

# DPRN PHASE II

## PROGRESS REPORT 2010 – 2011

## Colophon

This document reports on the activities and results in 2010–2011 of the Development Policy Review Network ([www.DPRN.nl](http://www.DPRN.nl)), financed with a grant from WOTRO Science for Global Development (Subsidy No. W 02.22.010.00 valid from 1 January 2008 to 1 March 2011). This grant was made possible by a subsidy from the Ministry of Affairs/Cultural Cooperation, Education and Research Department (DCO/OC), which transferred the DPRN dossier to the newly formed Effectiveness and Coherence Department (DEC) in October 2009. With a view to stimulating informed debate and discussion of issues related to the formulation and implementation of (Dutch) development policies, DPRN creates opportunities to promote an open exchange and dialogue between scientists, policymakers, development practitioners and the business sector in the Netherlands. For more information see [www.DPRN.nl](http://www.DPRN.nl), [www.global-connections.nl](http://www.global-connections.nl) and [www.Search4Dev.nl](http://www.Search4Dev.nl).

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## ACRONYMS

|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| AMIDSt    | Amsterdam Institute for Metropolitan and International Development Studies                      |
| AISSR-GID | Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research-Governance and Inclusive Development department |
| ASC       | Afrika-Studiecentrum / African Studies Centre (Leiden)  |
| BDS       | Business Development Services   |
| CERES     | Research School for Resource Studies for Development  |
| CIDIN     | Centre for International Development Issues Nijmegen  |
| CDS       | Centre for Development Studies (Groningen)  |
| CMS       | Content Management System   |
| DC/IC     | Development cooperation / International cooperation   |
| DCO/OC    | DGIS' Cultural Cooperation, Education and Research Department                                   |
| DGIS      | Directorate General for International Cooperation   |
| DPRN      | Development Policy Review Network   |
| ECDPM     | European Centre for Development Policy Management (Maastricht)                                  |
| EU        | European Union  |
| GM soy    | Genetically modified soy  |
| ICCO      | Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation  |
| ICT       | Information Communication Technology  |
| IFAD      | International Fund and Agriculture Development  |
| ILC       | International Land Coalition  |
| ISS       | Institute of Social Studies (The Hague)   |
| KIT       | Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen / Royal Tropical Institute (Amsterdam)                      |
| KNAW      | Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences  |
| LNV       | Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality  |
| MDF       | Management for Development Training & Consultancy   |
| MFI       | Micro Financing Institutions  |
| MFS       | Dutch Co-financing System   |
| MVO       | Maatschappelijk Verantwoord Ondernemen / Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)                  |
| NCDO      | National Commission for International Cooperation and International Development                 |
| NFTG      | Nutrient Flow Task Group  |
| NGO       | Non-governmental organisation   |
| NWO       | Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research  |
| NWP       | Netherlands Water Partnership   |
| OECD      | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  |
| PRI       | WUR's Plant Research International  |
| RTRS      | Round Table on Responsible Soy  |
| SID       | Society for International Development   |
| SNPT      | Singing a New Policy Tune   |
| SOMO      | Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations   |
| TA        | Technology Assessment Steering Committee (phosphorus depletion process)                         |
| WOTRO     | Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (The Hague)                                 |
| WUR       | Wageningen University and Research Centre   |
| WRR       | Scientific Council for Government Policy  |



## MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

The activities of the Development Policy Review Network (DPRN) have come to an end. While this is a sad moment for some, it is also a moment to cherish, all the more so because the DPRN Task Force feels that DPRN has accomplished what it set out to do and that little more can be achieved by prolonging the existence of the network. DPRN is not ending with a sense of failure, or due to a lack of funds or motivation on the part of its fervent supporters. This is also what was acknowledged during our closing event 'Linking to Learn & Learn from Linking' on 1 February 2011. With more than 100 participants we collectively drew lessons from eight years of DPRN experiences, and people felt the need to carry on the DPRN idea.

It is with a modest sense of satisfaction that those involved in DPRN look back at the humble beginnings and compare that with where we stand today. DPRN set out to build bridges between four communities active in the field of international and development cooperation – policymakers, practitioners, academia and the business community. It was also intended to build bridges between those communities in both the Netherlands and Flanders. There is now an increased awareness of and sensitivity to the interdependence of these communities. In several ways, DPRN managed to bring together professionals from different backgrounds, to link their expertise and to enhance their collaboration. DPRN has shown that changes are possible.

DPRN has remained a virtual organisation throughout its existence. With very limited resources, it has had to depend on volunteers for most of its core activities. The human resources that DPRN was able to count on most were Mirjam Ros and Kim de Vries, with ICT support being provided by Thijs Turèl and later Joska Landré. DPRN owes much of its success to their motivation, dedication, inspiration and tirelessness. The DPRN Task Force was able to provide the required leadership thanks to a small band of reliable volunteers and supporters.

What is to become of the DPRN heritage? That heritage consists of our web portal [www.global-connections.nl](http://www.global-connections.nl) which is going to remain operational for some time to guarantee continued public access to interesting and relevant results. Another element of DPRN's heritage is the website [www.search4dev.nl](http://www.search4dev.nl) which we hope, subject to financial feasibility, will be preserved and maintained by the Royal Tropical Institute in the years ahead. DPRN's heritage also consists of innovative processes, procedures, good practices and many lessons learned. We described most of these in the booklet entitled 'Linking to Learn & Learning from Linking' that was presented during our closing event. On an institutional basis, we hope and trust that this heritage can and will be preserved by NWO-WOTRO. However, that is not all. Many people have participated in DPRN activities over the last eight years and many have enjoyed those activities and we hope will remember them fondly. Policy documents that were produced as a result of DPRN's efforts will not be easily forgotten, nor will the friendship and professionalism. We hope that ceasing our activities does not mean the DPRN legacy will be quickly erased from the memory of our many stakeholders. That would be our most relevant achievement!

Dr Jan Donner  
Chair of the DPRN Task Force





## I INTRODUCTION

This report relates to the activities and results of the Development Policy Review Network ([www.DPRN.nl](http://www.DPRN.nl)) from 1 January 2010 until its closure as per 1 March 2011. These activities were financed with a grant from WOTRO Science for Global Development (Subsidy No. W 02.22.010.00 valid from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2010 and extended in a budgetary neutral manner until 1 March 2011. This grant was made possible by a subsidy from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Cultural Cooperation, Education and Research Department (DCO/OC), after which the DPRN dossier was transferred to the newly formed Effectiveness and Coherence Department (DEC) in October 2009. DPRN was set up as a network and platform for development experts by the Research School for Resource Studies for Development (CERES) in 2003 with its mission being to stimulate informed debate and discussions of issues related to the formulation and implementation of development policies, in particular those related to Dutch policies and aid organisations. To achieve this, DPRN promoted information exchange and dialogue between scientists, policymakers, development practitioners and entrepreneurs in the Netherlands and Belgium. It did so by creating opportunities for different kinds of experts in development and international cooperation to meet and discuss and by increasing their visibility. In this way, DPRN eventually hoped to enhance cooperation and achieve greater synergy between the activities carried out in the various sectors.

According to the Plan of Operations 2010, the subsidy granted by WOTRO Science for Global Development was meant to be used to carry out the following activities in 2010 and early 2011 (numbers correspond with the budget items in Appendices 9–11):

According to the Plan of Operations 2010, the subsidy granted by WOTRO Science for Global Development was meant to carry out the following activities in 2010 and early 2011 (numbers correspond with the budget items in Appendices 8–11):

**Table 1. Activities envisaged in the Plan of Operations 2010**

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| A1a | Overall coordination of DPRN activities (including support to <i>The Broker</i> and including phasing out early in 2011)  |
| A1b | Coordination of DPRN input to the Worldconnectors' Support Group  |
| A1c | ICT support for DPRN processes (including phasing out in 2011)  |
| A1d | Update Global–Connections database and expertise inventories  |
| A1e | Administrative support to DPRN activities   |
| A2a | Meetings with organisers of external DPRN processes (monitoring, ICT support), participation in DPRN activities, and other travel to be made by the DPRN team to carry out its activities |
| A2b | Monitoring of DPRN activities by DPRN Task Force  |
| A2c | Auditing (to be carried out in 2011 when all financial reports are available)   |
| A2d | Evaluation of DPRN's second phase   |

|      |   |
|------|---|
| B1   | Organisation of the follow-up process on the future of Dutch DC/IC (Structure follows strategy)   |
| B2   | Continued support for ongoing processes from the 1 <sup>st</sup> call (Understanding developing better, value chain governance and gender mainstreaming)  |
| B3   | Support to complete the processes from the 2 <sup>nd</sup> call (tax revenues, phosphorous completion, agrofuels, commercial pressure on land, singing a different policy tune)   |
| B4   | Selection and facilitation of five new DPRN processes (strengthening M&E in complex contexts, knowledge triangle, Afghan–Central Asian water cooperation, civic driven change, crisis of capitalism)  |
| B5   | Organisation of a final event at the end of the subsidy period with a view to exploring interconnections between the different processes and highlighting their policy relevance (recommended by the internal and external reviews)   |
| C1   | Global–Connections web portal maintenance, incl. phasing out/following up   |
| C2/3 | DPRN website maintenance  |
| C4   | n/a <sup>1</sup>  |
| C5   | Maintenance of a repository for non-academic publications, www.Search4Dev.nl, the web portal for policy documents, strategic documents of development organisations, publicly accessible consultancy reports and journalistic productions), and the promotion of the use of this repository |
| C6   | Dissemination of information (printed matter)   |
| C7   | Dissemination of information (language correction and other incidental external services to this end)   |

These activities will be reported on in Section III.1. The narrative report refers to the activities carried out in 2010 and 2011 (until DPRN's closure); the financial report refers only to 2010.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The budget item with this number refers to costs for participating in d-groups envisaged for 2008. At the time it was decided, however, to use this budget to add similar networking facilities to the Global–Connections web portal.

<sup>2</sup> Financially reporting over 2011 is not yet possible because DPRN has not yet received all invoices and financial reports of external processes at the time of writing this report.

## II CONTEXT

### II.1 Institutional setting

DPRN was initiated and in its first phase (2004–2007) hosted by the Netherlands Research School for Resource Studies for Development (CERES), but it is not an official part of that organisation. The following arrangements were in place in 2010 and 2011:

- CERES functioned as a ‘gateway’ to a significant section of the Dutch development-oriented research community, through its members and associated organisations and research schools. In addition, CERES actively supported DPRN via participation in the DPRN Task Force.
- The Governance and Inclusive Development group of the Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (AISSR–GID)<sup>3</sup>, as part of CERES, is WOTRO’s contract partner as regards being a host to the DPRN Coordination Unit. In 2010, the DPRN team consisted of (a) the DPRN coordinator, Dr Mirjam A.F. Ros–Tonen (0.4 fte), (b) programme assistant Ms Kim de Vries (0.8 fte), (c) webmaster of the DPRN website and provider of ICT support for the Global–Connections, Mr Joska Landré (0.5 fte), who also provided administrative support (0.3 fte) since July 2010, (d) DPRN representative in the Worldconnectors Support Team, Mr Koen Kusters, (0.2 fte), and (e) Mr Tijmen de Groot, who provided administrative support (0.4 fte) from February until June, and support to the update of the expert database in July and August 2010. Furthermore, the AMIDSt Project Bureau was responsible for financial management, together with the coordinator. The staff were jointly responsible for monitoring the DPRN processes, as well as their follow–up, and for providing administrative support and ICT services.
- In 2010, the DPRN Task Force, which was based on a broad representation of scientific, policy and development organisations, consisted of:
  - Dr Jan Donner, President Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) (Chairman);
  - Prof. Dr Ton Dietz, Professor in Human Geography at the University of Amsterdam and Director African Studies Centre (since May 2010);
  - Prof. Dr Paul Hoebink, Professor at the Centre for International Development Studies (CIDIN);
  - Dr André Leliveld (until June 2010), Academic researcher at the African Studies Centre;
  - Prof. Dr Han van Dijk, CERES Director;
  - Bernike Pasveer, Independent consultant at Knowledge Travels, representing the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM);
  - Ms Dieneke de Groot, Research and Evaluation Coordinator at the Interchurch Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO);
  - Mr Pieter van Stuijvenberg, Director Euroconsult/BMB Mott MacDonald;
  - Ms Jessie van Bokhoven (from November onwards), Chief Strategy Officer at the Netherlands Development Organisation SNV;
  - Mr Jan Gruiters, Director IKV Pax Christi Nederland;

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<sup>3</sup> The GID group was formerly part of the Amsterdam research institute for Metropolitan and International Development Studies (AMIDSt) which merged into the Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research (AISSR) as from 1 January 2010.

- Mr Guus Wattel (until April), Leen Boer (from April–September) Affairs, and Theo van de Sande (from September onwards), Ministry of Foreign (observers);
- Dr Henk Molenaar, Executive Director NWO/WOTRO (observer).

## **II.2 Policy environment**

The institutional framework for ‘learning about development and international relations’ in the Netherlands is made up of a large number and variety of institutions, with thousands of affiliated professionals. The target groups include the policy sector, academia, the NGOs (‘practice’) and the corporate sector as specified in Appendix 1.

## **II.3 Problem analysis**

As outlined in the Strategic Plan 2008–2010, DPRN created a mechanism during its first phase through which development experts from different sectors could meet on a regular basis. It was acknowledged, however, that unique events were insufficient to bring about structural cooperation. In its current phase (2008–2011), DPRN therefore intended to move beyond ‘meeting each other’ and set the stage for an ongoing process of exploring common ground and opportunities for multi-sector agenda setting and cooperation. The activities involve focusing more on reflecting policies with particular attention being paid to involving specific target groups (*e.g.* business sector, policymakers, and scientists from medical, technical and applied sciences).

### III CONTENT

#### III.1 Activities

In order to realise its mission, *i.e.* generate informed debate, policy review, common agenda setting and inter-sectoral cooperation, DPRN organised one process instigated by the DPRN Task Force (the ‘Structure follows strategy’ process) and supported processes organised by consortia of organisations belonging to different DPRN constituencies (policymakers, practitioners, scientists, and people from the private sector). DPRN deliberately speaks of ‘processes’ in order to make sure that meetings and events are embedded in a process that is targeted at bringing together the various sectors and at identifying opportunities for cooperation (see DPRN Vision Plan 2008–2010 for more details). In the second phase (2008–2011), DPRN planned to facilitate at least five processes per year. These processes were intended to correlate with the DPRN mission and objectives and therefore be aimed at stimulating a continuous exchange of information and experiences amongst researchers, policymakers, staff of development organisations, and business people. The involvement of relevant partners from different sectors in the preparation and implementation of the proposed activities was a prerequisite. The process was also supposed to be relevant to policy and practice. Reviewing existing (thematic or regional) policies and the active involvement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are therefore essential elements of the process. The proposed activities and outputs had to be suitable for (i) initiating an in-depth debate about various insights between the different sectors; (ii) discussing common agenda setting; and (iii) identifying opportunities for synergetic cooperation. Finally, the processes were supposed to be outcome-oriented, with a view to offering perspectives for follow-up and continued networking and cooperation. A specific point of attention in the selection of proposals to be carried out in 2010 was the involvement of Flemish partners. Box 1 summarises the assessment criteria of the last call of proposals (2009).

#### **Box 1. Assessment criteria for DPRN process proposals in the call of December 2009**

The following assessment criteria were used to assess the proposals:

1. Relevance for international cooperation.
2. Innovativeness of the theme.
3. Stimulates *informed* debate (interaction science & other sectors).
4. Stimulates inter-sectoral cooperation & synergy.
5. Involvement of relevant partners in the *formulation* of the proposal.
6. Involvement of relevant partners in the *implementation* of the process.
7. Inclusion of relevant activities.
8. The perspective for follow-up.
9. Soundness of budget.
10. Overall quality.
11. Involvement of Flemish partners

The yearly call for proposals was open to *all* organisations that belong to the DPRN target groups, provided that the proposal was submitted by at least two parties representing different sectors. The proposals could relate to a one-year or multi-annual process. Preferably, the processes should include: (a) the preparation and prior dissemination of

position papers on the theme to be addressed using relevant sources; (b) the facilitation of online information exchange before and after a meeting, and/or the joint writing of position papers or research proposals; (c) the drawing up of a list of ‘must-read’ literature (including policy documents) relating to the region and/or theme to be addressed in order to facilitate an informed debate, and; (d) the provision of overviews of relevant policy documents, processes, development interventions and ongoing research related to the theme or region that is the subject of the meeting on the basis of which lacunas and complementarities in expertise, hence opportunities for collaboration, are identified.

Of the processes carried out in 2010–2011, two were continuations of multi-annual processes that started in 2008, three were continuations of processes started in 2009 that were finalised in 2010 and four were started as new processes. The latter were selected from 15 applications following the call for proposals in the autumn of 2009.<sup>4</sup> The new processes started late at the beginning of 2010, due to the request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to put all activities and expenditures ‘on hold’ in expectation of severe budget cuts. Eventually, we were able to proceed as planned. An overview of ongoing processes in 2010 can be found in Appendix 2.

In addition to the organisation of processes, DPRN managed and/or provided support to one website and two web portals that were supportive to its objectives (DPRN, Global-Connections and Search4Dev). DPRN also provided support to the Worldconnectors and The Broker, and worked on the dissemination of information. More details on these activities, presented in the order in which they are listed in the Plan of Operations (see Table 1) and under the number that corresponds with the budget items in Appendices 9–11, can be found below.

#### ***A1a. Overall coordination of DPRN activities (including support to The Broker and including phasing out early in 2011<sup>5</sup>***

In 2010–2011, activities realised by the coordinator<sup>6</sup> were:

- Contract and process management regarding DPRN activities carried out by other organisations (external processes, Global-Connections, Search4Dev), including process monitoring\*, participation in DPRN events organised externally\*, and a check of financial and narrative\* reports;
- Steering the activities of other DPRN personnel;
- Communication with the Task Force, including participation in and reporting of DPRN Task Force meetings\*;
- The preparation of Plan of Operations, progress report\* and final report;
- Communication with WOTRO;
- The organisation of the closure event of DPRN\*, including writing the booklet\* and steering and contributing\* to the production of infosheets on each DPRN process;

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<sup>4</sup> The fifth process that was selected had to be put ‘on hold’ by order of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs due to uncertainty about available funds. When the funds were eventually released the organisations involved had already been carried out the activity with other means.

<sup>5</sup> Section numbers refer to budget items.

<sup>6</sup> Activities marked with an asterisk were partly shared with the programme assistant.

- Participation in the Editorial Board of The Broker<sup>7</sup> (not convened in 2010);
- Overall financial management.

#### ***A1b. Coordination of DPRN input to the Worldconnectors' Support Group***

DPRN participated in the Worldconnectors initiative, which was set up in 2006 together with the National Commission for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development (NCDO) and the Society for International Development (SID) (see <http://www.worldconnectors.nl>). The aim of Worldconnectors is to increase attention for International Cooperation in the Dutch business, policy and science sectors, to engage in cross-sectoral dialogue about the key issues facing the global community today, and to propose alternative views and strategies. Members meet at least four times a year to discuss themes and develop a vision for further steps. DPRN took part both in the Worldconnectors Project Group (Dr Koen Kusters, 0.2 fte in 2010) and the Worldconnectors Steering Group (Prof. Dr Ton Dietz).

The Worldconnectors organised four Round Table Meetings in 2010:

*16 February 2010:* Round Table Meeting on the Dutch Scientific Council for Government Policy (WRR) report, with author Peter van Lieshout. On the basis of this meeting the Worldconnectors formulated their reaction to the report in three separate documents: one broad vision document, one document focusing on the role of the private sector, and one document focusing on the role of civil society.

*27 May 2010:* Round Table Meeting on the future of the Round Table of Worldconnectors, the WRR follow up, and the celebration of 10 years Earth Charter. Erna Witoelar (Indonesia) and Dumisani Nyoni (Zimbabwe), both members of the International Earth Charter Council, were present as special guests

*4 October 2010:* Round Table Meeting on the political developments in the Netherlands after the elections and the consequences for the Worldconnectors. In the second part of this meeting the national budget for International Cooperation was analysed and discussed.

*6 December 2010:* Round Table Meeting on food security, with several invited experts and policymakers. Immediately after the roundtable meeting, the working group on food

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<sup>7</sup> The Broker is a bi-monthly magazine which aims to contribute to evidence-based policymaking by encouraging exchanges between knowledge producers and development professionals (see <http://www.thebrokeronline.eu>). The Broker published 5 issues in 2010, with special reports on Greening the global economy (about what can be done to steer economic development in a greener direction), Stories from Aidland (about successes and failures in the implementation of policies for all kinds of development problems), Towards a global development strategy (an online follow-up discussion after the one on the WRR report, on the future of aid and foreign policy under the aegis of a global development strategy), Taxing global public 'bads' (about the idea of introducing a global financial transaction tax), and The heart of the matter (about the question of how we are going to feed a growing population). DPRN Task Force member Prof. Dr Ton Dietz is represented in the Foundation for International Development Publications (IDP), the organisation that publishes The Broker.

security, chaired by Prof. Dr Ton Dietz, wrote a letter with policy recommendations to the Secretaries of State Mr Knapen (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and Mr Bleker (Ministry of Economy Agriculture and Innovation). In reaction to this letter, the working group has been invited to discuss the theme with the two Secretaries of State.

#### ***A1c. ICT support for DPRN processes (including phasing out in 2011)***

The activities carried out by the ICT Officer during the period under review included:

- Regular maintenance of all websites developed under DPRN, including an update from Drupal 5 to Drupal 6.
- Website development for the DPRN processes that started in 2010 (Collaborate to Innovate; Planning, monitoring and evaluation; Civic driven change; and Amu Darya basin network).
- Active support of the different organisations carrying out DPRN processes in managing their websites;
- Regular meetings with KIT about Search4Dev, the repository for non-academic publications (policy documents, consultancy reports, etc.);
- Making improvements in the way in which the profiles in the database can be filled and the search results are presented;
- Redesigning the process websites in accordance with the recommendations of the evaluation carried out early in 2010.
- Migration of the Global-Connections database from the server at the ASC to the DPRN server and connecting it to the CMS.
- Migration to another server at the end of the subsidy period, in order to keep the information on the websites available until the end of 2012 (which was problematic with the existing provider).
- Facilitation of the migration of the Amu Darya Basin process website to the server of the EastWest Institute that intends to perpetuate the Amu Darya Basin network that was created during the DPRN period.

Activities realised in 2010 by the ASC within the framework of DPRN included:

- Technical support and consultation with the developer community;
- Backup restores and re-indexations of the temporary database;
- Cooperation with the DPRN ICT Officer about transfer of the Global Connections database;
- Debugging and restoring the client moderator to keep the Global-Connections accessible;
- Testing of the accounts module;
- Restoring the Exist database.

#### ***A1d. Update Global-Connections database and expertise inventories***

A student-assistant was hired in July and August to promote the use of the database. He sent out 7,000 e-mails, which resulted in 390 new or updated profiles. That brought the total number of profiles in the database to 2,352. The net result of the campaign revealed that actively promoting the database in the future requires more effort than was possible with the staff time available to DPRN.



Despite the limited response in terms of added profiles, the response to an online survey was mainly positive. Respondents (n=115) stated that the added value of the database was its specific information in the profiles and contact data. There appeared to be a need to continue expanding and improving the database, both in depth (*e.g.* with publications, photos and more information) and breadth (*e.g.* a link to LinkedIn).

#### ***A1e. Administrative support to DPRN activities***

Administrative support for DPRN activities included mainly:

- Providing report formats to process organisers;
- Checking and improving the layout of DPRN reports and output in accordance with DPRN house style and inserting links to output available online;
- Keeping the archive up-to-date;
- Keeping the agenda on the DPRN website up-to-date;
- Organisational support for DPRN activities and events.

#### ***A2a. Meetings with organisers of external DPRN processes (monitoring, ICT support), participation in DPRN activities, and other travel to be made by the DPRN team to carry out its activities***

Travel costs were incurred when meeting process organisers (mainly for ICT support), participating in and opening DPRN events, and conducting interviews for the 'Structure follows strategy' process (see Section B1).

#### ***A2b. Monitoring of DPRN activities by DPRN Task Force***

The Task Force, which is responsible for DPRN's administrative organisation and internal control met 8 times during the period under review: in February, March, April, June, August, September, and November 2010, and in January 2011. Its main activities included monitoring progress of the awarded processes and the other DPRN activities and organising the 'The organisation of Dutch development and international cooperation' debate and associated publications and the DPRN closing event.

#### ***A2c. Auditing***

The auditing will be carried out in May 2011 when all the financial reports are available and all payments are booked.

