ACROPOLIS - ACADEMIC RESEARCH GROUPS FOR POLICY SUPPORT

APPLICATION FORM

Open to researchers of French speaking and Flemish universities, and Flemish university colleges
16th of December 2013

With the support of THE BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION .be
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<th>Theme 1: financing</th>
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<td><strong>Aid effectiveness with a focus on fragile contexts</strong></td>
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**I. Brief presentation**

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<th>Name, title and university of the academic coordinator</th>
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<td><strong>Prof. Yves Cartuyvels,</strong> Full time tenured Professor St Louis University - Brussels</td>
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**Other universities’ research units involved (involved researchers’ name, title and university)**

- St Louis University – Brussels: **Prof. Olivier Paye**, former academic coordinator of GRAPAX; **Emmanuel Klimis**, Jr Researcher.
- ULB: **Prof. Barbara Delcourt**, director of REPI (recherche et enseignement en politique internationale); **Prof. Bruno Dujardin**, director of the research Centre “Health policies and systems – international health”; **Sidney Leclercq**, Jr Researcher; **Jessica Martin**, Jr Researcher.
- Ulg: **Prof. Bob Kabamba**, director of CAPAC (cellule d’appui politologique Afrique - Caraïbes); **Geoffroy Matagne**, Jr Researcher.
- UCL: **Prof. Valérie Rosoux**, chercheur qualifié FNRS; **Prof. Michel Liégeois**, Head of MA in Political Sciences, International Relations. **Ugent**: **Prof. Koen Vlassenroot**, director Conflict Research Group; **Dr Bruno Decordier**, researcher.

**Scientific research area(s)**

Politics, Law, Development studies, African studies, (Political) philosophy, International health.

**Field(s) of study**

DRC, Burundi, Rwanda, Mali, Niger, Belgium

**Discipline codes**

15110 (public sector policy and administrative management), 15150 (Democratic participation and civil society), 15220 (civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution), 43082 (Research/scientific institutions), 73010 (reconstruction relief and rehabilitation).

**Budget proposal for 2014**

399,594,96 €

Please answer, in English, the following questions in the context of the objectives of the call. Please do this synthetically, in 20 pages at most (excluding annexes) in total, and do not provide additional annexes to the document than those requested in this form.

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1 As agreed with CUD Secretariat, OECD DAC purpose codes selected here refer to the main objects that will be addressed by ACROPOLIS in its research and policy support in relation with the selected theme.
1. What is your knowledge and experience with the theme chosen?

The knowledge and experience of the research team as related to the selected theme is articulated around (1) cross-cutting research areas, (2) concrete previous policy support and (3) sound country expertise, all having fed each other over the years (especially 2004-2014, i.e. two GRAP-programs).

(1) Research agendas of the members of the team over the last years have mainly focused on three areas:

- Post conflict and fragile states development issues: the security-development nexus; decentralization of State structures; post-conflict Statebuilding; rule of law and transitional justice; institutional building (and capacity building of public actors); conflict sensitive development strategies (including gender dimension); post-conflict reconciliation and local (ethnic, regional, religious, etc.) identities; international discussions (OECD, EU) on fragility and on the link between fragility and aid effectiveness: Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), New Deal, etc.

- Aid effectiveness and sector-wide approaches, mainly in the health sector, incl. civil society mobilization, budget support evaluation, monitoring of international strategies implementation (Paris Declaration, AAA, Busan partnership + Millenium Development Goals (MDG’s)/post-MDGs agenda…), and aid interventions in complex systems.

- Humanitarian assistance in (post) conflict countries, the social and economic impact of humanitarian assistance and emergency relief aid; (re-)emerging and non-traditional donors; non-institutional and informal aid mechanisms; the role and position of religious actors in humanitarian assistance and emergency relief aid; ‘aid saturation’; aid workers security management in insecure contexts.

These agendas strongly resonate with the expressed needs of the DGD for the current call.

(2) Policy support has been at the heart of the team’s background, in a long term partnership with DGD, and a strong experience in institutional interactions with various actors including:

a. DGD focal points (and their units) for previous “GRAPs”:

   i. Participation in the writing process of DGD strategic note re. situations of fragility
   
   ii. Day-to-day support on aid effectiveness and fragility issues (DRC and Rwanda PIC preparation, BE position re. EU Green book on development, BE position re. the (World Bank’s) World Development Report 2011, Belgium’s law on development cooperation);
   
   iii. Direct participation (joint missions with DGD) and multiple inputs re. BE participation in the International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF) and the International Dialogue for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding (IDPS) networks of the DAC/OECD and their workflows (task teams, documents produced, internal strategy and governance);
   
   iv. Publication of several research notes and policy briefs on fragility, fragility and aid effectiveness, PIC preparations, decentralization in post-conflict countries, transitional justice;
   
   v. Training and dissemination work in the preparation of the “Journée des attachés” and the “Assises de la cooperation” with a focus on aid effectiveness, fragility, post-conflict stability or other governance issues.

b. Other institutional actors of BE development cooperation:

   i. Minister of Development Cooperation’s staff: works on democratic governance criteria in the High Budget Scenario for Rwanda’s PIC; briefings before field ministerial visits; post-2015 development framework.
   
   ii. Belgian Technical Cooperation: scientific support to health programs; trainings to technical assistants and programs stakeholders; support in interventions capitalization (book editing, reports) in Niger, Rwanda and Burundi; trainings on aid effectiveness to BTC and DGD country staff in West Africa.
iii. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) bilateral DG (DGB): information sharing and briefings on conflict dynamics in Central Africa.


v. DGD D1 on context issues (e.g. the spillover effects in terms of governance and security of the privatization of the coffee industry in Burundi).

vi. DGD D3 as external expertise re. appreciation of NGO projects and programs in partner countries (DR Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda) or in Belgium.

vii. Foreign governments and institutions: DR Congo, Rwanda, Mali, Niger, CAR.

viii. International organizations: OECD DAC Task Teams, UN group of experts, Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), Department of Political Affairs (DPA), Congo Contact Group, UN SG Special Envoy for the Great Lakes.

This proposal is based on concrete previous support and strong understanding of BE (especially BE development cooperation) history, challenges, opportunities and actors, particularly in and re. Sub-Saharan Africa.

2. Describe the way you will cover the theme you chose, in its diverse dimensions, as described in the ToR.

In order to cover the theme in its diverse dimensions, the group proposes the following expected outputs (form) and research agenda (substance). Both are based on four pillars and have been constructed so that their articulation best covers the fragile focus of the aid effectiveness agenda.

A. Research agenda: (1) BE as an actor; (2) international concepts; (3) evidence-based comparative analysis; (4) multilevel contextual analysis.

B. Expected outputs: (1) structural support; (2) key projects specific supports; (3) dissemination and training; (4) academic activities.

