

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR



FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR IN
DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
SOCIAL STUDIES OF ERASMUS UNIVERSITY
ROTTERDAM AND UTRECHT UNIVERSITY WILL
ALTERNATELY APPOINT AN OUTSTANDING
YOUNG ACADEMIC FROM A DEVELOPING
COUNTRY TO THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR,
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF RESEARCH AND
TEACHING IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT
AND EQUITY.

Prince Claus Chair

development and equity

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

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FOREWORD



This year the Prince Claus Chair celebrated its 15th anniversary. 15 years ago, the chair was founded to keep Prince Claus' commitment to development and equity alive. The Prince Claus Chair was to be a stimulus for the career of young academics from different parts of the world. Over the past 15 years, these chair holders have worked on development and equity from their own perspectives. Over the years these concepts have been broadened and have been looked at from different disciplines. Development and equity is not a stand-alone topic, it touches upon the full academic range. Think of Fatima Suleman's research into making medicines affordable. Or Bhaduri, who looked at local, frugal innovations. In the course of time, the number of potential chair candidates has increased, their academic stature has grown and the international network they have developed, has proved lasting. I think this means that the chair has matured over the past 15 years.

Moreover, the support for the Prince Claus Chair in the Netherlands has also grown. We are no longer only an activity of the ISS in The Hague and Utrecht University. There is an added value for the Netherlands and the cooperation with other universities has blossomed. We are very grateful that NWO-WOTRO makes it possible to have a postdoc for each chairholder. We notice that the postdocs significantly increase the amount of work that can be accomplished

by a chairholder. In addition, a postdoc keeps the network around the subject alive after the departure of the chair holder.

We were able to celebrate our fifteenth anniversary on April 12 at Noordeinde Palace, in the presence of Queen Máxima and Princess Beatrix, who visibly enjoyed the results we showed them. There was a huge turnout and it was so nice to hear what effect the Prince Claus Chair has had on the careers of the chairholders and the postdocs.

Thinking of the future, we asked ourselves whether the significance of the concepts 'equity' and 'development' is still the same for the generations to come. We asked the National Think Tank to investigate how these concepts are experienced and how different generations see their contribution to attaining these goals. They organised a weekend to talk about this subject with people of different generations. The outcome was a thorough analysis and a large number of potential solutions to engage the different generations, including a board game, which the National Think Tank presented to Queen Máxima during the celebration. The game shows that the place where someone is born determines the opportunities open to an individual. You can only survive in this game if you share and work together. For us this makes clear that the key concepts on which the Prince Claus Chair is

**'DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY IS NOT A STAND-ALONE TOPIC,
IT TOUCHES UPON THE FULL ACADEMIC RANGE'**

based are still alive and important, but that the way in which you can best involve the various generations differs.

Our chairholders demonstrate the truth of this statement. One good example is our current passionate chair holder Ali Bilgiç. When we selected him, the refugee crisis was not yet at its peak, but it was obvious that migration and the way we deal with it in the context of development and equity was a huge problem. Bilgiç works on migration from an academic perspective. The emphasis in his research is on how you deal with migration across borders and how you guarantee human rights. He carefully examines the reasons for migration and the constitutional basis for it.

The 2018-2020 chairholder has also started her work. Veena Srinivasan researches sustainable food production in deltas. A delta is always a fertile place for agriculture, and hence deltas tend to be densely populated. Good urban planning and water management are important. For example, salinity occurs when the water levels are low. And when the water levels are high, you have to protect the areas where people live. Srinivasan looks at deltas in the Asian context in her research. But the Netherlands is also a delta and that is why we in the Netherlands both have something to offer and something to learn. Srinivasan can certainly collaborate fruitfully with the universities in

Wageningen and Delft. We look forward to working with her and we hope her field of interest is an exciting new addition to our worldwide network on development and equity.

I would like to end my foreword by recording a special word of thanks to Professor Ton Dietz, who stepped down in 2018, after serving as vice chair of the Curatorium for a full decade. There are, of course, regular occasions on which we bid farewell to Curatorium members, who have served a term on behalf of their institution and we are deeply grateful to all of them. However, it is only rarely that we take leave of a vice chair. Ton has played a pivotal role in his ten years of dedicated service to the Prince Claus Chair. For this, we owe him a particular debt.

Finally, I am delighted to welcome our new vice chair, Professor Joyeeta Gupta, into the Prince Claus Chair community. We are much looking forward to benefitting from her considerable expertise over the coming years.

Professor Louise J. Gunning-Schepers
Chair of the Curatorium

Professor Louise J. Gunning-Schepers is a Distinguished University Professor of Health and Society at the University of Amsterdam. Her position as chair of the Curatorium is in a personal capacity.

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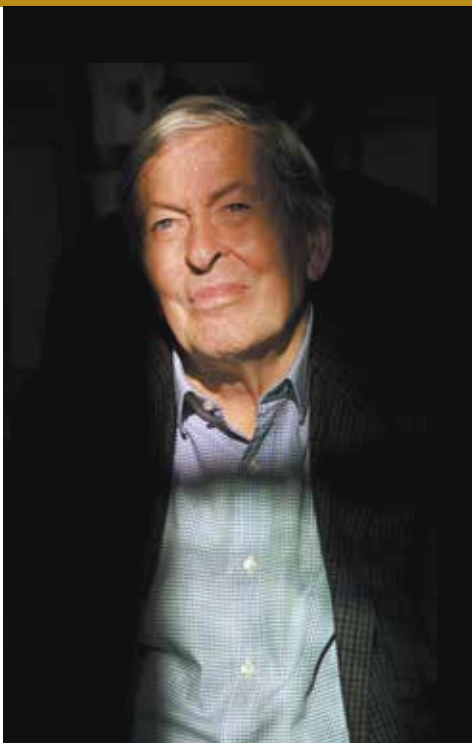
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OBJECTIVES OF THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR

The objective of the Prince Claus Chair is to continue the work of His Royal Highness 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 a developing country 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 Professor Louise J. Gunning-Schepers.

H.M. Queen Máxima of the Netherlands, Honorary Patron of the Prince Claus Chair

H.M. Queen Máxima of the Netherlands served as the first chair of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair from when it was founded in 2003. In May 2014 she symbolically handed over an African chief's staff to the incoming chair, Professor Louise J. Gunning-Schepers, and graciously agreed to assume the role of Patron. As Patron, Queen Máxima remains associated with, and deeply committed to, the work of the Prince Claus Chair on issues of development and equity.