#### ***A2d. Evaluation of DPRN's second phase***

WOTRO commissioned Heinz Greijn (Learning for Development, L4D) to carry out the final evaluation in January 2010. DPRN Task Force and Team provided support, but the DPRN budget managed by AIISR-GID was not charged to this end.

#### ***B1. Continuation of the 'Structure follows strategy' process***

In 2010, the DPRN Task Force continued the 'Structure follows strategy' process which dealt

with the future architecture of Dutch Development Cooperation (DC) or International Cooperation (IC). This topic was put on the agenda<sup>8</sup> out of discontent with the fragmented and hence ineffective structure of Dutch DC/IC. The debate was guided by the catchphrase 'Structure follows strategy', meaning that more effective alternatives to the structure of Dutch IC/DC could only be found if attention were paid to a more clear and comprehensive strategy.

The WRR report 'Less pretension, more ambition' at the start of 2010 inspired the public debate on development cooperation. Because the WRR makes specific recommendations about the knowledge infrastructure for development (*e.g.* greater investments, coordination and Southern participation), DPRN decided to choose this particular niche in the discussion for the process in 2010.

In the period May–June 2010, 17 professors of development studies and related disciplines were asked to express their opinions on the future knowledge agenda and infrastructure for development. The results were published in an issue paper entitled 'Towards a future knowledge agenda and infrastructure for development', written by the DPRN team. The paper served as input for a discussion during the CERES–EADI Summer School on 24 June 2010. A total of 34 people participated in the workshop, most of whom were researchers (50%) and practitioners (38%). Policymakers and people from the business sector represented 3% of the participants each.

The final paper was published in July 2010 and included the results of the workshop discussion.<sup>9</sup> The paper touches on the following issues:

*1. The extent to which the scientific knowledge agenda should be policy-oriented*

This revealed a certain dilemma. While most of the respondents were positive about a more strategic and clearly focussed knowledge agenda for development, some of them also stressed the need for a certain degree of scientific autonomy in setting research priorities, and warned against an excessive focus on policy-oriented research. In particular, the policy agenda, which focuses largely on a few Millennium Development Goals, was generally considered too insignificant to serve as a basis for a research agenda.

*2. The research needs identified for studying development*

Whereas most interviewees sympathised with the view expressed in the WRR report that research should support development as a process of accelerated growth guided by a stable and responsive state, some critical remarks were also made. Respondents advocated interdisciplinary research into the relationships between economic growth and environmental sustainability, redistribution and institutional processes, state responsiveness and stability, and bottom-up social development. The general view is that a less normative

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<sup>8</sup> As mentioned in the 2008 progress report, this was inspired by an internal note from the Chairman, and led to an issue paper based on interviews with DPRN Task Force members and three other experts.

<sup>9</sup> Available at: <http://www.dprn.nl/publications/sfs/issuepaper2010.pdf>

outlook, which takes account of the interlinkages of scales, would lead to an improved understanding of development processes.

### *3. Dutch knowledge that is available for the development agenda in the coming years*

In the eyes of the respondents, Dutch knowledge in various areas (*e.g.* agriculture and food production, water, law & justice, health & infectious diseases, civil society, and the 3D approach) could certainly contribute to more specialised development policies. However, the respondents stressed that defining major strategic questions should precede this choice of thematic areas. This might, in turn, result in different thematic and geographic focus areas than those advocated by the WRR.

### *4. The research infrastructure that would be most appropriate as regards realising this agenda.*

According to the respondents, the Dutch knowledge infrastructure needed to implement this agenda should be characterised by coordination in the form of strategic funding of networks by NWO/WOTRO and an aligned knowledge agenda at the various ministries involved in international cooperation. Investing in regional networks in the South and long-term partnerships with Southern research institutes are also important factors, although there might be a tension between capacity development and academic excellence. Lastly, transdisciplinary initiatives should be strengthened so as to increase knowledge of context-specific innovations, with more attention for the ways scientific research can best be communicated to other actors.

The discussion about the future knowledge agenda and infrastructure for international cooperation will be continued in cooperation with NWO/WOTRO and the MDG-Profes platform. These organisations are going to organise a conference in September 2011, on how to stimulate Dutch research on global development issues.

The process website (<http://structurefollowsstrategy.dprn.nl/>), which mainly contains the documents published for this process had 417 unique visitors who together visited the site 498 times, and viewed the individual pages of the website a total of 1529 times in 2010.

## ***B2. Continued support for ongoing processes from the 1<sup>st</sup> call***

### 1. Value chain governance and endogenous growth: how can NGOs, firms and government achieve social inclusion and poverty reduction?

This 2.5 year process, organised by the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Wageningen University and Research Centre (WUR) and supported by Woord & Daad, Hivos, ICCO, Concept Fruits BV and the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV), aimed to achieve a shared understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of multiple-actor value chain governance for inclusive development and endogenous development (*i.e.* economic development processes in the South that give local producers a greater stake and contribute to poverty reduction). In practice, international, national and local actors hardly share information or coordinate their actions and few actors have a full understanding of the entire chain and its dynamics. This process therefore aimed to compare, discuss and integrate diverse analytical and policy frameworks, with a view to achieving greater overall coherence,

complementarities and synergies in the actions of public, private and non-profit actors along the chain.

The first 1.5 years of this process focused mainly on research into value chains and endogenous economic growth. With a view to identifying the directions of this research, the organisers (ISS and WUR) first organised a dinner meeting in 2009 where researchers and business and NGO representatives sought a common language and framework for understanding how value chains can contribute to the inclusion of small producers and local development. Next, a group of 31 researchers from different universities and with diverse academic backgrounds came together through the CERES value chain network that was set up for this purpose. They formed twelve interdisciplinary teams around specific themes, with junior and senior researchers working together. This offered junior researchers new opportunities to use and develop analytical and writing skills. All the researchers eventually took part in a writeshop in September 2009 when they worked jointly on papers in which they analysed how theories relate to practices of value chain governance. The first part of 2010 was dedicated to finalising the papers and preparing a book proposal that was submitted to Routledge Publishers. During the summer period the editors worked on a synthesis which constitutes the first chapter of the proposed book. This paper was made publicly available on the process website.<sup>10</sup> Routledge Publishers accepted the proposal and will publish the book May 2011.

In the second half of 2010, communication and debate again took place with actors outside academia. Development partners from government, business, NGOs – which had been consulted at the start of the process during the agenda setting dinner meeting – were invited to discuss the research results on 28 September 2010 during a so-called bilateral dialogues meeting.<sup>11</sup> This meeting was intended to clarify intervention theories and identify bridges between the frameworks of different actors. A total of 84 people participated in the dialogues, among them 31% practitioners, 28% business representatives, 19% researchers and 17% policymakers. 31% of the participants acted as observers (here categorised as 'others').

The bilateral dialogues were combined with two other events at the same day. Firstly, there was a knowledge conference organised by Hivos, the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and Empowering Smallholder Farmers in Markets (ESFIM) during the afternoon which was used to take a close look at the assumptions, impacts, evidence, benefits and risks of the approach to making markets work for small-scale farmers. This permitted the inclusion of the views and perspectives from the South. Secondly, a dinner meeting was organised as the closing event of the process. At this meeting the insights and perspectives reviewed during the day were translated into ingredients for a shared knowledge agenda, with the aim being to solicit debate and feedback to help further shape,

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<sup>10</sup> The chapter is entitled 'Governance, Inclusion and Embedding: Raising the Issues' and was written by Bert Helmsing & Sietze Vellema. Available at: <http://value-chains.global-connections.nl/content/chapter-1-governance-inclusion-and-embedding-raising-issues>.

<sup>11</sup> The original proposal envisaged three such dialogues. However, due to budget constraints, the organisers decided to organise one single event for all three bilateral dialogues without, however, changing the format for these dialogues.

refine and present this agenda. This meeting was attended by 42 people, 36% practitioners, 28% researchers, 19% representatives of the business community and 17% policymakers.

These discussions showed that the combination of different conceptual frameworks helps to unpack the composite nature of value chains and to unravel the interaction between value chains and development contexts. This is a stepping stone for future iterative processes, which may be more productive when participants do not adopt a single definition of what a value chain is, how a value chain performs or how a value chain is supposed to work for development. The knowledge agenda<sup>12</sup> identifies four domains that can serve as the focus for such an iterative learning and research process (i. The embeddedness in a specific territorially and state-bounded business system, ii. The institutional dimensions of inclusion, iii. Leveraging processes, *i.e.* coordination of intervention strategies, and iv. Standard setting and upgrading).

As a follow-up to the process, the knowledge agenda generated during the dialogues, informs research and discussion between universities, firms and NGOs within the Partnerships Resource Centre (PRC) initiated at Erasmus University. Ongoing exchanges between the ISS, Erasmus University Rotterdam and WUR with Hivos, Woord & Daad, ICCO and other development organisations provide a foundation for joint research programmes currently developed by the ISS. The insights generated are also part of ongoing dialogues with knowledge networks in the South, for example during a recent workshop in Nairobi where practitioners from the private non-governmental and public sector in East Africa assembled to elaborate on the issue of up-scaling sustainability initiatives in value chains.

The process website (<http://value-chains.global-connections.nl/>), which was used by the researchers to exchange comments on their papers and to inform the public about meetings and relevant documents had 413 unique visitors who together visited the site 678 times, and viewed the individual pages of the website a total of 4,008 times in 2010.

## 2. On track with gender

This three-year process, organised by the Centre for International Development Issues Nijmegen (CIDIN), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Hivos and Oxfam-Novib aimed to reflect critically on experiences with, and generate insights into, gender mainstreaming.<sup>13</sup> It sought to bring together policymakers, practitioners, researchers, consultants and women's activists

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<sup>12</sup> Available at: <http://value-chains.global-connections.nl/content/value-chains-and-development-knowledge-agenda>.

<sup>13</sup> UN ECOSOC (1997) defines gender mainstreaming as 'the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension in all political, economic and social spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality.'. The Council of Europe (1998) defines gender mainstreaming as 'the reorganization, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in policy-making.'.

in a dialogue intended to create new synergies. Over the years, most governments and actors in development cooperation have emphasised gender mainstreaming at the expense of support for specific policies, programmes and resources for women's empowerment. Gender policies, and in particular gender mainstreaming, have been vulnerable to 'evaporation' when translated into actual implementation. The organisers therefore felt that there is a need for an overall comprehensive and systematic analysis – with multiple stakeholders – on the possible causes and solutions for this limited success. Based on this analysis, this process therefore aimed to formulate new gender-related agendas and sharpen policies.

In April 2010, the outcomes of the first part of the process, the Taking Stock phase – which centred on providing an overview of the gender strategies of Dutch development actors, namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NGOs and universities – were translated into a policy brief.<sup>14</sup> Four hundred hard copies were distributed among the participating organisations. Launching this policy brief at a time when several NGOs as well as the ministry were reviewing existing gender (mainstreaming) policies or developing new ones was beneficial, also because a large number of the people involved in designing and reformulating these policies participated in the two meetings of the Taking Stock phase in 2009. Another outcome of the Taking Stock phase was the submission of five papers and four articles based on the keynote lecturers of the meetings to an international academic journal in development studies ('Development and Change') in 2010. The expectation is that these will be published in the course of 2011.

In 2010–2011, ICCO, Cordaid and KIT joined the Steering Group. This period was labelled the 'Moving forward' phase and was aimed at contextualising and unpacking the gender mainstreaming strategies along two tracks.

In the first track, the institutional aspects of gender mainstreaming were assessed in more detail by:

1. Linking the results of the Taking Stock phase back to specific organisations (NGOs and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), through individual meetings between the process organisers and these organisations, and presentations and participations in workshops (amongst which the Genderjustice.nu symposium organised by the Dutch gender platform WO=MEN on 23 February 2010).
2. Carrying out a case study on Tanzania on how gender mainstreaming is institutionalised in the new aid architecture. This sub-track resulted in a paper based on literature and

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<sup>14</sup> Available at:

[http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/file/Policy%20Brief%201%20\(2010\)%20TAKING\\_STOCK\\_Gender\\_Mainstreaming-2.pdf](http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/file/Policy%20Brief%201%20(2010)%20TAKING_STOCK_Gender_Mainstreaming-2.pdf)

field research.<sup>15</sup>

In the second track specific thematic policy fields were subject to further scrutiny, namely:

1. Gender mainstreaming in microfinance and value chains, which resulted in two papers.<sup>16</sup>
2. Women and violence, for which a meeting was organised at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 20 August 2010 and a paper was written presenting a review of four case studies.<sup>17</sup> In this meeting there were 21 participants, 52% of whom represented practice, 33% science, 10% the private sector (consultants) and 5% policy.

The process was concluded by the 'Gender mainstreaming 2.0' conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 21 and 22 February 2011.<sup>18</sup> A total of 76 people attended the meeting, 15% of whom were researchers, 58% were practitioners, and 9% policymakers while 18% came from the private sector (almost exclusively consultants). At the meeting the results of the 'Moving forward' phase were reviewed. This showed, first and foremost, that opportunities for gender mainstreaming lie in strengthening linkages between the stand-alone and mainstreaming track. Original ideas of gender mainstreaming pointed to the dual approach: a stand-alone track in which specific measures target women's empowerment and gender equality, and a gender mainstreaming track that integrates gender equality as the cross-cutting issue into all policies, programmes and budgetary decisions. There are opportunities for strengthening the empowerment impact of gender mainstreaming by strengthening the complementarity of the two tracks. Second, the experience of collecting case studies and writing synthesis reports on those cases as had been done for microfinance, value chains, and violence against women, provided a powerful practice for actually mainstreaming gender in these policy fields. As a result the 'On track with gender' trajectory not only looked at gender mainstreaming, but actually practised it. Third, such a

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<sup>15</sup> 'Gender equality and Changing Aid: Case study Tanzania', by Nathalie Holvoet & Liesbeth Inberg. Available at:

[http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/drupal6/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/files/GM%20in%20aid%20architecture%20\\_2010\\_%20-%20Case%20Tanzania.pdf](http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/drupal6/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/files/GM%20in%20aid%20architecture%20_2010_%20-%20Case%20Tanzania.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> For the microfinance theme a synthesis paper entitled 'Mainstreaming gender in microfinance service provision' was written by Linda Mayoux. Available at:

[http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/drupal6/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/files/GM%20in%20Microfinance%20\(Synthesis%20paper%20Mayoux\)%20March%202011%20-%20TwG.pdf](http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/drupal6/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/files/GM%20in%20Microfinance%20(Synthesis%20paper%20Mayoux)%20March%202011%20-%20TwG.pdf). This paper is based on 10 case studies on the gender dimension in microfinance projects of Dutch NGOs. For the value chain theme a paper entitled 'Gender and agricultural value chains' was written by Anna Laven & Noortje Verhart. Available at:

<http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/drupal6/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/files/110218%20Gender%20in%20Value%20Chains%20paper.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> 'Violence against women in mainstream policy and practice: A study of five field practices', by Chiseche Salome Mibenge. Available at:

[http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/drupal6/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/files/110214%20VAW%20report%20\(first%20version\)%20.pdf](http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/drupal6/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/files/110214%20VAW%20report%20(first%20version)%20.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> The event was originally planned for November 2010 but due to delays in the activities of the Moving forward phase related the Co-financing (MFS) II round, DPRN decided to award the request for budgetary neutral extension of the grant until 1 March 2011.

linking between a stand-alone and gender mainstreaming track will enable further dialogue between business case arguments of effectiveness and efficiency and rights-based arguments for gender mainstreaming. Successful implementation of gender mainstreaming requires a combination of business case arguments and social justice arguments. It was found that the potential tensions between these discourses can provide a fertile ground for the validation of gender concepts. This validation and (re)definition of gender concepts allows for the contextualisation both to geographical contexts and policy areas. There is no 'one size fits all' approach to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. Validation also opens up much required room for assessing how interventions translate or fail to translate into empowerment results. Fourth, notions of ownership and alignment can provide powerful points of departure as they address who should be involved in such validation processes. The second phase reaffirmed the importance identified in the 'Taking stock' phase of mobilising structures (such as women's rights organisations and gender expertise) and building 'creative tensions' within and around organisations, in order to stimulate and pressure them to change and transform. For such creative tensions, 'triangles' are needed between (1) gender experts within and outside organisations, (2) women movements and feminist organisations, and (3) women in decision-making positions and procedures. Fifth, in the neoliberal and depoliticising context in which development cooperation currently takes shape, there is a need for safe spaces where gender activists, experts and academics enter into dialogue and reflect in order to realise in-depth analysis and learning as well as further strategising. In addition to that, change agents also need to engage in dialogue with 'mainstream' actors. In the context of international development, 'triangles' also have to bridge North-South divides. By building multiple 'triangles', not only dialogues, but also trialogues can create innovation and energy through feedback loops that come into life between different types of actors and different institutions and organisations. Such exchange is especially valuable when translated to specific policy areas and geographical contexts. These outcomes of the Moving forward phase were summarised in a policy brief that was widely distributed.<sup>19</sup>

Participants at both meetings expressed the need for further follow-up. This will take the form of follow-up on the case studies and synthesis papers, which will be discussed in more detail within the respective organisations. Moreover, the Steering Group will continue to meet until at least the end of 2011 for further reflection on gender mainstreaming policies in the different organisations, and will explore to what extent and in what ways the learning agendas of the NGOs in MFS-II and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be connected for future knowledge building and learning. Initiatives have been taken for further cooperation, *e.g.* between the Hivos knowledge programme and CIDIN, and for participation of some of the organisations in the PSO Thematic Learning Trajectory on Gender. In addition, some of the organisers are already participating in the 'Kenniskring' (knowledge platform) on rights and opportunities for women and girls that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has set up.

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<sup>19</sup> Available at:

[http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/file/Policy%20Brief%201%20\(2010\)%20TAKING\\_STOCK\\_Gender\\_Mainstreaming-2.pdf](http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/sites/ontrackwithgender.nl/files/file/Policy%20Brief%201%20(2010)%20TAKING_STOCK_Gender_Mainstreaming-2.pdf).



Finally, follow-up will take place through the additional publication of the outcomes of 'On track with gender' in *e.g.* the Netherlands Yearbook on International Cooperation, as well as several journal articles and an edited volume.

The process website (<http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl/>) was visited by 379 unique visitors who together visited the site 1,395 times, which resulted in 3,293 page views.

### ***B3. Support to complete the processes from the 2<sup>nd</sup> call***

#### **3. Phosphorus depletion: the invisible crisis**

This one-year process, organised by the Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP), WASTE and Plant Research International of Wageningen University and Research Centre PRI-WUR, on behalf of the Nutrient Flow Task Group (NFTG)<sup>20</sup>, was initiated in order to place the issue of phosphorus depletion on the Dutch and European debate agendas and to increase awareness of the problem. Phosphate fertiliser is a prerequisite for an economically viable agriculture since plants need phosphate to grow and produce seeds. However, demand for phosphate is increasing, while global reserves are finite. The general estimate is that known resources will last for another 100 years. There are no alternatives for phosphate as a key component of fertilisers, hence the implications for global food production are enormous and may in the end result in large-scale famine. Phosphorous shortage is expected to further complicate competing claims for food, energy and land and could therefore result in social-political turmoil.

With a view to putting phosphorus depletion on the agenda, the NFTG followed a somewhat unusual approach characterised by flexibility in order to respond to unforeseen developments and opportunities. In 2009 the process was successful in putting the issue on the Dutch political agenda through a number of articles and papers (including one in *The Broker*, and the organisation of a mini-seminar in The Hague in cooperation with the Technology Assessment Committee. In 2010 three main activities were carried out to finalise the process. Firstly, a mini-seminar was organised on 4 March 2010 in Brussels in cooperation with the Greens/European Free Alliance and the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe. This seminar was an important first step to putting phosphorus shortage more prominently on the European political agenda. The meeting was attended by 46 participants and these included policymakers (30%), researchers and people from the business community (both 26%) and practitioners (15%). The meeting report was published on the process website.<sup>21</sup> Secondly, the organisers produced an outline and strategy on how to bring the topic to the attention of a wider audience in the Netherlands and abroad through a drama documentary.<sup>22</sup> In addition to this, a short movie<sup>23</sup> (10 minutes) and

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<sup>20</sup> The NFTG is a growing network of public parties, NGOs, the private sector, knowledge institutes and network organisations sharing a common concern for phosphorus depletion.

<sup>21</sup> Available at: <http://phosphorus.global-connections.nl/minutes-mini-seminar.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> Available at: <http://phosphorus.global-connections.nl/sites/phosphorus.global-connections.nl/files/file/Scenario%20TV-Doc%20-%20Phosphorus.pdf>

<sup>23</sup> Available at: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HqOfcUufyzQ>.

accompanying information fact sheet<sup>24</sup> were made and used to inform all Dutch political parties about the issue during the run-up to the national elections in June. Thirdly, a study was written which briefly describes the implications of phosphorus depletion for the Netherlands, given that the Netherlands has a unique position in Europe as the only country with a phosphorus surplus.<sup>25</sup> This study was written by PRI-WUR and was used when lobbying Dutch (political) stakeholders.

The process was followed up firstly by an assessment of how to transform the NFTG into a Dutch Nutrient Platform (in terms of necessity, objectives, funding, hosting/structure, agenda, aspiration level etc.). This platform, whose secretarial duties were the responsibility of the NWP, was launched in January 2011. In the Nutrient Platform parties active in lobbying, policy, practice and research from the water, agriculture and livestock sectors, as well as the fertilizer food and waste industries, will jointly work to accelerate towards a transition to a sustainable nutrient use. Another important follow-up to this process is the successful application by two of the partners involved – PRI-WUR and the Stockholm Environmental Institute (SEI) – for a tender on Sustainable Use of Phosphorus that was issued by the European Directorate-General for the Environment in May 2009. This can be regarded as a spin-off of the DPRN process which helped create the network needed for a successful combination of the expertise required to carry out this tender.

The process website (<http://phosphorus.global-connections.nl/>), which was very useful for lobbying activities, contains a large number of documents. The process website was well visited: it had 1,225 unique visitors in 2010, who together visited the site 1,677 times and generated 5,656 page views.

#### 4. Fuelling knowledge on the impacts of agrofuel<sup>26</sup> production

This one-year process was a joint effort carried out by the Agrofuels platform, which consists of Both Ends, the IUCN Nederland's Committee and its knowledge programme Natureandpoverty.net, the University of Amsterdam/AISSR-GID, Alterra, ETC, Cordaid, Mekon Ecology and the Law and Governance Group of Wageningen University. The process was intended to generate intersectoral debate and interdisciplinary analysis of the social and ecological effects of agrofuel production and expansion, with a view to enabling informed decision-making aimed at minimising the negative effects. The idea for this process originated from the fact that there are strong opposing positions in the debate on the effects of agrofuels, which are often based on biased information. First and foremost, therefore, there is an urgent need for more (scientific) information on the issue. In addition, because

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<sup>24</sup> The fact sheet is entitled 'Fosfaat schaarste – Element P. Is fosfaat schaarste te voorkomen?' ('Phosphorus depletion. Element P. Can phosphorus depletion be prevented?'). Available at: <http://phosphorus.global-connections.nl/sites/phosphorus.global-connections.nl/files/file/DvdBoekje.pdf>.

<sup>25</sup> The paper is entitled 'Phosphorus: an essential but finite resource: Case study for the Netherlands', and is written by Bert Smit. Available at: <http://phosphorus.global-connections.nl/case-study-netherlands.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> The term agrofuel refers to liquid fuel produced from agricultural crops, and is a narrower term than biofuels, which also covers fuels produced from waste products, algae, etc.

policymakers (and businesses) seem to be impatient and may (have to) take decisions on the basis of assumptions, there is a need to clarify these assumptions and their underlying values and motives.

On 18 February 2010, the Agrofuels platform organised an expert meeting in The Hague to discuss the effects of agrofuel production and the related policy options. The meeting revealed that uncertainties in scientific models, the gaps between different schools of knowledge and the incoherence between ministries are taken seriously in policy circles, but that sustainability is difficult to guide and control. The meeting was attended by 39 people, of which 42% were researchers, 35% practitioners, 15% policymakers and 8% consultants (private sector).

A draft version of the paper entitled 'Burning questions – Certainties and uncertainties concerning agrofuels' served as input for the meeting. It was finalised in April 2010 by including a section with a the report of the meeting in February.<sup>27</sup> The paper highlights a striking difference between various stakeholders regarding the appropriateness of policies to stimulate the use of agrofuels (*i.e.* blending targets). The report shows that there is a growing consensus among scientists as regards the fact that the blending targets lead to significant agricultural expansion, with negative effects on biodiversity and food prices. However, the responses of other actors differ. Notably, policymakers remain in favour of such policy instruments, using the argument that they provide an opportunity to implement strict sustainability criteria, with potential positive effects on the sustainability of agriculture as a whole. At the same time, an increasing number of NGOs and researchers emphasise the risks and advocate more sustainable alternatives.

