



PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR ANNUAL REPORT

| 2014

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 **ANNUAL REPORT**

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20 May 2014 - Her Majesty Queen Máxima hands over an African staff to Professor Louise J. Gunning-Schepers, symbolically marking the transfer of her position as chair of the Prince Claus Curatorium to her successor. The staff is an original chieftain's staff from the Royal Collections. Queen Máxima has assumed the role of patron of the Prince Claus Chair.

FOREWORD

On 20 May 2014, after the inauguration of the current Prince Claus chair holder, Professor Olajumoke Oduwole, I was delighted to succeed Her Majesty Queen Máxima of the Netherlands as chair of the Prince Claus Curatorium. Since it was founded in 2003, the Prince Claus Chair has grown under the conscientious leadership of Queen Máxima into an institute with a considerable reputation, and one that operates with extreme efficiency. I very much look forward to continuing this process over the coming years. Queen Máxima has assumed the role of patron of the Prince Claus Chair and thus remains associated with our work on issues of development and equity. On behalf of the Curatorium, I would like to express gratitude for this continuation of support for our endeavours.

I am most impressed by the results achieved by the Prince Claus Chair thus far. The various chair holders have not only carried out impressive research during their appointment, but many of them have remained in contact with each other and continue to work together as well as with their colleague-researchers at Utrecht University and the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam. They have become part of an international community. I am delighted that this community helps to generate new projects, such as the joint work on the role and importance of trust, undertaken by Professors Küntay and Quimbo, bringing researchers together from different parts of the globe. This exchange of scientific knowledge between different countries and continents, adds a special dimension to the value of the Prince Claus Chair.

As chair of the Curatorium, I will continue to search for talented scientists, whose work will benefit from holding the Prince Claus Chair and who, in turn, will be able to make a contribution to the topics that are important in the advancement of research and teaching in the field of development and equity. In my role as chair, I will work together with Utrecht University and the International Institute of Social Studies of Erasmus University Rotterdam. Together, we will continue to safeguard the content and quality of the chair.

The network of talented young scientists from various disciplines and cultures will ensure that the Prince Claus Chair makes an important and sustainable contribution to its core values of development and equity. I am honoured to have been appointed to the position of chair of the Curatorium and look forward playing an active role in fulfilling this important post.

Professor Dr Louise J. Gunning-Schepers

Chair of the Curatorium

Professor Dr Louise J. Gunning-Schepers is president of the Executive Board of the University of Amsterdam and the Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences. Her position as chair of the Curatorium is in a personal capacity.

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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 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. In May 2014, Queen Máxima, who had served as chair of the Curatorium since the Prince Claus Chair was founded, stepped down as Chair and graciously agreed to assume the role of Patron.

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 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.

**“OLAJUMOKE CONSCIOUSLY
MOBILISES HER EXPERTISE
AND INSIGHTS, TO CONTRIBUTE
TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
AFRICAN CONTINENT”**



Professor Karin Arts
Chair of the Search Committee

“The appointment of Olajumoke Oduwale as chair holder underlines the importance of international law for development issues and how we address them. This is something that has not previously featured in this way as part of work carried out by a holder of the Prince Claus Chair. International law can play an essential role in facilitating development, by setting standards with respect to trade terms and conditions, human rights, the environment and international cooperation. For example, the internationally recognised Right to Development offers a basis for holding both developed and developing countries accountable for their obligations in this area, and to encourage them to do more to combat both global and local poverty. Olajumoke has an excellent academic record. After graduating in law at the University of Lagos, she completed additional studies in commercial and international law at Cambridge University, in the United Kingdom. In 2011, she was awarded her PhD by Stanford University, in the USA, for her study of the strategy of developing countries within the World Trade Organization. In her work as a lawyer, Olajumoke focuses mainly on the intersections between trade, economic development and human rights. As far as the latter is concerned, she is also involved in promoting the right to development, equal rights for men and women, and the position of youth. She consciously mobilises her expertise and insights, to contribute to the development of the African continent, and Nigeria in particular. Olajumoke combines excellent communication skills and an inspirational character with a passionate drive, and she is also a talented public speaker. All of these attributes will undoubtedly contribute to the success of her period as chair holder. We are convinced that Olajumoke will make a positive contribution to realising the aims of the Prince Claus Chair.”



