

**Evaluation
of the
Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
2011-2017**

International Evaluation Committee assigned by the KNAW

Leiden, 2 mei 2017

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I. Introduction

1. SEP 2015-2021 and site visit

In the Netherlands, all publicly funded research is evaluated every six years via the Standard Evaluation Protocol (SEP). Currently, the third version (SEP 2015-2021) is used to assess research conducted at Dutch universities, the institutes of the National Research Council NWO and the institutes of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences. Its main architecture can be found in table D1 of the SEP (p. 25). There are two main quality domains to assess, scientific quality and societal relevance, and for each of these two there are three so-called assessment dimensions: demonstrable products, demonstrable use of products, demonstrable marks of recognition. The three dimensions are rated by the committee with scores between 1 and 4 and by motivated arguments (see appendix 4 for an explanation of the scores). The research institute presents evidence for these dimensions in a self-evaluation report to the committee. During a two day site visit, the committee discusses the self-evaluation report and other evidence with the leadership of the institute, and with staff members. The main findings of the committee are presented in chapter 2 of this report, the recommendations in chapter 3.

2. Members of the committee (*short CV's are given in 4.1*)

Prof. dr. Pieter Muysken (chair), Radboud University, the Netherlands

Prof. dr. Anthony Payne, University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Prof. dr. Oscar Saleminck, University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Prof. Yunita Triwardani Winarto, Universitas Indonesia, Republic of Indonesia

Prof. dr. Jan Luiten van Zanden Utrecht University, the Netherlands

Secretary: Dr. Jack Spaapen, KNAW

3. Short characteristic of KITLV

KITLV/Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies is the oldest research institute of KNAW (established in 1851), housed on campus by Leiden University. KITLV originated in a tradition of developing expertise about the Dutch colonies, Indonesia and Suriname and the Dutch Antilles, and as such developed unique collections and a venerable tradition of research and publishing. Today, the focus of its research has broadened and includes the legacies of colonialism and its impact on Dutch society as well as contemporary developments in Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. Departing from various disciplinary backgrounds and specific area expertise, KITLV researchers now operate in interdisciplinary networks and contribute to broader scholarly and societal debates across areas and disciplines. There are two main research clusters: 'State, violence and citizenship' and 'Mobility and belonging'. Within each of these clusters there is a diversity of

collective and individual projects. Permanent KITLV staff typically participates in various projects at the same time. The institute underwent a big change in 2014 when the collection and publishing activities were ended and KITLV became a full research institute. This operation meant that the overall budget went down from €3.4 million to €1.15 million per year.

II. Assessment of the KITLV

1. Mission, strategy and targets

KITLV is a research institute for the study of Southeast Asia and the Caribbean, with a focus on Indonesia and the 'Dutch' Caribbean, in an interdisciplinary and comparative perspective (mission statement 2014). Research focus includes the legacies of colonialism as well as contemporary Southeast Asia and the Caribbean. KITLV researchers explore (dis)continuities between the (pre)colonial and postcolonial period, and aim at stimulating wider debates on globalization. KITLV researchers operate in national and international networks, mostly of an interdisciplinary nature, and contribute to broader scholarly and societal debates across areas and disciplines.

In the Netherlands, KITLV collaborates with other KNAW institutes, primarily with NIOD, but also in the field of e-humanities with the institutes of the KNAW Humanities Cluster. Outside KNAW, the major Dutch partner is Leiden University, which since mid-2014 manages the KITLV library and special research collections. KITLV also cooperates with the University of Amsterdam, VU University and the Erasmus University Rotterdam.

Internationally, KITLV is a central hub in a worldwide academic web through its leading scholarly journals *Bijdragen/Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences of Southeast Asia* (*BKI*, since 1853) and the *New West Indian Guide* (*NWIG*, since 1919), as the secretariat of the European Association of Southeast Asian Studies (EuroSEAS) and through the staff's participation in international research projects, organizations and editorial boards. KITLV cooperates with, and attracts fellows from, a range of universities abroad, mainly from Indonesia and elsewhere in Asia, the U.S., the E.U. and Australia.

The institute went through a major reorganisation in 2014 when the collection moved to the University of Leiden and the publishing activities to Brill. The management of the institute had then to 'reinvent' the institute as an exclusive research institute. This meant, among other things, strengthening the tradition of scholarly research, defining new scholarly projects and perspectives (a.o. environmental issues), attracting new external funding, new staff and fellows, securing a dynamic research climate within the institute, stimulating e-humanities, and establishing new academic partnerships. From a traditionally mainly historical orientation, which since 2000 also has included attention for contemporary Indonesian and Caribbean societies, the institute over the last decade added as a new focus area the implications of Dutch colonial relations on contemporary Dutch society in relation in particular to the public debate about the multi-cultural society. It also implied deepening in the public outreach of the institute.

2. Assessment on the basis of the SEP criteria

a. Research quality

To judge the criterion of scientific quality, the committee analysed the scientific performance of the institute through publications (articles and books), success in acquiring external funding, and an international comparison. This last criterion is important in general according to the committee, but in this case especially because, since 2014, when the collection was turned over to the Leiden University, the institute made a turn into becoming a full research institute.