The process resulted in two main follow-up activities. Firstly, based on the discussions held during this DPRN process, several members of the Agrofuels Platform wrote a project proposal to experiment with participatory planning in the context of oil palm expansion in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. This proposal was awarded by the Global Sustainable Biomass Fund. The project is coordinated by Both Ends, and aims to mitigate or prevent negative effects of palm oil for fuel production through more participatory and transparent spatial planning. The project partners, including several Indonesian NGOs, will actively facilitate a multi-stakeholder process in Sanggau district, West Kalimantan, to achieve a mode of land-use planning which incorporates community maps (*i.e.* detailed maps of local land uses, made by communities, using mobile phones with GPS technology) in the formal land-use planning process at the district level. The project partners will document the lessons and disseminate these for wider use in Indonesia and elsewhere. Secondly, the process results were used as input for the discussions on the conditions for a green Dutch bio-based economy at a large international event 'The Great Escape' that IUCN-NL organised in April 2010. The aim was to provide clarity amongst policymakers on the importance of maintaining healthy ecosystems to achieve economic development goals.

The process website (<http://www.agrofuelsplatform.nl/>) was not visited a lot in 2010. Only 259 people searched the site, and together they visited the site 327 times and generated

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<sup>27</sup> The paper is available at: <http://www.agrofuelsplatform.nl/discussionpaper.pdf>.

614 page views. It should be noted however, that the organisers decided to use the wiki <http://np-net.pbworks.com/AgrofuelsKnowledge-Platform> (part of the overall knowledge network of the IUCN Netherlands Committee) as the main process website, because the wiki's facilities and numerous documents on the subject were already available. For this reason, the Global-Connections process website functioned merely as a gateway to the wiki, outlining the process activities in general terms.

#### 5. 'Singing a New Policy Tune': Towards (re)foundation of Dutch development assistance policies. ('Uit een nieuw beleidsvaatje tappen')

This process – hereafter denoted as the SNPT process – was set up as a one-year process by the MDF, ISS and Vice Versa, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with a view to (i) organising a series of well-informed, well-documented presentations and public debates on the most relevant themes of Dutch and international development policies, and (ii) contributing to the revitalisation of the efforts of academics, scholars and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to formulate policies in a more systematic and thorough way (*i.e.* work towards the formulation of a policy theory). The process is regarded as a follow-up to the Understanding Development Better process, which was carried out within framework of DPRN in 2008.

The process started in September and October 2009 (with the Pick your brains session and the Kick-off conference), following a decision to postpone the process because this permitted the inclusion of the main outcomes of the DPRN process 'Structure follows Strategy' of that year. In the two meetings of 2009, the two tracks (public debates and expert discussions) were integrated. Both the policy shift from development cooperation to international cooperation and the need for a new policy theory were discussed in general and in relation to specific thematic policy domains (fragile states, peace and security; gender and reproductive health and rights; sustainability, climate and energy; economic growth, distribution and sustainability; and administration and corruption). While the organisers were well prepared when it came to discussing the topics – for example by writing a paper with an overview of a number of key dilemmas that emerged from the former policy theory exercise at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 'De Broncodes' – it proved difficult to combine the two tracks. The main reasons were a lack of focus and discussions that proved to be too conceptual, abstract and theoretical for many participants.

Both DPRN and the process organisers needed time to redirect the process and, coupled with the publication of the WRR report which inspired many public debates, the process continued in April 2010. At that time it had been decided to separate the two tracks. On 22 April 2010, the ISS organised an expert meeting entitled 'How to lift the IC/DC debate to a higher level?'. A total of 27 people participated, of whom 44% were researchers, 26% practitioners, 15% policymakers and 11% representatives of the private sector. During the meeting experts discussed new directions in development policy with respect to global public goods, new

bilateral approaches, the preconditions for a new style of international cooperation and the need for knowledge for development.<sup>28</sup>

MDF and Vice Versa organised two public debates about thematic policy themes identified during the Pick your brains session in September 2009.<sup>29</sup> The first meeting was held on 4 May 2010 and focused on ‘Governance in fragile states’.<sup>30</sup> The meeting was attended by 42 people, most of them practitioners (60%). Policymakers and private sector actors constituted both 17% of the participants, and researchers only 2%. The second meeting was held on 30 June 2010 on ‘Support for sustainability and global citizenship’.<sup>31</sup> The meeting was attended by 81 people. Once again most of these were practitioners (67%). Private sector representatives constituted 15%, researchers 10% and policymakers 9%.

The process was concluded by the publication of a policy note entitled ‘Towards a theory of development policy’ in September 2010.<sup>32</sup> It describes what a policy theory is and which elements need to be taken into account when formulating a new Dutch development policy theory. As such it is a useful document for policymakers and scientists in particular to continue the work on policy theories. The ISS will continue to focus research and discussions on this topic in its *aiddebates@iss* part 2. MDF and Partos might follow up on the meeting about support for sustainability and global citizenship.

The process website (<http://www.singinganewpolicytune.nl/>), was used to post background material and meeting reports. No data is available on visitor statistics, as the website was initially hosted by MDF and is no longer available on their website. The information generated in this process was made available through the Global-Connections web portal under the same website address on in March 2011.

#### ***B4. Selection and facilitation of new DPRN processes***

As explained above, only four new processes were selected for 2010, due to uncertainty about funding that lasted until after the summer of 2010.

### 6. Strengthening planning, monitoring and evaluation in complex social situations

This one-year process was organised by HIVA Research Institute for Labour and Society of the Catholic University Leuven, PSO Capacity Building in Developing Countries, The Flemish Office for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance (VVOB), and

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<sup>28</sup> The meeting report is available at: <http://www.singinganewpolicytune.nl/publications/20100422-expert-discussion>

<sup>29</sup> Originally two more meetings were scheduled, but the ones on ‘Economic growth, distribution & Equality’ and ‘Climate change and poverty’, had to be cancelled due to lack of interest among speakers and potential participants.

<sup>30</sup> The meeting report is available at: <http://snpt.global-connections.nl/drupal6/sites/snpt.global-connections.nl/files/files/Seminar%20report%20-%20Governance%20in%20fragile%20states.pdf>.

<sup>31</sup> The meeting report is available at: <http://snpt.global-connections.nl/drupal6/sites/snpt.global-connections.nl/files/files/DPRN%20Seminar%20rapport%2030%20juni%202010.pdf>.

<sup>32</sup> The note is written by Arjan de Haan, and available at: <http://www.singinganewpolicytune.nl/publications/201009-policy-note>

Vredeseilanden/VECO, to explore the relevance of various Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) approaches for complex social contexts. At a time when development organisations are increasingly being asked to demonstrate the concrete results of their investments (fostered by the introduction of results-based management), there is a growing realisation that traditional PME systems, such as the logical framework approach, may not be suitable for all contexts. Limitations exist especially when it comes to dealing with complex adaptive systems that involve people. Consequently, more and more organisations are advocating complementary PME approaches, such as outcome mapping, and the most significant change approach. This process therefore examined the usefulness of different PME methods for different contexts.

As a first track of the process, the organisers worked on several papers, including a survey of current PME policy among back donors in Belgium, Netherlands and Europe<sup>33</sup>, and a literature review of PME in complex situations<sup>34</sup>. The first paper informed a policy dialogue and contributed to the formulation of recommendations for PME policy and practice. The second paper supported the PME debate by unpacking a number of practical challenges related to PME that we face in our often complex development programmes. An analytical framework was formulated that helped to assess which PME approaches are suitable in which combination for which context.

The second track of the process was concerned with learning from organisations that have practical experience with the implementation of alternative PME approaches that are more complexity oriented. Four learning histories were written by VVOB, VECO, ETC and TRIAS, which provided an in-depth insight into the use of the outcome mapping, most significant change and the logical framework approach.<sup>35</sup> A two-day workshop was held on 21 and 22 September in Leuven to discuss the results of the studies, from which a first set of PME policy recommendations resulted. Shortly after the workshop, a paper was published with a summary of the four learning histories.<sup>36</sup>

A third track in the process was an online discussion of the use of logical framework versus outcome mapping as PME approaches in development programmes at [www.outcome-mapping.ca](http://www.outcome-mapping.ca). The results of this discussion were summarised in a learning brief.<sup>37</sup> This

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<sup>33</sup> Available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/working-paper-policy-review>.

<sup>34</sup> Available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/working-paper-literature-review>.

<sup>35</sup> The learning history of TRIAS on the Logical Framework approach is available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/learning-history-trias>. The learning history of ETC on the Most Significant Change method is available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/learning-history-compass>. The learning history of VECO on the Outcome mapping method is available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/learning-history-veco>. The learning history of VVOB on the Outcome mapping method is available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/learning-history-vvob>. The first learning history was published as DPRN output, the other three were financed by the respective organisations and served as input to the process.

<sup>36</sup> Available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/working-paper-learning-histories>.

<sup>37</sup> Available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/learning-brief-online-discussion-omlc>.

document demonstrates the importance of clarifying ‘the intrinsic value’ of both the PME approaches so that practitioners can determine which approach or combination of approaches is most suitable for use in their specific context. The discussion also highlighted the importance of a learning culture or a genuine interest to learn from project implementation. Such a learning culture may be a foundational condition for people to take seriously this idea of determining the right approach for the right context.

The three tracks served as input for an international seminar held on 10 November 2010 in The Hague. Most of the 101 people who attended the meeting were practitioners (64%). Researchers (11%), consultants (21%) and 1 policymaker were also present. The seminar was successful as lessons were drawn from the input papers that were published before. Specific recommendations for PME policy and practice were also formulated. These lessons and recommendations were summarised in the meeting report.<sup>38</sup> The three main lessons are that i) The key towards a learning centred PME system is a ‘learning culture’ in the organisation, ii) PME systems characterised by methodological diversity can help organisations to deal with complex dimensions of social change, and iii) Within the current policy environment, organisations have more space at operational level to apply different PME approaches than is often assumed.

As a follow-up to the process, the organisers linked up with a number of similar initiatives. Firstly, the ‘outcome mapping effectiveness working group’ which was formed on the online outcome mapping learning community is going to coordinate a study on the effectiveness of outcome mapping, aimed at drawing recommendations for PME policy and practice (2011–2013). Secondly, the PSO Thematic Learning Programme (TLP) on alternative PME approaches for complex social situations is set to continue until mid-2012. Through its engagement with DPRN, the TLP is also going to build in a focus area on PME policy (2010–2012). Thirdly, VVOB, Vredeseilanden, Coprogram and HIVA have started consultations to continue a process that is similar to the DPRN process in Belgium (2011).

The process website (<http://pme.global-connections.nl/>), was important for the publishing of the process documents and informing the public about the seminar. It was visited by 527 people in 2010, who together visited the site 868 times and generated 2,571 page views.

#### 7. The knowledge triangle in developing countries: a missed opportunity in university development cooperation?

This one-year process, organised by Ghent University, the University of the Western Cape, Wageningen UR Centre for Development Innovation, Nuffic and VLIR-UOS, in cooperation with the City of Ghent (North-South Department), aimed to discuss ways in which university development cooperation programmes can lead to innovation. Because the ‘knowledge triangle’ – education, research and innovation – is considered crucial for development, the organisers felt that collaboration between Southern and Northern academic and non-academic partners to achieve greater innovation can and should be improved. Especially

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<sup>38</sup> Available at: <http://pme.global-connections.nl/publications/pme-seminar-2010-report>.

against the background of brain drain and limited support for research and development, Africa risks losing out, unless initiatives are taken to provide incentives for innovation.

The process started with a call for papers in June 2010, with the aim being to present papers during the main process event, a three-day workshop in South Africa. The call for papers focussed on four themes (*e.g.* micro-innovation, university development cooperation, the university's three-fold mission: education, research, service to society, and brains on the move). By mid-September 2010, 21 papers had been submitted, of which 10 were selected.

A lot of time was invested in logistic preparations of the workshop as many workshop participants came from other African countries and Europe. A large part of the budget was therefore also reserved for travel grants.

The three-day workshop was held on 8–10 November 2010 at the University of the Western Cape. The conference was attended by 74 people, almost all of them researchers (92%), with some practitioners and policymakers (each 4%). It was disappointing that there were no people from the corporate sector present, especially because the conference was about innovation. Even though the organisers approached small-scale innovative businesses that had recently emerged from the academic environment, they probably regarded a three-day workshop to be too much of a time investment. Nonetheless, the workshop was successful in sharing best practices and experiences of successful initiatives, and in increasing awareness of the need and conditions of collaboration between Southern and Northern academic and non-academic partners.

After the conference the process website was updated with all the workshop material (presentations, papers etc.). A booklet with all the paper abstracts and meeting minutes was also produced.<sup>39</sup> Two papers written by the process organisers and presented during the workshop were published.<sup>40</sup> The process resulted in recommendations for funding agencies and governments on how to promote innovation in developing countries through the knowledge triangle. As regards the role of universities it became clear that there is a need for more pro-active support for entrepreneurship and research & development at Southern universities. This support should consist of capacity building, including societal relevance (next to academic excellence) performance criteria, an emphasis on equal partnerships between Northern and Southern institutes, and providing academic staff training in business skills.

Overall, the process helped to strengthen the relationships between academic partners in South Africa, the Netherlands and Flanders. The University of Ghent intends to follow up the process with an international workshop in two to three years. Other follow-up will take the form of academic publications. Authors affiliated to Wageningen UR Centre for Development Innovation will write a paper on 10 years of university development cooperation through Nuffic projects. Karen Vandervelde (Ghent University) is preparing a paper on 'Innovation

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<sup>39</sup> Available at: <http://innovate.global-connections.nl/publications/collaborate-to-innovate-abstract-book>

<sup>40</sup> Available at: <http://innovate.global-connections.nl/publications/role-development-cooperation-knowledge-triangle>



indicators and monitoring development' which discusses why measuring progress is as difficult and as crucial as making progress. This will be based on the draft report on innovation indicators written during the process. A paper by Nancy Terryn of Ghent University will focus on how University Development Cooperation projects can be more successful in their 'valorisation' to society.

The process website (<http://innovate.global-connections.nl/>), which was mainly used to inform the public about the workshop, was visited by 686 people in 2010, who together visited the site 1,242 times and generated 4,651 page views.

#### 8. Afghan–Central Asian water cooperation in the Amu Darya river basin: connecting experts and policy makers in the low lands

This one–year process organised by the EastWest Institute and Wageningen University /Irrigation and Water Engineering Group was intended to promote information exchange and raise awareness among Belgian and Dutch policymakers, practitioners, private sector experts and researchers who work on Afghanistan and Central Asia, about the need for cross–border cooperation on water management as a way of improving regional stability. The transnational Amu Darya river is a main tributary of the Aral Sea basin in Central Asia and crucial for millions of local livelihoods. While numerous water projects are implemented by donors and national governments in the region, especially in the context of ongoing reconstruction and rehabilitation efforts, these projects tend to focus on local or meso level water infrastructure rehabilitation and often lack a regional perspective. In order to promote cross–border cooperation on water management the process organisers established the Amu Darya Basin Network, which is an international network of policymakers and experts in the field of rural development and water management in Afghanistan and Central Asia.

The process started with an outreach campaign via e–mail and telephone, thus laying the foundations of the virtual Amu Darya Basin Network, targeting in the first instance rural development and water sectors experts, policymakers, and donors, from the Netherlands, Belgium, Afghanistan and the Central Asian region. At the end of the process 33 experts were engaged as network members.

Throughout the project period the Amu Darya Basin Network held regular conference calls between its members and other experts to drive a process of improving connections between them and to generate joint recommendations relating to that goal. Three such conference calls were held in the project period, combining a physical get–together in Brussels with attendance by people located outside Brussels, including individuals participating from Afghanistan and Central Asia. The first call, held on 30 June 2010, focused mainly on explaining the process objectives and on introductions. The second call, held on 29 July 2010, featured a very dynamic discussion of specific issues that the network should focus on. The third call, held on 16 September 2010, discussed the role of the network as regards the continued development of the issues proposed during the second call. The conference calls showed a consensus that Central Asia and Afghanistan have long been on the radar of the international community. However, the enormous number of projects and initiatives and actors involved make it difficult to operate in a coordinated manner and this presents a challenge as regards efficiency and effectiveness. In addition to

the organised conference calls, a number of the members of the Amu Darya Basin Network met on 9 October 2010 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, to discuss discussed several issues related to capacity development in the region.

On 7 December 2010, the organisers held an international consultation meeting at the European Parliament in Brussels, which was hosted by Dutch Member of the European Parliament (MEP) Thijs Berman, Chair of the European Parliament Delegation for relations with Afghanistan (Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats (S&D)) and Belgian MEP Bart Staes, Vice Chair of the European Parliament Delegation to the EU–Kazakhstan, EU–Kyrgyzstan and EU–Uzbekistan Parliamentary Cooperation Committees, and for relations with Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Mongolia (Group of the Greens / European Free Alliance). The meeting was attended by 85 participants, of which 36% were practitioners, 33% policymakers, 26% researchers, 4% business people and also 1 person from the media (1%). On 8 December 2010, members of the Amu Darya Basin Network, established within the framework of this project, gathered in an off-the-record debrief to review the conference and map out the future of the network beyond the conclusion date of the project.

As a result of the meetings, two documents were published. The first document is a position paper which highlights the challenges related to making progress with regard to transboundary water cooperation that should be addressed, and the areas for action that can be recommended.<sup>41</sup> This document makes it clear that political will and commitment at the highest levels of the national governments in the region, as well as coordination of donor activities, are a must for transboundary cooperation. Furthermore, a gap between researchers and policymakers was identified, something the members felt should be bridged by some sort of intermediate actor that allows for a double filtering mechanism: from policy strategies to research to address knowledge needs and from research to policy to communicate relevant conclusions. The second document is a policy brief in which one of the main recommendations – the establishment of a Regional Centre of Excellence – is put forward.<sup>42</sup>

As a follow-up to the process, the online platform ([www.amudarybasin.net](http://www.amudarybasin.net)) that was established for the process is going to be continued at the EastWest Institute, since it was considered a very useful tool by the network members. The EastWest Institute is also exploring the possibility of a project on capacity development at river-basin level, engaging key local actors, regional organisations and donor agencies. The policy recommendations have been widely distributed to some 750 policymakers and experts.

The process website (<http://www.amudaryabasin.net/>), which was essential for building the

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<sup>41</sup> Available at:

[http://www.amudaryabasin.net/sites/amudaryabasin.net/files/file/DPRN\\_ADBN\\_Position\\_Paper\\_20110323.pdf](http://www.amudaryabasin.net/sites/amudaryabasin.net/files/file/DPRN_ADBN_Position_Paper_20110323.pdf)

<sup>42</sup> Available at:

[http://www.amudaryabasin.net/sites/amudaryabasin.net/files/file/DPRN\\_ADBN\\_Policy%20brief\\_20110223.pdf](http://www.amudaryabasin.net/sites/amudaryabasin.net/files/file/DPRN_ADBN_Policy%20brief_20110223.pdf)

Amu Darya Basin Network, was visited by 837 people in 2010, who together visited the site 1,490 times and generated 8,311 page views.

### 9. Civic Driven Change: implications for policymakers and practitioners

This one-year process, organised by Hivos, Context international cooperation, the Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Cordaid, Broederlijk Delen, Social E-evaluator and the Social Development Department (DSO) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, explored the concept of Civic Driven Change (CDC) with a particular focus on the implications for development cooperation practice and policy. CDC is about people achieving social change themselves. In relation to international cooperation it reaches beyond the classical poverty reduction agenda and beyond the scope of the development sector. While recognising that many of the elements of CDC thinking come from existing debates, viewing social change through a CDC lens triggers our thinking about social change processes and leads to innovative ideas and new insights. This is especially so now that the debate about aid effectiveness and the roles and tasks of the development sector and its organisations has flared up again.

As one of the objectives of the process was to stimulate and enlarge communities of practice in the Netherlands and Belgium on CDC, the first stage of the process was geared to strengthening relations between the Dutch and Flemish organisers. In March 2010, the ISS and Context held a session at Broederlijk Delen in Brussels during the annual meeting attended by all their staff, to discuss the concept and practice of CDC. This was a primer for the concept to be discussed in Belgium and resulted in Broederlijk Delen expressing an interest in hosting one of the events of the DPRN process relating to CDC. In order to continue stimulating and enlarging communities of practice, the website [www.civicdrivenchange.org](http://www.civicdrivenchange.org) was positioned as a portal for information sharing. It should be noted that the process contributed more towards informing existing networks, individuals and organisations involved in and interested in CDC, than towards stimulating and enlarging communities of practice on CDC. Then again, CDC is a way of thinking, an approach, a work in progress and therefore the process focused more on deepening the understanding of CDC and not so much on practical application.

A second objective of the process was to enable focused exchange and learning between development experts on CDC and its implications on two specific themes (local politics and development policy).<sup>43</sup> To this end two meetings were held. The first one on CDC and local politics was held on 26 March 2010 in The Hague. This event was organised around the municipal elections in The Netherlands. Participants addressed the dynamics of citizen involvement in local political processes, sharing experiences from the Netherlands, Belgium and the South. A total of 25 people attended the meeting. Most were researchers (52%) and

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<sup>43</sup> A third theme, namely CDC and markets, could not be addressed because of time constraints due to the MFS-II application process of 2010 and the limited participation of the business partner in the process. During the year, however, thinking on CDC and markets did evolve, e.g. with the inaugural lecture of Professor Peter Knorringa (ISS) entitled 'A Balancing Act: Private actors in Development Processes' in which he addresses Civic Driven Change in markets.

practitioners (20%). Policymakers and representatives of the private sector each constituted 12% of the participants. Two discussion papers were prepared for this meeting<sup>44</sup>, as well as a paper with a short introduction on CDC.<sup>45</sup> A seminar report summarised the main insights of the discussion.<sup>46</sup> The second meeting dealt with CDC and development policy and was held on 1 December 2010 in Brussels. Participants shared their views and experiences on citizen-led change processes and reflected on the interface with established policy frameworks. A total of 63 people participated, most of them practitioners (66%). Researchers (23%), private sector representatives (6%) and policymakers (5%) were also present. A seminar report summarised the main insights of the discussion.<sup>47</sup>

The last stage of the process was geared towards synthesising the outcomes of the process. In January 2011, six of the organisers wrote a synthesising article during a writeshop, in which a journalist also participated. Within a few days, a first version of the synthesis had been written and peer reviewed by 8 people (policymakers, practitioners and academics), after which a final version was written.<sup>48</sup> The paper described the challenges and dilemmas that evolved from the CDC debate (for example the question who defines what is civic and what is uncivic action), as well the recommendations that followed from this analysis. As regards the latter, it was suggested that both policymakers and practitioners should look more critically at their role in the development sector they are part of and question whether their policies and practices do leave enough space for endogenous change initiatives.

As far as the follow-up to the process is concerned, an academic research programme, to deepen the framework, is going to be coordinated by the ISS. Hivos and Context are going to continue developing methods, frameworks and policy ‘angles’ inspired by CDC, in cooperation with the other participants and actors that were involved in the process. As far

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<sup>44</sup> ‘Discussion paper for DPRN process on Civic Driven Change and local politics’, by Udan Fernando & Lieke Ruijschoot. Available at:

[http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/DPRN/100802\\_DPRN\\_format\\_-\\_A\\_short\\_introduction\\_to\\_Civic\\_Driven\\_Change.pdf](http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DPRN/100802_DPRN_format_-_A_short_introduction_to_Civic_Driven_Change.pdf)

‘Youth Driven change in the Netherlands’, by Manuel Aalberts. Available at: [http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/DPRN/100802\\_DPRN\\_format\\_-\\_Chris\\_Aalberts\\_-\\_Youth\\_Driven\\_Change\\_in\\_the\\_Netherlands.pdf](http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DPRN/100802_DPRN_format_-_Chris_Aalberts_-_Youth_Driven_Change_in_the_Netherlands.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> Available at:

[http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/DPRN/101223\\_Discussion\\_paper\\_CDC\\_and\\_local\\_politics\\_-\\_DPRN\\_format.pdf](http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DPRN/101223_Discussion_paper_CDC_and_local_politics_-_DPRN_format.pdf)

[http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/DPRN/100802\\_DPRN\\_format\\_-\\_A\\_short\\_introduction\\_to\\_Civic\\_Driven\\_Change.pdf](http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DPRN/100802_DPRN_format_-_A_short_introduction_to_Civic_Driven_Change.pdf)

<sup>46</sup> Available at:

[http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/DPRN/100816\\_Report\\_Workshop\\_Citizens\\_initiatives\\_and\\_local\\_politics\\_Format\\_DPRN.pdf](http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DPRN/100816_Report_Workshop_Citizens_initiatives_and_local_politics_Format_DPRN.pdf)

<sup>47</sup> Available at:

[http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/DPRN/Report\\_seminar\\_cdc\\_and\\_policy\\_1\\_december\\_Brussels\\_-\\_final\\_1\\_.pdf](http://www.centreforcivicdrivenchange.org/fileadmin/user_upload/DPRN/Report_seminar_cdc_and_policy_1_december_Brussels_-_final_1_.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> Available at:

<http://www.dprn.nl/sites/dprn.nl/files/file/processes/reports/Planning%20monitoring%20and%20evaluation%20process%20report%20final.pdf>

as Hivos is concerned, CDC will feature as a key strand in the next phase of the Hivos Knowledge programme, just as it has already been a prominent pillar of the Hivos MFS application. Context is going to work in particular on CDC in relation to social business and children.