PROFESSOR OLAJUMOKE OMONIYI ODUWOLE

CHAIR HOLDER 2013 - 2015

Professor Olajumoke Oduwole is a lecturer in the Faculty of Law at the University of Lagos, Nigeria, where she has taught since 2004. She is also an elected member of the University of Lagos Senate, and sits on the Senate Committee on Student Scholarships, Bursaries and Loans. Her current research focuses chiefly on International Trade and Development in Africa. Professor Oduwole was appointed as the 2013 - 2015 holder of the Prince Claus Chair holder in recognition of her accomplishments and of her contributions to the field of international law and development. On 20 May 2014, she delivered her inaugural lecture at the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, in the presence of Queen Máxima, members of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair and many distinguished guests.



INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT:

A PRAGMATIC APPROACH FOR AFRICA

ABSTRACT OF THE INAUGURAL LECTURE

Since its inception almost 30 years ago, the Right to Development (RTD) has undergone a fundamental change in its meaning and scope: from economic development and sovereignty over natural resources initially, to the concept of human development in its totality from the 1990s onwards. While this expansion in scope was a welcome progression, it came at a significant cost to the RTD, as the broadened scope diluted the ability to legally apply the RTD beyond state borders.

Within the UN system, progress in applying the RTD has been hindered by political differences among and between developed and developing states over content and implications of this right. Consequently, the RTD is not currently optimised. In part

this is so because the global language of 'development as a right' has far outpaced the actual level of currently accepted state responsibility in international relations by developed countries, particularly in international economic relations and international economic law. At the same time, conceptual inflation and the need to balance North and South interests have resulted in less clarity, and the RTD remains controversial, with limited practical efficacy. The persisting ambivalence about the nature of the right - as well as the duties that it confers on individuals, peoples and governments - impedes its realisation. This makes a legal analysis of the RTD, and concrete options for taking it further, all the more critical.

Olajumoke proposes that, in the short-to-medium term, the RTD be implemented as

a negative external legal obligation, with its scope delimited to preventive obligations that are enforceable against states on both sides of the development divide. For instance, obligations for developed states not to impose unfair trade agreements on developing states and for developing states not to enter into agreements that are detrimental to and adversely affect the lives of their citizens.

Remarkably, an element that is scarcely examined in the literature on the RTD is that, prior to the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development (UNDRTD), Article 22 of the 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (Banjul Charter) conferred a legally binding right to development on African peoples. However, the volume of advocacy on this legal provision has been far less than expected. As a result,



the African Commission has had only a handful of opportunities to pronounce on the Peoples' Right to Development (PRTD).

Once the extent of state obligations regarding the RTD has been defined more concretely, the question becomes how these obligations can, and should be enforced. The onus is now on the African people to leverage the existing framework, in order to further refine the RTD at a regional level. Olajumoke therefore questions what 'pragmatic development' means (or ought to mean) in a contemporary African context, and what role international human rights law and development policy can play in helping to achieve an effective right to development in Africa.

So far, the PCC research project has mainly focussed on examining whether the RTD places obligations on West African states and their development partners, prohibiting them from negotiating terms of agreement that could be harmful to Africans and infringe upon their right to development. In a next phase, attention is likely to shift to detailing a right to development approach to the currently ongoing Ebola crisis.

According to Olajumoke, true global partnership must curtail self-interest for the sake of the greater good. Ultimately, as Arjun Sengupta once said, "the right to development requires that considerations of equity and justice should determine the whole structure of development."



PERSONAL PROFILE

Professor Oduwole's current research spans International Economic Law, Public International Law, and International Human Rights Law. She is particularly interested in the intersection between these three areas as it pertains to development issues in Africa. In particular, she has published widely on developing countries' activities in the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

CURRENT POSITIONS

August 2004 - to date

Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, University of Lagos, Nigeria

September 2012 - to date

Co-founder of No Limits, an interactive platform for students that focuses on mentoring and instilling leadership values in Nigerian youth

PREVIOUS POSITIONS

November 2010 - October 2011

Founding Director of The Kuramo Foundation

July 2004 - August 2006

Facilitator at Lagos Business School, Pan African University, Nigeria

October 2004 - April 2006

Facilitator at H. Pierson Associates Ltd, Nigeria

June 2003 - August 2004

Senior Banking Officer at Guaranty Trust Bank Plc

September 2000 - June 2003

Management Executive at FCMB Capital Markets

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

2007 - 2011

Stanford University, California, U.S.A.
Doctoral Candidate, Doctor of Science of Law (JSD)
Dissertation: 'Towards Realigning International Trade Rules Negotiation Asymmetry: Developing Country Coalition Strategy in the WTO Doha Round Agriculture Negotiations.'