The committee is impressed by the overall output of the institute. In the review period as a whole, KITLV published no less than 70 refereed books (38 monographs and 32 edited volumes). The committee regards that as an excellent collective achievement of the staff in this time-period. Moreover, several volumes authored by KITLV staff clearly stand as examples of path-breaking or field-defining research published in the review period by highly respected publishers:

- Gert Oostindie, *Postcolonial Netherlands: Sixty-five years of forgetting, commemorating, silencing*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2011.
- Rosemarijn Hoefte, *Suriname in the long twentieth century: Domination, contestation, globalization*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2014.
- Gerry van Klinken, *The making of middle Indonesia: Middle classes in Kupang town*. Leiden: Brill, 2014.
- David Henley, *Asia-Africa development divergence: A question of intent*. London: Zed, 2015.
- Kathryn Wellen, *The open door: Early modern Wajorese statecraft and diaspora*. De Kalb: Northern Illinois UP, 2015.
- Ward Berenschot, Henk Schulte Nordholt and Laurens Bakker (eds), *Citizenship and democratization in Southeast Asia*. Leiden: Brill, 2016
- Wim Klooster & Gert Oostindie, *Realm between empires: The second Dutch Atlantic, 1680-1815*. Ithaca: Cornell UP, 2018.
- David Kloos, *Becoming better Muslims: Religious authority and ethical improvement in Aceh, Indonesia*. Princeton: Princeton UP, 2018.

In terms of scientific articles, KITLV also has a remarkable production during the period under review. There were 218 journal articles (refereed) and 245 book chapters (refereed) in the reporting period, 31 resp. 35 per annum. To appreciate these figures it has to be borne in mind that the institute went through an extensive reorganization during the reporting period, and the committee considers both the quantity and the quality of the output in articles and book chapters remarkable. On top of these imposing production figures, KITLV also is home to two international, open-access journals focused on the Caribbean and Southeast Asia respectively, which are both considered to be amongst the top journals in these area studies domains.

In addition, it is important to note that although grounded in a truly interdisciplinary approach, KITLV staff manages to publish a considerable number of articles and theme issues in disciplinary journals, thus making a scholarly impact well beyond the geographically limited field of area studies. In other words, KITLV staff turn their interdisciplinary area studies strength into a real

intellectual crowbar to create intellectual space for empirically grounded challenges to disciplinary mainstreams predicated on North-Atlantic assumptions.

Their research excellence is also brought out in the quality and quantity of externally funded research projects, resulting in a high proportion of external funding of 39%. The total amount of external subsidies between 2011 and 2017 was M€ 9.15, of which M€ 2.07 from KNAW and M€ 7.08 from the Dutch Research Council NWO, the Scientific Program Indonesia-Netherlands (SPIN), and various Dutch ministries, funds and NGOs. So far, there have been no successful European funding efforts, but several promising initiatives were undertaken and currently two ERC applications are being evaluated.

International comparison

The committee has compared KITLV with a number of institutes in the world based on respective experiences of the different members, as a form of qualitative benchmarking. The comparison is mainly qualitative because it is virtually impossible to do a benchmarking based on quantitative indicators, at least not when one wants to compare like with like. While sharing similar interests and geographical orientation, the institutes differ on a number of important characteristics, such as size, ratio between research and education, and sometimes other tasks, that make a quantitative comparison unproductive. The KITLV is characterized by a unique double geographic focus, both on Southeast Asia and the Caribbean, and especially the former Dutch colonies in these regions. It is also now an exclusively research-oriented institute – at least since the collection was moved to the Leiden University library (2014). The focus on these two regions render a comparison with area studies departments in European universities difficult, as these are more involved in teaching than the KITLV. Having said this, there are of course research institutes in the world with researchers interested in similar topics as KITLV. The committee has compared KITLV's performance with a number of these institutes in a mainly qualitative way, based on personal knowledge and experiences.

The committee is aware of a number of dedicated Southeast Asia research institutes in Europe and looked at three prominent ones. The Centre d'Asie du Sud-Est (CASE)¹ in France brings together about twenty scholars from an array of institutions (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales [EHESS], Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique [CNRS], École Française d'Extrême-Orient [EFEO], the Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales [INaLCO] and the Université de Picardie) and from different disciplinary fields: history, archaeology, philology, economy, epigraphy, geography, linguistics, anthropology and ethnomusicology. With the representative offices of the EFEO² in the various countries of Southeast Asia (as well as South and East Asia), the CASE has a potential structural advantage over the KITLV. One of the committee members was part of the international research assessment of CASE in November 2017, however, and he can confirm that in terms of quality and quantity of output, public outreach and interdisciplinary approach the KITLV does much better than CASE.

¹ (<http://case.ehess.fr/?lang=en&curr=0>)

² <http://www.efeo.fr/index.php?l=EN>

In Germany we find the GIGA Institute of Asian Studies in Hamburg³, part of the Leibniz family of research institutes. The GIGA Institute of Asian Studies is dominated by scholars focusing on China, South Asia, or “Asia” as a whole, leaving only five researchers with specific expertise in Southeast Asia, and then only in international relations, political science and economics – i.e. not the humanities.