Lastly, the process website (<http://cdc.global-connections.nl/>), which was mainly used as a link to the website [www.civicdrivenchange.org](http://www.civicdrivenchange.org), where most of the process activities were published, was visited by 146 people in 2010, who together visited the site 195 times and generated 526 page views.

#### ***B5. Organisation of a final event at the end of the subsidy period***

To mark its closure, the Development Policy Review Network (DPRN) organised its final event entitled 'Linking to Learn & Learn from Linking' on 18 February 2011 in the Ottone Kerk in Utrecht. The idea behind the event was to exchange experiences relating to efforts to realise the DPRN objectives (*i.e.* to stimulate informed debate and enhance cooperation and synergy between scientists, policymakers, NGO staff and business people). More than 100 people participated in lively discussions about lessons that could be learned from more than eight years of DPRN experiences. Ton Dietz presented his view on the Dutch development knowledge infrastructure and the steps that should be taken in order to prevent all that DPRN has built up from falling apart and crumbling in the short term due to increasingly ominous political circumstances. Mirjam Ros presented the 'lessons learned' from eight years of organising informed debate and stimulating cooperation and synergy, and this provided a basis for lively discussions on twelve different themes in a World Café setting. The DPRN Team had gathered the lessons learned prior to the meeting through interviews with DPRN stakeholders from different sectors carried out by Kim de Vries for her MSc research on 'Bridging knowledge divides' and the 'Structure follows strategy' process; the insights provided by the external evaluators, Fons van der Velden and Chris Eijkemans (Context, international cooperation) and Heinz Greijn (Learning for Development, L4D); the organisers' reflections in the process reports and their responses to an online survey on their experience with DPRN; telephone interviews with process organisers conducted by Koen Kusters; and the cumulated experience and tacit knowledge of DPRN Team and Task Force. These lessons learned were brought together in the booklet 'Linking to learn and learning from linking - Lessons from eight years of DPRN', which was handed over to Henk Molenaar, executive director of NWO-WOTRO Science for Global Development. Henk Molenaar expressed to be positive about the work of DPRN and expressed the hope that funds would provide WOTRO with the means to continue DPRN as part of WOTRO's new strategy in 2011.

The meeting ended with a panel discussion on the way forward. After expressing their individual visions, all the panel members agreed that development today refers to a broad global transition. Poverty reduction is not just related to state interventions or to economic growth, but is part of broad and multi-sectoral processes. Against that background, there is a need to continue in the spirit of DPRN and to work together on solutions for the global challenges.

Of the 104 participants in the meeting, 26% were scientists, 38% were practitioners, 8% were policymakers, 24% belonged to the private sector and 4% belonged to the rest category 'Other'. The report of the final event will soon become available on the DPRN website.

### ***C1. Global-Connections web portal maintenance, incl. phasing out***

In order to facilitate and support access to expertise and the exchange of information between policymakers, development practitioners and researchers, DPRN has, in close cooperation with the African Studies Centre (ASC), developed a web portal with a search facility to find development expertise in the Netherlands and Flanders. In 2008, the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) (through its Library and Information Services) also joined the development of the web portal by overseeing its redevelopment into a more user-friendly and interactive Content Management System (CMS).

Activities in 2010 focused on developing web portals with interactive facilities for new DPRN processes as well as making the registration and search modules in the searchable database more user-friendly. Furthermore, a campaign was held to expand and update the database in 2010 (see Section A1d). Activities in 2011 were focused on phasing out and migration of information on the web portal to other web servers.

The Global-Connections web portal ([www.global-connections.nl](http://www.global-connections.nl), excluding the process websites) had 3,353 unique visitors in 2010, who together visited the site 4,970 times and viewed the individual website pages a total of 255,628 times. The process websites (excluding the SNPT website which was hosted by MDF until it was 'stabilised' at the Global-Connections website to keep the information available) had a total of 7,164 visitors in 2010, who together visited the websites 11,140 times and viewed the individual web pages of the different websites a total of 25,628 times.

### ***C2/3. DPRN website maintenance***

The DPRN website is used to provide information on DPRN, its activities and publications. It had 3,020 unique visitors in 2010, who together visited the website 4,580 times, and viewed the individual website pages a total of 18,249 times.

### ***(C4. Not applicable)***

### ***C5. Maintenance of a repository for non-academic publications – Search4dev***

Search4Dev is an open access database for digital documents from Dutch organisations involved in international cooperation (<http://www.search4dev.nl/>). The website offers quick and easy access to these documents. Search4Dev was set up in 2008 by KIT Information & Library Services in collaboration with the Digital Production Centre of the University of Amsterdam. This makes the publications of Dutch development organisations easy to find, for both national and international audiences. By using international standards and protocols, the publications can also be easily retrieved by search engines and other information services, such as Global-Connections. In 2010, the number of participating organisation increased with nine to a total of 29 organisations, which provide access to over 2000 publications on Search4Dev. This is a considerable increase compared to the 450 publications of 7 organisations when Search4Dev was inaugurated. With 795 new records

being added in 2010, the target of 500 new publications was greatly exceeded. Considerable efforts were made in 2010 to promote the repository among development organisations (among other things, via Partos, the branch organisation for development organisations in the Netherlands, and by making Search4Dev accessible via the information service of the Royal Academy of Sciences, KNAW). Efforts were also made to include the online publications and policy documents of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the current absence of which the participating organisations and users of Search4Dev experience as a great lacuna. The inclusion of these documents in the Search4Dev repository is still subject to negotiations.

In 2010, 1,880 unique visitors made use of Search4Dev.

### ***C6. Dissemination of information***

An overview of all output generated by the DPRN in Phase II can be found in Appendix 5. From this overview it can be seen that DPRN made several efforts to publicise its activities in 2010–2011. Every two months, a page was reserved in Vice Versa to bring the activities of the network to the attention of a broad audience (Appendix 6). Also, infosheets have been published for all DPRN processes carried out in Phase II. These infosheets focus on the theme addressed under each process, its organisational setup, the activities carried out and the output and outcome realised (for an overview and links see Appendix 7). Finally, the DPRN Team wrote the booklet ‘Linking to learn & Learning from linking’ with a view to make the tacit knowledge and lessons learned explicit that it acquired about network steering.<sup>49</sup>

### ***C7. Incidental external services***

DPRN has always been committed to quality reporting. In addition to a rigorous quality check of output, including editing and asking for clarifications where we felt this was needed, this also included revision of all DPRN output by a native speaker.

## **III.2 Results**

The presentation of the expected DPRN results is based on the assumption that they can be measured in some way or other. In the table below from the Plan of Operations 2010, the DPRN goals are translated into more concrete, practical (SMART – Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic and Timely) terms.

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<sup>49</sup> The booklet can be found at: [http://www.dprn.nl/sites/dprn.nl/files/file/booklet/DPRN-Linking-to-learn\\_learning-from-linking\\_feburari\\_2011.pdf](http://www.dprn.nl/sites/dprn.nl/files/file/booklet/DPRN-Linking-to-learn_learning-from-linking_feburari_2011.pdf).

| Objective   | Outcome  | Indicator   | Target  | Results  |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <p>i. To promote information exchange, dialogue and mutual feedback between scientists, policymakers and development practitioners in the Netherlands and Flanders.</p> | <p>1. Policymakers, practitioners and scientists from the Netherlands and Flanders have met on a regular basis to exchange information and discuss common interests and options for cooperation.</p> | <p>No. of region or theme-based meetings organised or contributed to.</p> <p>Active input at Worldconnectors meetings.</p> <p>% of participants from Flanders.</p> <p>No. of active e-groups.</p> <p>No. of overviews of research activities, policy documents and development interventions per theme or region and identification of options for cooperation based on them.</p> | <p>2 ongoing and 5 new processes</p> <p>Four (4) meetings</p> <p>20%</p> <p>One active e-group per theme or region around which a meeting is being organised.<sup>50</sup></p> <p>One overview of relevant research activities and outputs, policy documents, and development interventions for each theme or region-based DPRN meeting, plus identification of options for cooperation</p> | <p>2 ongoing, 4 new processes. 5<sup>th</sup> process cancelled on request of Ministry of Foreign Affairs due to uncertainty about available funds.</p> <p>4 meetings (see activities)</p> <p>3 of 4 new processes coordinated by Flemish organisations. All new processes active Flemish involvement. 9% of participants in DPRN meetings in 2010 from Belgium.</p> <p>All processes had actively maintained web portals; 2 processes used this for mobilising new networks/platforms.</p> <p>All processes included an overview of relevant policy documents in their process report. The web portals were used for references to relevant research. Where applicable, overviews were made of relevant</p> |

<sup>50</sup> The Vision Plan 2008–2010 speaks about d-groups, but the same facilities are now being provided at the Global-Connections web portal.



|   |   |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|
|   | <p>2. Common interests and options for cooperation between policymakers, practitioners and scientists have been formulated.</p> <p>3. Researchers address policy topics of the ministry and development organisations in their research activities.</p> <p>4. Policymakers or practitioners use research results on specific themes or countries in their own activities.</p> | <p>Dutch research organisations (members of CERES and other research schools, research institutions financed by WOTRO and/or Nuffic) incorporate information about Dutch development policies and interventions in their research agenda setting.</p> <p>Increase in no. of policy topics addressed by research institutions</p> <p>DGIS staff and Partos members incorporate results of research in their own activities.</p> | <p>based on them.</p> <p>20% of the research organisations.</p> <p>20% increase compared to 2007.</p> <p>20% of DGIS staff and Partos members.</p> | <p>interventions. Process reports also identified options for future cooperation and follow-up.</p> <p>Beyond the scope of DPRN to monitor in terms of % of total research organisations; not taken up in external evaluations either. For identified follow-up see Appendix 8.</p> <p>Beyond the scope of DPRN to monitor in terms of no. of policy topics addressed by research institutions; not taken up in external evaluations either. For identified follow-up see Appendix 8.</p> <p>Beyond the scope of DPRN to monitor in terms of % of DGIS staff and Partos members incorporating results of research in their own activities; not taken up in external evaluations either. For identified follow-up see Appendix 8.</p> |
| <p>II. To stimulate informed debate and a discussion of issues related to the</p> | <p>5. Policy documents have been reviewed and commented on by</p>   | <p>Sets of recommendations available in meeting reports or policy briefs.</p>  | <p>One set per meeting/process.</p>  | <p>Infosheets with recommendations have been published for all processes.</p>  |

|  |  |   |  |   |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| formulation and implementation of development policies.  | researchers and practitioners.   |   |  | Additional policy briefs for some processes.                                |
| III. To foster a climate of open debate and the exchange of ideas.                                     | 6. Open and informed (national) debates and discussions on various themes related to development cooperation.                      | No. of open and informed (national) debates and discussions on (various themes of) development cooperation.   | One process instigated by the DPRN Task Force. <sup>51</sup>   | Realised (Structure follows strategy process). See under activities.        |
| IV. To enhance the impact of research-based knowledge on the political debate relating to development. | 7. The national debate on development policies is brought to a higher level through the incorporation of research-based knowledge. | Elements of research-based knowledge are part of the national debate on development policies.                 | The initiated open and informed (national) debate and discussion on (various themes of) development cooperation contains verifiable elements of recent research-based knowledge. | See observation of evaluator in footnote. <sup>52</sup>                     |
| V. To enhance the impact of research-based knowledge on the development practice.                      | 8. Policymakers make use of research.  | DGIS staff show they can make fairly good use of results of development-related research in policy documents. | 40% of DGIS policymakers.  | Beyond the scope of DPRN to monitor. Not dealt with in external evaluation. |
|  | 9. Practitioners make  | Partos members show they  | 40% of the Partos members.   | Beyond the scope of DPRN to   |

<sup>51</sup> The Vision Plan 2008–2010 set two processes per year as the target. However, from the beginning the idea was to have one process instigated by the DPRN Task Force. This is a target correction rather than a target adjustment.

<sup>52</sup> From the evaluation report: “This was a tall order for DPRN with its very limited resources, and especially in light of the tectonic shifts currently occurring in the Dutch political landscape. The WWR report notes that from an intellectual point of view, the Dutch development policy debate has lost much of its shine in recent years. It has degenerated into polarised stand-off between extreme viewpoints in which there is very little room for evidence-based arguments. While the debates initiated by the DPRN processes may be open and based on verifiable elements of recent research-based knowledge, the national Zeitgeist is not conducive and therefore the influence of DPRN processes on the political debate at the national level has been very limited.”

|  |   |  |  |   |
|--|---|--|--|---|
|  | verifiable use of results of development-related research.  | can make fairly good use of results of development-related research in development practice.   |  | monitor. Not dealt with in external evaluation.                             |
| VI. To align the contributions of research and practice with policy formulation. | 10. Policymakers use the results of research and lessons learned from non-governmental development interventions in their own activities. | DGIS policy staff incorporate results of research and lessons learned from non-governmental development interventions in their own work.   | 40% of DGIS policymakers.  | Beyond the scope of DPRN to monitor. Not dealt with in external evaluation. |
| VII. To promote synergy between development policy, practice and research.       | 11. More aligned policy and research agendas via effectively channelled research questions put to the research community.                 | No. of research questions from policymakers included in research agendas of research centres/ institutes.<br>No. of research questions from practitioners included in research agendas of research centres/ institutes.<br>No. of joint research proposals involving both researchers and policymakers and/or practitioners. | At least 3 per year.<br><br>At least 5 per year.<br><br>At least 3 per year. | See follow-up activities in Appendix 8.                                     |
| VIII. To stimulate shared analyses and recommendations for                       | 12. Policymakers, researchers and development practitioners make use of   | No. of joint analyses and formulation of recommendations for   | At least 5 per year.   | Realised for all DPRN processes. See infosheets, the links to which can be  |

|   |  |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| research, policy and practice.  | joint analyses and formulation of recommendations for their own work in policy, research and practice respectively.                    | research, policy and practice.                                       |  | found in Appendix 5 and 6.  |
| IX. To provide access to development expertise in the Netherlands and Flanders via a searchable web portal. | 13. Development expertise is made accessible for the three targeted sectors of the DPRN via the Global-Connections web portal.         | Number of records on development experts in the searchable database. | At least 500 new records in the Global-Connections database.   | 390 new records.  |
|   | 14. Publications available on university repositories are linked to the experts in the Global-Connections database.                    | Number of scientific publications accessible.                        | 60% of the academic publications of experts in the G-C database accessible through Global-Connections. | Only realised for Connecting-Africa; for other regions not feasible within available staff time. <sup>53</sup>  |
|   | 15. A repository has been created for non-academic publications such as policy documents, consultancy reports, journalistic work, etc. | Number of non-academic publications accessible.                      | 40% of the non-academic publications of experts in the G-C database accessible through Search4Dev.     | 31 organisations have made their online resources available through Search4Dev. Beyond the scope of DPRN to monitor in terms of % of all non-academic publications. |

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<sup>53</sup> It was a deliberate choice to drop this target, because it requires specialised knowledge of library services as well as labour input that was not available to DPRN.

### **III.3 Objectives**

As stated in the Strategic Plan 2008–2010, DPRN is committed to stimulating informed debate and a discussion of issues related to the formulation and implementation of development policies, in particular those related to Dutch policies and aid organisations.

These objectives have been met. Cooperative arrangements between the various sectors started with the third call for proposals, which generated 15 proposals at the end of 2009. Innovative themes, such as Planning, monitoring and evaluation in complex situations, and Civic driven change, have been included on the agenda and each of the processes provided an impulse for inter-sectoral cooperation which, in most of the cases, continued beyond the subsidy period: several processes served as a catalyst for additional initiatives (see Appendix 8 for an overview). Once again we can conclude, as we did in previous years, that the DPRN formula that we followed in Phase II appears to be effective in facilitating the channelling of research-based knowledge in the national debate on development. This has led to a more effective alignment of development policy and research agendas and the joint formulation of recommendations for research, policy and practice based on the aggregated experience of the four communities.

### **III.4 Feasibility and sustainability**

The facilitation and organisation of processes and the web portal is feasible, as proven by the activities realised to date. The DPRN coordination unit, which is monitored by the DPRN Task Force and hosted by the Amsterdam Institute for Social Science Research–Governance and Inclusive Development department (AISSR–GID) as part of CERES, is responsible for careful preparation and reporting and cooperates closely with ASC and KIT in the development of the Global Connections web portal.

### **III.5 Relevance**

DPRN is fulfilling a need. This has been made obvious by the fact that 71 proposals for DPRN processes were submitted during the second phase (two calls in 2008 and one in fall 2009). The third call in December 2009 also generated considerable interest from Flanders. Almost 2,000 people have participated in one or more of the DPRN meetings during the second phase (Appendix 4). The DPRN and Global–Connections websites also fulfilled an important outreach function. Around 3,020 people visited the DPRN website in 2010. This is comparable to the number of unique visitors in 2009 (around 3,450). In addition, 3,353 visitors visited the Global connections web portal and 7,164 the process websites. Together they were responsible for almost 85,000 page views on the several websites.

Increased information exchanges between researchers, policymakers, practitioners and other experts are expected to result in more coherence and synergy between research, policies and development practice. The potential benefits are considerable. Although the activities generally took place in the Netherlands and Belgium, there was also a conference in South Africa, where it was well received particularly in the academic community. In order to ensure that the DPRN processes were particularly relevant for policy, all processes have been monitored as regards the active involvement of specialists working at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## IV ORGANISATION

### IV.1 Organisational characteristics

DPRN was a network of researchers, policymakers, practitioners and entrepreneurs which did not, as such, have a legal status. It was affiliated to (but not part of) the Netherlands Research School for Resource Studies for Development (CERES), which acted as a gateway to the scientific community and related research schools and organisations. AIISR, an institute within the University of Amsterdam and part of CERES, was responsible for coordinating the processes and the supportive websites at the Global Connections web portal. The ASC and KIT cooperated on the development of the Global-Connections.nl web portal and the promotion of electronic publishing and dissemination. Under the supervision and with the support of the DPRN coordination unit, several organisations looked after the agenda, the logistics and the reporting of the selected processes (Appendix 2). A Task Force made up of various representatives from scientific, policy and development organisations monitored the administrative organisation and internal control of DPRN (see page 10 for the composition of DPRN Task Force). WOTRO Science for Global Development channelled the DGIS funds for DPRN and monitors the implementation of the Strategic Plan and Plans of Operation.

### IV.2 Finances

WOTRO Science for Global Development awarded a grant of EUR 1,699,038 for the DPRN's second phase (2008–2010), of which EUR 765,466 was allocated as the budget for 2010 (January–December 2010) and EUR 33,746 for a budgetary neutral extension until March 2011. Of this amount, EUR 524,148 was spent in 2010. In connection with this, it should be noted that a substantial part of the expenditure envisaged for 2010 was postponed until early 2011. See Appendices 9–11 for further details on expenditure in 2010.

### IV.3 Administration and monitoring

The Task Force is responsible for administrative organisation and internal control. AIISR/GID, a department in the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences of the University of Amsterdam and a member of the CERES Research School, monitors the performance of DPRN, with Dr Mirjam A.F. Ros-Tonen being responsible for the coordination and Ms Kim de Vries for programme assistance. Administrative support has been provided by a student assistant, Mr Tijmen de Groot, and by Mr Joska Landré who also provided ICT support. Mr Koen Kusters acted as DPRN representative in the Worldconnectors Support Team.

Amsterdam, 1 April 2011,

Dr Jan Donner  
Chair DPRN Task Force

## Appendix 1 – DPRN target groups

- The various departments of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague;
- Dutch embassies and consulates abroad, with a varying capacity for development assistance and explicit ‘development orientation’ in 41 partner countries;
- Offices dealing with International affairs in other Ministries;
- Some support activities for international relations of the Dutch parliament and political parties;
- SNV and its offices abroad;
- International education institutions in the Netherlands (including their alumni);
- Six major co-financing agencies, their central offices and offices or contacts abroad;
- Many smaller non-governmental organisations with major or partial activities in developing countries, in particular the 58 MFS organisations and 50 organisations with continuing TMF funding. In addition to development organisations in the narrow sense, these include environmental groups, human rights groups, fair trade groups, international labour solidarity groups, religious support groups, cultural exchange groups, etc. Most of them are organised in Partos (93members) and PSO (46 organisations);
- Organisations subsidised by the NCDO;
- Consultancy companies fully or partly devoted to implementation and advice concerning ‘development’ and their network organisations (MDF, ETC International, BMB Mott MacDonald (formerly Arcadis), etc.);
- ‘Think-tank’ departments of company head offices that (partly) work beyond the EU: banks, insurance companies, production companies, trading companies;
- Organisations of development practitioners (*e.g.* Partos, Nedworc);
- Foreign embassies based in the Netherlands and/or in Brussels;
- Migrant/Diaspora organisations based in the Netherlands;
- Research and graduate schools and their members, including training and teaching groups in Dutch universities and Higher Education and individual research, teaching and ‘think-tank’ institutions;
- NUFFIC and WOTRO/NWO;
- Study groups [‘Werkgemeenschappen’] of scientists, wherever they still exist, which have a regional orientation (*e.g.* for Africa and Latin America);
- Advisory bodies in between science and policy, like the WRR (Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid / Scientific Council for Government Policy);
- SANPAD and their South African researchers;
- Science Journalists of specialised and popular journals (*e.g.* The Broker, Internationale Samenwerking, Vice Versa, Onze Wereld, Internationale Spectator) and newspapers;
- Vereniging van Nederlandse Ondernemers (VNO-NCW);
- MVO Nederland.

## Appendix 2 – Overview of facilitated processes and implementing organisations ongoing in 2010 – 2011

### Processes initiated in 2008, following the first call for proposals

#### Learning to understand development better



A one-year process aimed at discussing the complexity of development processes and ensuring that the issue of development theories and models was put back onto the Dutch debate agenda. The process included a three-day conference and the publication of a position paper.

*Website:* <http://udb.global-connections.nl>

*Organising agencies:* MDF Training & Consultancy (coordination), Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Vice Versa.

#### *Main organisers:*

Mr H. (Hans) Rijneveld  
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## **Value chain governance and endogenous growth: how can NGOs, firms and governments achieve social inclusion and poverty reduction?**

A 2.5-year process aimed at assessing how inclusive value chain governance can be established by systematically comparing, discussing and integrating diverse analytical and intervention frameworks used by firms, NGOs and governments. The process included a writeshop, several meetings and the publication of research papers (later published as a book).

*Website:* <http://value-chains.global-connections.nl>

*Organising agencies:* Institute of Social Studies (ISS) (coordination), WUR, Woord en Daad, ICCO-Kerk in Actie, Hivos, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV), Concept Fruit BV.

### *Main organisers:*

Prof. Dr A.H.J (Bert) Helmsing  
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## **Gender mainstreaming trajectory**



A three-year process aimed at rethinking and working towards transforming the current understanding and practice of gender mainstreaming in order to improve policies and practices of development actors towards gender equality. The process included two conferences and the publication of research papers and policy briefs.

*Website:* <http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl>

*Organising agencies:* Centre for International Development Issues Nijmegen (CIDIN)-Radboud University (coordination), Hivos, Oxfam Novib, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Human Rights and Peace Building Department, DMH).

### *Main organiser:*

Dr A.H.J.M. (Anouka) van Eerdewijk  
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**Processes started in 2009, following the second call for proposals**

**Supporting developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues**



A one-year process aimed at enhancing the exchange of information and cooperation among actors who support developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues, and formulating recommendations on how to address any hindrances to do so. The process included the publication of three research papers, the building of an online library and database, and the organisation of a synthesising seminar.

*Website:* <http://taxrevenues.global-connections.nl>

*Organising agencies:* Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations (SOMO) (coordination), CIDIN-Radboud University, Oxfam Novib, Tax Justice NL, Oikos, Ministry of Foreign Affairs-DEC.

*Main organisers:*

Ms M. (Maaïke) Kokke / Ms. K. (Katrin) McGauran  
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## Phosphorus depletion: the invisible crisis



A one-year process aimed at increasing global awareness of the depletion of phosphorus (an irreplaceable and indispensable nutrient for plant growth) and investigating possible mitigation options for avoiding food insecurity. The process included the publication of articles, case studies, a documentary, and a plan for the setup of a future 'Nutrient Platform'. Two seminars were held to raise political awareness.