2008 - 2010

University of Houston Law Center, Houston, Texas U.S.A.
Visiting scholar conducting independent pre-doctorate research

2006 - 2007

Stanford University, California, U.S.A.
Master of Science of Law (JSM)
Fellow, Stanford Program for International Legal Studies (SPILS), Stanford Law School
Thesis: 'West Africa's Participation in WTO Dispute Settlement: The 'Cotton 4' and The US - Upland Cotton Dispute'

1999 - 2000

Cambridge University, U.K., Clare Hall (LL.M.)
Commercial Law, with the following subjects: WTO & International Economic Law, Corporate Finance, Corporate Governance, International Sales

1998 - 1999

Nigerian Law School, Abuja, Nigeria (BL.)
Barrister and Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Nigeria

1992 - 1997

University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria (LL.B.)
Research project: 'The Death Penalty in Nigeria'

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Vice President, Africa Association of International Law (AAIL)

Executive, African International Economic Law Network (AfIELN)

Member, Nigerian Society of International Law (NSIL)

Member, American Society of International Law (ASIL)

Member, Society of International Economic Law (SIEL)

Associate, Chartered Institute of Taxation of Nigeria (ACTI)

ACTIVITIES AS HOLDER OF THE CHAIR

SPEECHES, LECTURES, PANELS,

WORKSHOPS AND PUBLICATIONS

Since her appointment as chair holder, Professor Oduwole has lectured and addressed audiences at various universities and events. She has also continued to submit papers to specialist journals and publish more broadly. Below is a selection of her activities.

20 May 2014

Delivered her inaugural lecture, entitled 'International Law and the Right to Development: a Pragmatic approach for Africa', at the International Institute of Social Studies in the Netherlands.

21 May 2014

Attended a reception held in her honour at the residence of the Nigerian Ambassador to the Netherlands, H.E. Dr. (Mrs) Nimota Akanbi.

23 May 2014

Delivered a presentation at the event marking the 2014 Africa Day Celebrations, hosted by the Association of African Ambassadors in the Netherlands.

28 May 2014

At the invitation of the University of Groningen:

- Gave a guest lecture
- Held meetings with senior university staff

- Taught an undergraduate International Relations class
- Held a seminar with Master's students

30 June 2014

Invited by the African Studies Centre in Leiden to teach a PhD class as part of the CERES summer school (National Research School for Resource Studies for Development), which was held at Utrecht University. CERES provides a high-quality curriculum for PhD candidates in the field of International Development Studies and global processes of cultural, political, socio-political, economic and ecological transformation. CERES offers its members platforms for research programming and networking.



Professor Oduwole was invited by the University of Groningen to give a guest lecture on the Right to Development.



Professor Oduwole was invited by the African Studies Centre in Leiden to teach a PhD class as part of the CERES summer school.

2 December 2014

Invited by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to give a presentation at the event, 'Sustainable Development with Dignity and Justice for All - Realizing the Right to Development for Present and Future Generations'. The event, in the Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland, was held to mark the 28th Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development.

8 December 2014

Organised and moderated the inaugural Distinguished Lecture of the African Association of International Law at The Hague Institute for Global Justice. This occasion provided the setting for renowned

experts to convene, and to compare the International Criminal Court (ICC) and The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. The keynote lecture was delivered by Fatsah Ougergouz from Algeria, Judge at the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

NWO-WOTRO

Professor Olajumoke Oduwale 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 the International Institute of Social Studies to finance a research assistant, Atabong Tamo, for Professor Oduwale. Atabong supports the professor in preparing and carrying out her various activities, including outreach and drawing up research proposals.

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



Professor Oduwale was invited by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to give a presentation at an event in Geneva, Switzerland, marking the 28th Anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development.



Professor Oduwale moderated the discussion on the inaugural Distinguished Lecture of the African Association of International Law at The Hague Institute for Global Justice.

