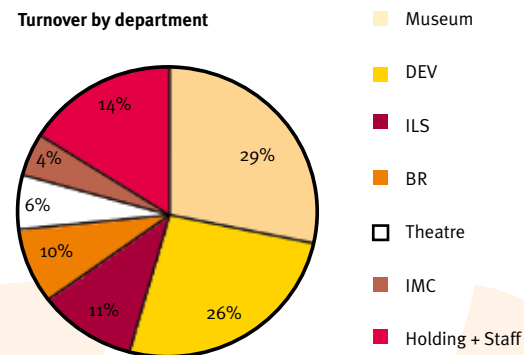
In 2009 the financial department will start focusing on improving financial risk management even further, also in relation to the corporate governance code for the cultural sector.

STAFF

KIT is focusing on growth. To realise this growth, more staff will be employed and current vacancies must be filled. Due to the training of this new staff it will take a while before the extra employees will create additional turnover.



Turnover by department



NEW DEVELOPMENT

The original plan for the development of a new theatre has been cancelled as it did not fit in with the municipality's overall plan for the area. Because it is important for the long-term survival of the theatre that a new theatre will be built, KIT is adjusting the original plans.

JUBILEE – KIT'S CENTENARY

In 2010, the KIT Association will celebrate its centenary. In 2009 a major part of the preparations for the festivities will be made. These preparations will be partly financed by a heritage donated to KIT in 2008, which is specified under 'appropriated reserve' on the balance sheet per yearend.

Auditor's Report

INTRODUCTION

We have audited whether the accompanying abbreviated financial statements of The Royal Tropical Instituut, Amsterdam, for the year 2008 as set out on pages 78 to 81 have been derived consistently from the audited financial statements of The Royal Tropical Instituut, for the year 2008. In our auditors' report dated April 21st 2008 we expressed an unqualified opinion on these financial statements. Management is responsible for the preparation of the abbreviated financial statements in accordance with the accounting policies as applied in the 2008 financial statements of The Royal Tropical Instituut. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these abbreviated financial statements.

SCOPE

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law. This law requires that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that the abbreviated financial statements have been derived consistently from the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

OPINION

In our opinion, these abbreviated financial statements have been derived consistently, in all material respects, from the financial statements.

EMPHASIS OF MATTER

For a better understanding of the company's financial position and results and the scope of our audit, we emphasize that the abbreviated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the unabridged financial statements, from which the abbreviated financial statements were derived and our unqualified auditors' report thereon dated April 21st 2008. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Amstelveen, 21 April 2009

BDO CampsObers Audit & Assurance B.V.

R.W. Brummelman

Consolidated Income & Expenditure Statement

Year ending 31 December 2008 (amounts in € x 1,000)	2008	2007
Income		
State financing	20,626	18,666
Cultural Heritage	491	0
Subsidies	1,522	1,302
Reimbursed project costs	9,187	7,994
Other Income	8,987	9,844
Total income	40,813	37,806
Expenditure		
Personnel expenses	22,445	20,200
Project costs	3,835	4,025
Depreciation fixed assets	2,578	2,606
Other operating expenses	11,866	10,717
Total expenditure	40,724	37,548
Operational result	89	258
Financial income	321	283
Other income and expenses and taxes	73	(164)
Net gain	483	377

Balance sheet

31 December 2008 (in € x 1,000, before appropriation of the result)	2008	2007
Assets		
Tangible fixed assets	27,505	27,629
Financial fixed assets	424	486
Inventories	376	430
Receivables	5,289	4,873
Cash	10,426	7,413
Total assets	44,020	40,831
Equity and liabilities		
Equity	30,129	29,537
Funds	0	207
Provisions	3,401	3,847
Short tem liabilities	10,490	7,240
Total equity and liabilities	44,020	40,831

Annual Social Report

KIT tries to give concrete shape to its core values in its social, personnel and organizational policy. That is expressed in its objective of working closely with the government and employee organizations to review working conditions and terms of employment and, where necessary, restructure them in line with those values. Increasingly rapid socioeconomic and demographic changes also play a determining role in this context.