A. Research agenda

The question of aid effectiveness in Fragile States is of particular interest for DGD since Belgium allocates more than 50% of its ODA to countries considered as fragile in a rather consensual way (DRC, Burundi, Niger) or more arguably (Rwanda, Mali). In order to cross-feed research interests of the universities, and policy-support required by DGD, the main questions to be addressed through the ACROPOLIS will be organised into four different levels, or scales, presented in the following research agenda. In accordance with the ToR, a discussion between researchers and DGD will occur every year in order to fine-tune this agenda.

(1) Belgium as an actor

Belgium, and DGD as the central actor of development cooperation trying to solve the dilemma of promoting international standards of aid effectiveness in highly volatile contexts of fragile states.
This first level calls for an update of the mapping/database of BE development cooperation actors intervening in the countries\(^2\) and sectors\(^3\) of interest; it also requires an analysis of DGD organisational patterns\(^4\), and a questioning of the way Belgium understands and implements Policy Coherence for Development and Whole-of-Government Approaches to state fragility, and, more generally, the way Belgium understands and implements the gathering of both agendas of aid effectiveness and of development cooperation in fragile states.

(2) Deconstructing international concepts and strategies

The deconstruction process of various concepts will include an examination of the operational translation of OECD reflections on: the use of *tranches incitatives* or “*high budget scenarios*”, gender dimension in statebuilding policies, security and justice reforms, the use of national systems and the issue of risk management, the relations with multilateral actors and dilemma between targeted intervention and resources rationalisation through full core funding (for further details, see GRAPs *Policy Briefs* n° 1, 9 and 10).

(3) Evidence-based comparative analysis

**Compared research** and lessons learned from other donor countries of comparable weight and implementing strategies in comparable issues (i.e. the Netherlands, Switzerland, or more globally the UK, France, etc.) including the European dimension. How do they analyse the issue of fragility in a specific country of intervention? How do they implement aid effective strategies to answer state fragility? How do they assess, and accept, the potential risk of intervening in volatile contexts? What balance do they claim to find between predictability of aid, and its flexibility. What budget tools do they use (core funding, mix of long term programming at country level and/or targeted but more restricted interventions focusing on security issues)?

(4) Multilevel contextual analysis

Re. supranational levels of governance, *regional economic integration* dynamics play a growing role in the definition of local contexts, as well as *new donors and actors* (BRIC, Islamic countries and NGO’s).

Re. infranational levels of governance, *socio-political issues* influencing development cooperation strategies and chances of success require an in-depth/thick analysis; i.e. local dynamics of authority; local identities (ethnic, religious, regional, etc.); *socio-economic features* (artisanal exploitation of geological resources, urban dynamics, etc.); influence of refugees and IDP’s flows; DDR in the reintegration level.

=> In terms of research methods, we will use observation (the researchers being embedded into BE public action through frequent contacts with DGD, both on the field and in HQ), semi-structured interviews and detailed documentary analysis. It will also open further reflections on the policy support, the role of academic expertise in decision making, and allow compared research with colleagues on methodological and epistemological issues around the topic.

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\(^2\) In particular the Great Lakes region of Africa and Sahel (Mali/Niger).

\(^3\) OECD DAC categories related to “Government and Civil society” and to “Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security”.

\(^4\) Relations with other actors, such as MFA, on the same countries; relations between field and HQ on the same countries and questions, etc.
B. Expected outputs

(1) Structural support
The first series of outputs depend on a constant dialogue between Academia and the administration. Through regular exchanges, researchers will offer their regional and thematic expertise and provide structural support to DGD staff in their daily routine, i.e.:

- Provide context expertise when required (see above).
- Provide comments and input to BE positioning in European and international arenas (World Development Reports of the World Bank, UN agencies strategies, EU developments in aid, humanitarian and Peacebuilding sectors, post-2015 development framework, etc.).
- Accompany and contribute to BE inputs in international forums such as INCAF, GOVNET, and IDPS (preparation and participation to task teams – “implementation and reform” and “knowledge and policy” of INCAF as well as “New Deal implementation” of the IDPS), DAC Director Level and General Meetings; analysis of key output documents; and support to BE contributions and positions to the networks.
- Support the elaboration and political dialogue of bilateral programs (CP/PC, etc.).
- Regular meetings with DGD thematic officers, desk officers and attachés to share updated information and analysis in order to increase the relevance of ACROPOLIS policy support by deepening the understanding of the needs.
- Participation to internal sectorial/group platforms and relevant current and future Trans-directional Teams (TST).

(2) Specific support on significant issues
A second series of outputs will be provided depending on specific requests as generated by international and national (political) agenda, i.e.:

- Policy briefs (PB) which include a state of the art of an issue, the questions it raises for BE cooperation and policy recommendations. Former GRAP PB can be used as basis of work. PB have been drafted on issues like aid-effectiveness and fragile situations (#10), evaluation practices (#13), cooperation challenges in fragile states (#9) or consideration for complexity in the planning and monitoring of cooperation in the health sector (#14).
- Internal policy guidance notes aiming at adapting legislation, commitments, strategies or research outputs to the operational workings of BE cooperation (for instance, New Deal implementation).
- Provide input on technical document analysis (BTC management contract, harmonisation/alignment plan, etc.) and helping redaction process of strategic and operational notes (update of the fragility “toolbox”).

(3) Dissemination and training
One of the greatest obstacles to the implementation of potentially useful internationally inspired strategies is their lack of publicity, or the lack of ownership by DGD staff. Actors, especially on the field, often lack the time and resources to integrate external inspiration into their daily practices. They could use targeted guidance and training on what these document/strategies/researches actually mean for their everyday work. ACROPOLIS, as interface between theory and practice, will offer to play this mediation role. Specific training will be provided, the agenda depending on a previous agreement with DGD according to particular needs, e.g.: organisation of internal workshops in Brussels and in field offices, or Journées des attachés de coopération and/or Assises de la coopération.

(4) Academic activities
Participation to and organisation of national and international conferences, publication (articles, journals, books), participation and contribution to research networks (see infra).
III. Objectives and expected results

1. Describe the first year program of activities regarding the selected theme, as you prioritize the diverse dimensions of the theme. Pay attention to a balanced mix of ‘fundamental research’ and ‘applied’ research as well as diffusion/valorisation activities. Please justify your prioritisation.

The following priorities have been identified after consultation with the academic partners as well as with DGD staff members working on aid effectiveness and/or fragility issues, both in HQ and on the field. Nevertheless, the program of activities should be further refined and finalized with DGD interlocutors at the beginning of the year of activity.

(0) Preparation: priority will be given to identification of DGD stakeholders and meeting with them (incl. attachés on the field, hence missions will happen early in the program of year 1) in order to identify needs and priorities; first moves will also be, after an identification of the focal point(s) members of the support committee, to organise the first meetings to prepare first year priorities; the first steps will also include the creation of a website and platform of e-exchange with DGD.

(1) Structural support: regular presence at DGD offices and meet relevant interlocutors; the objective is for DGD staff to know who we are, and how our team can support their work; and for researchers, to precisely assess the needs, leeway as well as prioritise research and policy support agendas.