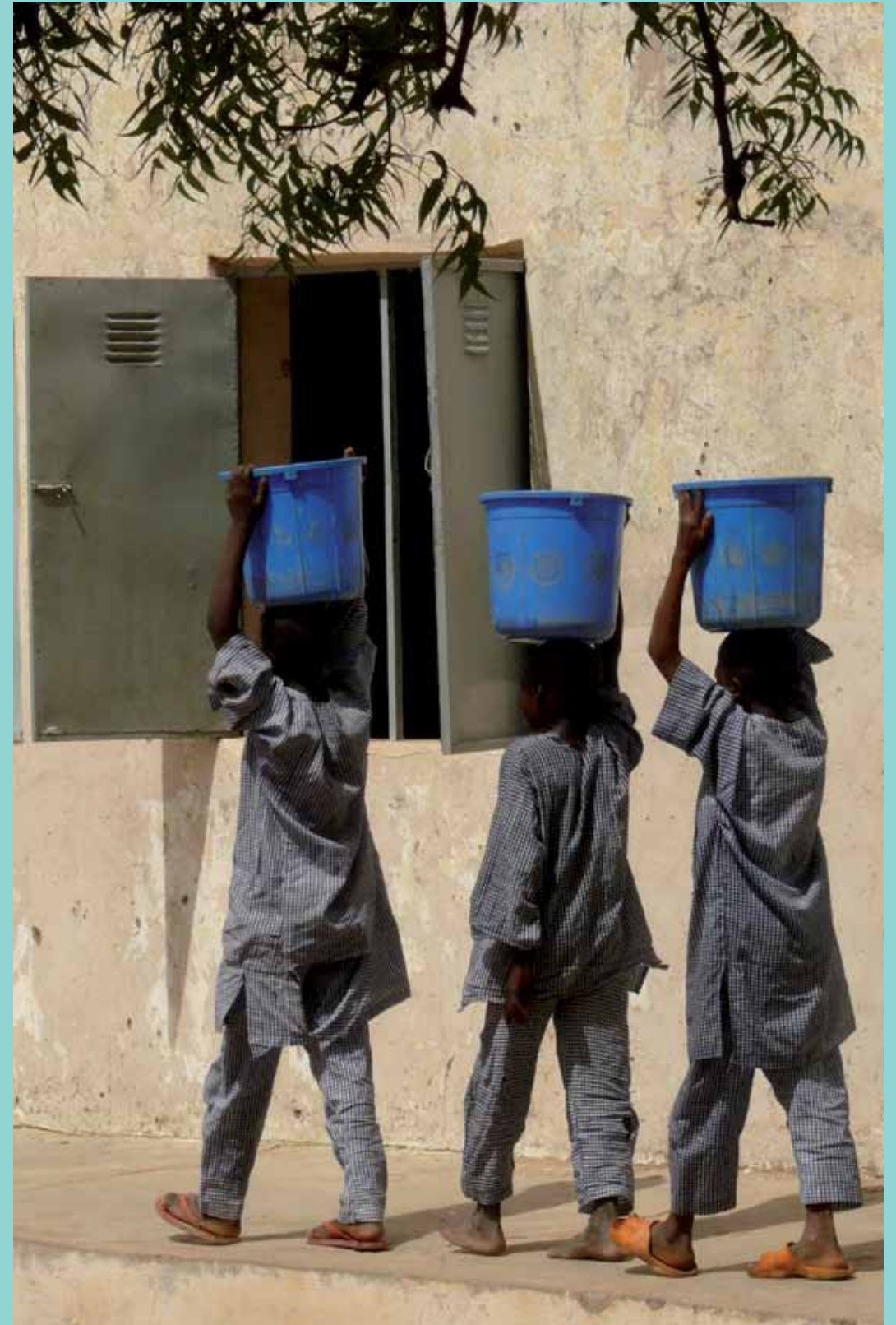
“OUR RESEARCH IS CONTRIBUTING TO FINDING A SOLUTION TO THE DEBATE SURROUNDING THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT”



Atabong Tamo is a postdoctoral researcher in the field of International Law and Development at the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague (part of Erasmus University Rotterdam), and research assistant to Professor Olajumoke Oduwole.