*Website:* <http://phosphorus.global-connections.nl>

*Organising agencies:* Netherlands Water Partnership (NWP) (coordination), WASTE advisers on urban environment and development, Plant Research International (PRI-WUR).

### *Main organisers:*

Mr G. (Ger) Pannekoek  
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## Fuelling knowledge on the social and ecological impacts of agrofuel production



A one-year process aimed at generating insights into the social and ecological effects of agrofuel production and expansion, with a view to enabling informed decision-making

designed to minimise the negative effects. This process included the publication of a paper, setting up an online knowledge community, and a multi-stakeholder meeting.

*Website:* <http://www.agrofuelsplatform.nl>

*Organising agencies:* Both ENDS (coordination), IUCN NL, ETC International, Cordaid, AISSR–UvA, Alterra–WUR, Institute of Environmental Sciences (CML)–University of Leiden, Law and Governance Group–WUR, Mekon Ecology.

*Main organisers:*

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### **Commercial pressures on land: rethinking policies and practice for development**



## Commercial Pressures on Land

Rethinking Policies and Practice for development

A one-year process aimed at providing an evidence base to influence policy processes that enable more secure and equitable access to land for the poor who face increased commercial demand for their land. The process included setting up an online interest group, paper publications and a one-day workshop.

*Website:* <http://pressuresonland.global-connections.nl>

*Organising agencies:* Centre for Development Studies (CDS)–University of Groningen (coordination), International Land Coalition (ILC), Oxfam Novib.

*Main organisers:*

Prof. Dr P. (Peter) Ho and Dr H. (Hossein) Azadi  
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### **Singing a new policy tune**



A one-year process aimed at improving the quality of policymaking in development cooperation in the Netherlands by revitalising thinking about policy theories. The process included an assessment of previous policyformulation initiatives, a kick-off conference, 2 public debates to discuss different policy domains, a meeting to discuss the WRR report, and the publication of a note outlining the contours of a new policy theory.

*Website:* <http://singinganewpolicytune.nl>

*Organising agencies:* MDF Training & Consultancy (coordination), Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Lokaalmondiaal–Vice Versa.

#### *Main organisers:*

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**Processes started in 2010, following the third call for proposals:**

**Strengthening monitoring and evaluation in development projects that deal with complex social contexts**



A one-year process aimed at developing a better understanding of the effectiveness of outcome mapping as a PME tool in development projects that deal with complex social systems. The process included the publication of several documents on PME practices and policies. The results of these were discussed in a synthesising seminar.

*Website:* <http://pme.global-connections.nl>

*Organising agencies:* HIVA-Research Institute for Labour and Society-KU Leuven (coordination), VVOB-Flemish Office for Development Cooperation and Technical Assistance, Vredeseilanden-VECO, PSO Capacity Building in Developing Countries.

*Main organisers:*

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## The knowledge triangle in developing countries: a missed opportunity in university development cooperation?



A one-year process aimed at raising awareness of the idea that science and technology are crucial for development and that the knowledge triangle – education, research and innovation – is important for a knowledge-based society. The process centred on an international workshop in South Africa. Following a call for papers, several presentations were held.

*Website:* <http://innovate.global-connections.nl>

*Organising agencies:* Ghent University (coordination), Centre for Development Innovation (CDI)–WUR, Nuffic, City of Ghent (Department of North–South cooperation).

*Main organiser:*

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## Afghan–Central Asian water cooperation on management of the Amu Darya river: connecting experts and policymakers in the low lands



A one-year process aimed at improving cross-border cooperation between Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the management of the Amu Darya basin's water resources. The process included connecting experts in 'The Amu Darya Basin Network' and an international conference.

*Website:* <http://www.amudaryabasin.net>

*Organising agencies:* EastWest Institute Brussels (coordination), Irrigation & Water Engineering Group (IWE)–WUR.

*Main organisers:*

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### **Civic Driven Change: implications for policymakers and practitioners**



A one-year process aimed at stimulating dialogue and learning about what Civic Driven Change (CDC) implies for the policy and practice of international cooperation in the Netherlands and Belgium. The process included meetings about bringing CDC into practice in local politics and development policies. A synthesising writeshop was organised to outline the strategies needed for the further promotion of the CDC concept.

*Website:* <http://cdc.global-connections.nl>

*Organising agencies:* Context international cooperation (coordination), Hivos, Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Cordaid, Broederlijk Delen, Social E-evaluator.

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## Appendix 3 – Agenda of DPRN meetings in 2010–2011

| <u>Date</u>     | <u>Event</u>   | <u>Venue</u>                             | <u>Organisers</u>  |
|-----------------|--|--|--|
| 18 February     | Expert meeting: 'Brandende vragen. Zekerheden en onzekerheden in wetenschap en beleid omtrent biobrandstoffen'               | 7AM, The Hague                           | Both ENDS Foundation, IUCN Netherlands Committee, AISSR-UVA, Alterra-WUR, ETC International, Cordaid, Mekon Ecology, CML-University of Leiden, Law and Governance group-WUR. |
| 4 March         | Mini seminar 'Phosphorus Shortage: European challenges'  | European Parliament, Brussels            | NWP, WASTE, PRI-WUR.   |
| 26 March        | Seminar 'Civic Driven Change in local politics'  | ISS, The Hague                           | Context international cooperation, ISS, Hivos, Cordaid, Social Evaluator, Broederlijk delen.   |
| 22 April        | Expert meeting 'Hoe tillen we het ontwikkelingsdebat naar een hoger niveau?'   | ISS, The Hague                           | ISS  |
| 4 May           | Seminar 'Governance in fragile states'.  | Hotel de Bosrand, Ede                    | MDF Training & Consultancy, Vice Versa   |
| 24 June         | Workshop 'Changing roles and meaning of International Cooperation – Implications for the research agenda and infrastructure' | ISS, The Hague                           | DPRN   |
| 30 June         | Seminar 'Draagvlak voor duurzaamheid en mondiaal burgerschap'  | Hotel De Bosrand, Ede                    | MDF Training & Consultancy, Vice Versa.  |
| 28 September    | Bilateral dialogues and dinner event 'Markets, value chains and development'   | ISS, The Hague                           | ISS, WUR, in cooperation with ISS, Woord & Daad, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, Hivos, ICCO, Concept Fruit.   |
| 8 – 10 November | Conference 'Collaborate to Innovate'   | University of Western Cape, South Africa | Ghent University, VLIR-UOS, CDI-WUR, Nuffic.   |
| 10 November     | Seminar 'Complexity-oriented Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) – From alternative to mainstream?'                    | Theatre Concordia, The Hague             | HIVA-KUL, VVOB, Vredeseilanden/VECO, PSO.  |
| 1 December      | Seminar 'Did Civic Driven Change fall off the Paris agenda?'   | Progress Hotel, Brussels.                | Context international cooperation, ISS, Hivos, Cordaid, Social Evaluator, Broederlijk delen.   |
| 7 December      | Meeting 'Enhancing Security in Afghanistan and Central   | European Parliament, Brussels            | East West Institute, Wageningen University   |

| Asia through Regional Cooperation on Water' |  |  |   |
|---|--|--|---|
| 18 February 2011                            | DPRN closing event 'Linking to Learn & Learn from Linking' | Ottone Kerk, Utrecht.                  | DPRN  |
| 21 - 22 February 2011                       | Conference 'Gender mainstreaming 2.0 dialogue'             | Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Hague | CIDIN, Hivos, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oxfam Novib. |

Appendix 4 – Participants in the DPRN meetings and their distribution over the various professional categories (2008–2011)<sup>54</sup>

| Meeting   | Scientists / researchers |     | Policy-makers |     | Practitioners |     | Private sector |     | Other/ Unknown |     | Total |
|---|--------------------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|-------|
|   | Abs.                     | %   | Abs.          | %   | Abs.          | %   | Abs.           | %   | Abs.           | %   |       |
| Conference Understanding development better<br>(27–29 August 2008)                | 38                       | 40% | 10            | 10% | 38            | 40% | 5              | 5%  | 5              | 5%  | 96    |
| Microfinance seminar 1: MFIs and BDS in developing countries<br>(5 November 2008) | 14                       | 23% | 3             | 5%  | 29            | 47% | 15             | 24% | 1              | 2%  | 62    |
| Dinner Meeting Value Chain Governance and endogenous growth<br>(25 November 2008) | 23                       | 47% | 6             | 12% | 12            | 24% | 8              | 16% | 0              | 0%  | 49    |
| Stakeholder conference on GM Soy and Sustainability<br>(9 December 2008)          | 17                       | 23% | 5             | 7%  | 37            | 49% | 15             | 20% | 1              | 1%  | 75    |
| Microfinance seminar 2: What can we learn from the south?<br>(12 February 2009)   | 11                       | 22% | 4             | 8%  | 14            | 29% | 17             | 35% | 3              | 6%  | 49    |
| 8 working groups for the Structure Follows Strategy process                       | 14                       | 24% | 11            | 19% | 14            | 24% | 18             | 31% | 2              | 3%  | 59    |
| Microfinance seminar 3: The future of microfinance and BDS<br>(19 May 2009)       | 14                       | 23% | 4             | 7%  | 20            | 33% | 21             | 35% | 1              | 2%  | 60    |
| Expert meeting ‘Gender mainstreaming trajectory’<br>(28 May 2009)                 | 20                       | 43% | 4             | 9%  | 18            | 38% | 5              | 11% | 0              | 0%  | 47    |
| Seminar on ‘Gender mainstreaming trajectory’<br>(29 May 2009)                     | 41                       | 41% | 4             | 4%  | 35            | 35% | 6              | 6%  | 13             | 13% | 99    |

<sup>54</sup> The number of participants in the 2008 meetings may differ slightly from those reported last year since corrections were made after a more rigorous check by Kim de Vries while she was writing her thesis entitled ‘Bridging knowledge divides. Strengthening research–policy linkages in the Development Policy Review Network’.

|   |    |      |    |     |    |      |    |      |    |     |     |
|---|----|------|----|-----|----|------|----|------|----|-----|-----|
| The future organisation of Dutch development and international cooperation  | 22 | 20%  | 31 | 28% | 40 |      | 15 |      |    | 4%  | 112 |
| (15 June 2009)  |    |      |    |     |    | 36%  |    | 13%  | 4  |     |     |
| Ceres Summer School Workshop agrofuels[1]   | 24 | 75%  | 0  | 0%  | 4  | 13%  | 2  | 6%   | 2  | 6%  | 32  |
| (2-3 July 2009)   |    |      |    |     |    |      |    |      |    |     |     |
| Expert meeting on 'Commercial pressures on land'  | 36 | 35%  | 22 | 21% | 37 | 36%  | 5  | 5%   | 3  | 3%  | 103 |
| (8 July 2009)   |    |      |    |     |    |      |    |      |    |     |     |
| Expert meeting on 'Singing a new policy tune'   | 7  | 21%  | 13 | 39% | 7  | 21%  | 4  | 12%  | 2  | 6%  | 33  |
| (10 September 2009)   |    |      |    |     |    |      |    |      |    |     |     |
| Research writeshop on 'Value chain governance'  | 35 | 100% | 0  | 0%  | 0  | 0%   | 0  | 0%   | 0  | 0%  | 35  |
| (24-25 September 2009)  |    |      |    |     |    |      |    |      |    |     |     |
| Two-day conference on 'Singing a new policy tune'   | 13 | 24%  | 15 | 27% | 13 | 24%  | 12 | 22%  | 2  | 4%  | 55  |
| (1-2 October 2009)  |    |      |    |     |    |      |    |      |    |     |     |
| Mini-seminar on 'Phosphorus depletion: the invisible crisis'  | 15 | 36%  | 7  | 17% | 5  | 12%  | 13 | 31%  | 2  | 5%  | 42  |
| (7 October 2009)  |    |      |    |     |    |      |    |      |    |     |     |
| Seminar on 'Raising tax revenues'   | 16 | 41%  | 10 | 26% | 11 | 28%  | 2  | 5%   | 0  | 0%  | 39  |
| (2 December 2009)   |    |      |    |     |    |      |    |      |    |     |     |
| Expert meeting: 'Brandende vragen. Zekerheden en onzekerheden in wetenschap en beleid omtrent biobrandstoffen' (18 February 2010) | 11 | 42%  | 4  | 15% | 9  | 35%  | 2  | 8%   | 0  | 0%  | 26  |
| Mini seminar 'Phosphorus Shortage: European challenges' (4 March 2010)  | 12 | 26%  | 14 | 30% | 7  | 15%  | 12 | 26%  | 1  | 2%  | 46  |
| Seminar 'Civic Driven Change in local politics' (26 March 2010)   | 13 | 52%  | 3  | 12% | 5  | 20%  | 3  | 12%  | 1  | 4%  | 25  |
| Expert meeting 'Hoe tillen we het ontwikkelingsdebat naar een hoger niveau?' (22 April 2010)                                      | 12 | 44%  | 4  | 15% | 7* | 26%* | 3* | 11%* | 1* | 4%* | 27  |
| Seminar 'Governance in fragile states' (4 May 2010)   | 1  | 2%   | 7  | 17% | 25 | 60%  | 7* | 17%* | 2* | 5%* | 42  |
| Workshop 'Changing roles and meaning of International Cooperation'  | 17 | 50%  | 1  | 3%  | 13 | 38%  | 1  | 3%   | 2  | 6%  | 34  |

|  |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |           |           |              |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| - Implications for the research agenda and infrastructure' (24 June 2010)  |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |           |           |              |
| Seminar 'Draagvlak voor duurzaamheid en mondiaal burgerschap' (30 June 2010)   | 8          | 10%        | 7          | 9%         | 54         | 67%        | 12         | 15%        | 0         | 0%        | 81           |
| OTWG Deep divers seminar (20 August 2010)  | 7          | 33%        | 1          | 5%         | 11         | 52%        | 2          | 10%        | 0         | 0%        | 21           |
| Bilateral dialogues 'Markets, value chains and development' (28 September 2010)  | 16         | 19%        | 14         | 17%        | 26         | 31%        | 24         | 29%*       | 20        | 31%       | 84           |
| Dinner event 'Markets, value chains and development' (28 September 2010)   | 12         | 29%        | 7          | 17%        | 15         | 36%        | 8          | 19%        | 0         | 0%        | 42           |
| Conference 'Collaborate to Innovate' (8-10 November 2010)  | 66         | 89%        | 5          | 7%         | 3          | 4%         | 0          | 0%         | 0         | 0%        | 74           |
| Seminar 'Complexity-oriented Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) - From alternative to mainstream?' (10 November 2010) | 11         | 11%        | 1          | 1%         | 65         | 64%        | 21         | 21%        | 3         | 3%        | 101          |
| Seminar 'Did Civic Driven Change fall off the Paris agenda?' (1 December 2010)   | 14         | 23%        | 3          | 5%         | 42         | 66%        | 4          | 6%         | 0         | 0%        | 63           |
| Meeting 'Enhancing Security in Afghanistan and Central Asia through Regional Cooperation on Water' (7 December)              | 22         | 26%        | 28         | 33%        | 31         | 36%        | 3          | 4%         | 1         | 1%        | 85           |
| DPRN closing event 'Linking to Learn & Learn from Linking' (18 February 2011)  | 27         | 26%        | 8          | 8%         | 40         | 38%        | 25         | 24%        | 4         | 4%        | 104          |
| Conference 'Gender mainstreaming 2.0 dialogue' (21-22 February 2011)   | 11         | 15%        | 7          | 9%         | 44         | 58%        | 14         | 18%        | 0         | 0%        | 76           |
|  |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |           |           |              |
| Until 2009   | 360        | 34%        | 149        | 14%        | 334        | 32%        | 163        | 16%        | 41        | 4%        | 1,047        |
| <b>2010-2011</b>   | <b>260</b> | <b>28%</b> | <b>114</b> | <b>12%</b> | <b>390</b> | <b>42%</b> | <b>131</b> | <b>14%</b> | <b>32</b> | <b>3%</b> | <b>931</b>   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>   | <b>620</b> | <b>31%</b> | <b>263</b> | <b>13%</b> | <b>724</b> | <b>37%</b> | <b>294</b> | <b>15%</b> | <b>73</b> | <b>4%</b> | <b>1,978</b> |

## Appendix 5 – Output realised in 2010–2011

### General publications:

DPRN Booklet: Linking to learn & learning from linking (2011)

DPRN Plan of Operations 2010 (updated)

DPRN External review 2010 (by Heinz Greijn)

DPRN Progress report 2009

DPRN progress report 2010

### Infosheets:

Infosheet Structure follows strategy – The organisation of Dutch development and international cooperation

Infosheet Understanding development better: Do we truly understand the how aid relates to development?

Infosheet Value chain governance and endogenous growth: how can NGOs, firms and governments achieve social inclusion and poverty reduction?

Infosheet GM Soy debate: How to manage risks and benefits of genetic modification in processes intended to improve the performance and practices of the soy sector?

Infosheet Microfinance: Stimulating business development: Another side of microfinance?

Infosheet Tax revenues: Supporting developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues

Infosheet Commercial pressures on land: Rethinking policies and practices for development

Infosheet Phosphorus depletion: the invisible crisis

Infosheet Agrofuel platform: Fuelling knowledge on the social and ecological impacts of agrofuel production

Infosheet Singing a new policy tune: Towards a (re)foundation of Dutch development assistance policies

Infosheet Amu Darya Basin Network: Afghan–Central Asian water cooperation on the management of the Amu Darya river: Connecting experts and policymakers in the lowlands

Infosheet Planning, monitoring and evaluation in complex social situations

Infosheet Civic drive change: What does Civic Driven Change (CDC) imply for the policy and practice of international cooperation?

Infosheet Collaborate to Innovate: The role of university development cooperation in innovation

## Process reports:

REPORT NO. 17: 'Commercial pressures on land' process, final process report  
*"Commercial pressures on land: rethinking policies and practice for development"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 18: 'Phosphorus depletion' process, final process report  
*"Phosphorus depletion: the invisible crisis"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 19: 'Agrofuels Platform' process, final process report  
*"Fuelling knowledge on the social and ecological impacts of agrofuel production"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 20: Structure Follows Strategy process, issue paper  
*"Towards a future knowledge agenda and infrastructure for development"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 21: Tax revenues process, seminar report  
*"DPRN Expert Seminar 2 December 2009 Amsterdam"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 22: Tax revenues process, final process report  
*"Supporting developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 23: 'Agrofuels Platform' process, discussion paper  
*"Burning questions – Certainties and uncertainties concerning agrofuels"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 24: Singing a new policy tune process, final report  
*"Singing a new policy tune"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 25: Value chain governance, final process report  
*"Value chain governance and endogenous growth"* (2010)

REPORT NO. 26: Value chain governance, synthesis report  
*"Value chains governance and inclusive endogenous development: Towards a Knowledge Agenda"* (2011)

REPORT NO. 27: Amu Darya river basin, final process report  
*"Afghan–Central Asian water cooperation on management of the Amu Darya river"* (2011)

REPORT NO. 28: Planning, monitoring and evaluation in complex social situations, final process report.  
*"Planning, monitoring and evaluation in complex social situations"* (2011)

REPORT NO. 29: Collaborate to innovate, final process report  
*"The role of development cooperation in innovation"* (2011)



## Appendix 6 – Information dissemination through Vice Versa (2010)

Vol. 44 (2):



### Zet de WRR nu echt alles op zijn kop?

De ontwikkelingssector is voortdurend in beweging. Om kennis, ervaringen en ideeën uit te wisselen rond specifieke ontwikkelingsthema's, organiseert 'Singing a New Policy Tune' vier bijeenkomsten voor professionals uit de brede OS-sector. De thema's zijn gebaseerd op de veranderende OS/ IS agenda en het onlangs uitgekomen WRR rapport.

Met deze bijeenkomsten willen we deze thema's op een constructieve wijze onder de loep nemen, nieuwe inzichten krijgen over de bijdragen die geleverd worden door verschillende interventiekanalen en komen tot kruisbestuiving. Voor deze bijeenkomsten zijn onder andere uitgenodigd: de verschillende directies van het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, wetenschappers, politici en experts uit de sector. Er zal een lezing verzorgd worden door een praktijk/ thema deskundige met daarin verwerkt de reflectie van de WRR over het thema. In het middag programma kunt u deelnemen aan werkgroepen om tot verdere verdieping te komen en goede inhoudelijke discussies te hebben.

1. Goed bestuur in fragiele staten - dinsdag 4 mei
2. Economische Groei & Verdeling - dinsdag 25 mei
3. Klimaatverandering & adaptatie - dinsdag 15 juni
4. Duurzaamheid en de globaliseringsagenda - maandag 28 juni

Bijeenkomsten: 10.00 - 16.00 in Hotel de Bosrand in Ede. Kosten zijn 50 euro voor 1 dag, incl. lunch en borrel (25 euro voor studenten).  
Meer informatie en inschrijven: [www.singinganewpolicytune.nl](http://www.singinganewpolicytune.nl)

\*Singing a New Policy Tune\* wordt georganiseerd door:



# Development Policy Review Network

## Een bonte verzameling nieuwe processen, met één doel

DPRN selecteerde voor 2010 voor de derde en laatste keer een aantal processen. Er zijn tot nu toe vier voorstellen goedgekeurd, waarin Vlaamse en Nederlandse organisaties intensief zullen samenwerken. Het is een bonte verzameling. Een van de processen richt zich op *civic driven change* en de toepasbaarheid daarvan in verschillende vormen van internationale samenwerking. Een tweede proces streeft naar het bijeenbrengen van kennis over de mogelijkheden van regionale samenwerking rondom de Amu Darya-rivier in Centraal-Azië. In weer een ander proces is het doel om innovatiestrategieën te ontwikkelen voor de samenwerking van universiteiten met andere partners. Ten slotte is er een consortium dat gaat onderzoeken in hoeverre *outcome mapping* een effectieve methode is voor het plannen, monitoren en evalueren van ontwikkelingsprojecten.

Hoewel de thema's verschillen is er wel degelijk een gemeenschappelijk doel: het versterken van de communicatie, discussie en samenwerking tussen de verschillende sectoren in Nederland en Vlaanderen. U kunt de voortgang van de processen volgen via: [www.dprn.nl](http://www.dprn.nl)

## Biobrandstoffen – De trein stoppen, of gewoon goed sturen?

De Europese Unie en de Nederlandse overheid stimuleren het gebruik van biobrandstoffen in de transportsector, onder andere omdat het de uitstoot van broeikasgassen zou verminderen. Het DPRN Agrofuels-platform organiseerde op 18 februari een expertbijeenkomst in Den Haag, waar wetenschappers, vertegenwoordigers van ngo's en beleidsmakers bij elkaar kwamen om de voor- en nadelen van het huidige biobrandstoffenbeleid te bespreken.

Er bestaat inmiddels consensus over het feit dat de productie van brandstof uit landbouwgewassen risico's voor voedselzekerheid en biodiversiteit met zich meebrengt. Daarnaast kunnen er door de uitbreiding van het landbouwareaal ten koste van natuurlijke gebieden (waar vaak veel koolstof zit opgeslagen in de vegetatie en bodem) grote hoeveelheden broeikasgassen vrijkomen. Door deze zogenaamde indirecte effecten wordt het eigenlijke doel van het stimuleringsbeleid – verminderen van broeikasgas-emissies – tenietgedaan.