The programme activities for 2014 will include: multiple meetings with DGD actors as well as participation in internal platforms/groups (sector, TSTs) according to possibilities; update of mapping/database of BE development cooperation actors intervening in the countries and sectors of interest.

(2) Specific support on significant issues: BE participation in various international discussions over the last few months already framed a programme of priorities for ACROPOLIS policy-support of more substantial pieces of work. In the preparation to, and follow up of, the “Assises de la coopération” for which the team has been mandated to draft the background paper on fragility, the first year focus will be made on where Belgium stands on its engagement on aid effectiveness in fragile situations, and how it can meet its commitments. Other issues to address in the next few months will be a contribution to BE work on INCAF (OECD DAC network), IDPS, and post-2015 development agenda as already planned; policy support will also be offered re. the preparation of the next CP/PC with Burundi and the DR Congo. Several working documents and policy briefs are already on preparation and could be completed very shortly after an agreement has been reached with DGD re. the new ACROPOLIS (e.g. guidance notes on the implementation of a fragility approach for each stage of the project cycle; Policy briefs on transitional justice, international interventions and peace building in fragile situations, and on “full core” approach to multilateral financing of humanitarian programmes).

(3) Dissemination and training: If a specific content should already be defined for training, it would focus on a basic and operationally oriented background on aid effectiveness with a fragility focus. The journée des attachés de cooperation (May 2014) could be used by researchers to provide this background to the field attachés, as well as to discuss with them about their needs and requests for policy support.

(4) Academic Activities: The first year of program of activities benefits from the completion of three PhD’s of interest for the selected theme of the ACROPOLIS. Priority will therefore be given to their dissemination through publications and scientific communications. Based on these works, research will also be conducted on their added value and way forward in terms of policy relevance for BE. The academic agenda for 2014 will therefore include:

- PhD: 3 doctoral theses will be completed during the first year of activities, and 1 during the second year (see infra, resume of the research fellows).
- The organisation of a panel at the Association belge francophone de science politique congress along with multiple scientific communication by members of the team (Liège, 10-11 April 2014): La notion de crise à la lumière des relations Nord/Sud : l’action publique face aux conflits armés et aux Etats « fragiles ».
- The organisation of a panel at the International Conference of the Institut de Sciences Po Louvain-Europe (Louvain-la-Neuve, May 2014): Memory and Conflict resolution: is there any right sequencing? (V. Rosoux).
• The organisation of a panel at the Société québecoise de science politique (Sherbrooke, 21-25 May 2014); L’Aide Publique au Développement au cœur des querelles d’expertises: Quelle(s) place(s) pour le politologue? (E. Klimis).

• The organisation of conference “Les professionnels de la paix au Burundi” with the French team of a programme dedicated to this topic at ULB, 14 May 2014 (B. Delcourt).

• Communications at the International Political Science Association (Montréal, 20-24 July 2014): Governing participation in development programs (G. Matagne & al.); Political vs. Technical; the impact of perceptions in development cooperation policy change (E. Klimis)

• A conference in Bologna (July 2014), on Reconciliation as a peace-building process, Johns Hopkins University (V. Rosoux).

• Teaching missions in Africa (June 2014 and June 2015): Course on Conflict Management for Development practitioners, at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth, South Africa (V. Rosoux).

• Publications (in press or to be published in 2014):

• Other academic activities (to be discussed) could also address such issues as Regional economic integration in the Great Lakes; New donors in fragile states and implications for traditional donors; budget support implementation in fragile contexts.

(5) Explain how these activities will allow you to reach the expected results for DGD, as well as guarantee academic results. How do you consider the combination and the articulation between the scientific outputs and the policy support?

The interaction between DGD actors and researchers is at the heart of the success of an ACROPOLIS, both actors having added value in and benefiting from the partnership. Researchers benefit from the direct input of the administration actors who share their knowledge, constraints and expectations, thus allowing researchers to gather better data, and therefore provide specifically tailored policy support.

Joint activities must be at the heart of the partnership. This requires DGD actors to involve researchers in the participation in discussions, incl. bilateral meetings, informal discussions, internal networks and other relevant meetings. It also requires researchers to pro-actively contact and move forward the policy support work (regular presence rue des Petits Carmes). In this partnership, DGD will be an object of the research work as much as a partner and beneficiary; researchers partially work for DGD (policy-support dimension), but mainly work with it and on it.

The capacity of the team to reach both the DGD and academic expected results stems from the overall working structure and research agenda as much as the specific program of activities. Indeed, all have been thought and built as iterative processes in which policy support inputs and enriches research and vice versa. We believe that this articulation represents a win-win situation that allows relevant and tailored policy support as well as rich and reality embedded research outputs. Moreover,
the planned activities of translation of commitments and research, along with the activities of dissemination and training, represent a strong bridge in the articulation between scientific outputs and policy support. It is the adaptation of cooperation’s most recent developments and research for the actors operationalizing them. Our work will be at the intersection of top-down and bottom-up approaches. Concretely, interactions with DGD actors provides input to our research which in turn is more precise, concrete and can more easily be translated into policy relevant support that suit DGD’s needs.

Concerning the specific priorities given to the first year program of activities, the emphasis has been made on laying a strong ground for the partnership to best tailor policy support. Experience has proven that this is the key to relevance. Research excellence isolated from the knowledge of the challenges to its translation at the operational level is of little value and exists elsewhere. It is only with the combination of research excellence, a strong partnership with DGD and an extreme knowledge of the institutions and its personal that an Academic Group for Policy Support can achieve its goals. On top and in parallel to laying the ground to the partnership, the first year will also emphasize the analysis of what works, what does not and in what ways BE can best improve its aid quality as part of its aid effectiveness agenda in fragile situations.

(6) Make explicit how the different disciplines needed for the project will converge to deliver appropriate analysis, if it is applied.

The team of academic stakeholders and researchers has a proven expertise in multi-disciplinary scientific cooperation and research. Politics, Law, Development studies, African studies, International Health and (political) Philosophy contribute to produce research outputs that are attentive to the key different dimensions relevant for operational intervention (from policy design to policy implementation and evaluation) in the field. While Law helps identifies both the constraining legal rules and the legal and institutional opportunities for action, Politics analyses notably the role, logics of action and representations of key social and political actors as well as the power relations they are involved in (use of mapping tools for instance). Concepts and theories from state of the art Development studies field, will be mobilized to produce analysis of key challenges for development policies (ownership, sustainability, alignment and coordination, traditional authorities, etc.), and (political) Philosophy will address questions such as the notion of post-conflict reconciliation as a Peace building process. International health will allow the possibility to learn lessons from a specific sector where the aid effectiveness agenda has long been implemented and that was chosen as a tracer by OCDE; it also analyses the complex interrelationships between international strategies and national dynamics. The proven context expertise and African studies will allow the team to be immediately able to include the specifics of the fields of study and their research.

