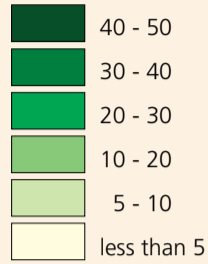


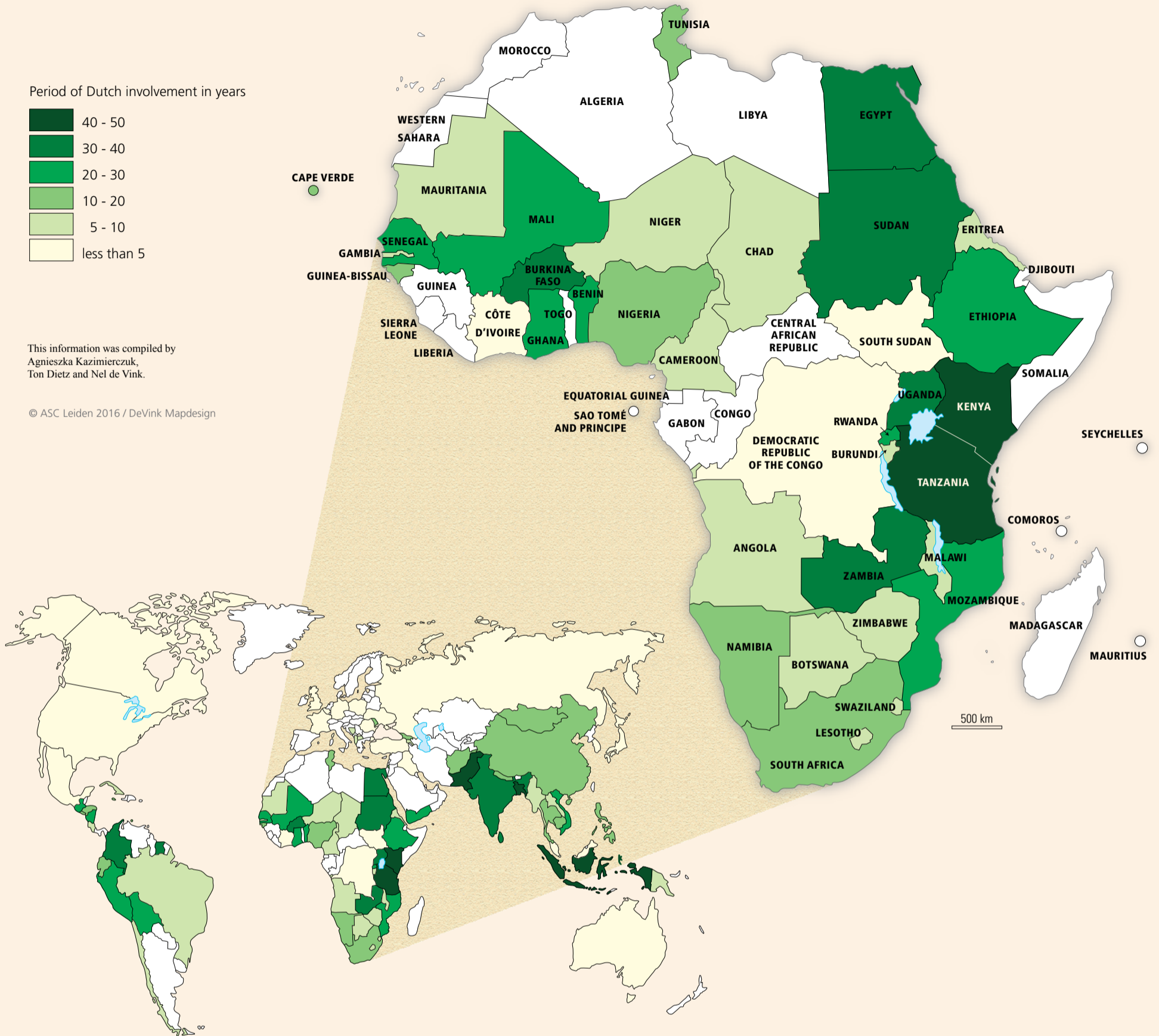


Period of Dutch involvement in years



This information was compiled by Agnieszka Kazimierczuk, Ton Dietz and Nel de Vink.

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Criteria for choosing partner countries per period