In the United Kingdom the most comparable institution to the KITLV is the Institute of Commonwealth Studies (ICWS)⁴, founded in 1949. The comparison is apt for two reasons: (i) the ICWS is part of the School of Advanced Study of the University of London and has historically always received special funding as a national research resource; and (ii) the mission of the ICWS has long been to carry out research on the history of parts of the former British empire and on the continuing consequences of empire as manifested in the ongoing role and work of the Commonwealth. In these two senses it is not dissimilar in character to the KITLV. Examined in this context we judge that the record of the KITLV over the past seven years stands up very well to comparison.

Within Asia, the ISEAS – Yusof Ishak Institute in Singapore – is a government-funded research and documentation institute focusing on Southeast Asia (ISEAS)⁵. ISEAS focuses its studies of contemporary Southeast Asian nations with a policy emphasis on issues relating to a wide range of issues in the individual countries. In comparison, KITLV has its unique mission in producing knowledge of Indonesia (SEA) and the Caribbean which is inseparable from the history of colonization by the Dutch. At ISEAS individual studies are much more grounded in the disciplinary background and expertise of ISEAS staff, and interdisciplinarity is less prominent than among KITLV researchers. The KITLV publications and collection are much more focused on colonial and postcolonial issues and connections than ISEAS publications.

Since 1965 Kyoto University has a Center for Southeast Asian Studies (CSEAS)⁶ which has dedicated research staff, affiliated researchers from a wide range of disciplines, and temporary fellows from Japan and around the world. It publishes an English language, open access journal Southeast Asian Studies as well as other journals, magazines and working paper series in English and Japanese. It also publishes various monograph series – including English-language books often published in conjunction with other academic institutes and publishers in the region. CSEAS has a solid reputation in the Southeast Asia region –including beyond Indonesia- but both the quantity and quality of its output is less than that of KITLV.

The area studies centres at a number of North-American universities (Cornell, UCLA, UC Berkeley, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin, Northern Illinois University, University of Michigan) are not directly comparable with KITLV because they cluster Southeast Asia-oriented faculty whose main affiliation is usually with the disciplinary departments, which means that these

³ <https://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/giga-institute-of-asian-studies>

⁴ <https://commonwealth.sas.ac.uk/>

⁵ <https://www.iseas.edu.sg/>

⁶ <https://en.kyoto.cseas.kyoto-u.ac.jp/>

Southeast Asia-focused staff have a teaching mandate and are primarily working within specific disciplines rather than in an interdisciplinary way.

In Australia the College of Asia and the Pacific at Australian National University⁷ has a large Indonesian section as well, and an active involvement with Indonesian studies. It is similar to the North-American universities in bringing together academics from a range of departments rather than functioning as an autonomous institute.

In the eyes of the committee, in comparison to these institutes, many of which are much more generously funded, the strength of KITLV in terms of production and scope of research is remarkable and places it in the top range of this group. KITLV is doing considerably better than comparable institutes elsewhere in Europe, North America, Asia, and the Pacific and hence can be regarded as internationally preeminent in its field.

Based on all the above, the committee finds that KITLV fully deserves the score 1.

b. Relevance to society

The committee was impressed by the serious attempts, and remarkable success of most of these, to maximize the impact of its research on the different constituencies served by the researchers at the KITLV: academics and the general public in Indonesia and the Dutch Caribbean, but also the political and academic establishment in the Netherlands and the general public. The dean of Leiden's humanities faculty acknowledged the strength of KITLV in its outreach to broader audiences.

For Indonesia, impact is achieved in three ways: (a) consultancy with relevant partners about joint research projects; (b) increased availability of publications through open access agreements with publishers of books and the two top journals that the KITLV runs, as well as translations into Indonesian of relevant monographs and articles; (c) lecture tours in Indonesia for general, academic, and student audiences. For the Dutch Caribbean, including diaspora populations from the Caribbean in the Netherlands, there is an introductory course on the Caribbean in Leiden and participation in courses on Aruba and Curacao, public events in the Netherlands and a lively blog on the institute website. For the Netherlands, there are several books which have raised a lot of public interest (*Oostindie's Soldaat in Indonesië* just had its sixth edition), as well as lecture events, and engagement with national and local authorities (such as the Rotterdam municipal council) on issues concerning the colonial past of the Netherlands and the post-colonial heritage.

Moreover, in the selection of topics for research, their societal relevance - in the Netherlands and abroad - plays a large role. This is clear from the research on citizenship and clientelism in Indonesia, which focuses on a highly relevant issue; and from the research on tourism and nature conservation in the Dutch Antilles, which again is of strategic importance for these islands. But first of all this is evident from the 'offensive strategy' the KITLV and the NIOD developed to put the issue of the violence of the decolonisation of Indonesia, resulting from the military intervention by Dutch

⁷ <http://asiapacific.anu.edu.au/>

military and the Independence struggle of the Indonesians, on the academic and public agenda. In all these fields, the research of the institute has not only been effective in analysing the historical and political issues concerned, but also in communicating the results of this new research to their respective constituents.

The societal relevance is also apparent from the direct funding from government ministries. This is particularly striking in the case of the current project with NIOD, Netherlands Institute for Military History (NIMH) and a number of Indonesian counterparts on the colonial wars in the period 1945-1950. The KITLV played a key role in starting this initiative.