“In our research into the Right to Development, Professor Olajumoke Oduwole and I are looking at the European Union’s Economic Partnership Agreement with West Africa, and its impact from the perspective of the Right to Development. Africa currently accounts for just over 1% of global trade, despite its enormous human and natural resources. One reason to account for this is that, currently, trade agreements between developed and developing countries are all too often disadvantageous for the developing countries. We therefore need to look at how we can prevent countries from making such agreements. One way of achieving this, is through a Right to Development approach.

The realisation of the Right to Development is regarded by many developed countries as a moral obligation, rather than a legally binding one. The African system, however, does regard the Right to Development as a legally binding obligation. With our research, we hope to create an increased appreciation of Africa’s vision internationally. Ultimately, we hope to formulate recommendations that will create a clear understanding of the Right to Development, by taking concrete examples from Africa. Our research is stimulating, because we are working with actual, practical development challenges. It is also extremely satisfying, as we are contributing to finding a solution to the politically divisive debate surrounding the Right to Development.”



“REFORM THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT, SO IT CAN ACTUALLY

BECOME ENFORCEABLE”

IN DISCUSSION WITH PROFESSOR
OLAJUMOKE ODUWOLE

In her research on the Right to Development, Professor Olajumoke Oduwole examines the options for reforming the Right to Development, so that it can become legally enforceable. She also analyses the jurisprudence and application of the legally binding Right to Development conferred on African peoples by the 1981 African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights. In a round table discussion, she discussed the impact of the Right to Development and the progress of her research.

Deepening the relationship between the ISS and The Hague Institute

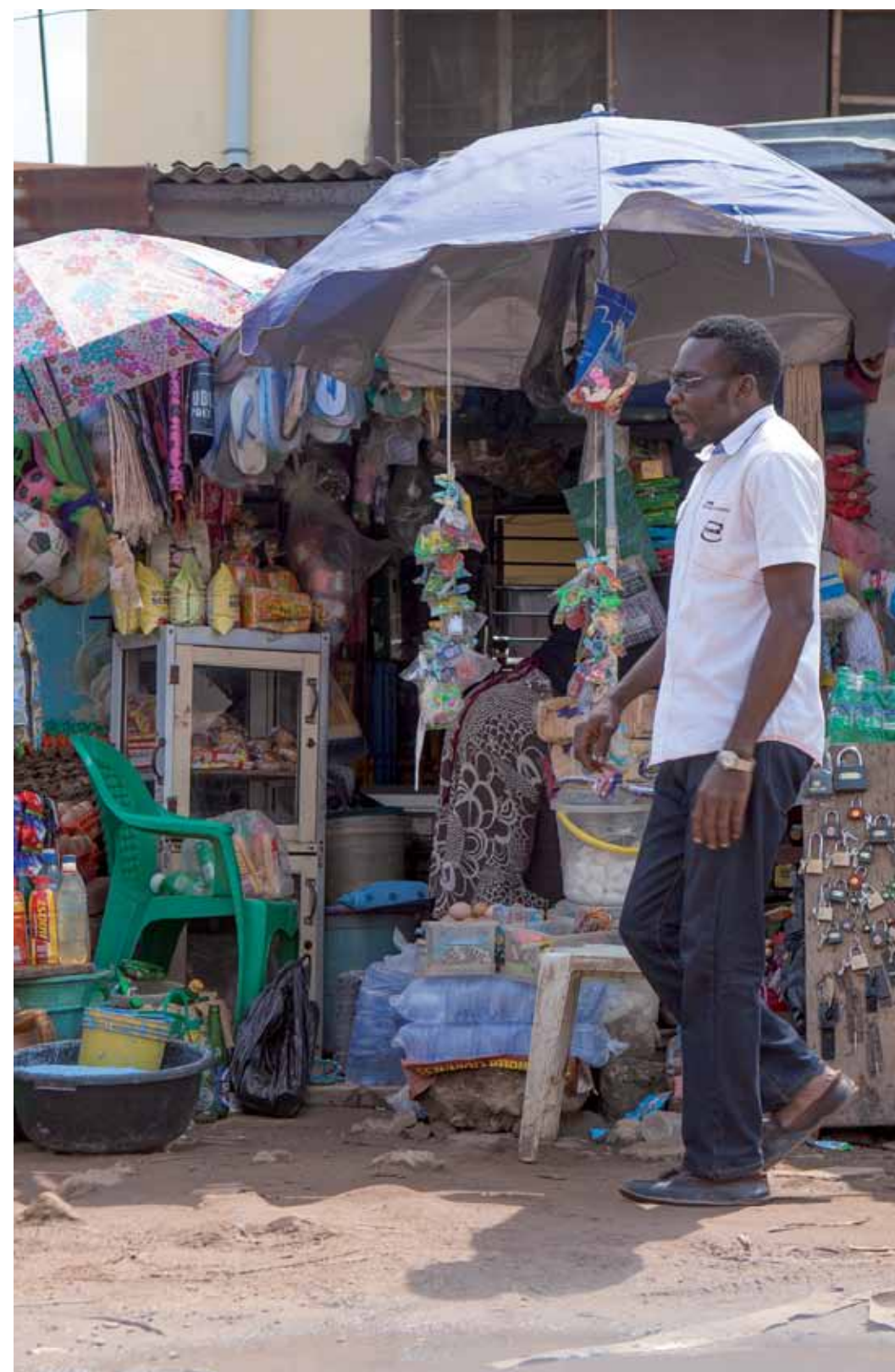
During the round table discussion, chaired by Professor Karin Arts of ISS, the current holder of the Prince Claus Chair, Olajumoke Oduwole, Prince Claus Chair post-doctoral researcher Dr Atabong Tamo, and the President of The Hague Institute for Global Justice (The Hague Institute), Dr Abiodun Williams, began by discussing the importance of the collaboration between ISS and The Hague Institute. ISS invited The Hague Institute to participate in the selection and the work of the Prince Claus Chair 2013-2015. The focus of the current chair holder, on international law and development, offered the two organisations the opportunity to carry out joint research on development issues that are of importance for both of them. This has turned out to be a significant step towards intensifying the working relationship between ISS and The Hague Institute.