De meningen zijn verdeeld over wat de gevolgen van deze risico's zouden moeten zijn voor het beleid. Sommigen pleiten uit voorzorg voor het afschaffen van alle stimuleringsmaatregelen, aangezien de gevolgen nog onvoldoende zijn te overzien. Anderen zijn van mening dat de negatieve effecten gecontroleerd kunnen worden. Over één ding blijkt iedereen het eens: de huidige duurzaamheidscriteria moeten snel worden verbeterd, zodat daarin ook de indirecte effecten van landgebruikveranderingen worden meegenomen. Alleen dan zal duidelijk worden of, en zo ja welke, biobrandstoffen feitelijk bijdragen aan de vermindering van klimaatverandering, en onder welke omstandigheden. Voor meer informatie over het Agrofuels-platform zie: [www.agrofuelsplatform.nl](http://www.agrofuelsplatform.nl)

## Ontwikkelingsexperts opgelet: Vinden en gevonden worden op [www.global-connections.nl](http://www.global-connections.nl)

DPRN start een nieuwe promotiecampagne voor het gebruik van [www.global-connections.nl](http://www.global-connections.nl) – een online database van professionals die zich bezighouden met ontwikkelingsvraagstukken. Deze door DPRN beheerde database is uniek, omdat hij sectoroverschrijdend is: het maakt de aanwezige kennis van Nederlandse en Vlaamse academici, ondernemers, beleidsmakers en 'praktijkmensen' inzichtelijk. Via de website kan iedereen zoeken naar personen en organisaties op basis van hun inhoudelijke en geografische expertise. Wilt u bijvoorbeeld meer weten over gender in Kenia? Het invoeren van deze twee trefwoorden zal u een overzichtelijke lijst met personen en hun contactgegevens verschaffen die op dit gebied actief zijn. De database stelt professionals zodoende in staat om anderen te vinden en zelf gevonden te worden. DPRN roept iedereen op die zich beroepsmatig bezighoudt met ontwikkelingsvraagstukken om zich aan te melden op [www.global-connections.nl](http://www.global-connections.nl)

## Over DPRN

DPRN staat voor Development and Policy Review Network en werd in 2003 opgericht als een netwerk van ontwikkelings-experts uit Nederland en Vlaanderen. Het doel van DPRN is het stimuleren van debat over ontwikkelingsbeleid en het bevorderen van samenwerking en synergie tussen wetenschappers, beleidsmakers, 'de praktijk' en het bedrijfsleven op het gebied van internationale samenwerking. Voor meer informatie zie [www.dprn.nl](http://www.dprn.nl)



## Nieuw beleid voor fragiele staten?

Fragiele staten staan hoog op de Nederlandse ontwikkelingsagenda, maar hulporganisaties stuiten in landen als Congo, Afghanistan en Guatemala op enorme problemen. Hoe moeten ze er te werk gaan? Het eerste 'Singing a New Policy Tune'-seminar van dit jaar ging over deze vraag.

'Sociale en politieke spanningen, gebrek aan veiligheid, en geweldpleging tegen de bevolking zijn kenmerken van een fragiele staat', vertelt Hans Wesseling van het ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken. 'Er heerst wetteloosheid, en basisvoorzieningen zoals onderwijs en gezondheidszorg ontbreken gedeeltelijk of helemaal.' Veiligheid, legitiem bestuur en vredesdividend zijn de drie pijlers waarop het Nederlandse fragiele-statenbeleid rust. Omdat de ernst van de situatie van land tot land verschilt, hanteert Nederland een contextspecifieke benadering. 'Wij zetten vooral het multilaterale kanaal en niet-gouvernementele organisaties in en werken samen met lokale partners', legt Wesseling uit.

Seth Kaplan, auteur van *Fixing Fragile States*, is erg sceptisch over de internationale pogingen om stabiliteit en ontwikkeling te brengen in (post-)conflictgebieden: 'Ons idee van een regering is te westers. Een centrale overheid is niet overal te realiseren.' Kaplan benadrukt ook dat er te veel wordt gefocust op armoedebestrijding: 'Waarom al die nadruk op de Millenniumdoelen, als primaire levensbehoeften niet eens vervuld worden?'

'Er moet een klimaat geschapt worden waarin mensen kunnen samenwerken en waarin de staat optimaal gebruik kan maken van de capaciteit van de bevolking', stelt Kaplan. Hulporganisaties kunnen een rol spelen in het vergroten van die capaciteit door lokale mensen te trainen: 'Geef geen vis, maar leer iemand een vis vangen.' Kaplan besluit zijn betoog door de aanwezige organisaties te adviseren een project niet vanuit het niets op te bouwen. 'Ontwikkel iets wat al wortels in de aarde heeft, dat vergroot de kans op duurzaam succes.'

'Niet de ngo's, maar lokale partijen zijn de eigenaren van het probleem. Zij moeten het formuleren en daarna met een oplossing komen', aldus Congo-specialist Paul Mbkayi. Hij ervaart dat buitenlandse organisaties vaak problemen op tafel gooien die de lokale bevolking zelf niet als problemen beschouwt. 'Een niet bestaand probleem is ook niet op te lossen.' Er ontstaat discussie over de verantwoordingsplicht. Liggt de verantwoordelijkheid voor een project bij een ngo of bij de lokale bevolking? Farah Karimi, directeur van Oxfam Novib, vraagt zich af hoe ngo's verantwoordelijk kunnen worden gehouden. Mbkayi stelt verontwaardigd dat het niet goed is als ngo's deze last dragen: 'Mensen zijn verantwoordelijk voor het opbouwen van hun eigen land!'

'Het Nederlandse beleid lijkt soms zaden te strooien waardoor staten juist fragiel worden', vindt een afgevaardigde van de regering van Zuid-Soedan, die zijn pijlen op Wesseling richt. Wesseling vindt het moeilijk hierop te reageren. Geopolitieke belangen spelen een belangrijke rol, maar ook andere omstandigheden beïnvloeden het beleid. Als voorbeeld vertelt Wesseling dat Nederland geopolitiek gezien weinig in Congo te zoeken heeft. De zusjes Ilse en Femke Van Velzen vestigden echter de aandacht op Congo met hun bekreunde documentaire. Ook dat maakt terugtrekking uit het Afrikaanse land moeilijker.

Contextgevoelghed, samenwerking tussen de verschillende belanghebbenden, capaciteitsopbouw en het betrekken van de lokale bevolking bij het opzetten en uitvoeren van projecten zijn termen die domineren tijdens de bijeenkomst. Maar in hoeverre wordt er een nieuw beleidslied gezongen? Al komen de ideeën en werkwijzen logisch en doordacht over, ze klinken nog weinig vernieuwend.

[Eva de Vries]

Op 15 juni vindt het seminar 'Klimaatverandering en adaptatie' plaats en op 30 juni 'Duurzaamheid en de globaliseringsagenda'. Singing a New Policy Tune is een initiatief van Development Policy Review Network, MDF Training & Consultancy, het Institute of Social Studies en Vice Versa. Voor meer informatie, zie [www.singinganewpolicytune.nl](http://www.singinganewpolicytune.nl)



## Development Policy Review Network

### Civic Driven Change wie doet er mee?

De succesvolle verkiezingscampagne van Barack Obama wordt vaak aangehaald als een voorbeeld van Civic Driven Change (CDC), omdat burgers zichzelf organiseerden om verandering tot stand te brengen. In het door DPRN gesteunde Civic Driven Change-proces staat de vraag centraal hoe het ontwikkelingsbeleid en de praktijk meer ruimte kunnen geven aan burgerinitiatieven. Tijdens een eerste bijeenkomst op 26 maart – vlak na de Nederlandse gemeenteraadsverkiezingen – stond de relatie tussen burgerinitiatieven en lokale politiek centraal. Ervaringen uit Nederland en het Zuiden werden uitgewisseld en bleken grote overeenkomsten te vertonen. Zo organiseert de middenklasse in India zich steeds beter om haar eigen belangen te behartigen, maar heeft de arme bevolking daar niet per se baat bij. De vraag is dus: wie doet er eigenlijk mee aan Civic Driven Change in het belang van het geheel? Een vraag die net zo relevant blijkt in de Nederlandse context, waar burgerinitiatieven vaak beperkt zijn tot een kleine groep hoogopgeleide personen, die kortstondig reageren op een niet gewenste verandering ('not in my backyard'). Er volgen nog drie bijeenkomsten, over CDC & business, CDC & ontwikkelingsbeleid en een afsluitend publiek evenement. Voor meer informatie over het DPRN Civic Driven Change-proces, zie: [www.cdc.global-connections.nl](http://www.cdc.global-connections.nl).

### Aandacht voor fosfor in Brussel en op YouTube

De Nutrient Flow Task Group (NFTG) vraagt aandacht voor het opraken van de wereldwijde voorraad aan fosfor – een essentiële voedingsstof voor planten en dieren. Wat gaat dit betekenen voor de voedselvoorziening? Landbouw is immers voor een groot deel afhankelijk van fosfor als bestanddeel van kunstmest. Volgens de NFTG moet de politiek de fosforschaarste onder ogen zien. Ook in EU-verband, waar men belangrijke beslissingen op landbouwgebied kan nemen, zoals het stimuleren van efficiëntere landbouw en het terugwinnen van fosfor. Op 4 maart organiseerde de NFTG daarom een miniconferentie onder DPRN-vlag in het Europese Parlement. Ook produceerde de groep, in aanloop naar de Nederlandse verkiezingen, een film met de titel *Fosfaarschaarste: Element P*, die op YouTube te zien is. Voor meer informatie zie: <http://phosphorus.global-connections.nl>.

### DPRN en WRR

De discussies over het rapport van de Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid (WRR) zijn in volle gang en DPRN-partners zijn hierbij op verschillende manieren betrokken. Op 22 april organiseerde het Institute of Social Studies in samenwerking met The Broker een discussie met dertig deskundigen. De komende maanden organiseert MDF Training & Consultancy een aantal publieksbijeenkomsten en gaat DPRN onderzoek doen naar de meningen van academicus over de OS-kennissagenda en de daarbij horende kennisarchitectuur. Voor meer informatie zie [www.dprn.nl](http://www.dprn.nl).

### Biobrandstoffen en het belang van ruimtelijke planning

Het DPRN Agrofuels Platform heeft het afgelopen jaar volop gediscussieerd over de voor- en nadelen van biobrandstoffen. De meningen waren verdeeld, maar over één ding was iedereen het eens: transparante en participatieve planning rondom landgebruik is van cruciaal belang om te voorkomen dat kleine boeren, inheemse gemeenschappen en natuurgebieden de dupe worden van ongeregelde uitbreiding van biobrandstoffenplantages. Enkele partners van het Agrofuels Platform gaan zich nu richten op planningsprocessen in West-Kalimantan, een gebied met enorme oliepalm-expansieplannen. Tussen nu en 2020 wil de lokale overheid meer dan vijf miljoen hectare extra plantages aanleggen. Doel van het project is om methoden voor participatieve planning te ontwikkelen. Daarnaast worden indicatoren uitgewerkt waarmee 'Europa' de duurzaamheid van biobrandstoffen vanuit landgebruikperspectief kan monitoren. Het project wordt gefinancierd door Agentschap NL en gecoördineerd door Both ENDS. Het World Agroforestry Centre is verantwoordelijk voor de meeste activiteiten in Indonesië. Het onderzoek is een succesvolle follow-up van het DPRN Agrofuels Platform (zie: [www.agrofuelsplatform.nl](http://www.agrofuelsplatform.nl)).

### Over DPRN

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## Draagvlak is gebaat bij diversiteit

**Leiden draagvlakactiviteiten tot gedragsverandering en mondiaal burgerschap? En leidt versnippering van de verschillende draagvlakactoren tot meer of minder effectiviteit? Deze vragen stonden centraal tijdens het tweede Singing a new policy tune-debat op 30 juni.**

Bijna honderd mensen van 53 verschillende organisaties waren op een mooie zomerse dag naar Ede gekomen voor een seminar over draagvlak. In zijn openingswoord benadrukte Jan Donner, voorzitter van de Task Force DPRN die de bijeenkomsten financiert, dat juist complexe problemen zoals het ontwikkelingsvraagstuk een draagvlak in de samenleving vereisen. Sinds het begin van het nieuwe millennium is het draagvlakbeleid in Nederland duidelijk verschoven van bewustwording en informatievoorziening naar het opzetten van kleine projecten door betrokken burgers. Als het aan de aanwezigen lag, wordt dit in de toekomst weer omgedraaid. 'We smijten het geld liever over de balk aan het amateurisme van particuliere organisaties wiens schooljes staan te verpletteren, in plaats van aan professionele organisaties', zei Donner op enigszins schampere toon.

Na de presentatie van het boek *Verloren in wanorde* van Karel van Kesteren en een reactie daarop van WRR-ld Peter van Lieshout, werd in een Lagerhuis-setting gedebatteerd onder leiding van draagvlakdeskundige Lau Schulp. Draagvlak begint met goede en transparante informatievoorziening, vonden veel van de aanwezigen. Alleen Pim de Graaf van Artsen zonder Grenzen was het daar niet mee eens. Hij wees op de grote steun die zijn organisatie van het Nederlandse publiek krijgt. In wat Artsen zonder Grenzen precies voor werk doet, zijn de donateurs helemaal niet zo geïnteresseerd. 'Het hoeft dus niet per se transparant te zijn', aldus De Graaf. Margreet van der Pijl van de relatief jonge 1%CLUB was het daar niet mee eens. 'Dat werkt misschien bij een oude generatie. Mijn generatie is echter heel kritisch en wil precies weten waaraan ze bijdragen.'

Hans Beerends, oprichter van de wereldwinkels en auteur van diverse boeken over de derdewereldbeweging, gaf aan dat er naast informatie ook vooral perspectief moet worden geboden. 'Ik probeer

wel eens een ingewikkeld verhaal over handel te vertellen, maar dat komt niet aan. Kinderarbeid daarentegen raakt mensen wel. Het gaat om hele basale dingen waarmee je grote groepen mensen kunt aanspreken, zeker als ze het gevoel hebben dat er perspectief is, dat er concrete resultaten binnen handbereik liggen. Uiteindelijk moet dat leiden tot internationale wetgeving.' Als je een duidelijk perspectief aanreikt, hoef je volgens Beerends ook niet te veel informatie te geven. 'Als je mensen overvoert met kennis bestaat het gevaar dat ze al snel beginnen te denken: deze problemen zijn zo groot dat je er toch niets aan kunt doen.'

Over de vraag over de versnippering van draagvlakactoren was iedereen het eens. Minder versnippering leidt niet tot meer effectiviteit. De aanwezigen vonden versnippering bovendien een negatief woord en kozen liever voor het woord 'diversiteit'.

In de middag gingen de deelnemers uiteen in werkgroepen en kwamen terug met enkele interessante concrete ideeën voor draagvlakcampagnes. Zo kwam Henk Holtslag van Connect International met het idee om een Twitter-campagne te organiseren waarbij telkens in één Twitter-bericht voor een 'Telegraaf-publiek' het belang voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking wordt uitgelegd. De eerste Tweet had zijn werkgroep al bedacht. 'Wat is mijn belang bij ontwikkeling in Tanzania? Als de armoede niet verminderd wordt, bestaat de wereld straks uit 15 miljard mensen.'

Ook kwam Holtslag met het idee om de *costs of no action* door te rekenen. Wat gaat het ons kosten als we niets doen aan armoedevermindering? Hoe ziet de foto van de aarde er dan over vijftig jaar uit? Het Al Gore-verhaal, maar dan over armoede. Over wie het gezicht van deze campagne moest worden, was snel overeenstemming bereikt: prinses Máxima.  
*[Marc Broere]*

**Singing a New Policy Tune is een initiatief van Development Policy Review Network, MDF Training & Consultancy, het Institute of Social Studies en Vice Versa.**



## Ontwikkelingskennis – de agenda voor de toekomst

Nederland loopt achter. Althans, wat betreft investeringen in kennis over ontwikkelingsvraagstukken. Die kennis is echter belangrijk om tot goede beleidskeuzes te komen. Daarom is het niet verwonderlijk dat de Wetenschappelijke Raad voor het Regeringsbeleid in haar rapport 'Minder pretentie, meer ambitie' pleitte voor grotere investeringen in ontwikkelingsgericht onderzoek. Maar waartoe moet dan geïnvesteerd worden? Als onderdeel van het Structure Follows Strategy-proces vroeg DPRN in de afgelopen maanden 17 hoogleraren in ontwikkelingsstudies en gerelateerde disciplines om te reflecteren op vragen over de toekomstige onderzoeksagenda en -infrastructuur.

Als eerste kwam naar voren dat een beleidsgeoriënteerde onderzoeksagenda kan botsen met wetenschappelijke autonomie en vernieuwing. Verder willen de wetenschappers meer aandacht voor de relatie tussen economische groei en duurzaamheid, herverdeling en ontwikkelingsprocessen van onderaf. In plaats van een focus op een beperkt aantal thema's waar Nederland een comparatief voordeel zou hebben (zoals voedselproductie of water), voelen de hoogleraren meer voor het formuleren van een aantal strategische vragen. Naar hun mening leidt een minder normatieve benadering tot beter inzicht in ontwikkelingsprocessen.

Op 24 juni presenteerde DPRN de uitkomsten van het onderzoek tijdens de CERES-EADI Summerschool, waarna een gevarieerd publiek verder discussieerde over de toekomstige agenda en organisatie van ontwikkelingskennis. Ngo's pleitten voor een vraaggerichte onderzoeksagenda waarin zuidelijke partners een

stem hebben. In de samenwerking met universiteiten zien ze vooral heel bij het systematiseren en evalueren van ervaringen en het werken aan innovaties. Volgens een vertegenwoordiger van de private sector zouden kennisinstellingen nauwer moeten samenwerken met bedrijven, gericht op het gezamenlijk ontwikkelen van een toolbox die inzicht biedt in de vraag waar de mogelijkheden liggen en wat, waar, voor wie en onder welke voorwaarden werkt.

Een felle discussie ontspon zich over de potentiële rol van WOTRO ofwel de NWO-stichting voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek van de Tropen en Ontwikkelingslanden. Wat Ton Dietz (directeur van het Afrika Studiecentrum en hoogleraar aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam) betreft krijgt WOTRO de leiding over de onderzoeksgelden van ministeries en ngo's en over het bepalen van de kernthema's. Zo'n rol als knowledge broker hoeft niet ten koste te gaan van originele ideeën en innovatief onderzoek, benadrukte uitvoerend directeur Henk Molenaar. WOTRO reserveert immers de helft van haar gelden voor out-of-the-box ideeën. Professor Ruedr Ruben van het Centrum voor Internationale Ontwikkelingsvraagstukken (CIDIN) toonde zich fel tegenstander van een grotere rol voor WOTRO. Hij meent dat zo'n rol niet past bij een organisatie waarvan de universiteiten sterk afhankelijk zijn.

De bevindingen van het DPRN-onderzoek onder 17 hoogleraren en een samenvatting van de discussie zijn binnenkort te vinden op <http://structurefollowsstrategy.dprn.nl>

## Samenwerken voor vernieuwing

De kennisdriehoek – onderwijs, onderzoek en innovatie – is cruciaal voor ontwikkeling. Veel universiteiten in het Noorden en Zuiden werken dan ook samen onder de noemer van capaciteitsopbouw. De nadruk ligt dan meestal op investeringen in infrastructuur, ICT en de opleiding van medewerkers. Maar is dit de meest efficiënte manier van capaciteitsopbouw, en hoe kan het beter? Hoe kunnen universiteiten beter met elkaar en met niet-academische partners samenwerken met het oog op innovatie? En hoe te investeren in menselijk kapitaal op universiteiten? In het kader van het DPRN-proces Collaborate to Innovate is een groep kennisinstellingen uit Zuid-Afrika,

Nederland en België met deze vragen aan de slag gegaan. Ze kijken onder andere naar de rol van universiteiten bij het ontwikkelen van beleid rond innovatie in Nederland, Vlaanderen en Zuid-Afrika en zoeken naar succesvolle voorbeelden. Uiteindelijk zal het proces moeten leiden tot een strategie ter versterking van de synergie tussen kennisinstellingen, private initiatieven en regionale ontwikkeling. Van 8 tot en met 10 november organiseert de groep een workshop in Zuid-Afrika, waarbij de focus zal liggen op succesvolle voorbeelden van samenwerking en innovatie in Sub-Sahara Afrika. De call for papers is open.

Voor meer informatie zie: <http://innovate.global-connections.nl>

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## Development Policy Review Network

### Naar een nieuwe methode voor planning, monitoren en evaluatie

Wie investeert in een ontwikkelingsprogramma moet concrete resultaten kunnen aantonen. Planning, monitoren en evalueren (PME) is daarbij van groot belang. Het vaststellen van de relatie tussen investeringen en concrete resultaten is echter geen sinecure. Bestaande PME methodes zoals het *logical framework* – 'logframe' in jargon – voldoen vaak niet, zeker niet in complexe sociale situaties. Een consortium van Vlaamse en Nederlandse organisaties onder leiding van het HIVA van de Katholieke Universiteit Leuven onderzoeken in DPRN-verband daarom de effectiviteit van verschillende PME-methoden. De relatief nieuwe *outcome mapping*-methode krijgt daarbij bijzondere aandacht. Bij deze methode gaat het niet om het meten van concrete projectresultaten maar om waargenomen gedragsveranderingen bij mensen

en organisaties. Het bundelen van praktische ervaringen van ontwikkelingsorganisaties met PME in zogenaamde leergeschiedenissen is een belangrijk onderdeel van het proces. Daarnaast maakte het consortium een overzicht van PME-methoden en de uitdagingen daaromheen. Interessant is het overzicht van beleid rond PME in België, Nederland en Europa. Een levendige online discussie over het thema was te volgen op het forum [www.outcomemapping.ca](http://www.outcomemapping.ca). Dit alles fungeert als input voor een internationale conferentie op 9 en 10 november 2010 over het nut en de beperkingen van verschillende PME-methoden.

Voor meer informatie over de activiteiten van het consortium zie: <http://pme.global-connections.nl>

### Waterbeheer voor regionale veiligheid

Ter bevordering van de stabiliteit in Afghanistan voert de internationale gemeenschap tal van lokale ontwikkelingsprojecten uit. Veel van deze projecten richten zich op het verbeteren van de toegang tot water – bijvoorbeeld door het bouwen of herstellen van dammen en irrigatiesystemen – in het stroomgebied van de transnationale Amu Darya-rivier. De mogelijke negatieve effecten van dit soort projecten op de beschikbaarheid van zoet water in stroomafwaartse landen zoals Turkmenistan en Oezbekistan, en daarmee de kans op toenemende regionale spanningen, ziet men echter vaak over het hoofd. Het Brusselse *EastWest Institute* en de Universiteit Wageningen vroegen zich daarom af of een betere samenwerking tussen Afghanistan en andere Centraal-Aziatische staten op het gebied van waterbeheer de regionale

veiligheid zou kunnen bevorderen. In DPRN-verband startten ze eerder dit jaar een proces om de informatie-uitwisseling over dit thema te verbeteren. Ze richtten daarvoor het *Amu Darya Basin Network* op; een internationaal netwerk van experts op het gebied van plattelandsontwikkeling en waterbeheer in Afghanistan en Centraal-Azië. Doel van het netwerk is het ontwikkelen van aanbevelingen die de lopende reconstructie en rehabilitatie-inspanningen in Afghanistan kunnen ondersteunen. In een reeks van virtuele discussies werkt het netwerk toe naar een bijeenkomst met sectorspecialisten en andere actoren in de regio waar de voornaamste aanbevelingen de revue zullen passeren.

Voor meer informatie zie: <http://www.amudaryabasin.net>

### Nieuwe procesrapportages

De volgende rapporten met de resultaten van een aantal recent afgeronde DPRN-processen zijn nu beschikbaar op [www.dprn.nl/phase-ii-publications](http://www.dprn.nl/phase-ii-publications):

- Commercial pressures on land: Rethinking policies and practice for development.
- Phosphorous depletion: The Invisible crisis.
- Agrofuels platform: Fuelling knowledge on the social and ecological impacts of agrofuel production.
- Tax revenues: Supporting developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues.

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## Development Policy Review Network

### Gender Mainstreaming 2.0

Onder het motto van 'gender mainstreaming' kwamen zowel de expertise als de budgetten voor specifiek genderbeleid in internationale samenwerking de afgelopen 15 jaar onder druk te staan. Ook in inhoudelijke zin is de agenda uitgehold. Zo ligt de nadruk bijvoorbeeld vaak op cijfers (zoals het aantal vrouwen met toegang tot krediet) en te weinig op de kwalitatieve aspecten van gendergelijkheid. In DPRN-verband werkt het Centrum voor Internationale Ontwikkelingsvraagstukken (CIDIN) samen met het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken, Hivos en Oxfam Novib in een proces dat het beleid en de praktijk op het gebied van gendergelijkheid nieuw leven moet inblazen. Na een inventariserende fase zoekt het consortium nu in op vier specifieke beleidsterreinen: (1) kleinschalige economische ontwikkeling, (2) bestrijding van geweld tegen vrouwen, (3) gender en de nieuwe hulparchitectuur in Tanzania

en (4) genderstrategieën van het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken en Nederlandse ngo's. Dit DPRN-proces eindigt op 21 en 22 februari 2011 met een open bijeenkomst getiteld 'Gender Mainstreaming 2.0'. Op de agenda staat een discussie over strategieën die nodig zijn om gender mainstreaming tot een succes te maken en welke terreinen daarbij extra aandacht vragen. De komst van internationale experts als Aruna Rao (Gender at Work), Prof. Jane Parpart (University of the West Indies) en facilitator Ellen Sprenger staan garant voor een levendige discussie. Voor de Policy Brief over de eerste fase van dit DPRN-proces en meer informatie over de bijeenkomst zie [www.ontrackwithgender.nl](http://www.ontrackwithgender.nl).