PRINCE CLAUS, THE INSPIRATION FOR THE CHAIR

His Royal Highness 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 Doctorate 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 Her Royal Highness 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 70th 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.

CHAIR OF SEARCH COMMITTEE

Des Gasper is professor of human development, development ethics and public policy at ISS of Erasmus University Rotterdam and Chair of the Prince Claus Chair Search Committee 2017-2019.



**PROFESSOR DR. DES GASPER: "BILGIÇ'S HOLISTIC PERSPECTIVE IS
ESSENTIAL IN RESEARCH AND PUBLIC DISCUSSION ABOUT MIGRATION"**

"Migration and Human Security is a theme that has been central in public debate in recent years. As a theme for the Prince Claus Chair for 2017-2019 it represents a choice for a major contemporary challenge worldwide, it is an area where we felt that we might together be able to help make a useful contribution.

A lot of research on migration is conceived within a narrow perspective, often economic or administrative-legal. Ali Bilgiç looks at migration from a holistic person-centered perspective. He explores concepts like trust and relates these to how people classify and relate to each other. That perspective is essential in the debate; both for deeper understanding and for more fruitful responses.

The search committee found Dr. Bilgiç's work unusually lucid, ambitious and interesting. Further, we found that, in addition to being a clever and productive academic, he is a charming person and an easy talker, dealing with sensitive topics in a gentle and smiling way. That is an important quality, as the Prince Claus Chair is a public role, meant to help stimulate and conduct dialogue.

After Ali was selected for the Prince Claus Chair he became an academic refugee from Turkey. While not originally foreseen, this gives his Chair a distinctive character. As he is now working from the United Kingdom he is able to come to the Netherlands several times a year. He has received a series of invitations to relevant events, such as a lecture and discussion in the Dutch ministry of foreign affairs. We are very pleased to be working with such a talented and committed scholar."





PROFESSOR ALI BILGIÇ

Ali Bilgiç has a PhD from Aberystwyth University and is now a lecturer in politics and international relations at Loughborough University in the UK. He is from Turkey. His research areas include critical security studies, migration, European Union foreign policy and external relations as well as Middle East and North African politics.

On 12 April 2018 Professor Bilgiç delivered his inaugural lecture as holder of the Prince Claus Chair. In his lecture he discussed the insecurity felt by European citizens about how the borders are secured, and the violence migrants into Europe face during their migration.

As holder of the Prince Claus Chair, Professor Bilgiç will focus on the relations between migration and the 'human security approach' to understand migration more comprehensively as a social, political and economic process and to identify and respond to associated policy challenges and dilemmas. He will work closely together with other academics of ISS/Erasmus University and other universities in the Netherlands, who work in the area of migration, mobility and human security.





HUMAN SECURITY PERSPECTIVE ON MIGRATION: A COMPASS IN THE PERFECT STORM

Today, many European citizens or migrants in(to) Europe, live under fear and anxiety. In addressing this problem, human security can be a realistic approach to migration, which takes European citizens' insecurities seriously by focusing on the human security of migrants. In my understanding, which matches that adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2012, human security broadly refers to each individual's freedom from fear (threats such as physical and direct violence), from want (meaning unemployment, poverty, sickness), and from indignity (exclusion, exploitation, and discrimination). It imagines communities in which political, economic and social systems do not inflict physical and structural violence on individuals.

An important reason for human insecurity is that European migration management policies dichotomise the security of European citizens and migrants from the global South. Human security reveals that the security of those who are disadvantaged and marginalised and the security of those who are more privileged in different power relations are, in fact, inherently connected. A human security perspective asks three main questions: How does the interaction between economic and political structures in Europe produce violence, fear and anxiety for individuals? How do European external relations produce or obscure human security? How can the human security of migrants, EU citizens and citizens of neighbouring regions be addressed together, and not regarded as being opposed to one other?

Against the backdrop of these three questions, several policy research areas regarding migration to Europe from a human security perspective can be formulated. For example, one research area concerns developing a new language that surpasses the dichotomies of 'good migrant' and 'bad migrant', 'refugee' and 'economic migrant'. Reflecting the common human security perspective and heeding from the EU Commission's calls for developing 'a migrant-centred approach' in migration management, the human security research explores a new language that reflects realities of contemporary human mobility. Another research area could be how the European political community can regain the trust of migrants. What institutional mechanisms can be designed at the EU level, and possibly beyond European borders, to re-establish a relationship based on trust, not fear, between migrants and Europe. I recommend the concept of 'protection-seeker' and propose an EU-level regularisation mechanism, examples of which we can observe in several South American states including Argentina, Uruguay, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil.

The human security of one social group cannot – sustainably and successfully – be pursued at the expense of another group. This idea is known as the principle of common human security. It encourages and calls European sovereign authorities to take the human insecurities of EU citizens seriously by acknowledging that their security depends on the human security of non-EU citizens.

PERSONAL PROFILE



Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Hague, 5 April 2018



Inaugural lecture Prince Claus Chair, the Hague, 12 April 2018



British International Studies Association, Annual Conference, Bath, 14 June 2018

Professor Bilgiç is a lecturer in politics and international relations at Loughborough University in the UK.

CURRENT POSITIONS

January 2017 - to date
Lecturer in Politics and International Relations, Loughborough University, UK.

PREVIOUS POSITIONS

2016 - 2018
Co-investigator, 'Exploring Civil Society Strategies for Democratic Renewal', United Kingdom Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC).

2014 - 2016
Associate Dean, Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences, Bilkent University, Ankara, Turkey.

2014 - 2016
Associate Researcher, British Academy funded project entitled 'Alliances and Trust-building in International Politics', University of Odense and Aberystwyth University.

2013 - 2016
Convener, Faculty of Economics, Administrative and Social Sciences Doctoral Workshop Series, Bilkent University.

2013 - 2016
Faculty Coordinator of Transdisciplinary Senior Project Courses, Bilkent University.

2011 - 2016
Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, Bilkent University.

2014
Co-convener of 'Bilkent New Security Studies Summer School: Theory, Method and Practice', Bilkent University.

2013 - 2014
Vice-Chair, Department of International Relations, Bilkent University.