KIT's collective labour agreement (CAO) has its roots in the terms of employment for civil servants in the middle of the previous century. In the course of time, that link has gradually been phased out and the package of terms has become increasingly specific to KIT. A lot of progress was made in this respect in the past year. The CAO has been updated and several outdated texts and provisions have been changed or scrapped altogether.

This process is however by no means complete. A discussion has started on measures based on the common principle that older staff members are less able, mentally and physically, to make the same contribution to achievement of the organization's objectives as their younger colleagues.

The Institute produced a memorandum on age-group policy, in which this issue was addressed fundamentally. The essence of the memo was that the notion of collective provisions no longer does full justice to the different interests and wishes of individual staff members. The logical and inevitable consequence of this way of thinking is that collective provisions must give way to individual budgets for financial and other provisions.

Many people proved not to be completely ready to think in these terms, but the Institute will keep the discussion going and continue to introduce reforms in this area.

These changes strengthen KIT's image as a modern employer, well prepared for a complex future. That image is important to enable the Institute to operate successfully on a very competitive labour market. In terms of salaries, KIT is neither willing nor able to compete with the private sector, where salary rates are generally speaking substantially higher. In presenting itself on the labour market, the Institute should focus on its character and on its reputation for innovation and creativity.

Two notable innovations in the Dutch labour system have made significant contributions to KIT's profile. The Institute was the first – and is probably still the only – not-for-profit organisation to have adopted a results-based rewarding system. Each department formulates goals, specified in terms of SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-Sensitive) criteria, and is rewarded at the end of the year if they have been achieved. If the goals are not achieved, or only partially, the year-end bonus is reduced.

In addition, an Institute-wide goal is set, which is also linked to an additional bonus.

The second innovation is the Personal Development plan (POP), which was evaluated in 2008 after an experimental period. What makes the POP special is not so much that the organization makes a structural investment in the development of its staff – a lot of organizations do that. What is different at KIT is that it imposes no conditions on the nature of discipline of the training a staff

member wishes to undertake, as long as it is related to the labour market and can in theory generate income. KIT's area of work or the job performed by the employee in question play no role in assessing the POP. And not only is the scope of the POP wider than elsewhere, the funds available per employee (€ 10,000 every five years) are comparatively speaking very generous.

KIT sees things differently. Allowing staff members to develop continuously keeps the organization as a whole more lively and alert. And if employees leave as a result of the investments made in their POP, that gives KIT the opportunity to seek new energy and talent.

Taking on new talent is a theme in itself. KIT's contacts with the *Universitair Asiel Fonds* and the *Vereniging Vluchtelingenwerk Nederland* have not yet resulted in any new employees being recruited from that target group. KIT wishes to fulfil its social responsibilities by providing placements for trainees and students, and to offer extra opportunities to those who have difficulty in accessing the labour market in the Netherlands.

Appointments

On 1 January 2008, Dr Paul Klatser was appointed Professor Extraordinary in Biomedical Research for Development at the Athena Institute at the Free University in Amsterdam. Klatser is head of the Biomedical Research department at KIT. He gave his inaugural speech on 28 May, entitled 'Developments in biomedical research: biomedical research for development?'

On 13 October 2008, Michiel C. de Wilde was appointed as Chief Operating Officer (COO) on KIT's Executive Board. De Wilde has international experience in the field of sustainable development and sustainable entrepreneurship. Since 2004 he has been general director of the foundation Aidenvironment, a not-for-profit consultancy agency with an international clientele including governments, NGOs, businesses and knowledge institutes. The expansion of the Executive Board fits in with KIT's plans to grow further as a knowledge institute, develop more cross-departmental activities and increase its cooperation with the private sector.



↑ Prof. Dr. Paul Klatser during his inaugural speech at the Free University of Amsterdam

Photo: Irene de Groot

← Michiel C. de Wilde, MBA

KIT's new COO

Photo: Irene de Groot

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

In its mission, the Royal Tropical Institute undertakes to contribute to sustainable development. The norms and values committee has submitted proposals for a code of conduct for KIT on the basis of the Institute's four core values: equality, diversity, good governance and sustainable development. The code of conduct contains expectations for KIT and its staff in terms of fair treatment, global scope, staff involvement in the community, environment and sustainable development, integrity and corruption, offering or accepting gifts or favours, avoiding conflicts of interest, protecting confidential information and reporting accurately, and reporting incorrect, unethical or illegal behaviour.