IV. Composition and internal functioning of the group

1. How will the group imply both junior and senior researchers?

While working as a coordinated team with a general research programme and specific research missions and agendas decided for each researcher (or group of researchers), the senior researchers and academic stakeholders act as the key supervisors of the paid researchers working in their research unit. Specific unit and general meetings will be organized in order to ensure qualitative and collaborative fundamental and policy-support oriented research. The junior and paid researchers will benefit not only from the supervision of the ACROPOLIS academic stakeholders but also from the research and expertise of the broader network, including experts and academics from the fields of study.

2. Specify how the duties will be distributed among the academic staff, highlighting the interdisciplinary and inter-universitary character of the group, if applied.

Academic coordinator

1. Name, title, position within the university (college) and complete address of the academic stakeholders

Yves Cartuyvels, Ordinary Professor, St Louis University - Brussels, 43 Bvd. du Jardin Botanique, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
2. What experience does (s)he have within the academic field(s) concerned?
- Coordination of the PIC (targeted inter-university program) « Regional Research Network on Peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region (Burundi, Eastern Congo, Rwanda) », CUD with ULB, UCL, University of Burundi, Catholic University of Bukavu (Congo) and National University of Rwanda (2008-2013);
- Partner of the PIC « Consolidation of the first school of criminology in Democratic Republic of Congo » (CUD), with ULB, UCL, and University of Lubumbashi (DR Congo) (2011-2016);
- Creation and implementation of the « Master in Human Rights and Peaceful Resolution of Conflicts » at the University of Burundi (2003).

3. What is her/his experience in the field of development cooperation?
- Different research activities (see below).

4. What is her/his experience in the field of policy preparing research?
- Member of the steering committee of the "Institutional work program for the National University of Rwanda 2013-2018", CUD. In charge of the result 3 of the program « Creation of income-generating activities » (2013-)
- Ex ante evaluation of the practices of the juvenile justice system in N’Djamena, Tchad. Research accomplished for Avocats sans Frontières, EuropeAid/131-468 M/ACT/TD (2012),
- Evaluation of the APEFE project CK-401 CEFOCRIM, « Fight against delinquency and marginalisation through the constitution of a professional formation Centre in criminology », University of Lubumbashi, 2006-2009

5. What is his/her experience in coordinating multidisciplinary teams?
- Co-director of the "Séminaire Interdisciplinaire d’Etudes Juridiques" (SIEJ or Interdisciplinary Seminar of Law Studies) at St Louis University – Brussels (2010- )
- Chair of the RIS (Interdisciplinary Network on Science and Society) at St Louis University – Brussels (2009-)
- Coordination of the PIC (targeted inter-university program) « Regional Research Network on Peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region (Burundi, Eastern Congo, Rwanda) », CUD (2008-2013);
- Coordination with F. Bailleau (CNRS-France) of a European GERN research network on Juvenile Justice in Europe (10 partners) (2000-2009)
- Co-direction (with L. Van Campenhoudt) of the Belgian partnership (with ULB) within an European Research network on "The public management of deviance in Europe", European Commission, DGXII (1999-2001)

6. What is her/his experience in working with non-academic actors?
- Follow-up of the process "the four genocidaires of Butare" in Brussels, accomplished for Avocats sans Frontières (2000).

7. Does (s)he already have contacts with actors of the Belgian cooperation development or with other donors? If yes, with whom? And in which context?
- Mainly contacts with the CUD (Coopération universitaire au développement) :
  - Member of the steering committee of the "Institutional work program for the National University of Rwanda 2013-2018", CUD. In charge of the result 3 of the program « Creation of income-generating activities » (2013-)
  - Responsable d’activité in charge of UB 02, CUD Institutional Support to University of Burundi,

- Coordination of the PIC (targeted inter-university program) « Regional Research Network on Peacebuilding in the Great Lakes Region (Burundi, Eastern Congo, Rwanda) », CUD (2008-2013);
- Partner of the PIC « Consolidation of the first school of criminology in Democratic Republic of Congo » (CUD), with ULB, UCL, and University of Lubumbashi (DR Congo) (2011-2016);

7.2. Also contact with Avocats sans Frontières
- Follow-up of the process “the four genocidaires of Butare” in Brussels, accomplished for Avocats sans Frontières. (2000)

### Academic stakeholders

1. **Name, title, position within the university (college) and complete address of the academic stakeholders**

2. **What experience does (s)he have within the academic field(s) concerned?**

3. **What is her/his experience in the field of development cooperation?**

4. **What is her/his experience in the field of policy preparing research?**

5. **What is his/her experience in coordinating multidisciplinary teams?**

6. **What is her/his experience in working with non-academic actors?**

7. **Does (s)he already have contacts with actors of the Belgian cooperation development or with other donors? If yes, with whom? And in which context?**

**DE CORDIER, Bruno**

1. Professor at the Department of Conflict and Development Studies, Ghent University. Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 25, 9000 Gent;

2. Conducted a doctorate research on Islamic aid agencies, and continues research on faith-based aid organizations, non-traditional and re-emerging donors, and the political economy of humanitarian aid since 2005.

3. He has about 8 years of field experience in humanitarian aid (field office management, logistics, security management), mainly with the UN, in the former USSR and South Asia.

4. He recently participated in a research for Christian Aid and the European Inter-Agency Security Forum (EISF) on security challenges and security management for faith-based aid organizations in insecure contexts, and previously advised Muslim Hands in Pakistan on project management issues.

5-7 See above

**DELCOURT, Barbara**

1. Professor at the Faculty of Social and Political Science and at the Institute for European Studies. President of the Department of Political Science, Director of the Research Unit on International Politics (REPI). Université libre de Bruxelles, 50 av. Roosevelt 1050 Bruxelles

2. She has participated in the former GRAPAX programmes, teaches security studies and international relations and has written articles dedicated to the implementation of international norms, like the Responsibility to protect and Rule of Law

3. She was part of the team that launch the Research network in the great Lakes regions on conflict resolution (PIC programme/ CUD). She is currently committed to the ad hoc programme for Haiti (CUD) as a “pilote d’atteinte de résultat”.


5. She was trained both in the field of political science and international law. Her experience of multidisciplinary research has been recognized by the European Society of International Law who appointed her in the executive board of the society for 4 years.
6. As a responsible of the internship programme of the Departement of political science, she has developed many contacts with non-academic actors (NGO’s, Think tanks, embassies, ...); being in charge of the supervision of the activities funded by the Bernheim Foundation at the University, she has also developed working relations with non-academic actors, mainly for the organization of summer schools who gather actors from European institutions and NGOs.

7. As mentioned above, she was and still is part of projects funded by the CUD.

DUJARDIN, Bruno

1. Professor, Director of the research center: “Health policies and systems – International health” at the School of Public health of Université libre de Bruxelles. Ecole de Santé Publique, Université libre de Bruxelles, Route de Lennik 808, CP 594, 1070 Brussels.