Based on this, the committee's verdict for this criterion is 1.

c. Viability

While *Research quality* and *Relevance to society* became transparent early on during the committee's site visit, the *Viability* issue took most of our attention, for several reasons. From the self-evaluation and initial discussions with the management team it transpired that the reorganization of the institute starting in 2012 and accomplished in 2014 has taken a lot of energy. However, and fortunately, the reorganization also generated new energy of its volition.

Overall policy and leadership

The committee finds that anno 2018 KITLV is a very well managed research institute. The transition from a bibliographic collection cum research and documentation centre to a modern innovative research centre has been highly felicitous. The leadership is gradually changing the mission into the direction of a more balanced division between historical research into the impact of Dutch colonial policy in the East and West and the impact of colonial relations on contemporary Dutch society. The gradual renovation of the scientific mission to include repercussions in the post-colonial Netherlands has the important extra merit of solidifying the dual focus on the Dutch Caribbean and Indonesia: the crucial link between these is that both form part of the Dutch colonial heritage, with crucial consequences for contemporary society. Hence, it makes perfect sense to study them together and connect this knowledge with the questions in contemporary Dutch society that relate to the country's colonial history.

This shift also means that the composition of the staff steadily will have to change into the direction of researchers with a more contemporary orientation, including researchers in cultural studies and social science as a whole. This also has consequences for the use of the collections, because for this new line of research other sources will be equally important. Already, the KITLV is collaborating with the social science faculty (and law and humanities), a.o. via shared PhDs with each of these faculties.

There is three-member, and seemingly highly collegial, Management Team that makes the crucial decisions, and plans are in place to partially renew this team and possibly expand it with a fourth member in the light of a broadening of research interests and following pending retirements in the senior staff.

Digitization and collections

Digitization is taken seriously by the KITLV, in terms of its usefulness for working with data that were not possible before, and also via digitization of its own material, in particular the collection. On a modest scale the institute participates in e-humanities projects. However, as long as the KITLV had the collection, it was advancing more in terms of digitization than it is now, also because currently there is no budget for this and there are no people left with the specific (mathematical) skills necessary. But the KITLV does participate in the Dutch Clariah project, a national distributed research infrastructure.

KITLV has been and is exploring various smaller projects in which digitization plays a role. So far, however, a hindering factor has been the limited extent to which the collections are digitally accessible. While new data sources are as a rule becoming digitally available, the fact that older sources remain inaccessible for up-to-date historical research does potentially jeopardize the quality of research and the attractiveness of KITLV as a knowledge and expertise centre.

The international appeal of the institute clearly shows in the more than hundred fellowships KITLV financed between 2011 and 2017. Fellows came from Indonesia (22), the United States (22), Europe (16), other Asian countries (11) and Australia (13).⁸

Work environment and atmosphere

In nearly all of the sessions of the site visit, the committee heard of the warm and collegial atmosphere that exists at the Institute whereby doors were often open, conversations were easily initiated and a culture of collaboration and critique was encouraged amongst staff and students. This is not easy to evidence by a committee visiting the Institute for just two days, but a recent review concluded that the staff satisfaction was among the highest of all Academy institutes. The committee noticed the ease with which staff of all levels exchanged ideas and thoughts and took seriously as a consequence their claims that their research was frequently stimulated and sometimes even inspired, as one young staff member told the committee, by this spirit of interaction. Accordingly, the committee noted the quality of the internal working culture of the Institute and compliments the Director and other members of the Management Team for fostering this so successfully.

The current smooth operation of the institute, even with a considerable expansion in temporary staff, deserves special mention. The regular presence of numerous fellows who have official appointments elsewhere testifies to the excellent work atmosphere with considerable job satisfaction.

The committee rates *Viability* as 2 rather than 1 because the years ahead will see a number of big challenges that, in the view of the committee would have been met very capably by the present management. However, there will be an important change in the leadership of the institute with two of the three members of the management team retiring (2019 and 2022). While the committee

⁸ The committee learned that due to new fiscal rulings, KITLV since 2017 needs to offer new fellows a salaried appointment rather than an allowance for travel and accommodation expenses. This roughly doubles the cost for a fellowship and thus allows only half the number of fellows.

recognizes that both KITLV management and the Academy are fully aware of this, and sees as well the great scientific potential of potential successors within the institute, it cannot but remain uncertain how a new generation would deal with the new challenges. These include a shift in research orientation, which will require greater diversity in the senior staff than is now the case, as well as continued political and societal acumen.

d. PhD programme

In the 2011-2017 period, KITLV has had ten positions for PhD students, of which three were financed via NWO funding, while another six were funded by KNAW and Leiden University as part of a structural arrangement between KNAW and Leiden, and one by the Indonesian government.

The committee was impressed by the confidence and enthusiasm of the PhD students. There is an active group that regularly meets at the institute to discuss ongoing research, current articles, and more. This is a notable achievement of the post 2014 period, particularly in the light of the fact that the disciplinary background of the PhD students is quite diverse. It is however too early to say how successful the PhD programme will be since the first batch of candidates is due to graduate in 2019.

