

PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR  
ANNUAL REPORT 2011



The International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam and Utrecht University will alternately appoint an outstanding young academic from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean or the Pacific to the Prince Claus Chair, for the advancement of research and teaching in the field of development and equity.

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## FOREWORD



In a period of economic crisis it is particularly pleasing to note that we have continued to make progress towards some of the key aims of the Prince Claus Chair with respect to the advancement of research and teaching in the field of development and equity.

The 2010 - 2012 holder of the Prince Claus Chair is the Indian climate researcher, Professor Atul Kumar, whose work as a Fellow in Modelling and Economic Analysis at the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) in New Delhi, India, brings a new dimension to the position. The Curatorium welcomes the contribution he is making to enhance our knowledge in the field of sustainability. As the importance of renewable energy technologies increases, I believe that Professor Kumar's research will bring major new insights into not only the role these technologies can play, but also into how a sustainable lifestyle can combat climate change. His valuable work on how to bring energy to millions of the poorest people in Indian society is making an important contribution towards achieving the fundamental aim of the Prince Claus Chair, namely development and equity.

Professor Kumar has been very active in strengthening Indian/Dutch links and has played a key role in making it possible for TERI to open a European office in Utrecht. To mark the opening, a competition was organised and secondary school pupils from across the Netherlands were invited to submit proposals for bringing access to energy for the poorest in society, as sustainably as possible. I was impressed by the standard and originality of their ideas.

The challenge we face today is how we can enable developing economies, such as India, to grow, whilst respecting the long-term need to achieve balance in solutions that are economically viable, socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and ethically acceptable. Professor Kumar is working to demonstrate how the effectiveness and acceptance of climate policies is dependent on the extent to which these are integrated into broader development policies.

I have been encouraged by the work carried out by Professor Patricia Almeida Ashley during her tenure as holder of the Prince Claus Chair. Her approach of 'stakeholder social responsibility' (SSR) is one that is here to stay and I hope her work will continue to inspire researchers, business leaders and governments in the future. Professor Almeida Ashley's work has links close to my own role as the United Nations Secretary-General's Special Advocate for Inclusive Finance for Development. At the United Nations we are working to promote effective policies, strong government, leadership, cross-sector partnerships and the development of good practices to advance financial inclusion.

With the appointment of the talented professor, Stella Quimbo, from the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines as holder of the Prince Claus Chair 2011-2013, the Curatorium is opening up another innovative dimension to the role. Professor Quimbo's pioneering research into performance-based health insurance and how it can contribute to the cognitive development, and subsequently the earning potential of poor children, fits well with the values and aims of the Prince Claus Chair.

Next year marks an important milestone in the history of the Prince Claus Chair. 2012 is the tenth anniversary of the Academic Chair set up to further my father-in-law's ideas on development. He believed that sustainability in sociological, economic and ecological terms should be the paramount criterion of success. I am delighted with the role the holders of the Prince Claus Chair continue to play in promoting and helping realise this vision, and look forward to celebrating their achievements at a special anniversary event in November.

I commend this year's report to you as a brief summary of the remarkable work which has been carried out by the current holders of the Prince Claus Chair during 2011.

HRH Princess Máxima of the Netherlands

Chair of the Curatorium

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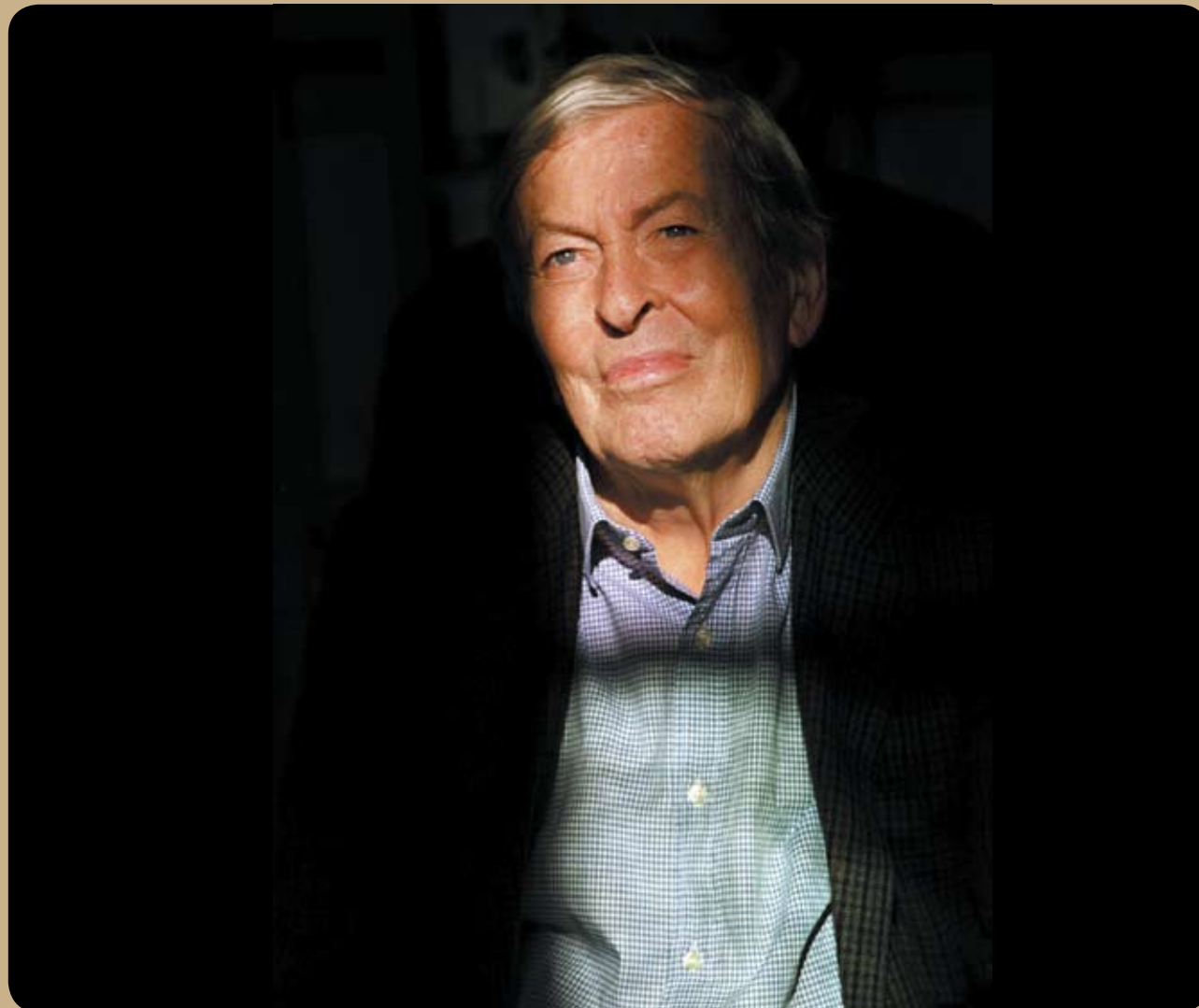
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## OBJECTIVES OF THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR

To continue the work of HRH Prince Claus of the Netherlands (1926-2002) in development and equity, by establishing a rotating Academic Chair.

Since the Chair was established in December 2002, Utrecht University and the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam have alternately appointed an outstanding young academic from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean or the Pacific to the Prince Claus Chair. The objective is to advance research and teaching in the field of development and equity. Candidates for the Chair are nominated by a Curatorium, under the chairmanship of HRH Princess Máxima of the Netherlands.



## PRINCE CLAUS THE INSPIRATION FOR THE CHAIR

HRH Prince Claus of the Netherlands was strongly committed to development and equity in North-South relations. Through his work, his travels and his personal contacts, he gained a deep understanding of the opportunities for, and the obstacles facing equitable development. He was tireless in his work for development and equity throughout the world, bringing people together to solve problems and make the most of opportunities. His knowledge, his accessibility and his personality all made an important contribution to his work. As a result, he was – and remains – a source of inspiration to many.

In 1988, Prince Claus received an Honorary Fellowship from the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) 'in recognition of his continued insistence on the importance of reducing the differences between the rich and the poor in national and international fora, while emphasising the human dimension of this process and not only that of international policy and strategy.' At the official ceremony for the award of the Fellowship, Prince Claus gave an acceptance speech stating his views on development and equity in the form of 23 propositions.

The establishment of the Prince Claus Chair attests to the deep respect and appreciation of the academic community of Utrecht University and the ISS for Prince Claus as a person, for his work, and for his commitment to and authority in the field of development and equity throughout the world.

Prince Claus was born Claus von Amsberg in 1926, in Dötzingen (Hitzacker), Niedersachsen. He studied at the University of Hamburg, in the Faculty of Law and Political Science (1948 - 1956), after which he worked at the German embassy to the Dominican Republic and as Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of the Ivory Coast. From 1963 to 1965, he worked at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn, in the Department of African Economic Relations.

After his marriage to HRH Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands in 1966, Prince Claus focused his efforts on development cooperation. He was appointed as a member of the National Advisory Council for Development Cooperation (Nationale Adviesraad voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking, NAR). In addition, he was Chair of the National Committee for Development Strategy (Nationale Commissie voor de Ontwikkelingsstrategie), a position he held from 1970 to 1980, and Special Advisor to the Minister of Development Cooperation. In 1984, he was appointed Inspector General of Development Cooperation. To commemorate the Prince's seventieth birthday, the Dutch government established the Prince Claus Fund for Culture and Development (Prins Claus Fonds voor Cultuur en Ontwikkeling), of which Prince Claus was Honorary Chair. The objective of the Fund is to increase cultural awareness and promote development.

## PROPOSITION #2



HRH Prince Claus of the Netherlands, in his acceptance speech upon receiving an honorary fellowship at the International Institute of Social Studies, 1988:

“While money is important as a means of promoting the economic development process, development is essentially a cultural process. It is not a question of material goods but of human resources. In fact it is impossible to ‘develop’ another person or country from outside; people develop themselves, and so do countries. All that we can do is assist that process if asked to do so and then in a particular context or socio-cultural environment.”



PROFESSOR ATUL KUMAR  
CHAIRHOLDER 2010 - 2012



Indian climate researcher Professor Atul Kumar (1977) was appointed by Utrecht University as holder of the Prince Claus Chair 2010 on the recommendation of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair in Development and Equity.

The young scientist already has considerable experience in researching climate change, energy policy, energy-system technology and how a sustainable lifestyle can combat climate change. Atul Kumar delivered his inaugural address on 23 March 2011 in the splendid surroundings of the University Hall.