“The Hague Institute was delighted to accept the ISS invitation”, Dr Williams explains at the start of the round table. “This has offered us the chance to work together with an organisation with an excellent national and international reputation in the field of development studies. Through its contribution to the funding of this unique project, as well as its role as an academic partner, The Hague Institute welcomes the opportunity to support the work of prominent young African researchers, such as Professor Oduwole, and that of talented junior researchers, such as Dr Atabong Tamo.” Professor Arts adds: “This collaboration has been made possible thanks to the financial support of both The Hague Institute and the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research, NWO.”

ISS and The Hague Institute have many common areas of interest. As Dr Williams explains: “The topic of ‘development’ is a common theme in the three areas on which The Hague Institute focuses: conflict prevention, assisting with countries’ development in terms of laws and regulation, and drawing international attention to the subject of development. Developed countries are less affected by conflicts and are generally better regulated, hence the link of these three areas to the overall topic of development. To achieve these aims, it is also vital for large organisations such as the World Bank to draw attention to this topic internationally.”

Common goals and activities

ISS and The Hague Institute hope to achieve a number of common goals by working together. Professor Oduwole: “Firstly, our collaboration has the general aim of focusing more attention on the importance of international law in approaching and tackling development issues. More specifically, we are focusing on the Right



to Development. In my research I examine practical questions such as ‘How can we ensure that the Right to Development will be legally implementable?’ and ‘How can we translate the Right to Development into something tangible and impactful in practice?’” Dr Williams adds: “The intention behind our collaboration is that our researchers will continue to carry out joint research in this area in the future.”

Some progress has already been made. Professor Oduwole has given a number of speeches in the Netherlands about the Right to Development, not only her inaugural address, delivered at ISS on 20 May 2014, but also presentations at the University of Groningen and at Utrecht University. Professors Oduwole and Arts both gave a keynote address on the subject in early December 2014, during a symposium to commemorate the 28th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration on the Right to Development. This symposium was organised by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Geneva. ISS and The Hague Institute are also considering the idea of working on one or more joint publications on the Right to Development.