While working at the KITLV, the PhD students are trained jointly at the institute but in addition in, as far as the committee could determine, six different graduate schools working with different protocols. Regarding their intellectual development, students on the one hand appreciate the multi-disciplinary environment, and welcome the possibilities for collaboration with people from another disciplinary and school background, but on the other hand find it difficult to publish in full interdisciplinary mode because of the differences in research and publication traditions. Some of the students suggested that more attention should be paid to training and planning with regard to this aspect. The committee feels that the KITLV should somehow organize a more coordinated approach to the PhD education to address this and other issues, especially given the change of focus in the research program. This could also support the active discussion that is taking place about the subsequent career options of the students inside or outside academia.

e. Research integrity policy

There are adequate measures in place to insure research integrity which in one case already resulted in specific measures to improve the integrity of data collection on a Caribbean island. All staff needs to adhere to the standards of the Dutch universities' 'Code of ethics for research in the Social and Behavioural Sciences' (2016). Issues regarding integrity are discussed on a regular basis during presentations of staff members, in particular regarding field work. Given the stringent requirements for data protection and the fact that KITLV research concerns sensitive areas, the institute is aware that integrity requires permanent attention. There may be problems surrounding the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) that will come into effect in May 2018 within the EU. Data Protection Officers (DPOs) are responsible for the implementation of the guidelines within this regulation. In practice, DPOs from universities and research institutions use different interpretations of the guidelines, which are set by the KNAW, based on VSNU guidelines. The

management is aware of these issues but the details need working out during the year to come, also in consultation with partners inside and outside KNAW.

f. Diversity

Given that the institute operates in Indonesia and the Dutch Caribbean and also addresses the impact of the post-colonial legacy in the Netherlands, not just gender but also ethnic diversity is a key issue. The current management team has one female member. The mid-level permanent staff has two women members as well. It is not to be excluded that under current policies some of these women may enter the management team in the years to come, given the internal KITLV rule that at least one member of the MT is female. Regarding ethnic diversity, the current PhD and temporary postdoc group is somewhat ethnically diverse, with PhD students and one postdoc from Indonesia and the Caribbean, but in the permanent staff there is no ethnic diversity, with only members of a Dutch or North American background. With the current budgetary restrictions, it is difficult to change this situation in the short term. Recruitment policies so far have also taken success in acquiring external funding into account, and this has placed the exact decisions about who to hire sometimes beyond the control of the Management Team.

III. Recommendations

Recommendation 1. Start sooner than later with procedures for a smooth transition of the upcoming leadership change.

Two elements are vital in these procedures, strengthening of the mid-level staff and succession of the director. Given the current limited number of permanent staff at the mid-career level and the imminent retirement of some of the senior staff at the KITLV, including the leadership transition, this might create a period of vulnerability in terms of leadership and (external) funding predicated on a widely shared vision for future research and outreach. For the sustainability of the institute it is therefore important that new mid-level permanent staff are appointed, so that a new research vision and new lines of research can be charted. These new appointments should contribute to the diversity of the permanent staff. The option should also be considered of making an early appointment of a new director, for a few years working together with the current director who would have his hands free to finish a large series of time-demanding projects.

Recommendation 2. Important new focus of research

While the traditional areas of research of the institute were Indonesia and the Dutch Caribbean, the KITLV recently moved into the direction of studying the impact of the colonial past on contemporary Dutch society. The committee is convinced that the institute can play a key role in this area, which is obviously of the utmost importance for Dutch politics and society as a whole. This would clearly strengthen the mission of the institute and contribute to the justification of regionally quite separate strands of research. The committee also very much appreciated the plans

to make room for environmental issues from 2019 onwards, possibly in collaboration with the new faculty of governance and global affairs that Leiden University has established in The Hague.

Recommendation 3. KITLV as a Leiden hub with international attraction

While the choice of the institute to remain in Leiden has turned out to be a felicitous one, ties and collaborations with the various partners on the campus should be strengthened, to make full use of these resources. KITLV could even play a more central role in collaboration with other specialists in the Leiden area. For the themes the institute regards as its central foci, it could become a hub for scholars with similar interests in Leiden and elsewhere. This could for instance be stimulated by using instruments like long-term associate fellow status for scholars from the Leiden campus and elsewhere.

Recommendation 4. KITLV should appoint a PhD coordinator

Given the size of the institute, one of the permanent staff members, not necessarily an MT member, should have the part time assignment of PhD coordinator. The committee finds it important to have such a function both to ensure that all students acquire the skills and knowledge relevant to their discipline and thesis topic in graduate school programmes outside of the KITLV, and that they learn how to interact in a highly multidisciplinary research environment inside the KITLV.

Recommendation 5. Strengthen digitization

While appreciating the fact that the responsibility for the collection is now primarily in the hands of Leiden University, and that KITLV and also the Vereniging (which formally remains the owner of the collections) always have to negotiate with Leiden University, the committee finds it very important that digitization efforts for the collection should be significantly strengthened, perhaps through a one-time catch-up investment with additional external funding. Ideally, such a catching up operation directed towards the parts that are of strategic importance for KITLV should be done in collaboration with other humanities institutes working in the KNAW e-humanities cluster.

Recommendation 6. Enhance diversity policy

It is important that the institute invests in a long term policy to make the staff more ethnically diverse. An institute that is oriented towards Southeast Asia and the Caribbean needs to have a research staff and management that is ethnically diverse.