## GROWTH, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE: FRIENDS OR FOES?



### ABSTRACT OF THE INAUGURAL LECTURE

Due to rising levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, global climate change is one of the most serious environmental challenges of the present time. While significant uncertainties remain, there is increasing consensus on the scope and drivers that shape global climate change. In 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded that climate change is not only accelerating, but has been induced by human activity, particularly by the combustion of fossil fuels for energy. However, energy is also a prime mover of economic growth and development. So far, the global course of action has been short-sighted and self-defeating – neither mitigation nor adaptation. However, much can be done to turn the challenge of climate change into opportunities for sustainable development. By promoting clean energy technologies and sound tropical forestry, we can involve the poor in an urgent global effort to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions. This involvement can be in ways that improve livelihoods and at the same time reduce climate vulnerability. With proper forethought and planning, we can minimise the impact of inevitable natural disasters.

Since the formulation of Agenda 21 in 1992, adopting a development path based on the principles of sustainable development has become an aspiration for countries across the world. The concept of sustainable development is relevant to all countries and societies, developing and developed. To realise sustainable development goals, many countries have initiated strategies including programmes at local, regional, and national levels. However, which of the three 'pillars' (economic, social, and environmental) needs the most strengthening or is at maximum risk from external or internal pressures, depends on subjective values and preferences. It is therefore not surprising that this is often the subject of intense debate. However, the current situation suggests that a major departure must be made from the past pattern of development. It is also true, that for a developing country like India, promoting economic growth and development will continue to remain a primary goal. Therefore, it is crucial to understand the need to achieve future development that is economically viable, socially equitable, environmentally sustainable and, above all, ethically acceptable.

Climate change has been described as the defining global social justice issue. While it raises equity considerations between generations, it also has powerful implications for intra-generational equity. Climate change brings into focus the sharp division of a world that is highly polarised, between intensive greenhouse gas-emitting countries and resource-poor countries that will suffer the worst consequences. Due to their historic contribution to the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, it is the rich countries of the world that are predominantly responsible for climate change, while poor people in poor countries bear the brunt of its impacts.



In geographic settings that are highly exposed to climate hazards, people are vulnerable in different ways: as a result of their sources of livelihood; levels of income and asset holdings; social class; gender; age; ethnicity; access to public support; or their ability to migrate – temporarily or permanently – in search of economic opportunities. Just as levels and forms of vulnerability to the effects of climate change vary, so too does the capacity of societies to adapt to the changes that they will face. The adaptive capacity of developing countries is generally constrained by the limited availability of technology, weak institutional capacity, low levels of education, inadequate financial resources and other development priorities.

The sustainable development programmes and adaptation to climate change can be mutually supportive and in fact share many of the same characteristics. Successful adaptation programmes are seldom driven by climate change alone, but are often embedded in broader development objectives. Adaptation and sustainable development programmes both draw on the same human, technological and information resources. To be effective, they also rely in similar ways on good governance, community participation and equitable distribution of resources (financial, human, information and technological). Rather than competing for the same limited resources, experience suggests that merging development and adaptation perspectives could mutually strengthen the capacity to deliver both development and sustainability in the face of climate change.

Sustainable development policies have a strong influence on future greenhouse gas emissions. It is, however, important to note that higher emissions do not automatically equate with greater wealth or well-being. This is because, in addition to basic income levels, many other factors, such as access to technology to provide energy services, also play an important role. Indeed, many scenario studies confirm that societies do not have to choose between being either 'wealthy and polluted' or 'poor and green' – the available socioeconomic development paths span a much more diverse range of options. Higher emission levels under business-as-usual scenarios virtually always result in greater costs of mitigation to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations. Development pathways that exhibit low emissions, even in the absence of specific mitigation measures will, therefore, make it easier to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations at low levels and costs.

These perspectives raise an important question: which sustainable development path would help in steering towards a low-emissions future? It is well recognised that overall, global socioeconomic developments that lead to lower emissions, faster development and diffusion of efficient technologies, make the task of mitigation easier. So, how can we actually make progress in this direction in concrete terms? Finally, it is important to note that climate policies are usually much more effective and readily accepted if they are integrated into broader development plans.



## PERSONAL PROFILE

Professor Kumar is actively involved in the development of the MARKAL model database and reference energy system for India. He has led several studies on energy-economy interaction modelling, energy sector assessment and climate change mitigation for a number of national and international agencies and organisations at various levels. He has been a member of project teams conducting techno-economic analysis to evaluate the financial viability of renewable energy technologies and examine the role of different financial and fiscal incentives and other mechanisms, such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), in enhancing their commercial viability in India. His work also includes the preparation of learning resource material on renewable energy. He has also been actively involved in conducting training programmes on renewable energy for professionals from developing countries.

## SUMMARY CV

- Professor Atul Kumar is currently working as a Fellow and Area Convenor in the Modelling and Economic Analysis Division of The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi, India.

## EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

- Professor Kumar gained his Bachelor of Science degree in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry from Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar (Garhwal), India in 1996.
- In 1998, he gained his MSc in Physics from the same university.
- In 2005, Professor Kumar was awarded a PhD from the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, India, for his research into Energy Policy and Planning. His doctoral work was related to the estimation of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Indian agriculture sector, assessment of the potential of renewable energy utilisation and CO<sub>2</sub> emission mitigation using renewable energy technologies and the associated costs of mitigation.