2. He is Professor and current Director of the research center "Health policies and systems - International Health" at the Ecole de Santé Publique of Université libre de Bruxelles (ESP-ULB). He teaches in the framework of the “Master of public health” and the “Master health and development” held at the ESP-ULB, and he coordinates ongoing trainings mainly oriented to strengthen the competences in health policy and systems research of professionals working in developing countries. His main areas of expertise include health policies and health sector wide approaches, health systems strengthening, and more specific topics such as improving the quality of health care or fostering patient-centered approaches. He has been responsible of several health field and research projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America (see point below), and he was involved in projects supporting academic institutions in low-income countries to develop and improve their educational training programs.

3. For 30 years, Bruno Dujardin has been involved in development cooperation programs. He conducted several interventions of university development cooperation within the Institute of Tropical Medicine, Antwerp and ULB. He was also involved in several missions of expertise, as well as in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects commissioned by different donors: international agencies such as EuropAid, the World Bank, the World Health Organisation, UNFPA; bilateral donors, such as the GIZ, the French and the Belgian cooperation; non-governmental organisations, such as Oxfam, MSF Belgium, Medicus Mundi. He has long-term field experiences in Nicaragua (emergency relief), Cameroon and Mali and he made short-term missions in different countries in Africa, Latin America, Middle East and Asia. Some examples of relevant projects conducted are listed in the CV attached. The full list of projects can be found on the website: http://www.ulb.ac.be/esp/psd/index.html.

4. He was the academic coordinator of two previous projects supporting Belgian cooperation policy: the GRAP-SWAP focusing on sector-wide approaches from 2004 to 2009; and the GRAP-PA Santé, related to the monitoring of aid effectiveness strategies implementation from 2009 to 2013. During his career, he has also been involved in several interventions of scientific support to the implementation, evaluation and capitalization of health BTC programs. Some of these projects are currently ongoing and listed in the CV attached. He was also involved in supporting national stakeholders in low-income countries, such as the Ministry of Health or academic institutions.

5. At the ESP-ULB, Bruno Dujardin was the co-director of the department “Health policies and systems” from 2000 to 2003; he was then director of the unit “Policy and programs in international health” and since 2012 he is the director of the research center “Health policies and systems – International health”. He was also vice-president of the ESP-ULB from 1999 to 2002. He coordinated several research projects, including multidisciplinary and multi-countries teams. He was in charge of the organization of several national and international workshop.

6. He started his career with development projects in Honduras and Nicaragua with Oxfam Belgium. Since them, he has continued to maintain close collaborations with non-governmental organization (Oxfam, but also MSF, Medicus Mundi, Cemubac, Fondation Damien, CNCD 11.11.11...). He is member of Be-cause health, the Belgian platform for international health, and was involved in its Steering committee from 2004 to 2011.

7. The coordination of policy support projects such as the GRAP-SWAP and the GRAP-PA Santé, fostered the links with actors of the Belgian cooperation, above all at DGD level: in Brussels, especially through regular exchanges with health experts and D1 or D3 members of the Development and health network; in partner countries (including Mali, Niger, Burundi, DRC and Rwanda). The involvement in the scientific support to development projects has fostered the relationships with staff within BTC, but also other donors, such as the GIZ, the French cooperation, multilateral
donors (WHO, FNUAP, WB). Collaborations and links with non-governmental stakeholders also exist, through the platform Be-cause health and relationships with CNCD11.11.11 and several NGOs.

KABAMBA, Bob

1. Professor at the University of Liège, Faculty of Law, Political Science and Criminology, Political Science department, African politics unit, Boulevard du rectorat 7, bât. 31, 4000 LIEGE, bob.kabmba@ulg.ac.be, tel. +32 4 366 30 38.

2. He teaches African politics and conflict management at the University of Liège. He develops research in the following fields:
   - Comparative politics: democratization and transition processes, decentralization processes, development policies, regional integration, diaspora, and African political systems.
   - State building: esp. SSR and civil society.
   - Conflict prevention and resolution.
   - Electoral systems and electoral reforms in post-conflict countries.
   - Area studies: Political systems in the Great Lakes region (Burundi, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda et Kenya).

3. Since 2004, he participated in several development cooperation programs for different (inter)national organizations (UNDP, OIF, CTB, Development Alternatives Inc., DAI, USA, Price Waterhouse Coopers, Grande Bretagne, etc.). He has been the coordinator or co-coordinator of several programs including GRAPAX 2. He is currently the president of the EFEAC (Ecole de formation électorale en Afrique centrale, Kinshasa-Libreville). This structure is in charge of strengthening the capacity of electoral administrations in Central Africa. Since 2013, he is "pilote d’atteinte des résultats (PAR)" for the CUD support program for the University of Burundi (result 3). Since February 2014, he is a member of the standing committee for the higher and university education sector in DRC.

4. He has been academic co-coordinator of the programme GRAPAX 2 and is a member of the "Réseau documentaire Grands Lacs" (Genève).

5. He coordinated several multidisciplinary teams assembling a large range of expertise: Politics, Law, Sociology, Geography, History, Demography, Anthropology, Economics, Finance. For instance, he notably coordinated a support program for the Transition Parliament of the DRC with experts from the VUB, the AU, the UniKin and the UniLu) and is the president of the EFEAC (see above).

6. He has a long and proven experience in working with non-academic actors. He notably worked with the Transition Parliament of the DRC, the Government and Parliament of the DRC, the CENI (DRC), the STAREC program (DRC, Goma), the Provinces and local entities of the DRC (AIMF, WBI), the Municipality of Bujumbura, NGOs (NDI, DAI), Political parties, civil society, Universities and companies (PWHC).

7. He has contacts with members of the Great Lakes and DRC desks in the Belgian Foreign Ministry cabinet and administration (projects in the Great Lakes region, participation upon invitation at Great Lakes think tank sessions); the members of the Belgian embassy in DRC (debriefing meetings on the political context); the Europen commission (several interventions upon invitation); the European Parliament (vice-presidency, development commission: several interventions upon invitation); the Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles and WBI (projects in DRC and Burundi).

LIEGEOIS, Michel

1. Professor, Head of Master [120] in Political Sciences, International Relations (SPRI2MS/DI), Chairman Council of Information and Communication Technologies in Education (COTICE), Coordinator of: Elearning Certificate in International Relations and Conflicts Analysis (CR@C), Elearning Certificate in Geopolitics of Powers (C@GEP), Master [60] on-line and distance learning in Political Science (From September 2014 on), Preparation and training to the diplomatic exam. Adress: Université catholique de Louvain, Centre d’études des crises et des conflits internationaux (CECRI), SSH/SPLE, Collège Jacques Leclercq, Place Montesquieu, 1 bte L2.08.07, B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, Tel. : +32 10 47 92 47, Secr. : +32 10 47 41 30, Fax. : +32 10 47 46 03, michel.liegeois@uclouvain.be.
2. Extensive teaching and publishing in the field of security studies, especially on peacekeeping related subjects in Eastern, Central and Western Africa. Researches with field experience on the security aspects of decentralization in RD Congo. Several conferences, seminars and advisory missions for the African Union, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Niger and the CEN-SAD.