7. Specific questions in the *Terms of Reference*

1. *What is the institute's added value in the national context and what is its international position?*

To summarize, the institute has a central role in adding to the knowledge of the former colonies of the Netherlands, notably Indonesia and the Dutch Caribbean, and the implications of the colonial past for the current national context. The institute is intellectually well positioned in Leiden where it complements existing expertise in other Asian countries. The committee carried out a global survey of roughly similar institutes and concludes that the KITLV stands in the forefront of these institutes in its productivity and interdisciplinary approach, in spite of modest core funding.

2. *How does the institute stimulate and facilitate knowledge utilization and open access?*

The KITLV pays a lot of attention to knowledge utilization through public meetings, popularizing publications and other outreach activities in the Netherlands, as well as translations and lecture tours in Indonesia. Much of its research has direct societal implications, as is also evident from its very diverse funding sources. Most of the KITLV journal and book publications are Open Access, with significant download numbers also internationally. The same goes for the journals BKI, NWIG and Brill's series about Southeast Asia.

3. *How does the institute's structure, size and financial policy contribute to its mission?*

The majority of the KITLV staff is involved in several projects, to optimize impact in research relating to its key constituencies. Overall, the major focus of research is Indonesia and South-East Asia, which is justified given the complexity of this region. Optimal use is made of the collections, which have been transferred to the Leiden University library. The size of the KITLV forces the KITLV to be selective in the research themes tackled at any one time, but, given its limited staff, it performs amazingly well. All staff members are active and productive. The financial policy of the institute is geared towards raising funds from various sources, both the classical funding channels and government agencies and NGOs.

IV. Appendices

1. Short CVs of the members of the assessment committee.

Prof. dr. P.C. Muysken, chair

Pieter Muysken is emeritus professor of linguistics and obtained his B.A. from Yale University (1972) and his PhD from the University of Amsterdam (1977). His main research interests are Andean languages, Creole languages, and language contact. He was awarded the Spinoza Prize in 1998, a KNAW Academy Chair in 2008, and an ERC Advanced Grant in 2009. He has supervised numerous PhD students and postdocs. His current work focuses on language contact and language history in South America. Member, Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences, Academia Europea, Max Planck Gesellschaft, Board Language in Interaction Consortium. Author *Bilingual Speech. A typology of code-mixing*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2000. (Willem Adelaar, in collaboration with Pieter Muysken) *The Languages of the Andes*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2004. *Functional Categories*. Cambridge University Press. 2008.

Prof. dr. A. Payne

Tony Payne is Professorial Research Fellow in the Sheffield Political Economy Research Institute (SPERI) at the University of Sheffield, UK. He was previously Professor and Head of the Department of Politics, Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the Social Sciences and Co-Director of SPERI at the University of Sheffield for successive periods between 1993 and 2017. He has conducted research on the politics and development of the Caribbean, theories of development, globalisation and global governance. He was the founding managing editor of the journal *New Political Economy* and is the author or editor of twenty books.

Prof. dr. O. Salemink

Oscar Salemink is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Copenhagen, affiliated with the Asian Dynamics Initiative in Copenhagen, and Adjunct Professor at the Institute of Religion, Politics and Society of the Australian Catholic University (Melbourne). He did research on ethnicity, religion, heritage and development in Southeast Asia, especially Vietnam. In his recent Danish Vici and HERA projects he shifted his gaze to heritage, museum and art practices in Asia (China, Vietnam), Europe and around the world. He published eight books and edited volumes, edited five theme issues of journals, and published 78 journal articles and book chapters in various languages.

Prof. Dra. M.A. Yunita Triwardani Winarto

Yunita Winarto is professor of anthropology in the Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia, Kampus UI Depok, Depok 16424, Indonesia. She is also Academy Professor Indonesia in Social Sciences and Humanities (in the Academy Professorship Indonesia Program under the auspices of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Indonesian Academy of Sciences). Her expertise and recent activities are in the

field of Environmental Anthropology (Human Ecology). She teaches courses in the undergraduate and graduate studies of anthropology, carries out research on farmers' innovation, food security and legal issues, and integrated pest management; and inter- and trans-disciplinary collaborative research in facilitating farmers to cope better with climate change. She is a member of the professorial assembly at the faculty and university at Universitas Indonesia.

Prof. dr. J.L. van Zanden

Jan Luiten van Zanden received his PhD from Wageningen University (1985) and is Academy Professor at Utrecht University, with additional adjunct appointments at Stellenbosch University and Groningen University. He is member of several learned societies, including the Academia Europea. He received numerous prizes including the Spinoza Prize (2003). The goal of his research is to reconstruct and explain long-term trajectories in the world economy, to better understand the deep historical roots of current day societal issues. His research addresses global issues, such as inequality, poverty and sustainability. Initially it was focused on poverty and inequality in the world economy. More recently, the issue of gender inequality and its consequences for economic development has been central. His current interest also lies in sustainability and environmental topics, such as the long-term evolution of biodiversity.