## PREVIOUS POSITIONS

- In 1999, Professor Kumar joined the Centre for Energy Studies of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, India, as a Senior Research Fellow, where he contributed to numerous research projects. His work included research and development in the areas of energy-environment interaction modelling, testing and standardisation of solar thermal systems, renewable energy utilisation in India, renewable energy education and training, as well as teaching and providing research guidance and assistance to master and doctoral students.

- From 2004/5, he worked for a short period with the Delhi-based NGO, Development Alternatives, where he prepared an integrated rural energy plan and carried out a technical and economical assessment of biomass-based energy systems for rural areas.
- In April 2005, he joined The Energy and Resource Institute (TERI) in Delhi as a Research Associate.
- In October 2006, Professor Kumar was promoted to Associate Fellow.
- In July 2008, he took up his current position as Fellow and Area Convenor of Modelling and Economic Analysis Division of TERI.

## EXTRAORDINARY MEMBERSHIPS

- 2006 - 2009: Member of Modelling Subgroup on Climate Change of the Government of India.
- 2010 - 2012: Member of Economic Research Institute for ASEAN and East Asia (ERIA) Working Group for Energy Saving Potential.

## CURRENT ACTIVITIES

- Member of various committees, sub-groups and task-forces convened by the Government of India for policy formulation.
- Life member of the Solar Energy Society of India (the Indian chapter of the International Solar Energy Society).

## ACTIVITIES AS HOLDER OF THE CHAIR

During his tenure, Professor Kumar is focussing on three topics within the context of sustainable development and equity. The first focus area is low carbon energy solutions for people with a low purchasing power. As access to energy services is essential for the development of many poor people around the world, Professor Kumar's research focuses on how we can meet the basic energy services (i.e. lighting, cooking, clean water and irrigation) in a socially and environmentally sustainable manner. The second topic focuses on the implementation of energy efficiency trading schemes in India to help support the sustainable development of industry and power generation. Experience in Europe will provide the basis for the development of an improved design for such a trading scheme in India.

The third topic to be addressed is energy efficiency improvement in small and medium-sized enterprises. These enterprises provide the bulk of the economic growth and employment in India and are therefore key to the country's economic development. However, their energy efficiency is often poor, resulting in high energy costs, environmental pollution and increased greenhouse gas emissions. The research focuses on approaches and policies to help improve energy efficiency in these enterprises, which currently receive little attention.



## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

In the presence of HRH Princess Máxima of the Netherlands, members of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair and around 200 members of the diplomatic, academic, policymaking and NGO communities, Professor Atul Kumar delivered his inaugural address on Wednesday 23 March 2011 in the University Hall (Academiegebouw) of Utrecht University.

## SPEECHES, LECTURES, PANELS AND WORKSHOPS

- 23 March 2011, Utrecht University and the research school SENSE organised a mini-symposium on Development versus Climate at which Professor Kumar gave a speech on Climate Change Mitigation Policies: Type of Mitigation Action Required.
- 26 March 2011, Michael Persson published an interview with Professor Kumar in *De Volkskrant* with the title 'Hoe geef je het arme deel van de wereld energie, zonder het milieu nog meer te schaden?' (How do you give the poor part of the world energy without causing even more environmental damage?)
- 28 March 2011, Professor Kumar participated in the seminar entitled 'Investment & Technology: Cooperation in Water Sector in India,' organised by the Embassy of India in The Hague.
- 5 October 2011, Professor Kumar attended the opening of the TERI European Head Office in Utrecht.
- 27 October 2011, Professor Kumar gave the fifth Max Havelaar Lecture at the Erasmus University, Rotterdam on the topic of 'The impact of climate change for small producers in developing countries.'



## KNOWLEDGEBUILDING AND SHARING

In the first months as chairholder, Professor Kumar's efforts to share his knowledge with a wider public have included:

- 15 April 2011: Member of the PhD defence committee of Sjoerd Bakker from the Department of Innovation and Environmental Science, Utrecht University.
- 12 June 2011: Published research paper entitled 'Sustainable Model for Financial Viability of Decentralised Biomass Gasifier Based Power Projects, Energy Policy, 39 (9): 4893-4901 (2011).
- 5 October 2011: Guest Lecture entitled 'India's Energy Security: New opportunities for a Sustainable Future' for students in the Master's programme Sustainable Development at Utrecht University.
- Ongoing: Joint supervision of Master's dissertations: Five MSc students have begun research in joint TERI/Utrecht University projects. During their research, the students will spend three months at TERI in Delhi.
- Mariëlle Corsten MSc of Utrecht University spent one month at TERI hosted by Professor Kumar to establish and deepen relations between Utrecht University and TERI, and lay the ground work for future joint student projects.
- It is general practice at Utrecht University that PhD researchers are organised in groups around particular themes and chairs. At regular intervals they hold seminars during which individual researchers present their work-in-progress. Many PhD researchers have benefited from Professor Kumar's experience and input in the domain of energy and climate change.