2013
Researcher, 'Emerging Powers: An Appraisal of Brazil, Russia and Turkey's Role in a Changing World' funded by NOREF (Norwegian Peacebuilding Resource Centre).

2012 - 2015
Member of Communication Team, International Political Sociology.

2011 - 2012
Researcher, TÜBİTAK Project entitled 'Security Dilemma and Irregular Migration: The Case of Turkey', Bilkent University.

2011
Post-Doctoral Researcher, TÜBİTAK Project entitled 'Security Dilemma and Irregular Migration: The Case of Turkey', Bilkent University.

2011
Section Editor Journal of Contemporary European Research (Responsible for Turkey, the Middle East and North Africa).

2010- 2011
Post-Doctoral Researcher, INEX Project entitled 'Converging and Conflicting Ethical Values in the Internal/External Security Continuum in Europe (the European Commission 7th Framework Programme)', Bilkent University.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

2018
Fellow of Higher Education Academy of United Kingdom

2016
Associate Professorship, Bilkent University, Turkey.

2010
Ph.D. International Politics, Aberystwyth University, UK.

2006
M.A. European Politics, University of Lund, Sweden.

2005
B.A. International Relations, Bilkent University, Turkey.

AWARDS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

2012
TÜBİTAK, TUBİTAK Support for Attending Academic Activities in Abroad.

2008
Aberystwyth University, Department of International Politics Tuition Fee Grant.

2006 - 2008
TÜBİTAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey) Ph.D. Scholarship for Abroad.

2005
Swedish Institute, European Politics Masters Degree Full Scholarship.

2003
Erasmus-Mundus Exchange Program.

PERSONAL PROFILE



Clingendael Institute, the Hague, 30 May 2018



Clingendael Institute, the Hague, 3 July 2018



European International Studies Association, Prague, 13 September 2018

ACTIVITIES AS HOLDER OF THE CHAIR

TALKS AND SEMINARS

12 - 15 September 2018

'Affective Production of the Middle East as a Borderscape', European International Studies Association Pan-European Conference, Prague.

12 - 15 September 2018

Roundtable Participant, 'Identity and Alterity in IR', European International Studies Association Pan-European Conference, Prague.

3 July 2018

'The Migration Crisis and Security in Europe', Clingendael Institute, the Hague.

12 - 14 June 2018

'Radicalising Human Security: Encounters with "Illegal" Immigrants', British International Studies Association Annual Conference, Bath.

30 May 2018

'Migration and Europe', Clingendael Institute, the Hague.

4 May 2018

'Human Security and Migration', Loughborough University London Campus, London.

12 April 2018

Prince Claus Chair Inaugural Lecture 2018, 'A Human Security Perspective on Migration: A Compass in the Perfect Storm', International Institute of Social Studies, the Hague.

5 April 2018

'European Migration Management: Unintended Consequences, Potential Solutions', The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Development, the Hague.

1 February 2018

Public Lecture 'Human Security: A Viable

Option?', University of London Institute in Paris.

9 January 2018

'Performing the European "Sovereign Man": Neo-colonial Emotions in Border Security', Centre for European Research, Queen Mary University of London.

14 December 2017

'Unmaking the Mediterranean: the Migration "Crisis" from Radical Human Security', Free University of Amsterdam. The Annual Anthropological Lecture Series.

14 November 2017

'The Militarization of the Mediterranean Sea and the Creation of Super-Frontex in relation to Human Security of Irregular Migrants', Brussels Workshop on Irregular Migration & External Border Security in Europe & beyond.

17 September 2017

'Performing the European "Sovereign Man": Neo-colonial Emotions in Border Security' the 11th Pan European Conference, European International Studies Association, Barcelona, Spain.

September 2017

'Studying Immigration as an Immigrant Scholar', the 11th Pan European Conference, European International Studies Association, Barcelona, Spain.

MEDIA AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

- "'Europa trekt muren op en voedt zo de angst van zijn burgers'", Trouw, 17 April 2018.
- 'No Passports Please', Red Pepper Magazine, Special Issue on World Transformed Festival: Creating the Future 2018.
- 'Decolonising migrant resistance: from #Refugeeswelcome to "These Walls Must Fall"',

Open Democracy 2018.

- 'Human security and migration in Europe: a realistic approach', ISS Blog on Global Development and Social Justice 2018.
- 'Push-back and the violence of Frontex', Civil Society Futures, 5 December 2017.

PUBLICATIONS

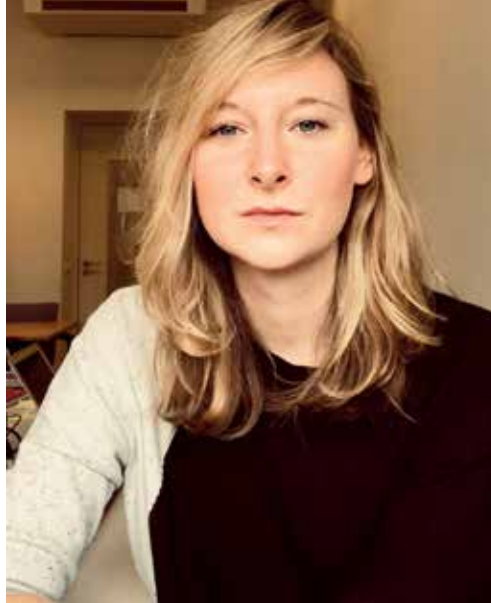
- As chair holder Professor Ali Bilgiç contributed to: 'Constructing European Neo-colonial Masculinity through Emotions: Producing a Life to be Feared, Despised, and Cherished', Bilgiç A, In International Feminist Journal of Politics 2018, online first.
- 'Towards a Pedagogy for Critical Security Studies: Politics of Migration in the Classroom', Bilgiç A, Dhami M, Onkal D. In International Studies Perspectives, vol. 19 no: 3, 2018 (pp 250-266).
- 'European Union and Refugees: A Struggle on the Fate of Europe', Bilgiç A, Pace M. Global Affairs, vol. 1 no: 2, 2017 (pp 79-90).

NWO-WOTRO

NWO-WOTRO has generously supported the work of Professor Bilgiç by funding the position of his postdoctoral fellow, Cathy Wilcock. 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.