2. Program site visit for the Evaluation Committee of KITLV, 9-10 April, 2018

Meetings in Board Room 138, KITLV, Reuvenplaats 2, Leiden

Sunday, 8 April

18:00 Working Dinner (committee only), City Resort Hotel, Bargelaan 180, Leiden

Monday, 9 April

09:00 – 10:00 Introductions, preliminary discussion with KITLV's Management Team Gert Oostindie (director), Rosemarijn Hoefte, Henk Schulte Nordholt

10:00 – 10:30 Discussion of Financial and Personnel Policies Gert Oostindie, Vanessa Hage, Rosemarijn Hoefte, Henk Schulte Nordholt

10:30 – 10:45 Break

10:45 – 12:30 'State, violence and citizenship': *Citizenship and clientelism* Adriaan Bedner, Ward Berenschot, Paul Bijl, Retna Hanani, Gerry van Klinken, Wouter Veenendaal

12:30 – 13:30 lunch – Committee members will be coupled individually to either PhD students, postdocs, fellows, or senior researchers; various locations in KITLV

13:30 – 14:00 Internal discussion committee

14:00 – 15:30 'State, violence and citizenship': *Decolonization, violence and war in Indonesia, 1945-1950* and *Indonesia in transition: From Revolution to nation-building, 1943-1955* Esther Captain, Roel Frakking, Christiaan Harinck, Ireen Hoogenboom, Grace Leksana, Bart Lutikhuis, Onno Sinke

15:30 – 15:45 Break

15:45 – 17:00 Between 'State, Violence and Citizenship' and 'Mobility and Belonging': *Confronting Caribbean challenges: Hybrid identities and governance in small-scale island jurisdictions* Malcom Ferdinand, Stacey Mac Donald, Jessica Roitman, Sanne Rotmeijer.

17:00 – 17:45 Meeting with Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Leiden University, Mark Rutgers

17:45 – 18:15 Closed meeting of the committee, inventory of possible additional questions for the MT (feedback by telephone)

18:30 Dinner with institute representatives, Golden Tulip Hotel, Schipholweg 3, Leiden

Tuesday, 10 April

09:00 – 10:15 'Mobility and Belonging': presentation of projects and discussion of joint research questions and methods Marieke Bloembergen, Rosemarijn Hoefte, Tom Hoogervorst, David Kloos, Henk Schulte Nordholt, Kathy Wellen

10:15 – 10:30 Break

10:30 – 11:15 ‘Mobility and Belonging’: *Traveling Caribbean heritage* Gert Oostindie, Valika Smeulders, Alex van Stipriaan

11:15 – 11:30 Break

11:30 – 12:00 Audiovisuals: *Recording the future* David Kloos, Henk Schulte Nordholt, Fridus Steijlen

12:00 – 13:00 lunch – meeting with Chair of the Scientific Committee, Corinne Hofman, and some other members of the committee including the Chair of the Vereniging KITLV, Susan Legêne

13:00 – 13:30 closing meeting with the Management Team Gert Oostindie, Rosemarijn Hoefte, Henk Schulte Nordholt

13:30 – 15:30 closed meeting of the Evaluation Committee, discussion of preliminary conclusions

15:30 – 16:00 outline of preliminary findings and farewell, drinks

3. Quantitative data on output, personnel and finances.

Table 1 Main categories of research output

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Books (refereed)	11	2	1	6	11	6	1
Journal articles (refereed)	37	39	19	27	31	40	25
Book chapters (refereed)	36	35	38	63	34	15	24
Editorship of edited volumes (refereed)	5	3	4	6	5	4	5
Editorship of theme issues of journal (refereed)	3		1	2		2	3
Books (non-refereed)	4				2	3	1
Journal articles (non-refereed)	9	7	9	3	5	17	9
Book chapters (non-refereed)	21	5	11	9	6	8	1
Editorship of edited volumes (non-refereed)	3		1				
Editorship of theme issues of journal (non-refereed)				1		1	2
Digital infrastructures and databases	2			1	1	4	3
Films, documentaries, exhibitions and other audio-visual products	2	3	1				
Articles and reviews in professional journals	7+32	4+27	4+19	7+16	15+10	5+16	4+13
Book chapters for professional readership							
Editorship of edited volumes or theme issues of professional journal							
Articles and reviews in general magazines	22	4	3	5	9	19	6
PdH theses	3	1					2
Blogs / contribution for website		2	5	13	43	51	33

Figures for 2017 are not yet validated in PURE. Slight changes might be implemented at a later stage. Full lists of peer-reviewed and other authorized publications for 2011-2017 are to be found in KITLV's annual reports, published both hard copy and online at KITLV's website.

Table 2 personnel

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Individuals							
Researchers							
Permanent staff	5	8	11	11	11	12	12
Fixed-term staff	2	2	8	13	10	8	16
PhdD students	0	1	1	3	5	5	5
PhdD students, LU**					2	4	4
Total researchers	7	11	20	27	28	29	37
Support staff	35	32	29	14	6	7	6
Visiting fellows***	13	15	17	15	18	15	8
Total	55	56	64	52	46	44	44

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
FTE							
Researchers							
Permanent staff	4,80	6,83	8,63	8,63	8,55	10,32	10,38
Fixed-term staff	2,00	2,00	3,13	8,79	7,93	5,80	7,30
PhdD students	0,00	0,33	1,00	1,25	4,29	4,67	4,75
PhdD students, LU**					2,00	4,00	4,00
Total researchers	6,80	9,16	12,76	18,67	22,77	24,79	26,43
Support staff	29,77	26,47	22,68	11,49	4,64	4,85	4,41
Visiting fellows***	4,33	5,00	5,67	5,00	6,00	5,00	2,67
Total	40,90	40,63	41,11	35,16	33,41	34,64	33,51

* Excluding interns.