## NETWORKING AND PARTNERSHIPS

- 20 April 2011, Professor Kumar took part in a discussion on the concept of setting up an India-Netherlands Virtual Institute on Water at Utrecht Sustainability Institute (USI). The main objective of the Virtual Water Institute is to enhance structural cooperation between scientists from India and the Netherlands on water-related research issues. Student-exchanges, joint knowledge development, technology development, exchange and application and the enhancement of joint research projects are examples of how such cooperation can take shape. In addition, the Virtual Water Institute aims to create a learning platform on which researchers, government, business and NGOs can exchange views and practices on water research in different socio-economic and cultural contexts.
- 22 May 2011, Professor Kumar was closely involved in establishing the Stichting TERI European Head Office in Utrecht. The objective of the Foundation is to promote the exchange of scientific knowledge in the area of sustainability, for example on biomass conversion, water, energy and sustainable cities. The Foundation's activities include promoting scientific research, setting up networks, platforms and intermediary activities between European and Asian companies and institutions, inter alia for the purpose of innovation and product development, as well as other work related or conducive to these activities.
- Ongoing: during a series of meetings and network events, Professor Kumar has been involved in an exchange of ideas with numerous Dutch organisations, such as Ecofys, PBL, Max Havelaar Foundation, FairClimateFund, DHV, Ecorys, Indus Technologies Leiden, IMT, TwinOxide International BV, Holland Gateway, Now, World Waternet, Netherlands Water Partnership, ALTErra and Utrecht Science Park.



## WOTRO

Like his predecessor, Professor Patricia Almeida Ashley, Professor Atul Kumar has received financial support from WOTRO. WOTRO supports scientific research on development issues, in particular poverty alleviation and sustainable development. Its scope includes all low and middle-income countries. WOTRO is a division within NWO (the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research). For its activities, WOTRO receives funding from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The WOTRO funding has enabled Utrecht University to finance a research assistant, Mariëlle Corsten MSc, for Professor Kumar. Ms Corsten supports the professor in preparing and carrying out his various activities, including outreach and drawing up a research proposal.

The support from WOTRO represents an important contribution towards the expansion and broadening of the Prince Claus Chair. The Curatorium is delighted with the continued WOTRO support and the role this plays in helping achieve the aims of the Prince Claus Chair.





## PROPOSITION #7



HRH Prince Claus of the Netherlands, in his acceptance speech upon receiving an honorary fellowship at the International Institute of Social Studies, 1988:

“When we enter into cooperation, our principle must be that we do not interfere in matters where the recipient country is capable of taking action itself. So if a country possesses adequate manpower we should draw on it and not try to appoint our own national experts. Even if we think our experts are more expert we should still recruit and finance more local manpower and expertise. It is better to have a project that is technically only 80% successful but completely integrated in the local environment and thus sustainable than one that scores 100% in technical terms but which one knows for certain will not be sustainable once our own experts withdraw.”



## SCHOOL PROJECT COMPETITION GETS SCHOOL CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE THEME OF SUSTAINABILITY AND ENERGY

"I was pleasantly surprised by the originality of your entries," said Professor Bert van der Zwaan. "There were some really astounding ideas among them. And some of them were so well thought out, too. I was truly staggered by the result," the Rector Magnificus of Utrecht University looks back on the successful school project competition that preceded the symposium. Sixty schoolchildren from all parts of the Netherlands were selected to attend the symposium and, in doing so, to compete for the ultimate prize of a visit to TERI in India.

The appointment of TERI researcher and climate professor, Atul Kumar, as holder of the Prince Claus Chair in Utrecht was the catalyst for the collaboration between Utrecht University and TERI. Professor Kumar's research subjects include the possibilities for supplying sustainable energy to the many millions of poor people in India. At the beginning of 2012, four Utrecht University students will go to India to work together with students at the TERI University to research how the very poorest people can be given access to energy in the most sustainable way possible. Utrecht University also wants to involve secondary school pupils in its collaboration with the research institute. This is why the university held a school project competition to coincide with the symposium which took place at TERI's European Head Office in Utrecht on 5 October 2011. Secondary school pupils from all over the Netherlands were encouraged to think about sustainable energy.

## MOTIVATED YOUTH OF TODAY ARE AMBASSADORS FOR THE FUTURE

The central question to be addressed in their project was contained in a quotation from the Indian holder of the Chair, Professor Atul Kumar himself: "Millions of people worldwide have no electricity. How would you ensure that they, like us, have enough energy to live, work and study? How would you do that in the most sustainable and cheapest way possible?"

### MASTER CLASSES

The writers of the sixty best research proposals received an invitation to attend the symposium on 5 October and follow two of the four master classes on sustainable energy development: *Energy efficiency* (Dr Wina Graus); *Solar energy* (Dr Wilfried van Sark); *Energy – from carbon to hydrogen* (Professor Krijn de Jong) or *Public interests in the implementation of the EU ETS in the Netherlands: Stakeholder perspectives* (Frank van der Salm MA).

The four Utrecht University scientists combined their personal enthusiasm with an accessible approach to get the pupils involved in energy issues and gave them a glimpse of the scientific research into the subject of sustainable energy.