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCHER

Cathy Wilcock is a postdoctoral researcher working together with Professor Ali Bilgiç. She has been interested in migration issues since working for an asylum NGO in the UK. It shocked her that what you read in the newspapers is so far removed from the actual facts. She is based at the International Institute of Social Studies, part of Erasmus University Rotterdam.



*CATHY WILCOCK: “HOW CAN SECURITY BE REIMAGINED TO BENEFIT
EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND NEWLY ARRIVING MIGRANTS?”*

“Professor Bilgiç and I are working together on human security approaches to migration. This approach recognises that people experience security and insecurity in multiple ways. We are particularly focusing on the ways that fear around migration has developed in Europe recently. While forced immigration to Europe has happened for centuries, it has become an increasingly politicised issue over the last 10 years. We want to understand how people work within, around and against policy regimes which are hostile to migrants, and how security can be reimagined to benefit both European residents and newly arriving migrants. One thing seems to be clear: European migration management policies are making everyone more insecure, and are forcing migrants to make even more perilous journeys than before. Two distinctive and homogeneous identities appear everywhere in EU policy literature: EU policies in the past are intent on protecting ‘fearful Europeans’ from ‘dangerous or untrustworthy migrants’. Of course, this has no bearing on reality: millions of people living in Europe are migrants themselves, and not everyone is fearful of migrants. Also, there is no evidence that ‘migrants’ are more dangerous or untrustworthy than people who have never crossed an international border. So, the ways in which these identities of ‘fearful European’ and ‘dangerous migrant’ are constructed in EU policy have been really surprising to me.

Sometimes it feels as if the changes we want to recommend are too large scale to be palatable for policy makers. We need to learn how to nudge and incrementally reform, but this can be a challenge! However we believe that through scientific research, the myths around migration can and should be challenged.”



IN A POLARISED DEBATE, FINDING WORDS TO BRING PEOPLE TOGETHER

One does wonder how Professor Ali Bilgiç manages to radiate such infectious optimism. As holder of the Prince Claus Chair he is examining the Euro-Mediterranean migration system, a topic that has so strongly divided the European Union, it might well get one down. But Bilgiç thinks he has found a way to put the U back in EU. It all starts with using the right words.



“As a Turkish citizen living in the United Kingdom, I am an immigrant myself. A privileged immigrant, certainly – I have a good job and I am married to a European citizen – but an immigrant, nonetheless. On the eve of Brexit I am confronted daily with the same negative sentiments that newcomers in less privileged positions experience. I have organised my life in the UK. I contribute to the economy and educate the young generation of the country. I think I am a good neighbour, friend and colleague. Yet people say and write things about immigrants that are absolutely hostile.

On the other hand, I come from a country that is itself struggling with immigration. I can see what it has triggered in my Turkish compatriots, including those close to me, that many refugees from Syria are arriving in our country now. People say that they feel unsafe, that they are afraid that immigrants will cause problems. It is important that we listen to both sides of the story. And then really listen. The debate on European migration policy is now overheated, the subject too polarised. People on both the left and the right have become entrenched in their views, and only hear now what they expect to hear. Nuances are not registered or they are distrusted. If we really listen, we may understand each other better and be better able to work on an effective and respectful migration policy.

However, this requires a radical turnaround in thinking. It will be incredibly difficult to achieve,

but we must. That the current migration policy is not working is abundantly clear. The EU spends a lot of money on the surveillance of its external borders. For example, everything possible is done to keep the immigrants' boats out of one EU country, and people are satisfied that the approach works, because the number of 'illegal' arrivals there is falling. But then we see an increase in another EU country. People will always find new ways to come to Europe; they are highly motivated. In many countries south of the Mediterranean, incomes are much lower than in countries north of it and the political situation is very unsafe due to war, corruption or discrimination.

The current European approach to migration management is a short-termist policy that only exacerbates a problematic situation. So we have to start with a clean slate, with a new way of thinking and talking.”

Term number one: 'human mobility'

“A new approach like this begins with carefully choosing a new vocabulary. In my opinion, one of the words that is part of this endeavour is 'human mobility'. Since time immemorial people have left their countries and moved to other countries. There they enter into social relationships with the host population and sincere exchanges of knowledge and insights are created. So human mobility was originally a social process. But that social, relational aspect has been lost from view. These days we speak of 'migration', instead of the neutral 'human

***“PEOPLE ON BOTH THE LEFT AND THE RIGHT HAVE BECOME ENTRENCHED
IN THEIR VIEWS”***

mobility’. Migration is a legal term, which has to do with borders and controlling them. The term has all kinds of negative associations attached to it, which stand in the way of an open discussion.

The fact that we have lost sight of the social, interpersonal aspect is dangerous. Particularly now. The financial crisis that began around 2008 has hit many Europeans hard in the form of unemployment and falling living standards. The economic situation has improved again in most central European countries in recent years, but many member states along the EU’s borders still face high unemployment rates, especially among young people, and even outright poverty. At the same time, many of these countries are precisely where asylum-seekers and immigrants enter Europe. This partly explains the growth of anti-immigrant populist parties in those countries. They come up with seemingly simple solutions to the economic problems in their countries, such as closing their borders to refugees and immigrants. In doing so, they are responding to the fear and insecurity felt by citizens.

This defensive attitude is not restricted to certain border countries. In general, the EU pursues a defensive policy. The EU talks about a stream of ‘illegal immigrants’, or in more neutral terms these days, ‘irregular immigrants’. This status provides its justification for stricter border controls, whereby the EU collaborates with the countries immigrants – including

refugees – pass through on their mobility towards Europe, such as North African countries.

The European policy has its origins in the 1970s. When the post-war reconstruction of Europe was completed, European countries wanted to rid themselves of their guest-worker programmes. The job was done. In their opinion, the workers had to return home. But the latter had no intention of doing so. They had built their lives in Europe and wanted their families to come over to join them. Even today, the EU’s admission policy is still pursuing this objective. Migrants may seek protection or come to work here, as long as they are willing to leave when the conditions allow. To deter human mobility, particularly from the poorer regions, the European states have generated stricter rules and expensive visa procedures, which have forced people with the intention to move to Europe without the required financial means into using irregular channels.