### Vallen burgerinitiatieven voor sociale verandering buiten de Parijs Agenda?

Beleid voor ontwikkelingssamenwerking is nog sterk gericht op de rol van de staat en de markt. Er komt echter steeds meer aandacht voor de rol van burgerinitiatieven als motor voor verandering. Hoe speelt ontwikkelingsbeleid in Nederland en België in op deze vaak spontane, onvoorspelbare en niet te plannen initiatieven? Is er sprake van stimulans of eerder afremming? En moet ontwikkelingsbeleid zich wel met burgerinitiatieven bezighouden? Deze vragen krijgen aandacht op een bijeenkomst in Brussel op 1 december 2010. Het seminar biedt beleidsmakers, wetenschappers en mensen uit de praktijk de mogelijkheid om met elkaar in discussie te gaan. Twee Zuid-Afrikaanse sprekers, Prof. Dr. Alan Fowler (Institute of Social Studies en de Universiteit van KwaZulu Natal) en Dr. Gavin Andersson (afkomstig van het Senti

Instituut en gespecialiseerd in maatschappelijke verandering) verzorgen een sprankelende inleiding over het onderwerp. De bijeenkomst wordt georganiseerd door het Vlaamse Broederlijk Deelen en een aantal organisaties uit Nederland (Context, International Cooperation, het Institute of Social Studies, Hivos, Social Evaluator, Cordaid en het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken). Later dit jaar volgt nog een bijeenkomst over Civic Driven Change en het bedrijfsleven. Voor meer informatie en registratie zie [www.civicedrivenchange.org](http://www.civicedrivenchange.org).

### Naar het einde van DPRN

Op 1 maart 2011 houdt het Development Policy Review Network (DPRN) in zijn huidige vorm op te bestaan. Het is dan zes jaar actief geweest en – getuige twee externe evaluatie rapporten – met succes. Samenwerking tussen wetenschap, beleid en praktijk is vanzelfsprekender geworden sinds DPRN werd opgericht. Dankzij de meer dan 70 partnerorganisaties staan achtergrondinformatie en verslagen van de debatten en processen goed gedocumenteerd op de websites van DPRN- en Global-Connections. De Global-Connections database van ontwikkelingsdeskundigen is vernieuwd en het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen lanceerde

in DPRN-verband de nieuwe online bibliotheek voor digitale publicaties van Nederlandse ontwikkelingsorganisaties ([www.Search4Dev.nl](http://www.Search4Dev.nl)). Het is nu aan de betrokken organisaties om de DPRN-gedachte voort te zetten. DPRN sluit af met twee evenementen. Op 14 januari 2011 organiseert het DPRN een middag over DPRN-ervaringen en de lessen die daaruit kunnen worden geleerd. Op 15 februari 2011 organiseren DPRN, WOTRO en het MDG-profs platform een conferentie over strategische kennisvragen en ontwikkelingsgericht onderzoek. Meer informatie over deze activiteiten zal worden verspreid via DPRN News.



## Appendix 7 – Infosheets

The DPRN team made infosheets for 14 DPRN processes<sup>55</sup>, which were presented at the market during the closing event. The infosheets can be accessed by clicking on the links below.

**Structure follows strategy**  
The organisation of Dutch development and international cooperation

**Do we really understand the how aid relates to development?**

**Key messages:**

- Over the last 60 years, many different development paradigms have been followed. In the 1950s, multilateral institutions were established, and in the 1960s, aid was seen as a 'magic bullet' to solve development problems.
- In the 1970s, the 'basic needs' approach emerged, focusing on essential services like food, shelter, and health.
- In the 1980s, structural adjustment programs were implemented, emphasizing economic liberalization and privatization.
- In the 1990s, the 'Washington Consensus' emerged, focusing on macroeconomic stability and privatization.
- In the 2000s, the 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs) were established, providing a common framework for development.

**Process organization:**

- The 'Structure follows strategy' process was organized within the framework of the Dutch Development Cooperation (DCC).
- Key participants included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Dutch Development Organisation (DCC).
- The process involved a series of expert meetings and public consultations.
- The final output was a report published in 2010, outlining the organization of Dutch development and international cooperation.

**Source:** [www.dcc.nl](http://www.dcc.nl)

### Structure follows strategy: the organisation of Dutch development and international cooperation.

A three-year process aimed at discussing new strategies and structures for Dutch international and development cooperation (IC/DC) in order to identify alternatives to the fragmented nature of Dutch IC/DC. The process included the organisation of several expert and public meetings, and the publication of two issue paper.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

**Understanding development better**

**Do we really understand the how aid relates to development?**

**Key messages:**

- Over the last 60 years, many different development paradigms have been followed. In the 1950s, multilateral institutions were established, and in the 1960s, aid was seen as a 'magic bullet' to solve development problems.
- In the 1970s, the 'basic needs' approach emerged, focusing on essential services like food, shelter, and health.
- In the 1980s, structural adjustment programs were implemented, emphasizing economic liberalization and privatization.
- In the 1990s, the 'Washington Consensus' emerged, focusing on macroeconomic stability and privatization.
- In the 2000s, the 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs) were established, providing a common framework for development.

**Process organization:**

- The 'Understanding development better' process was organized within the framework of the Dutch Development Cooperation (DCC).
- Key participants included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Dutch Development Organisation (DCC).
- The process involved a series of expert meetings and public consultations.
- The final output was a report published in 2010, outlining the organization of Dutch development and international cooperation.

**Source:** [www.dcc.nl](http://www.dcc.nl)

### Understanding development better

A one-year process aimed at discussing the complexity of development processes and ensuring that the issue of development theories and models was put back onto the Dutch debate agenda. The process included a three-day conference and the publication of a position paper.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

**Stimulating business development: Another side of microfinance?**

**Key messages:**

- Microfinance institutions (MFIs) have advanced considerably since the 1980s, moving from a focus on credit provision to a broader range of services, including business development services (BDS).
- The 'Washington Consensus' and the 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs) have provided a common framework for development.
- The 'Structure follows strategy' process was organized within the framework of the Dutch Development Cooperation (DCC).
- Key participants included the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, and the Dutch Development Organisation (DCC).
- The process involved a series of expert meetings and public consultations.
- The final output was a report published in 2010, outlining the organization of Dutch development and international cooperation.

**Source:** [www.dcc.nl](http://www.dcc.nl)

### Stimulating business development: another side of microfinance?

A one-year process aimed at investigating which role microfinance institutions can play in improving access of small entrepreneurs in developing countries to non-financial business services. The process included three interlinked seminars and the publication of a paper and synthesis report.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

<sup>55</sup> The 'On track with gender' process was not yet completed at the time of this meeting, and since the organisers of this process intended to bring out a policy brief in March 2011, it was decided not to duplicate the efforts.

**GM Soy Debate: creating common sense on genetically modified soy**

A one-year process aimed at initiating a constructive, informed and science-based debate on the benefits and drawbacks of GM soy in Latin America from an environmental and rural development perspective. The process included a stakeholder conference) and the publication of popular reports based on the study.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

**Value chain governance and endogenous growth: how can NGOs, firms and governments achieve social inclusion and poverty reduction?**

A 2.5-year process aimed at assessing how inclusive value chain governance can be established by systematically comparing, discussing and integrating diverse analytical and intervention frameworks used by firms, NGOs and governments. The process included a writeshop, several meetings and the publication of research papers (later published as a book).

For the infosheet click [here](#).

**On track with gender**

A three-year process aimed at rethinking and working towards transforming the current understanding and practice of gender mainstreaming in order to improve policies and practices of development actors towards gender equality. The process included two conferences and the publication of research papers and policy briefs.

For the policy brief click [here](#).

**Commercial pressures on land: rethinking policies and practice for development**

A one-year process aimed at providing an evidence base to influence policy processes that enable more secure and equitable access to land for the poor who face increased commercial demand for their land. The process included setting up an online interest group, paper publications and a one-day workshop.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

**Phosphorus Depletion**  
Phosphorus depletion: the invisible crisis

**Phosphorus shortage as a threat**  
Global reserves of phosphorus are running out and new places must be explored to grow this scarce but essential nutrient. For global food production, the Netherlands is a world leader in phosphate use. However, phosphate reserves in the Netherlands are running out. Surprisingly, phosphate depletion did not seem to be on the political agenda until 2008. In order to increase awareness of these problems, the Netherlands Water Partnership, WRI and Plan Research International initiated a one-year DPNP process in 2008 to place the issue on the Dutch and European political agendas.

A key question is whether it will be possible to find a growing global population in a resource-limited world. It is simply assumed that resources necessary for increased food production will be just as available as they are today. This might not be the case for phosphorus, which is a non-renewable resource for plant growth, and its depletion.

In the pre-industrial era, when there was a much smaller global population, crop production relied on natural phosphorus supplies in the soil, with or without additional supplies from organic sources. Human excreta were also used as inputs. Increased food production was necessary to feed the growing global population. This became possible from around 1850 onwards, based on the use of artificial fertilisers, which boosted agricultural productivity. However, since phosphorus is a permanent component of artificial fertilisers, this increased phosphorus use in the soil.

Currently we are in a situation in which global food supply has become dependent on external inputs of phosphate fertilizer to maintain soil fertility. However, phosphate deposits are finite. The problem of phosphate depletion is

Infoshheet DPNP process 'Phosphorus depletion: the invisible crisis' - 1  
http://www.dpnpprocess.nl

## Phosphorus depletion: the invisible crisis

A one-year process aimed at increasing global awareness of the depletion of phosphorus (an irreplaceable and indispensable nutrient for plant growth) and investigating possible mitigation options for avoiding food insecurity. The process included the publication of articles, case studies, a documentary, and a plan for the setup of a future 'Nutrient Platform'. Two seminars were held to raise political awareness.

For the infoshheet click [here](http://www.dpnpprocess.nl).

**Agrofuels platform**  
Fueling knowledge on the social and ecological impacts of agrofuel production

**Agrofuels: course or curse?**  
The environmental and social effects of increased production of agrofuels – liquid fuels produced from agricultural products – are widely debated. Proponents consider agrofuels to be the answer to both rising oil prices and the negative climate contribution of fossil fuels, but they are opposed by those who warn about the threat that agrofuels pose to food security, biodiversity and poverty reduction.

Although biofuels can be produced from various types of biomass using different technologies, at the moment virtually all commercially produced biofuels are agrofuels, produced from crops grown on agricultural lands.

Infoshheet DPNP process 'Fueling knowledge on the social and ecological impacts of agrofuel production' - 1  
www.agrofuelsplatform.nl

## Fuelling knowledge on the social and ecological impacts of agrofuel production

A one-year process aimed at generating insights into the social and ecological effects of agrofuel production and expansion, with a view to enabling informed decision-making designed to minimise the negative effects. This process included the publication of a paper, setting up an online knowledge community, and a multi-stakeholder meeting.

For the infoshheet click [here](http://www.agrofuelsplatform.nl).

**Raising Tax Revenues**  
Supporting developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues

**Tax: a sustainable financing source**  
Domestic tax revenues are the most sustainable source of financing for public expenditure in developing countries. Until recently however, tax policies and practices have been largely unimproved in developing countries, and many have not even started to reform. In 2008, the OECD, the World Bank, the IMF, the UN, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank organised a one-year process to enhance information exchange and cooperation among relevant actors related to taxation and development.

Various studies have shown that tax revenues can be more stable and more predictable than foreign aid. In addition, tax revenues allow for more active public finance and can contribute to the growth of other essential services such as health care, education and infrastructure. Enhancing tax revenues also has the potential to strengthen a government's accountability towards the citizenry and to help them to extend services to marginal areas.

The ability of developing countries' governments to raise direct tax revenues is constrained by a number of internal and external factors. Internal factors include a lack of capacity of revenue authorities and low tax systems. Moreover, governments of developing countries may suffer from institutional weaknesses, which reduce revenue from external donors and tax avoidance and evasion by multinational corporations and wealthy individuals.

In the past, development agencies and NGOs have not paid a lot of attention to domestic revenue mobilisation through tax, especially compared to other issues related to financing for development, such as aid, external debt and trade. While various NGOs are already engaged in strengthening the abilities of government of developing countries.

The original 'taxes club' focused primarily on poverty alleviation and not so much on the entire spectrum of international cooperation. Recently, OECD has been leading in international cooperation. This cooperation also focuses on a number of other issues, such as international cooperation, which needs to be strengthened worldwide in order to support globalisation.

Infoshheet DPNP process 'Supporting developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues' - 1  
http://www.dpnpprocess.nl

## Supporting developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues

A one-year process aimed at enhancing the exchange of information and cooperation among actors who support developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues, and formulating recommendations on how to address any hindrances to do so. The process included the publication of three research papers, the building of an online library and database, and the organisation of a synthesising seminar.

For the infoshheet click [here](http://www.dpnpprocess.nl).

**Singing a new policy tune**  
Singing a new policy tune: Towards a (re)foundation of Dutch development assistance policies

**A theory of development**  
A theory of development – needed to guide policies in the field of development cooperation – will be the backbone of the international Institute of Social Studies (ISS), WRI, and the Centre for International Policy Studies (CIPS) in 2008. The three organisations will start a one-year process to share cooperation with the broader academic and policy-making community through a series of debates.

When former Minister of Development Cooperation, Bert Koenders, presented his agenda for re-foundation of Dutch development in 2008, he stated that innovation starts with a critical debate about development policies. In order to prevent complacency and cynicism, this debate should focus on the effectiveness of policies in terms of long-term change processes, based on the interests of partners, and the potential risks, which may be a result of policy implementation. A re-foundation of development policy requires a re-examination of the fundamental and complex underlying Dutch development policies.

In 2008, the Directorate-General International Cooperation (DGCI) of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs carried out this assessment in the form of a document entitled 'On Development and the Future of Dutch Development Cooperation' (2008). This document outlines the development policy of the Netherlands and the role of the Netherlands in the world.

The original 'taxes club' focused primarily on poverty alleviation and not so much on the entire spectrum of international cooperation. Recently, OECD has been leading in international cooperation. This cooperation also focuses on a number of other issues, such as international cooperation, which needs to be strengthened worldwide in order to support globalisation.

Infoshheet DPNP process 'Singing a new policy tune' - 1  
http://www.dpnpprocess.nl

## Singing a new policy tune

A one-year process aimed at improving the quality of policymaking in development cooperation in the Netherlands by revitalising thinking about policy theories. The process included an assessment of previous policy formulation initiatives, a kick-off conference, 2 public debates to discuss different policy domains, a meeting to discuss the WRR report, and the publication of a note outlining the contours of a new policy theory.

For the infoshheet click [here](http://www.dpnpprocess.nl).

**Collaborate to Innovate**  
The role of university development cooperation in innovation

**The knowledge triangle**  
The knowledge triangle – education, research and innovation – is central for development. It is widely held that collaboration between academia and business, academia and non-academia partners to achieve greater innovation can and should be improved. In 2010, Client University, University of the Western Cape, Department of Science and Technology, South Africa and the City of Cape Town signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in cooperation with the City of Cape Town-South Department, which is a strategic partnership in which university development cooperation programmes can lead to innovation.

It is generally accepted that science, technology and innovation are essential for economic growth. This is also true for developing countries in Africa. The science process in regions has to harness science and technology in various sectors, integrate to global markets and harness to economy in the form of production. Support for the development of science and technology is essential for economic growth and linked support for research and development. Africa still lags out, which indicates the need to provide incentives for innovation.

**Process organization**  
The Collaborate to Innovate process was carried out under the framework of the Development Plan for the Western Cape (DPC) for 2010-2014.

**Partners:**  
• University of the Western Cape  
• Department of Science and Technology  
• City of Cape Town  
• City of Cape Town-South Department

**Partners:**  
• The University of the Western Cape  
• The City of Cape Town  
• The City of Cape Town-South Department  
• The Department of Science and Technology  
• The Department of Education  
• The Department of Health  
• The Department of Labour  
• The Department of Transport, Infrastructure and Roadworks  
• The Department of Water and Environmental Affairs  
• The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
• The Department of Human Settlements, Rural and Human Development  
• The Department of Social Development  
• The Department of Trade and Industry  
• The Department of Environmental Affairs  
• The Department of Energy  
• The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure  
• The Department of Transport, Infrastructure and Roadworks  
• The Department of Water and Environmental Affairs  
• The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries  
• The Department of Human Settlements, Rural and Human Development  
• The Department of Social Development  
• The Department of Trade and Industry  
• The Department of Environmental Affairs  
• The Department of Energy  
• The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure

**Infosheet DPC progress: Collaborate to Innovate - 1**  
<http://www.dpc.gov.za/innovate/>

## The knowledge triangle in developing countries: a missed opportunity in university development cooperation?

A one-year process aimed at raising awareness on the idea that science and technology are crucial for development and that the knowledge triangle – education, research and innovation – is important for a knowledge-based society. The process centred on an international workshop in South Africa. Following a call for papers, several presentations were held.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

**Raising Tax Revenues**  
Supporting developing countries' ability to raise tax revenues

**Tax: a sustainable financing source**  
Domestic tax revenues are the most sustainable source of financing for public expenditure in developing countries. Until recently, however, tax policy and practice has received relatively little attention in development policy, practice and research. In 2009, SOCOMO, Tax Justice AG, CIDR, Oxfam Novib, the Oxfam Foundation, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Brussels organized a one-year process to enhance information exchange and cooperation among countries related to taxation and development.

Various studies have shown that tax revenues are more stable and more predictable than foreign aid. In addition, tax revenues allow more policy options because they lack conditions that other external sources have. They are also more sustainable than aid because they are generated by the country's citizens rather than external donors or external aid.

The ability of developing countries' governments to raise direct tax revenues is constrained by a number of internal and external factors. Internal factors include: the quality of revenue administration and the tax system. External factors include: the quality of governance, the quality of development, the quality of infrastructure, and the quality of the business environment.

**Process organization**  
The Raising Tax Revenues project was carried out under the framework of the Development Plan for the Western Cape (DPC) for 2010-2014.

**Partners:**  
• SOCOMO  
• Tax Justice AG  
• CIDR  
• Oxfam Novib

**Infosheet DPC progress: Raising Tax Revenues - 1**  
<http://www.dpc.gov.za/tax-revenues/>

## Civic Driven Change: Implications for policymakers and practitioners

A one-year process aimed at stimulating dialogue and learning about what Civic Driven Change (CDC) implies for the policy and practice of international cooperation in the Netherlands and Belgium. The process included meetings about bringing CDC into practice in local politics and development policies. A synthesising workshop was organised to outline the strategies needed for the further promotion of the CDC concept.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

**Amu Darya Basin Network**  
Afghan-Central Asian water cooperation on the management of the Amu Darya river: connecting experts and policymakers in the lowlands

**Cooperation for water management**  
The International Amu Darya Basin Network (IADBN) is a multi-stakeholder platform for water management in the Amu Darya basin. The network is a platform for water management in the Amu Darya basin. The network is a platform for water management in the Amu Darya basin.

**Process organization**  
The Amu Darya Basin Network project was carried out under the framework of the Development Plan for the Western Cape (DPC) for 2010-2014.

**Partners:**  
• The Ministry of Water Resources of Tajikistan  
• The Ministry of Water Resources of Uzbekistan  
• The Ministry of Water Resources of Turkmenistan  
• The Ministry of Water Resources of Afghanistan  
• The Ministry of Water Resources of the Netherlands  
• The Ministry of Water Resources of Belgium

**Infosheet DPC progress: Amu Darya Basin Network - 1**  
<http://www.dpc.gov.za/amu-darya-basin-network/>

## Afghan-Central Asian water cooperation on the management of the Amu Darya river: connecting experts and policymakers in the lowlands

A one-year process aimed at improving cross-border cooperation between Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan on the management of the Amu Darya basin's water resources. The process included connecting experts in 'The Amu Darya Basin Network' and an international conference.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

**Planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) in complex social situations**

**Complexity in planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME)**  
Organizations that invest in development programmes are increasingly aware that the complexity of the social systems they are addressing and many organisations are now realising that approaches to planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) that were developed in the context of linear development are not always applicable in the context of complex social systems.

**Process organization**  
The Planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) project was carried out under the framework of the Development Plan for the Western Cape (DPC) for 2010-2014.

**Partners:**  
• HVA  
• PSD  
• Wob

**Infosheet DPC progress: Planning, monitoring and evaluation in complex social situations - 1**  
<http://www.dpc.gov.za/pme/>

## Strengthening planning, monitoring and evaluation (PME) in development projects that deal with complex social contexts

A one-year process aimed at developing a better understanding of the effectiveness of outcome mapping as a PME tool in development projects that deal with complex social systems. The process included the publication of several documents on PME practices and policies. The results of these were discussed in a synthesising seminar.

For the infosheet click [here](#).

## Appendix 8 – Overview of identified outcomes of DPRN processes

The following follow-up activities have been identified per process:

### **Structure follows strategy**

The discussion about the future knowledge agenda and infrastructure for international cooperation will be continued in cooperation with NWO-WOTRO and the MDG-Profes platform. These organisations are going to organise a conference in September 2011, on how to draw up a strategic knowledge and research agenda for global sustainable development.

### **Understanding developing better**

The three organising institutions, in close cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, followed up on the conference in 2009 with another DPRN process entitled 'Singing a new policy tune'. This process was intended to improve the quality of policy-making in international development cooperation in the Netherlands by revitalising the discussion on underlying policy theories

### **GM soy debate**

The process outcomes were presented at the 8<sup>th</sup> World Soybean Research Conference in Beijing, China, in August 2009. They also played a role in discussions of the Round Table of Responsible Soy (RTRS), which is an initiative of producers, industry, retail, financial institutions and civil society organisations to develop voluntary standards to mainstream responsible soy production and reduce the adverse impacts of soy production.

The process organisers have been looking into the possibilities for more research on the socioeconomic impacts and institutional aspects of GM (soy) cultivation and PRI has obtained government funding for a second phase of research.

### **Microfinance and business services**

After finalisation of the process, the discussion continued within the Netherlands Platform for Microfinance. The Netherlands Platform for Microfinance ([www.microfinance.nl](http://www.microfinance.nl)) consists of 15 Dutch organisations that work together to improve the effectiveness of their microfinance activities. The platform organised a debate about the social and environmental aspects of microfinance, in which the linkages between the provision of financial and non-financial services were discussed. The research questions formulated during the process have also been taken up by the research group on Microfinance & Small Enterprise Development of Inholland University of Applied Sciences.

### **Phosphorous depletion**

The process was successful in generating new alliances and plans for activities related to phosphorous depletion. The Nutrient Flow Task Group (NFTG) has been transformed into a Dutch Nutrient Platform (NP). This platform is continuing NFTG's work in close cooperation with key partners like the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management (an initiative of the Dutch and US Governments and UNEP following the 17<sup>th</sup> Conference on Sustainable

Development in May 2010) and the Global Phosphorus Research Initiative, with which alliances were established during the DPRN process. The Nutrient Platform brings together private companies, NGOs and knowledge institutions with the aim being to create the conditions necessary for sustainable nutrient use. The platform's strategic plan describes the vision and mission of the platform, its purpose and strategy, its learning approach, proposed activities, the organisational structure and funding requirements.

The European Directorate-General for the Environment commissioned PRI-WUR and the Stockholm Environmental Institute (SEI) to perform a desk study of the sustainable use of Phosphorus in 2010. The study focuses on the present and future supply and demand of phosphate in the world, the environmental effects of phosphate use (biodiversity, radioactivity, energy, heavy metals), solutions and institutional requirements.

### **Agrofuels**

This DPRN process resulted in several follow-up activities, including a three-year project aimed at improving the sustainability of oil palm production in West Kalimantan, Indonesia.

Based on the discussions held during this DPRN process, several members of the Agrofuels Platform wrote a project proposal to experiment with participatory planning in the context of oil palm expansion in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. This proposal was awarded by the Global Sustainable Biomass Fund. The project is coordinated by Both Ends, and aims to mitigate or prevent negative effects of palm oil for fuel production through a more participatory and transparent spatial planning. The project partners, including several Indonesian NGOs, are going to play an active role in facilitating a multi-stakeholder process in Sanggau district, West Kalimantan, to achieve a mode of land-use planning which incorporates community maps (*i.e.* detailed maps of local land uses, made by communities, using mobile phones with GPS technology) in the formal land-use planning process at district level. The project partners will document the lessons and disseminate these for wider use in Indonesia and elsewhere.

In addition, the results of the multi-stakeholder meeting in The Hague were used as input for the discussions on the conditions for a green Dutch bio-based economy at a large international event entitled 'The Great Escape' that IUCN-NL organised in April 2010. The aim was to provide clarity amongst policymakers on the importance of maintaining healthy ecosystems to achieve economic development goals.