| Period | Used name | Criteria | Period | Used name | Criteria |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|-----------|---|--|
| 1962-1967 | (Former) colonies | 1 (Former) Dutch colonies | 1998-2002 | Partnership countries and thematic cooperation countries | 1 The degree of poverty 2 The recipient government's commitment to good policies 3 Good governance |
| 1967-1973 | Concentration countries | 1 The existence of a consortium or group of available donors 2 The current level of development 3 Economic relations with the Netherlands | 2002-2007 | Partner countries | 1 The degree of poverty 2 The quality of policies and governance in recipient countries 3 The recipient countries' need for aid 4 The added value of Dutch aid 5 Foreign policy considerations |
| 1973-1977 | Concentration countries | 1 Country's poverty level 2 Country's actual need for aid 3 'The degree to which the country in question is adopting policies especially beneficial to the poor (or the presence of a socio-political structure that offers perspectives for this, although policy is considered ultimately more important than such a structure)' | 2007-2012 | MDG countries, Fragile states, Emerging middle-income countries | 1 The Netherlands added value as a donor and Dutch interests in the concerned country; 2 The country's income, poverty level and development needs 3 Opportunities for pursuing the Netherlands' four thematic priorities 4 The extent to which the country has good governance or opportunities to promote good governance 5 How re-shaping the development programme would impact on the proposed plans to cut back on the Dutch network of embassies. |
| 1977-1982 | Concentration countries | 1 Income per capita should be less than US\$550 dollars per annum 2 The country should be implementing a redistribution policy 3 Human rights should be respected | 2012-2015 | Aid countries, Transitional countries, Trade partners | 1 Income levels and levels of poverty 2 UNDP's Human Development Index 3 The activities of other donors 4 The knowledge and expertise the Netherlands has to offer 5 Opportunities for the Dutch private sector 6 The historical relationship with the Netherlands |
| 1982-1989 | Programme countries | 1 Per capita GNP had to be below US\$795 per annum 2 The recipient had to be pursuing a social and economic policy 'clearly aimed towards progress' 3 A possibility of maintaining or establishing 'sustainable development relations' with the country in question | | | |
| 1989-1998 | | Abolition of the 'country list' in 1996; priority given to low- and middle-income countries | | | |



The Netherlands has been an active supporter of international development aid. Dutch development cooperation started in response to Truman's "Four point programme" announced in 1949. It began as technical assistance, channelled through multilateral channels. Bilateral aid started in 1962 and was introduced by (then) Minister for Development Cooperation Berend-Jan Udink. Since then, the priorities, target countries and budget of Dutch development cooperation have continuously shifted.

This thematic map illustrates how the partner countries for Dutch development cooperation have changed throughout the years.

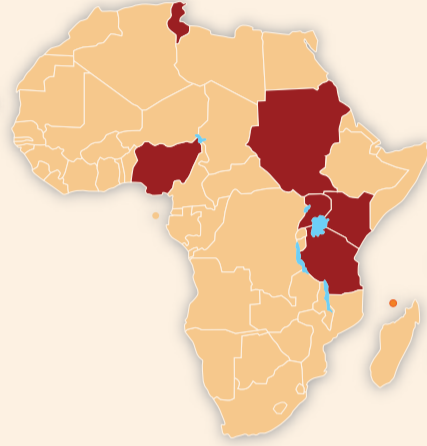
(Read more in the ASC Working Paper nr 122/2015 "Historical overview of development policies and institutions in the Netherlands, in the context of private sector development and (productive) employment creation")

Partner countries per period

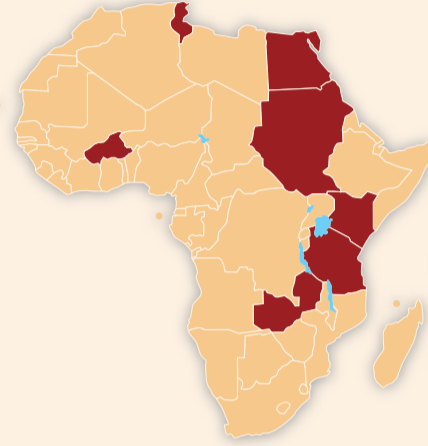
1962-1967



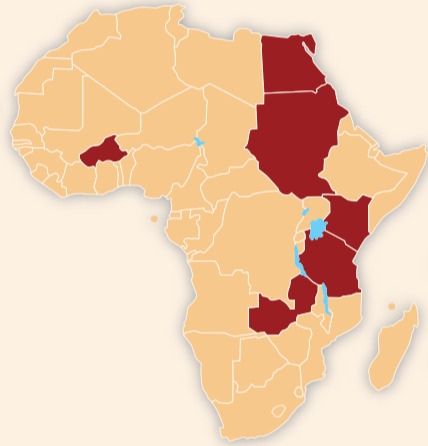
1967-1973



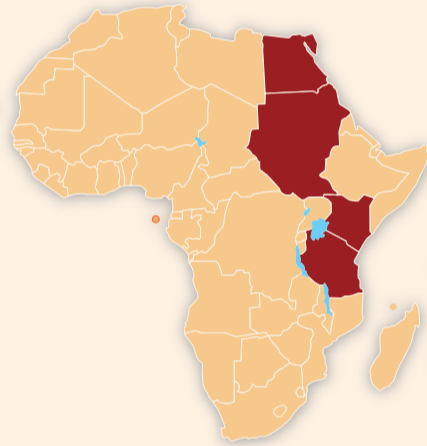
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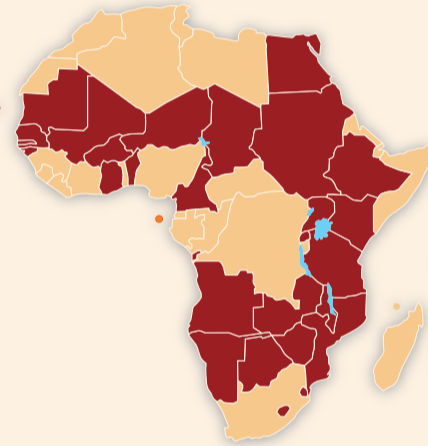
1977-1982