I am concerned about these developments. To begin with, the solutions proposed by anti-immigrant populist parties are unrealistic. They ignore the fact that the EU needs people who are willing to roll up their sleeves. There is plenty of work in EU countries for unskilled labour and people with medium skills, but too few people who are prepared to do it. So we basically need motivated immigrants. The politicians who make these statements are very well aware of that. Secondly, everyone should be wary of the rise



of anti-immigrant populism in Europe. We have observed that where anti-immigrant populism is in power, it is not only in favour of closing borders, building walls and so on, but also takes steps to obscure freedoms and rights of citizens. It propagates homophobia and misogyny. In exchange for that one ‘achievement’, being

hostile to immigrants, voters lose a series of achievements that they now enjoy as European citizens. I am very concerned that European citizens do not realise this, or worse, do not consider it important. These developments are similar to what happened in the 1930s, a similarity that makes me extremely concerned.

***“WE HAVE TO START WITH A CLEAN SLATE, WITH A NEW WAY OF
THINKING AND TALKING”***

Finally, the European approach to human mobility tries to address the deep-seated feeling of insecurity and fear among the inhabitants of the EU by constantly developing stricter regulations to deter human mobility. However, fear and insecurity are not only reserved for European societies hosting immigrants. The EU's migration policy sows insecurity and distrust towards political institutions among immigrants as well. It results in unsafe situations, often even physically unsafe, and fear on the part of immigrants. ‘The EU's sole aim is to deport us as quickly as possible’, some of them say.

Europe was once a bastion of peace and security, but current policies are creating a grim kind of Europe. Europe is also divided. Border countries have the feeling that they have to deal with the arrival of refugees alone, placing them in opposition to central European countries. During my inaugural address for the Prince Claus Chair in April last year, I said that Europe is in a ‘perfect storm’. And it is trying to sail through it without a compass. I may be using big words. But the situation really is very serious in my view.”

Term number two: ‘human security’

“This brings me to the second part of a new vocabulary – a core concept in my speech, because it could form the compass that Europe needs to guide itself through that storm: ‘human security’. In my address I defined this term, quite simply, as the freedom from violence, want and indignity. This is in line with the definition given by the United Nations General Assembly in 2012.

The current policy is aimed at addressing EU citizens' social and economic insecurities by deterring and reducing human mobility, including mobility of people with serious physical, social and economic insecurities, who try to achieve some protection in Europe. The EU is therefore suggesting that one group can be protected while the other feels unsafe. That is not true, of course. The life and well-being of individuals in one group are linked to those in the other group. If we force immigrants to stay in North Africa, tensions will arise in those countries – and the recent research shows that tension is rising – to such a level that it will ultimately affect us again. The safety of people in that region therefore has a direct impact on the safety of people here.

The EU itself knows that too. The European Security Strategy published in 2004 already stated: ‘Europeans cannot be secure if others in the world live in insecurity.’ A policy based on ‘human security’ endorses this link. It focuses on the protection of individuals. All individuals – migrants and the original inhabitants of their host countries.”

Term number three: ‘protection seeker’

“In a policy based on ‘human security’, an important place is reserved for a different concept, derived from the careful study of contemporary human mobility: that of the ‘protection seeker’. The current policy divides immigrants into two groups: good and bad. The first group consists of people fleeing violence and political persecution, while the second group



includes people seeking better economic and socially safer conditions. The latter group of migrants is labelled ‘undesirable’. But these terms do not do justice to the complex situation of individual immigrants. Reality is not as black and white as the classification into good and bad suggests. Often political, economic and

social aspects are interwoven. The term ‘protection seeker’ recognises this complexity. A protection seeker is someone who is forced to flee his/her country because of political, social and economic structures and power relations, or because of something like climate change. A protection seeker is a human,

*"IT WILL NOT BE EASY TO CHANGE THE WAY WE THINK ABOUT
HUMAN MOBILITY, BUT I AM OPTIMISTIC"*



not a number in statistics. If you focus on individual immigrants' needs, circumstances, and desires, Europe can formulate a more realistic and pragmatic way of managing human mobility. For example, you see that someone speaks excellent French and has family or friends living in France. And that it defies reason to force him to live in Greece just because it happened to be the first country where he applied for asylum, as required by the Dublin Convention."

Words and actions

"I think a radical change in language can help to get the debate going again. But of course you can't manage with words alone. We will also need to restore immigrants' trust in the EU, European institutions, and states. My research has shown that one way to do this is to take immigration out of illegality by regulating it. So not just prosecuting the smugglers, but also offering people legal mobility channels. If we regulate 'human mobility' in the right way, migrants will no longer have to enter Europe irregularly and then disappear into invisibility.

I know that some people fear that regulation would have a magnet effect, but I am not afraid of that. There is no scientific basis whatsoever for this claim. I am also aware of the discussions about whether there should be a limit to the number of immigrants a country can economically handle. But that question is based on the assumption that immigrants only consume, while immigrants also produce and therefore boost the economy of their host country.

Of course, I know that it will not be easy to radically change the way we think and act with respect to human mobility. But I am optimistic. The Prince Claus Chair offers me a unique opportunity to conduct my research on human mobility and security and share my findings with European policy and public circles. As the current chairholder, I receive invitations from researchers, politicians and journalists from all over Europe to come and tell my story and exchange ideas. It is not easy to talk about an issue which is highly politicised and polarising, but I am often told that they find my story and ideas refreshing. This reaction offers hope."



FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF
THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR IN
DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITY

Prince Claus Chair

development and equity

2002 - 2003 - 2004 - 2005 - 2006 - 2007 - 2008 - 2009 - 2010 - 2011



THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR TURNS FIFTEEN

In April of 2018, the Prince Claus Chair celebrated its fifteenth anniversary. In the presence of Her Majesty Queen Máxima and Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, chair holders, post docs, and other distinguished guests got together in the Dutch city of The Hague. In this supplement to the annual report 2018 we join them as they look back at the past fifteen years – and especially the last five – and as they look ahead to the years to come.

Past - The past five holders of the chair

2012 - 2014	2013 - 2015	2014 - 2016	2015 - 2017	2016 - 2018
Professor Aylin Küntay	Professor Olajumoke Oduwole	Professor Javier Couso	Professor Saradindu Bhaduri	Professor Fatima Suleman

Professor Küntay of Koç University in Turkey focused on the language and communication development of infants and preschool children. As chair holder, she was able to expand her research agenda to include comparisons of bilingual children with monolingual children.