3. Part-time researcher within the GRAPAX project (1st programming).

4. Advisory missions for the MFA of Niger (2012/2013), Conference and advisory missions for the CEN-SAD.

5. Chairmanship of the University Advisory Board on Learning technologies.

6. Extensive experience of cooperation with Belgian MFA and Ministry of Defence, Extensive experience of research cooperation with non-academic think tanks, Long lasting experience of working with UN structures in the area: see question (4).

PAYE, Olivier

1. Full time Professor, Université Saint-Louis – Bruxelles, Boulevard du Jardin botanique, 43, B - 1000 Brussels (Belgium)

2. Scientific publications on international management of armed conflicts and public policies analysis, i.e. (good) governance and new ways of governing


4. 2004-2014: GRAPAX main academic coordinator. Moreover, participations in numerous research projects, as main coordinator or partner, including a regular dialogue with civil servants in follow up committees (funded by the Federal Ministry of research or the Brussels Regional Institute for research).

5. Main academic coordinator of an ‘ARC-Project’ (2008-12) on the ‘The Europeanization of law, public action and social norms’ (selected by the Louvain Academy, funded by the french speaking Community of Belgium), including lawyer, economists, sociologists and political scientists. Coedition of a Book entitled “L’Européanisation. Sciences humaines et nouveaux enjeux” (to be published in April 2014 by Bruylant) issued from the research project, which includes also contributions from historians.


7. Regular contact with DGD and the Cooperation Cabinets (at the federal level but also at the level of the French speaking Community of Belgium), as GRAPAX main academic coordinator as well as main CUD spokesman in the relations with national public authorities from 2012 onwards for budget questions as well as institutional questions.

ROSOUX, Valérie

1. Senior Fellow at the FNRS, Institut de Sciences politiques Louvain-Europe (ISPOLE), Collège Jacques Leclercq, Place Montesquieu 1, Bte. L2.08.07, 1348 - Louvain-la-Neuve.

2. Full time position at the FNRS (research) for 15 years. 2003 -: Chercheur qualifié du Fonds national de la recherche scientifique (FNRS); 2000 - 2003: Chargé de recherches du FNRS; 1996 - 2000 : Aspirant du FNRS. By training, a philosopher and a political scientist. In terms of teaching, cours on Conflict Resolution in various places: Université catholique de Louvain (UCL) – 2 courses in the Master degree: International Negotiation and de Conflict Transformation; in Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMU, South Africa); course Conflict Management for Development Practitioners. Institut d’Etudes Polytiques de Lille, Research seminar on Negotiation and mediation. Institut d’Etudes Polytiques de Grenoble, course on International Relations Theories.


5. Founding stakeholder of GRAPAX; 2013-2017: stakeholder of a BRAIN.be project (Belgian Research Action through Interdisciplinary Networks) - partnership with ULB, UGhent and KUL - interactions between historians, social psychologists and political scientists.

6. One full year as Senior Fellow at the US Institute of Peace (2010-2011): constant interactions with the US officials, military, embassies and NGOs); Collaboration with RCN Justice et Démocratie and Justice et Paix - Pax Christi since 2000; Member of the Steering Committee of the Processes of International Negotiation (PIN) Network (at the Clingendael Institute, The Hague): constant interactions between scholars and practitioners directly involved in the field of International Negotiation.

7. Founding stakeholder of GRAPAX.

VLASSENROOT, Koen
1. Professor, Ugent, Sint-Pietersnieuwstraat 25, 9000 Gent.
2. He has a longstanding research experience in Central Africa, where he studies issues of governance and conflict dynamics. He has a particular interest in state-building and peace-building and land issues. He has built a large network of local and international contacts and has published widely on food security, land issues, militias, governance and the functioning of the state.
3. As the Director of the Africa Programme of Egmont, he has coordinated several research programmes on development, on artisanal mining, on development partnerships, on regional integration and on African security and peace architecture.
4. As Director of the Observatoire de l’Afrique, he has organised numerous seminars to facilitate a dialogue between African and European stakeholders, and between researchers, policy makers, civil society and practitioners. He is also a member of the Congo Affinity Group, a network of Congo experts that advises UN institutions, AU, EU and other international actors.
5. He has promoted more than 20 academic research projects on security issues, rebel governance, displacement, artisanal mining etc. He is a research director of the Justice and Security Research Programme, a DfID funded international research consortium hosted by the London School of Economics and he has been a partner of the Microcon consortium funded by the EU.
6. He has as vast experience in working with policy makers at the national and international level and engages in continuous dialogue through his work for Egmont and the Observatoire de l’Afrique.
7. See supra.

Research fellows
1. Names, titles, positions within their universities and complete addresses of the researchers who will be punctually associated with the works of the group.
2. Will this research also lead to PhDs? If so, are the thesis topics and the PhD candidate(s) already identified?

KLIMIS, Emmanuel
1. Researcher, St Louis University, 43 boulevard du Jardin botanique, 1000 Brussels – Belgium; former executive coordinator of GRAPAX and lecturer in Institut d’Etudes politiques de Lille, Université de Liège, and Paul Henri Spaak University College.

LECLERCQ, Sidney
1. Researcher, ULB, REPI, 50 avenue FD Roosevelt, 1000 Brussels – Belgium.
2. **PhD topic:** Transitional justice, the rule of law and peacebuilding: (un)expected dynamics for (un)expected outcomes. An analysis of Burundi’s post-civil war developments (expected time of completion: Sept. 2014).

**MARTINI, Jessica**
1. Researcher, ULB, Ecole de Santé Publique, Université libre de Bruxelles, Route de Lennik 808, CP 594, 1070 Brussels.

2. **PhD topic:** Bottom-up planning to improve development and health policies. The case of chronic diseases (diabetes and HIV/AIDS) in Mali (expected time of completion: June 2015).

**MATAGNE, Geoffroy**
1. Researcher, University of Liège, Boulevard du Rectorat, 7, B31, bte 43, 4000 Sart-Tilman; Chairman of the Belgian Association for Political Science.

2. **PhD topic:** Systematic process tracing of policy reforms (expected time of completion: Sept. 2014).

**Jr Researcher**
1. To be identified (UGent)

➔ **Also see annex: CV of the Academic partners (stakeholders and researchers)**

**Academic partners in the South**

1. **Do you plan to collaborate with institutions and researchers from the South? If so, how do you envisage the involvement of these partners in the research program?**

As it has been done for the last 10 years, a close collaboration with colleagues from the South will be included in the program. Joint dissemination activities will be organized: common publication of working documents, policy briefs and academic publications; seminars will be organized in the South during field missions; colleagues from the South will be invited to conferences when organized in Brussels. Consultancy fees will also be available for targeted background research to be led in the South, if required by a specific request from DGD.