## REAL CASES, REAL SOLUTIONS

After the morning's master classes, the pupils devoted their attention in the afternoon to the case study *Allocation of electricity in the Indian port town of Visakhapatnam*. The pupils had had the opportunity to study their role at home and prepare their ideas. Led by Utrecht University students, they discussed their various interests and arguments in small groups and then debated these in a re-creation of the *Panchayat*, the Indian village council. Annemiek Jonker, who was responsible for supervising pupils during the case study: "It's great to see young people taking their school project seriously. It's wonderful how a day like today can bring young people together to inspire one another." Jonker was pleased by the pupils' efforts during the case study: "It was surprising how quickly and seriously they got to work. They responded well to one another during the discussion and really thought things through. And, crucially, they really looked for solutions."

Bringing the pupils together and inspiring them was one of the aims of the competition. Jonker: "For Utrecht it is important to develop talent. A competition like this is an excellent way to reach large numbers of pupils across the whole country."

## JUDGING ON FEASIBILITY, ORIGINALITY AND PRACTICABILITY

An initial panel of seven university staff assessed the proposals. The assessment criteria included quality, originality, links with the Prince Claus Chair and practicability. During the symposium, twelve winning projects were selected and their authors were each allocated a scientist from Utrecht University who will help them develop their project over the coming period. In January 2012, a new judging panel will select the three best projects from these twelve. This judging panel is led by Chairman and Rector Magnificus Bert van der Zwaan and comprises further Professor Ernst Worrell (Geosciences), Professor Charles van Marrewijk (Economics) and Hero Prins (Climate-KIC).

The authors of the best three papers will travel to India in February 2012 to visit the native region of Prince Claus Chair holder, Atul Kumar.

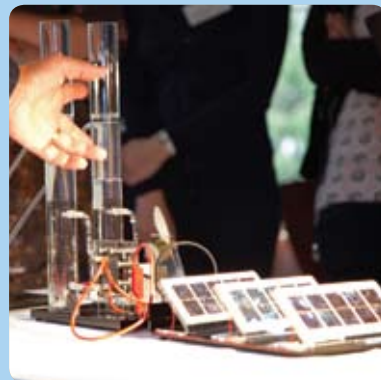
During their visit, they will take part in YUVA (Youth Unite for Voluntary Action), a youth conference on sustainable development organised in New Delhi by the TERI scientific institute. They will also visit one of TERI's projects: a school which uses sustainable energy.

## CREATIVITY, QUALITY AND EMPATHY SCORE HIGHLY

Rector Magnificus Bert van der Zwaan: "One thing I noticed about the proposals was the distinction between pupils who had really put in considerable effort and those who had reasonable ideas but hadn't thought them through as much. Most of the proposals were on standard subjects, about energy savings and alternative energy. That's fine, but about 15 percent were really very creative. They offered solutions that won't always work in practice, but I did give a lot of credit for creativity." Panel member Sanne Tromp also noticed this split between the entries: "The quality of the proposals varied, ranging from a rough idea to a detailed research plan." He explains this distinction in part by the different phases the pupils had reached with their project at school: "Some schools started work on the school project at an earlier stage so those pupils had made more progress." Panel member Miranda Thoen gave most credit to proposals that explicitly involved sustainable solutions for areas with limited possibilities. "These pupils clearly care about the people who have little or no access to energy. They also understand that, if you're looking for a solution to the energy issue, the ideal time to do it in a sustainable way is right from the start."

Panel member Erwin van Sas critically examined the feasibility of the idea, the connection between the research and the Prince Claus Chair and the extent to which the proposal had been thought through in detail. Van Sas: "Some pupils really stood out, but most of them failed to define their research area properly and it was noticeable that they had the same research ideas. The pupils' conception of sustainability is still very limited, but at their age that's not surprising!" It was clear to all the panel members that the pupils who participated in this competition considered sustainability to be an important issue, that they already have a reasonably clear idea of what they want to study next year and that this symposium could help them confirm their choice. Professor Van der Zwaan also observed a high degree of dedication in many pupils: "Almost all of them were ambitious pupils who inspired and motivated one another."





## SPECIAL INCENTIVE

The authors of the twelve winning projects are now able to work together with a scientist to develop their proposals further together. They will have five opportunities to discuss their project with their expert. Van Sas will be supervising two of the winners. "In supervising the development of the proposal into a scientific project, I expect the pupils to show a high degree of initiative and self-reliance. After all, it is their research."

Professor Van der Zwaan, too, views the scientist primarily as a source of inspiration: "We want the situation to remain fair for all the other pupils in the Netherlands. So we won't be dictating anything and we certainly won't be writing any projects. The expert will answer questions and, for example, suggest titles of books that could be helpful. But the pupils have to tell the scientist what they want to know; the scientist is their inspiration. Simply put, the scientist is their short cut to information."

## COMPETITION AND SYMPOSIUM A GOOD TEST OF A CHOSEN COURSE

The views of three pupils interviewed after the symposium show that the day acted as an inspiration for all the young participants. Mark Huisjes, one of the nominees: "It was a really special day. There was a lot of discussion of topics that interest me, such as energy, sustainability and climate change." Maria Karssenbergh also found it informative, particularly because at her school there is little focus on subjects relevant to her interest in sustainability and the area covered by the project. "I find it inspiring to discuss these subjects with so many peers who, like me, see the importance of sustainability. It also gave me the chance to sample the atmosphere at the university."

The three students found the master classes very accessible and therefore easy to follow. In addition, the winners Luc Baardman and Mark Huisjes were fortunate enough to be able to present their proposal that morning during the official opening of the European Head Office of TERI, in the presence of HRH Princess Maxima of the Netherlands and Professor Atul Kumar. Luc: "I was fortunate to also be able to hear the top level international speeches. One of the aspects I found especially interesting was the financial side of sustainable energy."