In 2008, in the context of CSR, KIT departments created a number of placements for vulnerable groups in the labour market. They also applied their knowledge and skills to other CSR initiatives in Amsterdam. This has led to a number of cooperative activities, including with the *Rode Loper* and *Plantage a/h Water*.

Various CSR activities have been launched on KIT's premises. Efforts to reduce energy consumption include the institute-wide campaigns (*Licht Uit* and *Stop Sluipstroom*) and the introduction of a proximity detection system. There is no hardwood furniture, paper is chlorine-free, and cleaning agents and paint are environmentally friendly. Glass, wood, paper, toners (which go to the Stichting AAP), chemicals, fat and old furniture are all disposed of in a responsible manner.

KIT staff, of course, have to make regular flights abroad, but options for reducing the number of international flights are continually sought. Video conferencing is one option that is already applied. The CO₂ impact of flights is offset by support for a sustainable energy project in a developing country through the organization Climate Neutral Group.





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More Than The Usual

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Boards and Council

Patroness

H.R.H. Princess Máxima of the Netherlands

Board of Directors

Chairman

Prof. Dr R. (Rudy) Rabbinge, MSc

University Professor Sustainable Development and Food Security and advisor Executive Board of Wageningen University and Research Center; Chairman of the Board Earth and Life Sciences of the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO); Chairman of the Council of Earth and Life Sciences of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW)

Vice Chairman

P.J. (Peter) Groenenboom, MA

Member of the Board Olympic Committee of the Netherlands* Dutch Sport Federation
Former President of the Board of Internatio-Müller N.V.

Mr A.A. (Bram) Anbeek van der Meijden, MA

Former Vice President of the Board of Delta Lloyd Groep NV

Mr H.G. (Henk) Dijkgraaf, MSc

Director, Sasol Limited, Johannesburg; Former Chief Executive Officer at NV Nederlandse Gasunie; Former President of Shell Nederland B.V.

Ms E.L. (Evelien) Eshuis, MA

Consultant; Former Director of the Department for Environment and Recreation of the Municipality of Amstelveen; Former Member of Parliament

Dr M.J.A. (Maartje) van Putten

Special Envoy of Nord Stream A.G. to the European Community; Vice-Chair of the European Centre for Development Policy Management; Former Member of the World Bank Inspection Panel; Member of Independent Review Mechanism of the African Development Bank

Prof. Dr C.I. (Carla) Risseeuw

Professor of Intercultural Gender Studies, University of Leiden; Affiliated Fellow International Institute for Asian Studies, Leiden/Amsterdam

Prof. Dr E.J. (Joost) Ruitenberg

Professor of International Public Health, Free University Amsterdam

Ms. E.L. Eshuis left the board of directors at the end of 2008

Executive Board

Dr J. (Jan) Donner

President

Mr M.C. (Michiel) de Wilde, MBA

Chief Operating Officer

Council of Members

Mr M.A. (Max) van Alphen, MA

Former Vice President of the Board of Internatio-Müller N.V.

Mr R.A. (Arthur) Arnold

Director, FMO

Mr H. (Haig) Balian

Director of the Royal Zoological Society "Natura Artis Magistra"

Mr R.M. (Michael) Barth, MA

Senior Managing Director Global Investment Darby Overseas Investments, Ltd.;
Boardmember Emerging Markets Private Equity Association

Ms L. (Lia) Belilos

Director Human Resources NL, Shell

Mr C. (Kees) Blokland, MSc

Director Personnel and Organizations NS

Dr M.J. (Job) Cohen

Mayor of Amsterdam

Mr G. (George) Görtemöller, RM

Former Director of TNO

Mr M. (Michiel) Hardon, MBA

Former Program Executive Poverty Wealth & Ecology,

World Council of Churches

Prof. Dr G.S.C.M. (Gerti) Hesseling

African Study Center and University of Utrecht, Chair in Peacebuilding an the Rule of Law