Favorite partners in the South include:

- **Central Africa:**
  - RECOPAX, research network on peace and security in Central Africa (incl. Burundi University – Prof. Melchior MUKURI and Dr Gérard BIRANTAMIJE; National University of Rwanda – Prof. Anastase SHYAKA, Dr Aggee MUGABE SHYAKA, Dr Eric NSANGUHORO NDUSHABANDI; Catholic University of Bukavu – Prof. Moise CIFENDE KACIKO and Dr Thomas FURAHIA MWAGALWA)
  - CERFOPAX, research center of the Burundi University UNESCO Chair on peaceful resolution of conflict and peace education (Chair: Prof. Joseph NDAYISABA)
  - Paul Ango-Ela Foundation for Geopolitics in Central Africa, Yaoundé, Cameroon (Director: Mrs Kalliopi ANGO-ELA)

- **West Africa:**
  - Institute for Security Studies (ISS) office in Dakar, Senegal (through Michel Liégeois).
  - Alassane Ouattara University, Bouaké, Ivory Coast (Prof. Ousmane ZINA)
  - Faculty of economics and law, Abdou Moumouni University of Niamey (Dean: prof Mahamane TIDJANI ALOU)
  - Technical pool of technical and financial partners, Bamako, Mali (Julie CHEVILLARD)

- **Africa/other:**
  - Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth (South Africa): Mark ANSTEY, Professor
V. Network(s)

1. In which network(s), existing or planned, in the North and the South do you plan to integrate your group? Specify the composition, existing or proposed, of the network(s), its relevance to the chosen topic and prospects of collaboration within the structure(s).

Close collaboration with research institutions and individual researchers in the North as in the South is a milestone in the ACROPOLIS project, which will cross-feed with research achieved under parallel relevant projects involving Academic stakeholders and Research fellows. Joint activities will allow economies of scale and a greater impact of dissemination, and a specific budgetline has been set aside to organise events involving partners from abroad, and/or to organise international events abroad following relevant opportunities.

Though GRAPAX was created under DGD/CUD funds only available until March 31, 2014, the partners agreed to keep the research dynamics and network going. With the ACROPOLIS project, most of the previous GRAPAX network, still in use today, would definitely keep its relevance. The members included in the network and of particular interest are the following:

- **Academic partners in Belgium:** in particular, St Louis University, ULg, ULB, UCL.
- **Academic partners in the South:** Burundi University; UNESCO Chair on Peaceful Resolution of Conflict and Peace Education of Bujumbura; Centre for Conflict Management of National University of Rwanda; Catholic University of Bukavu; University of Kinshasa; Catholic University of Graben (Butembo, DRC); Paul Ango Ela Foundation for Geopolitics in Central Africa (Yaounde, Cameroon).
- **Not-for-profit organizations and think tanks:** Avocats Sans Frontières; RCN Justice & Démocratie; GRIP; Institut de la Vie; Croix-Rouge de Belgique (international activities unit); Search for Common Ground; Université de Paix; Commission Justice et Paix; CEDAF Tervuren; EurAC network; CNCD.
- **Public administration:** DGD, CTB, DGB of PFS Foreign Affairs, BE Embassies in Kinshasa, Bujumbura, Kigali, Bamako, Niamey, BE permanent representation to the UN.

The network built though the previous GRAP-SWAP and the GRAP-PA Santé projects are also ongoing and could be engaged in futures collaborations, if needed, both at the academic level (ULg and UCL) or the institutional one (DGD, CTB, countries partners).

Other (already existing) partnerships relevant for the programme include:

- **RECOPAX**, Regional Network on Peace and Security in the Great Lakes region of Africa (the network has been created under a former CUD PIC programme and all the researchers and academic partners worked with the present ACROPOLIS team on numerous occasions for the last 5 years).
- **IRENE project** of the Institute for Social Sciences of Politics, dedicated to International “Peace Engineering” (How International Experts Intend to Manage Violent Conflicts?). Joint events have already been organized with GRAPAX, and in close collaboration with ULB partners of the ACROPOLIS project. More globally, V. Rosoux is associate scholar at the Institute.
- **Interdisciplinary project** of the CERAPS (Lille2 University) on the Emergence of standards (incl. the question of aid effectiveness standards and indicators as applied to post-conflict volatile contexts) (through E. Klimis).
- **International Crisis Group, Nairobi Office for Central Africa.**
- **Clingendael Institute, The Hague – V. Rosoux** is an associate scholar and a member of the steering committee of the Processes of International Negotiation (PIN) network PIN – committee of ten international specialists (scholars and practitioners) meeting three times a year and publishing a book every year. http://www.pin-negotiation.org/index.php?page=80
- **US Institute of Peace (USIP, Washington DC – V. Rosoux** was a Senior Fellow in 2010-2011 and is in constant interaction with the team responsible for the assessment issues: http://www.usip.org/
• School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS, Johns Hopkins University), Washington DC – Research team with W. Zartman http://www.sais-jhu.edu/
• International Peace and Security Institute, Washington DC – V. Rosoux is a member of the board of advisers
• Egmont (Royal Institute for International Relations) Africa Programme (K. Vlassenroot is the director).
• Observatoire de l’Afrique (K. Vlassenroot is the director, and GRAPAX is a member of the network).
• Congo Affinity Group of the Social Science Research Council (K. Vlassenroot is a member, along with Jean-Marie Guéhénno, Pascal Kambale, Jason Stearns, Jean Omasombo, etc.).
• Research network on Peace Operations (ROP), Montreal (M. Liégeois).

Further contacts will be undertaken with the Knowledge platform for security and rule of law (NL). The team is also open to collaboration with research teams involved on other ACROPOLIS topics, for discussion and collaboration on transversal issues (e.g. with ACROPOLIS theme 2 on new financing instruments for development), as previous collaboration between the three GRAP teams proved itself particularly stimulating.

VI. Budget and proposed activities plan

1. How much would you estimate the total budget required for the 3 years programme? Itemize the budget for 2014 taking into account the form in annex 5.