Professor Oduwole of the Nigerian University of Lagos focused on the practical effectiveness of the Right to Development in relation to development in Africa. She aimed to create appreciation of the vision that realisation of this Right is a legally binding obligation.

Professor Couso of the Universidad Diego Portales in Chile conducted a study on the institutional and socio-political determinants of judicial independence in new democracies. Through the Chair, he strove to demonstrate how a constitution and a legal system can contribute to development.

Professor Bhaduri of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in India was involved in research projects in the field of frugal innovation. Working with the Centre for Frugal Innovation in Africa has helped him to reach out to practitioners in development and social innovation.

Professor Suleman of the University of KwaZulu-Natal in South Africa focused on the pricing of medicines to treat diseases which cause huge suffering. As chairholder, Suleman saw her network grow and her work gain enhanced exposure in South Africa and abroad.



Present - Anniversary event

The mood at the Noordeinde Palace in The Hague was festive. And for good reason. The Prince Claus Chair has seen an impressive succession of bright young academics commit themselves to research in the field of development and equity in the fifteen years of its existence. Those present at the anniversary event also seized the opportunity to discuss the ideas of the late Prince Claus which led to the foundation of the Chair. The main question: how do we hand these ideas and insights over to the next generation?

Some of the guests were from the generation that often encountered the Prince on television. They remembered his ideas about development collaboration, ideas that amount to not working out "clever solutions" for people in the global south, but instead helping to "find solutions that are embedded in society", as Queen Máxima, honorary patron of the Prince Claus Chair, described it in her opening speech.

"Thirty years ago, when he received an Honorary Doctorate from the Institute of Social Studies, he said: 'It is better to have a project that is technically only 80 percent successful but completely integrated in the local environment and thus sustainable, than one that scores 100 percent in technical terms but which one knows for certain will not be sustainable once our own experts actually withdraw.'"

The Queen explained that the essence of the Prince Claus Chair is to gain deeper insight into the driving forces behind development and equitable growth and that we need academics from all backgrounds to make this possible.

YOUNG SCIENTISTS MAKING A DIFFERENCE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GLOBAL SOUTH

"We need research and data to understand what the impact of development is. That is why we need academics with a keen eye for the strengths of local communities and an open mind to cooperation across borders. During the past fifteen years, the Prince Claus Chair holders have been offering just that."

"THE ESSENCE OF THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR IS TO GAIN DEEPER INSIGHT INTO THE DRIVING FORCES BEHIND DEVELOPMENT AND EQUITABLE GROWTH"

The impact of Blockchain on development

"But how do we hand over the ideas of Prince Claus to the next generation?," moderator Petra Stienen asked the participants. EU Commissioner Carlos Moedas had a suggestion. In his speech, he described Prince Claus as a man ahead of his time. "Prince Claus once said, 'The decisive factor is the growing realization that development and progress can be realized only by people themselves, in an environment where there is respect for one's own culture, own language and own lifestyle. Without respect and trust in one's own culture and traditions, progress is difficult to achieve.'" According to the EU Commissioner, this kind of thinking has led to the development of Blockchain.

"Blockchain has the ability to connect people without intermediaries and at a marginal cost. This will have a huge impact on development. First, in a Blockchain world the value goes to the one who creates it. Second, people who don't have a digital identity will be able to enter the global economy through this new technology. Third, Blockchain will allow us to distribute wealth without first creating inequality."

EU Commissioner Moedas felt that Blockchain will allow people in every part of the world to develop their own business and technologies. "They will create and co-create their own future."

Technology projects as a driving force

The South African Minister of Higher Education and Training, Naledi Pandor, could not have agreed more. She explained how South Africa is a young democracy and how science and technology were among the sectors best positioned to contribute to increasing equality, sharing prosperity, and achieving inclusive economic growth. South Africa has tried to put in place the best science and technology policies and the results are promising. Pandor gave the example of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA), the large radio telescope project to be implemented in Australia and South Africa.

"The building and support services will create jobs for the next 10 to 12 years, the running and maintenance for perhaps 50 years. Another impact is the surge of interest [among our youth]



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in studying mathematics, engineering and astrophysics at local universities, in science and technology careers." This is essential, Pandor said, because having the people ready to take advantage of opportunities is the real challenge. "The most important new technology driver is highly skilled human capital."

"THE MOST IMPORTANT NEW TECHNOLOGY DRIVER IS HIGHLY SKILLED HUMAN CAPITAL"

Balance is crucial

What did the chair holders of the past five years have to say in response to previous speakers? Professor Suleman, the South African holder of the Prince Claus Chair 2016-2018, warned against focusing too much on the next generation. "There is so much we can gain from past generations in terms of values and principles," she said. Indian professor Saradindu Bhaduri held the Chair from 2015 to 2017. He talked about the balance between research and policymaking, saying that "on the one hand young researchers have to be curious, and on the other hand policymakers have to stimulate a spirit of inquiry." Holder of the Chair between 2012 and 2014, Aylin Küntay from Turkey, endorsed the contribution that technology can make to enhancing human interaction. "In my field [of language and the socio-cognitive development of children],

robotics are now used to teach a second language to the very young." Chilean professor Javier Couso, chair holder from 2014-2016, argued in favour of a balance between science and technology on the one hand and social studies and humanities on the other. "In recent decades, we have seen technological progress," he claimed, "but a regression in human rights and democracy. What can hard science learn from humanities to redress this balance?" he wondered. Jumoke Oduwale, chair holder from 2013 to 2015, agreed, arguing that "one thing hard science can learn from the humanities is how to create communities."

Look beyond borders

Taking the vision of Prince Claus to the next generation was seen as essential by the postdocs present. "To tackle problems involving the young in the global south, such as child labour, we need to have young people on board," said Atabong Tamo, who worked as a postdoctoral fellow with Professor Olajumoke Oduwale. Rianne van den Ham, postdoc to chairholder Fatima Suleman, asked whether the Terra Nova X game (see page 35) was patented or if it was free to use it in lectures and classes. For "to involve the next generation we have to teach them. Inspire them to look beyond the borders of their field. A game like Terra Nova X could help." However, she warned, "as an academic it is difficult to make time for teaching. The current academic system is not well-suited for involving the young."