** PhD students financed by Leiden University (3) or employed by Leiden University through the Indonesian government (1), working full-time at KITLV.

*** Fellows financed by KITLV, total number for each year. On average, these fellows worked for four months at the institute. Self-financed fellows – on average, ten each year – are not included in this Table.

Table 3 KITLV staff in terms of diversity (gender and age per salary scale) as of 31-12-2017

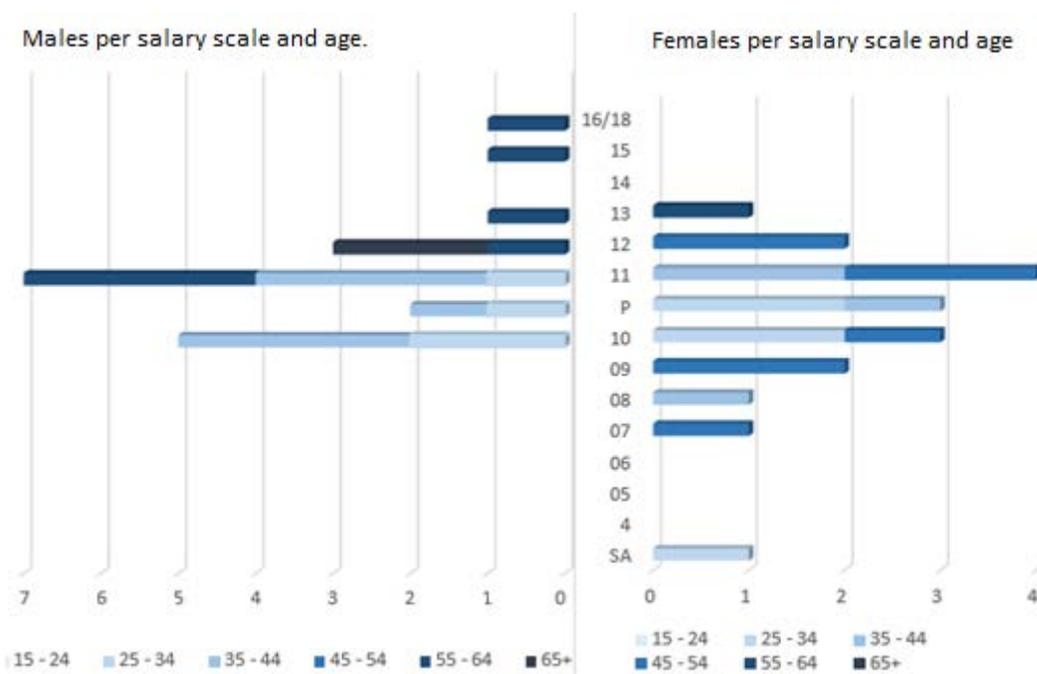


Table 4 funding

	2012	2012	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017
<i>Funding:</i>	FTE	%	FTE	%	FTE	%	FTE	%	FTE	%	FTE	%
Direct funding (1)	6,83	75%	7,63	60%	7,63	41%	7,55	36%	8,43	41%	8,43	38%
Research grants (2)	2,33	25%	5,13	40%	10,63	57%	12,72	61%	11,86	57%	12,14	54%
Contract research (3)	0,00	0%	0	0%	0,42	2%	0,50	2%	0,50	2%	1,86	8%
	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total funding	9,16	100%	12,76	100%	18,67	100%	20,76	100%	20,79	100%	22,43	100%
<i>Expenditure:</i>	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%	€	%
Personnel costs	€ 768.619	77%	€ 1.013.758	85%	€ 1.309.218	87%	€ 1.486.592	82%	€ 1.434.209	85%	€ 1.594.094	87%
Other costs	€ 225.396	23%	€ 179.288	15%	€ 190.856	13%	€ 315.510	18%	€ 247.782	15%	€ 231.703	13%
Total Expenditure	€ 994.015	100%	€ 1.193.046	100%	€ 1.500.073	100%	€ 1.802.102	100%	€ 1.681.991	100%	€ 1.825.797	100%

Direct funding: *basisfinanciering*/lump-sum budget.

Research grants: obtained in national scientific competition (NWO, KNAW)

Contract research: obtained for specific research projects from external, European or charitable organizations.

Other: funds that do not fit into the above categories.

4. Explanation of the categories utilised

The committee assesses the institute on the three assessment criteria: research quality, relevance to society and viability. These criteria are assessed both in qualitative terms (with arguments) and quantitative terms (in one of the four categories, see the table below).

Category	Meaning	Research quality	Relevance to society	Viability
1	World leading / excellent	The institute has been shown to be one of the few most influential research groups in the world in its particular field.	The institute makes an outstanding contribution to society.	The institute is excellently equipped for the future.
2	Very good	The institute conducts very good, internationally recognised research.	The institute makes a very good contribution to society.	The institute is very well equipped for the future.
3	Good	The institute conducts good research.	The institute makes a good contribution to society.	The institute makes responsible strategic decisions and is therefore well equipped for the future.
4	Unsatisfactory	The institute does not achieve satisfactory results in its field.	The institute does not make a satisfactory contribution to society	The institute is not adequately equipped for the future.