All three of the pupils interviewed are already fairly certain of the subject they will shortly choose to study, which – not surprisingly – will be one related to the issue of sustainability. They are considering civil engineering or applied earth sciences or, as one of them put it, "something involving innovation."

## BRINGING LIKE-MINDED PUPILS TOGETHER INTENSIFIES IDEAS

Professor Van der Zwaan believes that the symposium will not determine the subject that the pupils decide to study, but that it is a powerful motivator that can act to intensify an idea that is already in their minds. "Because they see how engaging it is. This school project competition enabled us to forge an essential connection between the Chair and young people. The motivated young people of today are the ambassadors of the future."





## PROPOSITION #22



HRH Prince Claus of the Netherlands, in his acceptance speech upon receiving an honorary fellowship at the International Institute of Social Studies, 1988:

“Development in the true sense of the word is impossible without some form of democracy which gives the people some say in the process. It is a question of enabling people to direct their energies within their own cultural context to bring about change, in the belief that this is in their own interests. I am not using democracy here in the formal western sense but in its more basic meaning of ‘by the people for the people’.”

PROFESSOR STELLA QUIMBO  
CHAIRHOLDER 2011 - 2013



On the recommendation of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair, the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague, part of Erasmus University Rotterdam, has appointed Stella Luz A. Quimbo from the Philippines as holder of the Prince Claus Chair in Equity and Development 2011 - 2013.

Born in Manila in 1969, Professor Quimbo's academic work focuses on Public Health, Health Economics and Development. She is currently Professor at the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines (Diliman, Quezon City).

Having being named the "most outstanding female graduate student" of her cohort by the University of the Philippines' Alumni Association, Professor Quimbo went on to gain a PhD in Economics in 2000 from the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines. She then spent a year as a post-doctoral fellow at one of the leading research universities in the United States, Brown University (Providence, Rhode Island). Here she studied the health-seeking behaviour of tuberculosis patients, before returning to the School of Economics of the University of the Philippines to take up her current position.

Professor Quimbo has published widely and lectured around the world on topics such as insurance design, provider incentives, equitable access to health care and health care demand, as well as child nutrition and cognitive development.

The most remarkable academic achievement in Professor Quimbo's career so far is her involvement in the innovative policy experiment, the 'Quality Improvement Demonstration Study' (QIDS). The primary objective of QIDS is to evaluate health insurance expansion coupled with quality-improving performance-based payment of providers on the health status and cognitive development of poor children. This inspirational project is demonstrating how improved access to health care for the poor can make a significant contribution to the cognitive development of children and consequently, to their future earning potential. This is a perfect topic for a holder of the Prince Claus Chair, with its focus on 'Global Health: Tackling Inequities for Sustainable Development'.



## PROFESSOR PATRICIA ALMEIDA ASHLEY CHAIRHOLDER 2009 - 2011

### REPORT ON ACTIVITIES IN CONCLUDING YEAR AS HOLDER OF THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR 2009 - 2011



I have enjoyed a demanding and invaluable final year as holder of the Prince Claus Chair. In January, I addressed the Society for International Development (SID) Netherlands Chapter, as part of their series on 'Global Values in a Changing World: Synergy of State and Society in a Globalised World.' I was also invited to present at a seminar at the African Studies Centre at the University of Leiden on 'Corporate

Social Responsibility: Lessons from Business Strategies and Higher Education Policies in Brazil' to a mixed audience from academia, international business and multilateral agencies.

Also in January 2011, we organised a two-day workshop on 'Stakeholders' Social Responsibility, Development and Equity in Public Policies,' at the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS). The event brought together scholars, researchers, practitioners and public servants from Europe and Brazil to discuss the limits and opportunities of stakeholders' social responsibility (SSR). For the workshop, I published a synthesis of the rich exchange, learning experience and opportunities offered by the Prince Claus Chair, entitled 'The Master model on multi-actor and multilevel social responsibilities: a conceptual framework for policies and governance on stakeholders' social responsibilities.'

My period as holder of the Prince Claus Chair opened up funding for new internationally relevant research projects, including a two-year grant from the National Fund of Petroleum and Gas of CNPq (National Council for Scientific and Technological Development). The grant is for research into the regional corporate social responsibility policy of Petrobras (Brazilian Petroleum Company) for sustainable development in 15 municipalities in Rio de Janeiro State and forms an empirical case for the concept proposed by the master model of social responsibility.

Organising the launch of the 'International Policy and Research Network on Territories of Social Responsibility' (INTSR) has been particularly rewarding. A book entitled 'Territories of Social Responsibility: Opening Research and Policy Agendas,' to be published in Portuguese and English in 2012, is INTSR's first result, and opens up a new approach to international policy and research cooperation on social responsibility, development and equity.

## PREVIOUS HOLDERS OF THE CHAIR

### 2008 - 2010



Professor Irene Agyepong was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. As a public health expert, Professor Agyepong (1960) is a strong advocate of investing simultaneously in research into public health and the development of health policy. In her research, she has been concentrating on how to manage and transform health systems in Sub-Saharan Africa. Professor Agyepong resided at Utrecht Medical Center's Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care from January 2009 to August 2010.