"ALL ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES CONTRIBUTE TO DEVELOPMENT, WHETHER IT'S SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES OR NATURAL SCIENCES"

A living thing

Referring to the comments about the cross-pollination between hard and soft sciences made by Couso and Oduwale, Professor Louise Gunning-Schepers, Chair of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair, said that it was fortunate the Chair was based in the Netherlands. In her closing words she said, "All academic disciplines contribute to development, whether it's social sciences, humanities or natural sciences. Fortunately, in Dutch we have one word which includes them all, 'wetenschap'. As we celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of the Chair, let's celebrate the difference young scientists have made and will continue to make in the development of the global south. For regardless of their disciplines, it is up to our chair holders to make sure the Prince Claus Chair will remain a living thing."

Watch the Prince Claus Chair 15th anniversary video online.
<http://bit.ly/15yearPCC>



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2019 - 2020 - 2021 - 2022 - 2023

Future - Mini Think Tank

Asked by the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair to think of ways to hand on the values of Prince Claus to the next generation, a so-called Mini Think Tank planned a pressure cooker weekend last year. The Mini Think Tank consisted of members and alumni (plus a number of specially invited guests) of the National Think Tank. The National Think Tank is a Dutch foundation where thinkers from the worlds of science, business, and government join hands to devise solutions for the betterment of society.

One of their proposals was to give power to the young. To rejuvenate the Prince Claus Chair, the Mini Think Tank advised establishing a youthful board, informally named 'Occupy Prince Claus Chair'. For one week per year, this occupy board should be given a full mandate to come up with fresh new ideas. Another solution devised by the young thinkers: a global development game called 'Terra Nova X,' aimed to engage children in talking about world problems. The idea of the game is to assign islands in the ocean to groups of children, create levels of inequity (with some islands being richer in resources than others) and have them discuss ways to overcome this imbalance. The game helps children to think about abstract problems such as migration. At the heart of the game lies a story: "A long time ago – before any of the people currently alive were born – one island stole all the tools from another island. This island used the tools to make large fishing nets from which it still profits today. The other island (from which the

tools were stolen) is still unable to make these nets, and therefore the current residents still catch fewer fish." The children are asked to consider whether the islanders should compensate for their grandparents' actions.

"THE GAME HELPS CHILDREN TO THINK ABOUT ABSTRACT PROBLEMS SUCH AS MIGRATION"

Playing the game in pilots with a group of children of different nationalities showed that having fun can go hand in hand with learning something. According to the Mini Think Tank it also generated ideas that the adults present would never have considered. "Listening to young people pays."



PROFESSOR FATIMA SULEMAN

"I was privileged to be appointed as the Prince Claus Chairholder for 2016-2018. It will remain as a high point in my career, because it allowed me to expand my scope of work and my critical engagement in 'Affordable (Bio)Therapeutics for Public Health'. Based at the Faculty of Science, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of Utrecht University, which is a WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmaceutical Policy and Regulation, I could benefit from the established links with researchers across Europe, as well as Africa and the Americas. I gave a number of lectures and contributed to the academic activities of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, and the WHO Collaborating Centre for Pharmaceutical Policy and Regulation (WHOCC). The objective was to cement relationships and work towards sustainability of collaboration beyond the period of the Chair. In addition, I attended a number of activities with the World Health Organization in Geneva.

Also, together with my postdoc, Dr Rianne van den Ham, I undertook research activities with the WHO-EURO regional office on country collaborations to improve access to medicines. The preliminary results on European collaborations will be presented at the international conference 'Facing the Challenges: Equity, Sustainability and Access', held on 29 and 30 November this year, in Lisbon, Portugal, by the Portuguese National Authority of Medicines and Health Products (INFARMED) in cooperation with the World Health Organization – Europe. It is

anticipated that a publication will emerge from this work. We will do research on South American and African collaborations in 2019.

In June 2018 we held a Policy Think Tank in Durban, South Africa. Policymakers, academics, and researchers across South Africa were invited together with colleagues from Utrecht University, Groningen University, and consultants from the Netherlands. Participants networked, and most importantly, networks were developed between my postdoc for the Chair, and my postdocs at UKZN. Dr van den Ham and Dr Perumal Pillay have stayed in contact, which has resulted in a research project collaboration. A number of initiatives that are still underway will be continued after my term as Chair. I will continue to work with Utrecht University, especially with the Faculty of Science, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, in terms of supervision of PhD students, and research projects.

I am immensely grateful for all the opportunities that have come my way thus far, and for the people who have entered my life to guide and mentor me during these times. I am not sure if this is the case of "being in the right place at the right time" or "being in the wrong place at the wrong time". Certainly, I had not envisioned a career track that would lead me to being here today. I must admit that, while I had understood about the prestige surrounding my appointment to the Prince Claus Chairholder, I had not anticipated the

level of interest and engagement it would generate, and the visibility it would bring to my work and me personally.

I wish to thank and congratulate the Royal family and members of the Curatorium past and present for having the foresight to create and maintain such a position, and for their continued support to researchers in low- and middle-income countries. I am humbled by your trust in my abilities, and I promise to use the experience I gain to mentor other young and upcoming researchers in South Africa, especially female researchers. I look forward to the next few years, and to the opportunity to cement relationships already developed. I again wish to acknowledge Utrecht University and the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences for their warm welcome."



PROFESSOR
VEENA SRINIVASAN

On the recommendation of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair, Utrecht University has appointed Dr. Veena Srinivasan as holder of the Prince Claus Chair of Development and Equity 2018-2020.

In this position, professor Srinivasan will do research into sustainable and inclusive food production in Asian delta regions. She is keen not only contribute to delta and food research being conducted in Utrecht, but also to play a role in further intensifying collaborations between Dutch and Indian institutions.

Professor Veena Srinivasan obtained her doctorate from Stanford University in 2008 with research into the influence of urbanisation on water shortages in developing countries. She studied in Boston and Mumbai, and conducted research at the Centre for Interdisciplinary Studies in Environment and Development in Bengaluru (India). As a post-doctoral researcher at Stanford she founded the Freshwater Initiative. She is currently a fellow of the Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), an academic think tank in Bengaluru.