Global budget for the 3 years programme: 1.250.694,39 €

2014 budget: 399.594,96 € (see annex for details)

• International Travel Costs (49.875,00 €)
  o +/- 15 missions on the field (2 weeks each)

• Operational Costs (75.000,00 €)
  o Hardware and software for each of the researchers working in the programme
  o Office supplies and consumables for each of the researchers working in the programme
  o Books and documentation for academic stakeholders and fellow researchers
  o Dissemination costs (international conferences incl. invitation of partners from the South, seminars and meetings of the teams in the various universities, publications, incl. printing and distribution costs)
  o Consultancy fees for specific background research (when requested due to specific questions raised by DGD in terms of policy support) by local partners in the South

• Personnel costs (238.393,14 €)
  o Researchers
    ▪ St Louis University; 0,5 FTE on 1 research fellow
    ▪ ULB: 1,3 FTE on 2 research fellows
    ▪ UCL: 0,5 FTE on 1 research fellow
    ▪ ULg: 0,5 FTE on 1 research fellow
    ▪ UGent: 1 FTE on 1 research fellow
  o Administration and accountability support
    ▪ 0,2 FTE

2. Please attach a proposed activity plan for 2014. There is no fixed format.

Cf. annex
### VII. Referees

1. **Mention here 5 international referees with respect to the criteria, as defined in the call. VLIR-UOS and CIUF-CUD will select 2 among them to analyse your proposal.**

As already transmitted to CUD/VLIR on Feb. 5, the following names have been submitted:

1. Olivier NAY, Université Paris I (https://univ-paris1.academia.edu/OlivierNay)
   olivier.nay@univ-paris1.fr

2. Nicolas LEMAY-HEBERT, University of Birmingham (https://bham.academia.edu/NicolasLemayHébert)
   n.lemayhebert@bham.ac.uk

   makki.ideolab@gmail.com

   juana.decatheu@oecd.org

5. Dominique KEROUEDAN, Sciences Po Paris (http://www.sciencespo.fr/psia/users/dominiquekerouedan)
   d.kerouedan@skynet.be

### VIII. Reports and outputs

1. **If it is not your first application to a GRAP/O*Platformen please report shortly on the main results from previous years, both scientifically and in terms of policy support.**

The team includes (but also welcomed other colleagues) two former GRAP teams: GRAPAX, dedicated to the theme of peace and conflict in Central Africa; and GRAP-PA (formerly GRAP-SWAP), dedicated to aid effectiveness and sector-wide approaches.

As far as the aid effectiveness theme is concerned, researchers involved in the current call have previously worked within the GRAP-SWAP (2004-2009) and the GRAP-PA Santé (2009-2013) projects. The first group focused on sector-wide approaches, while the second one rather worked on the monitoring of aid effectiveness strategies implementation (Paris Declaration, AAA, Busan). Among others African countries, Mali and DRC were chosen for case studies on these topics. During this period, we developed a huge experience in policy support to DGD and its partner countries. Under the GRAP-PA Santé in particular, we have regularly been involved in the *Réseau Développement et Santé* of DGD, directed by the DGD health experts and including BTC staff, DGD countries and sector experts, academics stakeholders. In terms of policy support, we have worked on specific topics according to DGD needs at the headquarters or in the field, related to the health sector or to the aid effectiveness agenda in general. For example, we developed tools helping DGD staff to better take into account the DGD health policy notes when evaluating technical and financial documents submitted by BTC or NGOs projects; we also gave advice in the framework of the *International health partnership* and supported the work of the *Task team health as a tracer sector of the Working Parties on aid effectiveness* at the OCDE. Concerning the aid effectiveness agenda, we fed the ongoing debate on budget support and on the 4th management contract between DGD and CTB through advices and policy briefs; we also analyzed the implications of the Busan partnership. We developed a training on aid effectiveness and delivered it to DGD and BTC staff in Benin and Senegal. In terms of scientific outputs, we monitored the implementation of the aid effectiveness agenda in African countries and disseminated the results during national and international conferences, through publications and missions reports. At the end of 2013, we organized in collaboration with DGD an international workshop on the aid effectiveness agenda, which involved DGD and BTC (headquarters and field staff), NGOs, academic stakeholders, partner countries (Mali and DRC among others). A PhD thesis on health policy analysis in Mali was initiated, which should be completed at the end of the 1st year or beginning of year 2 of ACROPOLIS project, and should give insights about the impact of international
strategies in partner countries on the one side and of mobilization of local stakeholders on the other side.

Re. the issue of State fragility, GRAPAX worked as a Task team for research and decision-making support on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding issues (main areas of expertise: Central Africa, fragile states, development assistance in post-conflict and fragile contexts). The first programming ran from 2004 to 2009. GRAPAX was embedded in DGD participation in the new (back then) network of OECD/DAC dedicated to State fragility, as well as in the older network on Conflict, Peace, and Development cooperation. Those international discussions served as a basis for further reflection in DGD re. BE engagement in Central Africa while the post-conflict transition processes in the three countries was coming to an end, and while specific ODA targeting security issues (in the broader meaning) was requested and required. GRAPAX supported DGD in bringing a conflict-sensitive approach to bilateral development programming, and provided expertise on peace and security issues as related to development in various joint field missions, in helping redaction process of internal documents or speaking points for OECD high level meetings, and in implementing a reflection on SSR in BE development cooperation, including by consulting other key-players in the early stirring of a “whole of government approach” (DGD, DGM, Ministry of Defence, etc.). Academic research was oriented towards three main axes: the very concept of State fragility, its issues and its limits; SSR and civilian-military cooperation; and institution building through decentralization, especially in the DR Congo.

The second programming ran from 2009 until 2013. International discussions on State fragility shifted from a very proactive vision of development cooperation as an actor for conflict prevention, towards a more technical grasp of aid such as addressing fragile states, wondering how to bring together the agenda of Aid Effectiveness and the flexibility required by volatile contexts. GRAPAX provided policy-support on BE positioning re. new issues such as the New Deal, post-2015 agenda, fragility-challenging ODA tools (high budget scenarios, core funding, etc.), the EU Green book on development, BE position re. the (World Bank’s) World Development Report 2011, Belgium’s law on development cooperation. It participated in the writing process of DG strategic note re. situations of fragility. It participated through multiple inputs and joint missions (with DGD) at the INCAF and IDPS networks meetings. A mapping of DGD interventions in the global field of conflict prevention in fragile states started to be drawn. In terms of Academic research, several PhD were undertaken, building up on previously gathered data, and research work was disseminated, including re. the South/local perspective in Development cooperation with fragile States (following 2 international conferences, in Brussels in 2011, and in Bujumbura in 2012).

GRAP-PA Santé and GRAPAX already worked together during the previous GRAP programming. First, on a joint analysis of the new Belgian Law on development cooperation, whose results were first presented at the Réseau développement et santé and then during the Journées des attachés in May 2013. In 2013, we developed together advice to the Cabinet on the post-2015 agenda; we also supported the DGD in organizing the 6th Stakeholders meeting of the Belgian Development Cooperation and, in particular, we wrote the background note on inequality as a transversal issue of new post 2015 framework. In 2012, we jointly wrote a Policy brief evaluating the commitments taken in Busan over aid effectiveness and fragility.

**List of annexed documents**

- **Resumes** of the academic partners (stakeholders and researchers)
- Indicative 3-year budget, and indicative budget year 1
- Proposed activity plan for 2014
ACROPOLIS
Aid effectiveness in situations of conflict and fragility

Research agenda
- Belgium as an actor
- Deconstructing concepts and strategies
- Evidence based comparative analysis
- Multilevel contextual analysis

Expected outputs
- Structural support / daily routine
- Specific support on significant issues
- Dissemination and training
- Academic activities

Building-up of a partnership with DGD, both in HQ and on the field

Bringing together XP of French-speaking and Flemish Universities on post-conflict and fragile states development aid and humanitarian assistance