### 2007 - 2008



Professor Alcinda Honwana was appointed by the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) to the Prince Claus Chair. Born in Mozambique, Professor Honwana is an authority on child soldiers in Africa and on the predicament of young Africans in the context of ongoing globalisation processes in postcolonial Africa. Professor Alcinda Honwana resided at the International Institute of Social Studies from April to June 2008 and returned as the co-convenor of an international conference in the autumn of that year.

### 2006 - 2007



Professor Nasira Jabeen was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. Coming from a Pakistani background, Professor Jabeen focuses her teaching and research on the possibilities and constraints of good governance as a concept in the developing world. Professor Nasira Jabeen resided at the Utrecht School of Governance from April to July 2007.





#### 2005 - 2006

Professor Rema Hammami was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the International Institute of Social Studies because of her impressive academic contribution, as an intellectual champion, to peace and co-existence in the Palestinian Territories. Her gendered approach provides a valuable point of entry into issues of governance, civil society, citizenship, rights and peace. Professor Rema Hammami resided at the International Institute of Social Studies from April to the end of July 2006.



#### 2004 - 2005

Professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. Born in 1965, he is a sociologist from Mexico. Professor Rivera-Salgado was appointed on the basis of his academic work in the field of indigenous rights, particularly in Latin America and the United States. Professor Rivera-Salgado resided at Utrecht University's Netherlands Institute of Human Rights and School of Human Rights Research from April to June 2005.



#### 2003 - 2004

Professor Amina Mama was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the International Institute of Social Studies. Born in 1958, Professor Mama was appointed for her contribution to the academic field of African culture and its relationship to development. Professor Mama resided at the International Institute of Social Studies from mid-April to the end of July 2004.



#### 2002 - 2003

Professor S. Mansoob Murshed was appointed as the first holder of the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. Born in 1958, Professor Murshed is an economist from Bangladesh. Reasons for appointing Professor Murshed included his academic work in the fields of trade and freedom of trade and in the field of peace and conflict management in relation to economic development. Professor Murshed's most recent field of research concerns the economics of conflict. Professor Murshed resided at Utrecht University's Utrecht School of Economics in April, May and June 2003.

## THE CURATORIUM OF THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR

The Curatorium is responsible for appointing new Prince Claus Chairholders. In 2011, the Curatorium comprised the following members:

- HRH Princess Máxima of the Netherlands (Chair)
- Professor Ton Dietz (Vice Chair)  
Director of African Studies Centre
- Professor Bert van der Zwaan (Member)  
Rector Magnificus of Utrecht University
- Professor Leo de Haan (Member)  
Rector of the International Institute of Social Studies  
Erasmus University Rotterdam

Ms Linda Johnson, BA (Hons), MBA is Secretary to the Curatorium.

## PARTICIPATING INSTITUTES

The Prince Claus Chair in Development and Equity was established by the International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) and Utrecht University.

### The International Institute of Social Studies

The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) of the Erasmus University Rotterdam is a postgraduate institution which facilitates and stimulates critical social science through research, teaching, capacity development and public debate. ISS looks at issues such as globalisation, development, poverty, inequality, human rights, human security and the environment. Participants come primarily from the Global South. Founded in 1952, the institute is one of the world's leading centres of higher education and research in the field of social studies. It became part of the Erasmus University Rotterdam in July 2009.

ISS carries out cutting edge research in a range of development-related areas, including Economics of Sustainable Development; States-Civil Society-Governance; Human Resources-Local Development; Rural Development-Environment-Population-Migration; Social Security-Human Rights. ISS co-creates, shares and deepens knowledge and insight with partners throughout the world.

Teaching at ISS includes postgraduate diploma programmes, a Master of Arts programme in Development Studies and a PhD Programme in Development Studies. ISS also offers executive education and tailor-made courses. More than 11,000 students from all over the world have studied at ISS.

In addition to its academic activities, ISS also provides a national and international platform for public debate and critical reflection on development issues. This important aspect of ISS work stimulates the exchange of knowledge, views and interpretation with the aim of broadening and increasing public understanding.

Further information about ISS and the programmes on offer can be found at [www.iss.nl](http://www.iss.nl)



### Utrecht University

Utrecht University is a research university comprised of seven faculties which collectively cover the full spectrum of research and education.

Founded in 1636, Utrecht University has evolved into a modern and leading institution with a growing international reputation. The Shanghai Rankings put the University in first place in the Netherlands, in 12th place in Europe and in 48th place in the world.

Utrecht University offers 45 Bachelor's and 169 Master's degree programmes, 80 of which are English-taught. The University is home to 30,344 students and 7,500 staff. Each year, more than 2,000 students and researchers from abroad come to Utrecht for a short or longer time.

Utrecht University conducts fundamental and applied research in a wide array of disciplines. Its wide-ranging research activity provides an inspiring basis for multidisciplinary research inside and outside the University. The University works collaboratively with the business sector to undertake societally relevant and innovative research.

More information can be found at [www.uu.nl](http://www.uu.nl)



Universiteit Utrecht

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Priya Chavan lights the solar lamp outside her home in Morabandar village, about 10 kilometres south east of Mumbai. The villagers do not have electricity as the village is not connected to an electric grid. As part of a pilot project, 30 homes have been given four lamps that will run on solar power.