Professor Srinivasan wants to contribute to a transition in the Asian delta areas to sustainable land use. On the one hand, she is researching how land use can better anticipate changing circumstances such as drought, flooding and urbanisation. On the other, she is keen to work

towards changes in water management in delta regions, so that the transition is both sustainable and inclusive. Srinivasan aims to contribute to more involvement from the local population in both the decision-making process and the creation of a more sustainable food production and urbanisation.

Professor Srinivasan will participate in two transdisciplinary research programmes: 'Water, Climate and Future Deltas' and 'Future Food'. Both programmes are part of 'Pathways to Sustainability', one of Utrecht University's four strategic research themes. Srinivasan has been appointed to the International Development Studies research centre in the Department of Human Geography and Planning (Faculty of Geosciences).

PREVIOUS HOLDERS OF THE CHAIR

2015-2017



Professor Saradindu Bhaduri was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University. His research concentrated on frugal innovation 'by and for the poor' with a focus on the informal sector.

2014-2016



Chilean Professor Javier Couso was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. A specialist in the field of sociology of law and comparative constitutional law, Professor Couso conducted a study on the institutional and socio-political determinants of judicial independence in new democracies, with a focus on Latin American countries.

2013-2015



Professor Olajumoke Oduwole, from Nigeria, was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University. During her tenure she focused on the nexus between international law and the implementation of the Right to Development (RTD). She looked at the practical effectiveness of the RTD in relation to development in Africa.

2012-2014



Professor Aylin Küntay, from Turkey, was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University because of her work in the field of language and the socio-cognitive development of young children. Professor Küntay's research enables children with less-well-off parents to improve their social status by helping them to improve their language proficiency.

2011-2013



Professor Stella Quimbo, from the Philippines, was appointed by the International Institute of Social Studies. During her tenure as holder of the Prince Claus Chair, her research focused mainly on health insurance. She conducted research on access to health insurance and carried out an evaluation of the impact of health insurance on financial risk protection and quality of care.

2010-2012



Professor Atul Kumar was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. Indian-born Professor Kumar has extensive experience in researching climate change, energy policy, energy-system technology and how a sustainable lifestyle can combat climate change.

2009-2011



Professor Patricia Almeida Ashley was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the International Institute of Social Studies. The Brazilian professor is known for her interdisciplinary approach to Socially Responsible Entrepreneurship (SRE) and her research on the relationship between SRE and important social issues.

2012-2014



Professor Irene Agyepong, from Ghana, was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. As a public health expert, Professor Agyepong 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.

2007-2008



Professor Alcinda Honwana was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the International Institute of Social Studies. 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.

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.

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.

2004-2005



Professor Gaspar Rivera-Salgado was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. The Mexican professor was appointed on the basis of his academic work in the field of indigenous rights, particularly in Latin America and the United States.

2003-2004



Professor Amina Mama was appointed to the Prince Claus Chair by the International Institute of Social Studies. The Nigerian professor Mama was appointed for her contribution to the academic field of African culture and its relationship to development.

2002-2003



Professor S. Mansoob Murshed was appointed as the first holder of the Prince Claus Chair by Utrecht University. Professor Murshed is an economist from Bangladesh and was appointed for 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.



Linda Johnson, Joyeeta Gupta, Louise J. Gunning-Schepers, Henk Kummeling, Inge Hutter.

The Curatorium is responsible for proposing new Prince Claus chair holders for appointment. Her Majesty Queen Máxima of the Netherlands is the Patron of the Prince Claus Chair. In 2018, the Curatorium comprised the following members:

- Professor Louise J. Gunning-Schepers
Chair
- Professor Ton Dietz
Vice Chair
(Until April 12, 2018)
Co-chair LeidenASA
- Professor Joyeeta Gupta
Vice Chair
(From April 13, 2018)
Professor of Environment and Development
in the global south, University of Amsterdam
- Professor Bert van der Zwaan
Member
(Until April 12, 2018)
Vice Chancellor of Utrecht University
- Professor Henk Kummeling
Member
(From June 1, 2018)
Vice Chancellor of Utrecht University
- Professor Inge Hutter
Member
Rector of the International Institute of
Social Studies/Erasmus University
Rotterdam

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

The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague is part of Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR). It is a graduate institute of policy-oriented critical social science, founded in 1952, and hence able to draw on 65 years of experience.

ISS is a highly diverse international community of scholars and students from the global south and the global north, which brings together people, ideas and insights in a multidisciplinary setting. This environment nurtures, fosters and promotes critical thinking, and ISS researchers conduct innovative work on fundamental social problems. ISS offers a PhD programme, a Master's programme and various short courses. Between 300 and 400 students from more than 50 different countries study at ISS each year. The PhD community numbers over 130 researchers.

Key to the ISS philosophy and practice is the wish to make a contribution to achieving social justice and equity at a global level. ISS has strong partnerships with organisations and individuals all over the world, including its 13,000+ alumni. These partnerships make up a network in which the co-creation of knowledge and an integrated approach to research and teaching can flourish and generate social impact.

ISS research focuses on global development and social justice based on current global issues. The main research themes are: civic innovation, development economics, governance, law and social justice, political ecology.

ISS shares expertise with a wider public by providing high-level policy advice and serving as a platform for debate and the exchange of ideas.

Further information can be found at www.iss.nl



Utrecht University is one of Europe's leading research universities, recognised internationally for its high quality, innovative approach to both research and teaching.

Founded in 1636, the university has always focused strongly on research. Owing to its solid grounding in discipline-based scholarship, Utrecht University is at the forefront of developments in interdisciplinary knowledge. The university has chosen four strategic research themes: Pathways to Sustainability, Institutions for Open Societies, Life Sciences and Dynamics of Youth.

Utrecht University participates in several international networks, including the League of European Research Universities (LERU), the International Association of Universities (IAU) and the McDonnell International Scholars' Academy. Utrecht University, the University of Toronto and the University of Hong Kong (China) have joined forces to find ways of improving health in urban areas.

Utrecht University is home to 31,000 students and 6,800 staff members. Each year, more than 2,000 students and researchers come to the university from abroad. Commitment, inspiration, ambition and independence are Utrecht University's core values. The university works collaboratively with the business sector to undertake societally relevant and innovative research.

Further information can be found at www.uu.nl



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

PROPOSITION #2

“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.”