Mr J.Th. (Jan) Hoekema, MSc

Mayor of Wassenaar

Prof J.P. (Hans) Hoogeveen, JD MPA

Director General Executive Board Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Food Quality

Mr N. (Nanno) Kleiterp

Director, FMO

Mr E. (Ed) Kronenburg LL M

Secretary-General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Ms P.W. (Pauline) Kruseman

Former Director, Amsterdam Historical Museum

Ms I.L. (Irene) van Luijken, MA

External Affairs, Shell Exploration & Production Technology

Mr J. (Jan) Post

Former President of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce; ambassadeur
Universiteit van Amsterdam

Mr F. (Floris) Recourt, LL M

Representative of the Maatschappij van Nijverheid en Handel (Netherlands Society for
Industry and Trade)

Mr W. (Wietze) Reehoorn LL M

Member of the board ABN AMRO Netherlands

Mr G.H. (Gerard) Versseput, MA

Consultant; Former Director of HVA Holding B.V.

Mr C.W. (Kees) van der Waaij, MA RA

Chairman of Unilever Nederland Holdings B.V.

Mr J.P. (Johan) Zoutberg, Ma-HRM

CEO Public Health

A. Arnold left the Council in 2008.

C. Blokland, N. Kleiterp, E. Kronenburg and W. Reehoorn joined the Council in 2008

Advisory Board**Mr G.O. (George) Abungu (Kenya)**

Chairman of the Governing Council of the Kenya Cultural Centre

Mr D. (David) Ofori Adjei (Ghana)

Director, Noguchi Research Institute

Prof. N. (Naila) Kabeer (United Kingdom)

Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, United Kingdom

Prof. Dr S. (Sonia) Montaña Virreira (Bolivia)

Sociologist and Chair, Programa de Investigacion Estrategica en Bolivia; Chief of the
Women and Development Unit, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America
and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Dr I. (Ismail) Serageldin (Egypt, Chair)

Director of the Library of Alexandria; former Vice President of the World Bank.

Prof. Dr Le Vu Anh (Vietnam)

Dean of Hanoi School of Public Health

KIT Management in 2008**Ms C.M. (Catherine) Hodgkin, MPH**

KIT Development Policy & Practice, Director

Dr P.R. (Paul) Klatser

KIT Biomedical Research, Head

Mr J.H.W. (Hans) van Hartevelt, MA RI

KIT Information & Library Services, Head

Since August 2008 Mr. G.J. Lindt, MSc

KIT Intercultural Management & Communication, manager

Ms W.L. (Wieb) Broekhuijsen, MA

Tropentheater, Director

Mr J.B. (Lejo) Schenk

Tropenmuseum, Director

Mr R.T. (René) Mentink, MA

Personnel, Organization & Information, Head

Mr B. (Teus) Eenkhoorn, LL M

Finance, Control & Facilities, Head

Mr H. (Henk) van Holland

Corporate Communication, Head

Holding KIT BV

Members of the Executive Board of Holding KIT BV: Dr. J. (Jan) Donner and Mr. M.C.
(Michiel) de Wilde, MBA.

Member of the Executive Board of KIT Publishers BV: Mr. R. (Ron) Smit, MA.

Member of the Executive Board of KIT Hotel BV: Mr. B. (Teus) Eenkhoorn, LLM

Colophon

May 2009, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

This annual report is a joint product of all the departments of the Royal Tropical Institute.

Corporate Communication

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Ronald Boiten and Irene Mesu, Amersfoort

Print

High Trade, Zwolle

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The Institute has the statutory form of an association with members. The Institute has organized various activities, including the annual Members' Day, and recruiting private and high-profile institutional members. The recruitment of institutional members focused mainly on companies involved in corporate social responsibility and in international cooperation.

KIT corporate members 2008

- ABN AMRO Bank NV
- BAM Techniek BV
- Netherlands Ministry of Education, Culture & Science
- FMO
- Amsterdam City Council
- Gunters & Meuser BV
- Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce
- Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality
- Natura Artis Magistra
- NH Hoteles
- Aannemingsbedrijf Onrust BV
- Shell Nederland BV
- Unilever NV
- Rabobank Nederland

For more information about visiting addresses of our departments www.kit.nl/contact