### **Commercial pressures on land**

Following up on the DPRN process, the International Land Coalition's blog on commercial land pressures (<http://www.commercialpressuresonland.org>) grew to the extent that it was receiving 10,000 hits per month, and being referenced in international press and research articles. Some 40 partners are collaborating on the project, with ILC and Oxfam-Novib being the core partners. As a result of the DPRN process, the two organisations started building a database of verified information on large-scale land acquisitions, and continued a research project on international instruments that can protect the rights of land users. The Centre for Development Studies in cooperation with the Modern East Asia Research Centre (MEARC) of

Leiden University, started a new research project on Chinese global land acquisitions: Rethinking 'land grabbing' and overseas investments.

### **Tax revenues**

The key result of the process was that policymakers, scientists and practitioners came together to discuss the potential and constraints of raising taxes in developing countries. As such, an important pool of expertise has been created and a range of activities will ensure that the process is continued.

Selected follow-up activities are:

- The process organisers entered into a dialogue with multinational corporations through existing forums such as the Vereniging van Nederlandse Ondernemers (VNO), MVO Nederland, and the National Contact Point for OECD guidelines about the need to include tax practices in Corporate Social Responsibility criteria.
- The process organisers are still in regular contact with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance within the framework of the informal Roundtable on Tax and Development, hosted by the Ministry of Finance. This roundtable discussion with stakeholders such as multinationals operating in developing countries, NGOs and representatives of VNO, focuses on issues relating to tax justice and raising taxes in developing countries.
- The documents collected during the process were included on the Tax Justice NL website. This database is regularly updated with new reports and initiatives in the field of taxation and development.
- Following the process, the organisers started educating advisors and consultants about tax and development through dialogue, trainings and presentations. Organisations involved in these sessions included the International Bureau for Fiscal Documentation (IBFD), which advises governments and sometimes the private sector, to present the tax justice vision on tax and development. Furthermore, contacts with large accountancy firms were intensified. Discussions with these firms centre on the type of transparency rules the accountancy firms can integrate into their work, such as the 'Total Tax Contribution' initiative by Pricewaterhouse-Coopers, which encourages its clients to subscribe to more transparent financial reporting.

### **Singing a new policy tune**

The Institute of Social Studies is continuing research and discussions on this topic in its [aiddebates@iss](mailto:aiddebates@iss) part 2.

### **Civic driven change**

Several agencies involved in this DPRN process have been actively attempting to apply CDC to their programming. The Institute of Social Studies (ISS) is planning follow-up research on CDC, with a view to:

- understanding better the societal patterns of change and domain dynamics by working more with complexity theory;

- understanding better the proper supporting roles for outsiders in change processes;
- continuing to develop a normative framework of civic/uncivic norms, values and morals, including a discussion on drivers of (collective) citizen action;
- deepening the theme CDC and markets.

Hivos and Context are going to continue developing methods, frameworks and policy 'angles' inspired by CDC, in cooperation with the other participants and actors that were involved in the process. As far as Hivos is concerned, CDC will feature as a key strand in the next phase of the Hivos Knowledge programme, just as it has already been a prominent pillar of the Hivos MFS application. Context is going to work in particular on CDC in relation to social business and children.

### **The Amu Darya Basin Network**

The organisers continued the online platform ([www.amudarybasin.net](http://www.amudarybasin.net)) and envisaged significant visibility of process output and results by making the policy recommendations and reports available to some 750 policymakers and experts. In addition, the EastWest Institute is exploring the possibility of a project on capacity development at river-basin level, engaging key local actors, regional organisations and donor agencies.

### **Planning, monitoring and evaluation**

The DPRN process has successfully linked up with a number of similar initiatives. The dialogue about alternative complexity-oriented PME approaches will continue through three main follow-up activities. Firstly, the 'outcome mapping effectiveness working group' which was formed on the online outcome mapping learning community will coordinate a study on the effectiveness of outcome mapping, aimed to draw recommendations for PME policy and practice (2011–2013). Secondly, the PSO Thematic Learning Programme (TLP) on alternative PME approaches for complex social situations will continue until mid-2012. Through its engagement with DPRN, the TLP will also build in a focus area on PME policy (2010–2012). Thirdly, VVOB, Vredeseilanden, Coprogram and HIVA have started consultations to continue a process that is similar to the DPRN process in Belgium (2011).

### **Collaborate to innovate**

This DPRN process helped to strengthen the relationships between academic partners in South Africa, the Netherlands and Flanders. The University of Ghent intends to follow up the process with a workshop in two to three years. Other follow-up will take the form of academic publications. Authors affiliated to Wageningen UR Centre for Development Innovation are going to write a paper on 10 years of university development cooperation through Nuffic projects. Karen Vandervelde (Ghent University) is preparing a paper on 'Innovation indicators and monitoring development', which discusses why measuring progress is as difficult and as crucial as making progress. This will be based on the draft report on innovation indicators written during the DPRN process. A paper by Nancy Terryn of Ghent University will focus on how University Development Cooperation projects can be more successful in their 'valorisation' to society.



## Appendix 9- Expenditure in the period 1 January 2010 – 31 December 2010

|   | Operational<br>Budget<br>2010 | Expenditure<br>2010 | Balance         | Reason for deviation  |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---|
| <b>Overall coordination costs</b>   |                               |                     |                 |   |
| <b>A. Overall coordination costs</b>  |                               |                     |                 |   |
| <b>1. Personnel</b>   |                               |                     |                 |   |
| a. Overall coordination (672 hrs/yr, scale 12)                              | € 49.909                      | € 50.801            | -€ 891          | Actual payment higher than anticipated; no specific reason                                |
| b. Coord. 'Worldconnectors' initiative (336 hrs/yr, max. scale 10-11)       | € 17.976                      | € 19.546            | -€ 1.570        | Actual payment higher than anticipated; no specific reason                                |
| c. ICT and d-groups support (840 hrs/yr 2008-9; 1008 in 2010, max. scale 9) | € 68.898                      | € 27.566            | € 41.332        | Eventually in scale 6 and not 9; part included in A1e.                                    |
| d. Occasional student assistance (max 215 hrs, max. scale 9)                | € 22.146                      | € 5.558             | € 16.587        | There was more expenditure, but booked on the wrong project.<br>Will be corrected in 2011 |
| e. Administrative support (336 hrs/ max. scale 9)                           | € 18.455                      | € 22.685            | -€ 4.230        | Partly dedicated to ICT support; could not be separated in the books                      |
| <b>Other coordination costs</b>   |                               |                     |                 |   |
| a. Travelling costs DPRN coordination team                                  | € 1.000                       | € 579               | € 421           | Less travelling costs than anticipated; part to be incurred in 2011                       |
| b. Meeting costs Task Force (rental meeting room, coffee)                   | € 2.800                       | € 3.016             | -€ 216          | More meetings than anticipated  |
| c. Accountant costs   |                               |                     |                 |   |
| d. Evaluation costs   | € 20.000                      | € 0                 | € 20.000        | Costs paid by WOTRO   |
| <b>Subtotal overall coordination costs</b>                                  | <b>€ 201.184</b>              | <b>€ 129.752</b>    | <b>€ 71.432</b> | <b>Part of the difference due in 2011</b>   |
| <b>B. Organisation costs of DPRN meetings and processes</b>                 |                               |                     |                 |   |
| <b>1. The future architecture of Dutch DC/IC (DPRN TF)</b>                  |                               |                     |                 |   |
| a. Personal costs (de Vries)  | € 64.861                      | € 68.311            | -€ 3.449        | Actual payment higher than anticipated; no specific reason                                |
| b. Material costs   | € 7.640                       | € 5.478             | € 2.162         | Less costs than anticipated; part to be incurred in 2011                                  |
| <b>2. Support to processes from 1st call (rest payments/lump sums)*</b>     |                               |                     |                 |   |
| a. MDF Understanding development better                                     | € 8.270                       | € 8.270             | € 0             |   |
| b. Triodos Microfinance and business development services                   |                               |                     |                 |   |
| c. Solidaridad GM soy debate  |                               |                     |                 |   |
| d. ISS Value chain governance   | € 10.000                      | € 0                 | € 10.000        | To be incurred in 2011 after approval of final reports                                    |
| e. CIDIN Gender mainstreaming trajectory                                    | € 90.500                      | € 79.500            | € 11.000        | Rest to be incurred in 2011 after approval of final reports                               |
| <b>3. Support to processes from 2nd call (rest payments/lump sums)*</b>     |                               |                     |                 |   |
| a. SOMO Tax revenues  | € 4.800                       | € 0                 | € 4.800         | To be incurred in 2011  |
| b. NWP Phosphorus depletion   | € 4.895                       | € 4.681             | € 214           | Costs lower than envisaged  |
| c. Both Ends Agrofuels  | € 5.000                       | € 5.000             | € 0             |   |
| d. CDS Commercial pressure on land  | € 5.000                       | € 5.000             | € 0             |   |

|   |                  |                  |                  |  |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|--|
| e. MDF Singing a new policy tune  | € 4.946          | € 4.895          | € 51             |  |
| <b>4. Support to processes from 3rd call (lump sums)*</b>                 |                  |                  |                  |  |
| a. HIVA-KUL Strengthening M & E in complex contexts (lump sum)            | € 50.000         | € 45.000         | € 5.000          | Balance to be incurred in 2011 after approval of final reports     |
| b. Ghent University Knowledge triangle (lump sum)                         | € 49.120         | € 44.208         | € 4.912          | Balance to be incurred in 2011 after approval of final reports     |
| c. East West Institute Afghan-Central Asian water cooperation (lump sum)  | € 50.000         | € 45.000         | € 5.000          | Balance to be incurred in 2011 after approval of final reports     |
| d. HIVOS Civic Driven Change  | € 50.000         | € 45.000         | € 5.000          | Balance to be incurred in 2011 after approval of final reports     |
| e. ISS/CERES Crisis of capitalism   | € 50.000         | € 0              | € 50.000         | Process cancelled  |
| <b>5. Final event at closure of DPRN</b>                                  | € 40.000         | € 0              | € 40.000         | Costs to be incurred in 2011                                       |
| <b>Subtotal costs DPRN meetings and processes</b>                         | <b>€ 495.032</b> | <b>€ 360.343</b> | <b>€ 134.689</b> | <b>Part of the difference due in 2011</b>                          |
| <br>  |                  |                  |                  |  |
| <b>C. Internet and dissemination of information</b>                       |                  |                  |                  |  |
| 1. Global Connections web portal maintenance                              | € 30.000         | € 8.486          | € 21.514         | Large part of the difference to be incurred in 2011                |
| 2. Maintenance of the DPRN website (material costs)                       | € 500            | € 0              | € 500            | Included in C1 - same provider                                     |
| 3. Rental domain names  |                  |                  |                  |  |
| 4. Partnership in d-groups  |                  |                  |                  |  |
| 5. Maintenance of a repository for non-academic publications (activity 3) | € 8.750          | € 4.250          | € 4.500          | Rest to be incurred in 2011  |
| 6. Dissemination of information (printed matter)                          | € 25.000         | € 14.962         | € 10.038         | Part to be incurred in 2011  |
| 7. Incidental external services (ICT advice, language correction)         | € 5.000          | € 6.355          | -€ 1.355         | More output, hence more revision costs; part also incurred in 2011 |
| <b>SUBTOTAL INTERNET AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION (C)</b>             | <b>€ 69.250</b>  | <b>€ 34.053</b>  | <b>€ 35.197</b>  | <b>Part of the difference due in 2011</b>                          |
| <b>TOTAL A –C</b>   | <b>€ 765.466</b> | <b>€ 524.148</b> | <b>€ 241.319</b> | <b>Part of the difference due in 2011</b>                          |

\*See Appendix 11 for a specification of personnel and material costs.

## Appendix 10 – Cumulative expenditure in period 1 January 2008 – 31 December 2010

### Cumulative expenditure DPRN 2008-2010

|   | Expenditure<br>2008 | Expenditure<br>2009 | Expenditure<br>2010 | Total            |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| <b>Overall coordination costs</b>   |                     |                     |                     |                  |
| <b>A. Overall coordination costs</b>  |                     |                     |                     |                  |
| <b>1. Personnel</b>   |                     |                     |                     |                  |
| a. Overall coordination (672 hrs/yr, scale 12)                              | € 42.230            | € 49.651            | € 50.801            | € 142.682        |
| b. Coord. 'Worldconnectors' initiative (336 hrs/yr, max. scale 10-11)       | € 13.702            | € 15.751            | € 19.546            | € 48.999         |
| c. ICT and d-groups support (840 hrs/yr 2008-9; 1008 in 2010, max. scale 9) | € 21.204            | € 47.883            | € 27.566            | € 96.653         |
| d. Occasional student assistance (max 215 hrs, max. scale 9)                | € 0                 | € 0                 | € 5.558             | € 5.558          |
| e. Administrative support (336 hrs/ max. scale 9)                           | € 9.453             | € 11.398            | € 22.685            | € 43.536         |
| <b>2. Other coordination costs</b>  |                     |                     |                     |                  |
| a. Travelling costs DPR coordination team                                   | € 301               | € 641               | € 579               | € 1.521          |
| b. Meeting costs Task Force (rental meeting room, coffee)                   | € 2.398             | € 2.141             | € 3.016             | € 7.555          |
| c. Accountant costs   | € 0                 | € 0                 |                     | € 0              |
| d. Evaluation costs   | € 0                 | € 0                 | € 0                 | € 0              |
| <b>Subtotal overall coordination costs</b>                                  | <b>€ 89.288</b>     | <b>€ 127.465</b>    | <b>€ 129.752</b>    | <b>€ 346.505</b> |
| <b>B. Organisation costs of DPRN meetings and processes</b>                 |                     |                     |                     |                  |
| <b>1. The future architecture of Dutch DC/IC (DPRN TF)</b>                  |                     |                     |                     |                  |
| a. Personal costs (de Vries)  | € 14.506            | € 51.040            | € 68.311            | € 133.857        |
| b. Material costs   | € 580               | € 16.329            | € 5.478             | € 22.387         |
| <b>2. Support to processes from 1st call (lump sums)</b>                    |                     |                     |                     |                  |
| a. MDF Understanding development better                                     | € 36.000            | € 4.000             | € 8.270             | € 48.270         |
| b. Triodos Microfinance and business development services                   | € 44.190            | € 3.679             |                     | € 47.869         |
| c. Solidaridad GM soy debate  | € 44.407            | € 4.934             |                     | € 49.341         |
| d. ISS Value chain governance   | € 0                 | € 90.000            | € 0                 | € 90.000         |
| e. CIDIN Gender mainstreaming trajectory                                    | € 46.500            |                     | € 79.500            | € 126.000        |
| <b>3. Support to processes from 2nd call (lump sums)</b>                    |                     |                     |                     |                  |
| a. SOMO Tax revenues  |                     | € 44.514            | € 0                 | € 44.514         |
| b. NWP Phosphorus depletion   |                     | € 43.200            | € 4.681             | € 47.881         |
| c. Both Ends Agrofuels  |                     | € 45.000            | € 5.000             | € 50.000         |
| d. CDS Commercial pressure on land  |                     | € 45.000            | € 5.000             | € 50.000         |
| e. MDF Singing a new policy tune  |                     | € 44.055            | € 4.895             | € 48.950         |

**4. Support to processes from 3rd call (lump sums)**

|   |  |  |          |          |
|---|--|--|----------|----------|
| a. HIVA-KUL Strengthening M & E in complex contexts           |  |  | € 45.000 | € 45.000 |
| b. Ghent University Knowledge triangle                        |  |  | € 44.208 | € 44.208 |
| c. East West Institute Afghan-Central Asian water cooperation |  |  | € 45.000 | € 45.000 |
| d. HIVOS Civic Driven Change                                  |  |  | € 45.000 | € 45.000 |
| e. ISS/CERES Crisis of capitalism                             |  |  | € 0      | € 0      |
| <b>5. Final event at closure of DPRN</b>                      |  |  | € 0      | € 0      |

**Subtotal costs DPRN meetings and processes** € 186.183 € 391.751 € 360.343 € 938.277

**C. Internet and dissemination of information**

|   |          |          |          |          |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. Global Connections web portal maintenance                              | € 21.472 | € 14.298 | € 8.486  | € 44.256 |
| 2. Maintenance of the DPRN website (material costs)                       | € 0      | € 7 4    | € 0      | € 774    |
| 3. Rental domain names  | € 3      | € 30     |          | € 33     |
| 4. Partnership in d-groups  | € 0      | € 0      |          | € 0      |
| 5. Maintenance of a repository for non-academic publications (activity 3) | € 38.250 | € 40.500 | € 4.250  | € 83.000 |
| 6. Dissemination of information (printe matter)                           | € 1.579  | € 3.028  | € 14.962 | € 19.569 |
| 7. Incidental external services (ICT advice, language correction)         | € 0      | € 3.610  | € 6.355  | € 9.965  |

**SUBTOTAL INTERNET AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION (C)** € 61.304 € 62.240 € 34.053 € 157.597

**TOTAL A – C** € 336.775 € 581.456 € 524.148 € 1.442.379

## Appendix 11 – Breakdown of expenditure per external process (2008–2010)

|   | 1. Convenor costs | 2. Org. assistance | 3. Moderator e-group/website | 4. Drawing up overviews | 5. Meeting moderator | Subtotal personnel costs | 6. Meeting venue | 7. Travelling & acc. Costs |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>2. Support to processes from 1st call</b>                  |                   |                    |                              |                         |                      |                          |                  |                            |
| a. MDF Understanding development better                       | € 13.430,00       | € 7.916,00         | € 8.874,00                   | € 4.379,00              | € 24.895,00          | € 59.494,00              | € 16.570,00      | € 0,00                     |
| b. Triodos Microfinance and business development services     | € 1.600,00        | € 14.400,00        | € 7.200,00                   | € 6.000,00              | € 1.583,00           | € 30.783,00              | € 2.025,00       | € 4.687,10                 |
| c. Solidaridad GM soy debate                                  | € 5.100,00        | € 23.854,00        | € 8.383,00                   | € 9.246,00              | € 1.000,00           | € 47.583,00              | € 1.250,00       | € 9.187,00                 |
| d. ISS Value chain governance*                                | € 59.969,60       | € 2.357,00         | € 980,00                     | € 19.591,68             | € 0,00               | € 82.898,28              | € 1.500,00       | € 1.388,81                 |
| e. CIDIN Gender mainstreaming trajectory*                     | € 9.000,00        | € 0,00             | € 4.500,00                   | € 86.460,88             | € 4.700,00           | € 104.660,88             | Incl. in j 7     | € 16.571,41                |
| <b>3. Support to processes from 2nd call</b>                  |                   |                    |                              |                         |                      |                          |                  |                            |
| a. SOMO Tax revenues  | € 19.105,00       | € 303,75           | € 4.015,00                   | € 34.818,47             | € 750,00             | € 58.992,22              | € 553,40         | € 3.083,57                 |
| b. NWP Phosphorus depletion                                   | € 17.598,40       | € 3.052,35         | € 0,00                       | € 21.573,51             | € 892,50             | € 43.116,76              | € 801,70         | € 2.087,69                 |
| c. Both Ends Agrofuels  | € 30.420,00       | € 0,00             | € 8.775,00                   | € 17.225,00             | € 650,00             | € 57.070,00              | € 1.297,00       | € 200,00                   |
| d. CDS Commercial pressure on land                            | € 1.800,00        | € 12.193,00        | € 6.120,30                   | € 11.904,46             | € 0,00               | € 32.017,76              | € 0,00           | € 14.665,89                |
| e. MDF Singing a new policy tune                              | € 13.920,00       | € 8.600,00         | € 8.289,02                   | € 0,00                  | € 32.063,63          | € 62.872,65              | € 0,00           | € 0,00                     |
| <b>4. Support to processes from 3rd call</b>                  |                   |                    |                              |                         |                      |                          |                  |                            |
| a. HIVA-KUL Strengthening M & E in complex contexts           | € 6.000,00        | € 7.200,00         | € 14.400,00                  | € 12.000,00             | € 2.400,00           | € 42.000,00              | € 5.349,61       | € 1.037,09                 |
| b. Ghent University Knowledge triangle*                       | € 22.743,40       | € 1.790,00         | € 2.246,00                   | € 9.048,00              | € 0,00               | € 35.827,40              | € 5.000,00       | € 11.929,65                |
| c. East West Institute Afghan-Central Asian water cooperation | € 6.897,00        | € 5.513,04         | € 0,00                       | € 5.513,04              | € 0,00               | € 17.923,08              | € 40,00          | € 24.508,15                |
| d. HIVOS Civic Driven Change*                                 | € 34.037,50       | € 9.500,00         | € 0,00                       | € 1.785,00              | € 0,00               | € 45.322,50              | € 6.925,33       | € 2.574,87                 |
| e. ISS/CERES Crisis of capitalism <i>cancelled</i>            | € 0,00            | € 0,00             | € 0,00                       | € 0,00                  | € 0,00               | € 0,00                   | € 0,00           | € 0,00                     |

\* Based on semi-final preliminary reports; subject to changes

(continues on next page)

|   | <b>8. Speaker fees &amp; attentions</b> | <b>9. Printed matter materials</b> | <b>10. Catering</b> | <b>11. Other costs</b> | <b>Subtot. mat. costs</b> | <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>DPRN</b>  | <b>Others</b> |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>2. Support to processes from 1st call</b>                  |   |                                    |                     |                        |                           |              |              |               |
| a. MDF Understanding development better                       | € 22.744,00                             | € 2.162,00                         | incl. in 6          | € 969,00               | € 42.445,00               | € 101.939,00 | € 48.270,00  | € 53.669,00   |
| b. Triodos Microfinance and business development services     | € 1.976,25                              | € 1.177,00                         | € 6.891,85          | € 329,10               | € 17.086,30               | € 47.869,30  | € 47.869,30  | € 0,00        |
| c. Solidaridad GM soy debate                                  | € 180,00                                | € 4.096,00                         | € 1.500,00          | € 0,00                 | € 16.213,00               | € 63.796,00  | € 49.341,00  | € 14.455,00   |
| d. ISS Value chain governance*                                | € 8.338,99                              | € 105,98                           | € 3.645,84          | € 1.841,62             | € 16.821,24               | € 99.719,52  | € 99.719,52  | € 0,00        |
| e. CIDIN Gender mainstreaming trajectory*                     | € 278,40                                | € 10.608,83                        | € 4.688,39          | € 0,00                 | € 32.147,03               | € 136.807,91 | € 136.807,91 | € 0,00        |
| <b>3. Support to processes from 2nd call</b>                  |   |                                    |                     |                        |                           |              |              |               |
| a. SOMO Tax revenues  | € 62,49                                 | € 0,00                             | € 14,00             | € 0,00                 | € 3.713,46                | € 62.705,68  | € 49.460,00  | € 13.245,68   |
| b. NWP Phosphorus depletion                                   | € 0,00                                  | € 1.644,04                         | € 22,80             | € 208,25               | € 4.764,49                | € 47.881,25  | € 47.881,25  | € 0,00        |
| c. Both Ends Agrofuels  | € 0,00                                  | € 100,00                           | € 1.401,00          | € 0,00                 | € 2.998,00                | € 60.068,00  | € 50.000,00  | € 10.068,00   |
| d. CDS Commercial pressure on land                            | € 0,00                                  | € 196,65                           | € 2.407,30          | € 1.037,70             | € 18.307,54               | € 50.325,30  | € 50.000,00  | € 325,30      |
| e. MDF Singing a new policy tune                              | € 0,00                                  | € 0,00                             | € 0,00              | € 0,00                 | € 0,00                    | € 62.872,65  | € 48.950,00  | € 13.922,65   |
| <b>4. Support to processes from 3rd call</b>                  |   |                                    |                     |                        |                           |              |              |               |
| a. HIVA-KUL Strengthening M & E in complex contexts           | € 0,00                                  | € 1.613,30                         | see 6               | € 0,00                 | € 8.000,00                | € 50.000,00  | € 50.000,00  | € 0,00        |
| b. Ghent University Knowledge triangle*                       | € 0,00                                  | € 24,95                            | € 163,93            | € 14,20                | € 17.132,73               | € 52.960,13  | € 49.120,00  | € 3.840,13    |
| c. East West Institute Afghan-Central Asian water cooperation | € 324,00                                | € 2.587,46                         | € 3.994,28          | € 661,50               | € 32.115,39               | € 50.038,47  | € 50.000,00  | € 38,47       |
| d. HIVOS Civic Driven Change*                                 | € 4.109,25                              | € 15,40                            | € 164,25            | € 178,50               | € 13.967,60               | € 59.290,10  | € 50.000,00  | € 9.290,10    |
| e. ISS/CERES Crisis of capitalism <i>cancelled</i>            | € 0,00                                  | € 0,00                             | € 0,00              | € 0,00                 | € 0,00                    | € 0,00       | € 0,00       | € 0,00        |

\* Based on semi-final preliminary reports; subject to changes