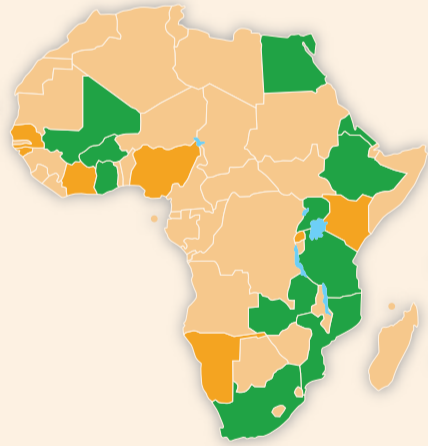
1982-1989



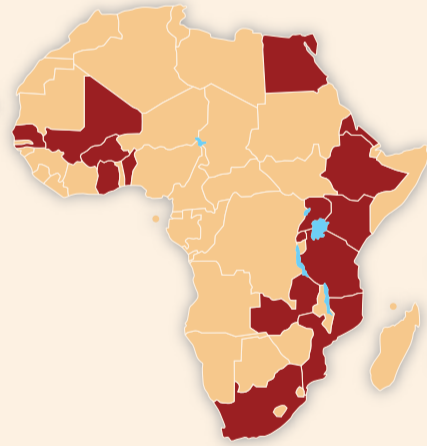
1989-1998



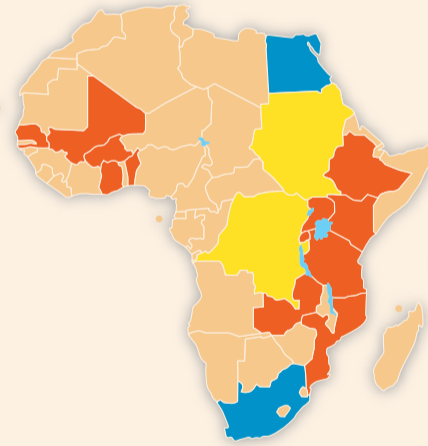
1998-2002



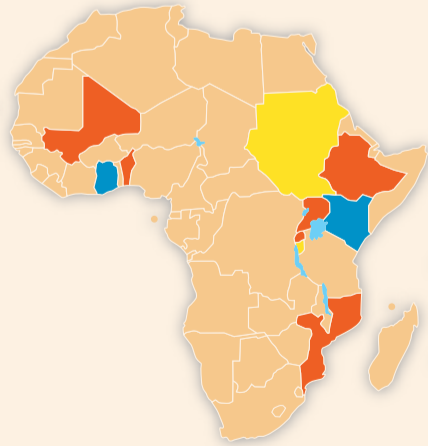
2002-2007



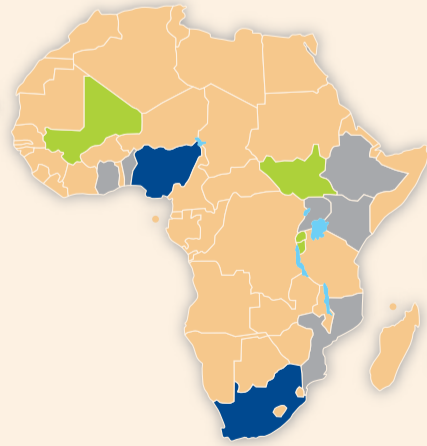
2007-2010



2010-2012



2012-now



- Concentration/Programme/ Partner country
- Partnership country
- Thematic country
- MDG country
- Fragile state
- Emerging country
- Aid relation
- Transition country
- Trade country

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The African Studies Centre Leiden (ASCL)

The African Studies Centre Leiden, founded in 1947, is the only knowledge institute in the Netherlands devoted entirely to the study of Africa. It undertakes research and is involved in teaching about Africa and aims to promote a better understanding of African societies. The Centre is part of Leiden University and participates in the LeidenGlobal network. The ASCL's work is not only of importance to researchers but also to policymakers, journalists, NGOs, businesses and other organizations.

Research The ASCL's research programme lasts for a period of five years. Projects are multidisciplinary, empirical in nature and are carried out in cooperation with African colleagues and institutions by the Centre's researchers and PhD and Research Masters students.

Education The ASCL organizes a one-year and a two-year Masters in African Studies in cooperation with Leiden University's Faculty of Humanities. The two-year (Research) Masters prepares for a research career.

Library The ASCL's Library, Documentation and Information Department has the most extensive and specialized collection on Africa in the Netherlands in the fields of the social sciences (including law and economics) and the humanities. The library, which is open to the general public, has more than 90,000 books, 1700 documentaries and feature films from and about Africa, and subscribes to nearly 750 (e-)periodicals. Digital Open Access publications form an important part of the library. African Studies Abstracts Online offers some 10,000 abstracts and journal articles, and web dossiers provide background information on specific topical events and themes. More: www.ascleiden.nl/content/library

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