Various activities are already planned for the second year of Professor Oduwole’s term as holder of the Prince Claus Chair. Professor Oduwole elaborates: “The Prince Claus Chair Round Table in Lagos, in spring 2015, is a good example. The Prince Claus Chair is organising this symposium on Development and Equity in Africa, as part of the Third African International Economic Law Network Biennial Conference. During the round table, prominent academics and experts in the field will consider the subject of development from various perspectives. The topics they will discuss include the

economic situation in Africa and the role of international law in development issues. They will also attempt to make progress towards developing principles for the creation of legislation that stimulates development.” Also in 2015, Professor Oduwole hopes to set up exchanges on the Right to Development with practitioners in the field of development matters, including staff from the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The impact of the Prince Claus Chair on research priorities

The collaboration between ISS and The Hague Institute and her role as holder of the Prince Claus Chair are very important to Professor Oduwole: “The Prince Claus Chair gives me the opportunity to work within my own field of interest and carry out research on a topic that I consider to be of great importance. My position as holder of the Chair has certainly had an influence on the subject matter of my research. The themes covered by my research are now much broader than when I started.”

Practical development issues and the Right to Development

In addition to issues concerning economic development, the Right to Development potentially impacts many other areas of human development as well, for example healthcare. “Initially, I planned to focus on issues related to international economic law, specifically from a development and human rights perspective.” Professor Oduwole explains. “Over the last few months, however, the Ebola outbreak in West Africa has resulted in my research interests evolving to include issues of state responsibility and international cooperation.”

“The Ebola epidemic is currently raging in full force”, says Professor Oduwole. “But

many people in Africa are not properly aware of the action they need to take to avoid becoming ill. Ignorance and fear are widespread. African governments have a duty to protect their citizens from the Ebola scourge, for example by taking the necessary precautions at airports and borders, to curtail the spread of the disease. Also, public awareness raising and a robust healthcare system are connected to rights that African peoples ought to enjoy under the African Charter. Furthermore, in a situation such as this, there is clearly an important role for international cooperation, as derived from the Right to Development and various United Nations human rights treaties.”

Dr Williams explains: “The Right to Development places an obligation on governments. They must adopt appropriate measures and provide public information. But in developing countries the healthcare sector often has insufficient capacity to combat an outbreak. Developed countries are in

a much better position to fight an epidemic. For example, when SARS broke out in China, a well-developed country, it was possible to bring the epidemic under control quickly.” Professor Oduwole adds: “We are currently considering the possibility of developing a line of research to cover the Ebola outbreak. This crisis worsened as a result of a lack of implementation of the Right to Development. We are presently working to establish the most effective way to structure this research. And we hope that this will enable us to make a real contribution to a better understanding of the Right to Development and its consequences.”

Obligations in EU trade agreements with West Africa

Prince Claus Chair post-doctoral researcher, Dr Atabong Tamo from Cameroon, adds: “In her research on the Right to Development, Professor Oduwole has also sought to examine EU trade agreements with West



Professor Oduwole in conversation with Dr Ada Igonoh, the first Ebola survivor in Nigeria. Dr Igonoh was one of the doctors treating the index patient, who brought the virus into Nigeria from Liberia on 20 July 2014. She was able to give Professor Oduwole first-hand information and insights to support her research.



Africa, and the impact of the Right to Development on cooperation between these two groups of states. One important aspect of this relationship is negative obligations. These obligations mean that both developed and developing countries are - or at least should be in legal terms - prevented from entering into any economic relationship that has a negative effect on the potential for economic development and human development in developing countries. These negative obligations apply to both developed and developing countries.” Professor Oduwole: “As well as negative obligations, there are also positive obligations. These obligations mean that both sides must adopt a proactive approach to the Right to Development. Both developed and developing countries must actively work to enter into cooperation arrangements that are good for developing countries.”

“It is important as well that the people can rely on the idea that agreements that have been made will also be observed, and that agreements entered into by states on both sides of the development divide are fair and equitable”, says Professor Oduwole. “The agreements made by governments concerning trade between their countries, such as the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) between the European Union and West African countries, make an interesting case study in this regard. Both negotiating parties have a duty to ensure that the terms of these agreements are such that they will not harm African peoples. If both sides observe their negative obligations, they would not sign such agreements if these could potentially have an adverse effect on the development of an African country.”

THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

The UN Declaration on the Right to Development is a global declaration about what people need in order to develop themselves. It recognises development as both an individual and a collective human right, and as a much broader concept than economic development alone. The Right to Development also covers social, cultural and political development, and the achievement of citizens’ economic, social and cultural rights, as well as their civil and political rights. The declaration is of particular importance for developing countries, but it also has implications for developed countries.

Professor Oduwole is currently working on clarifying the consequences of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, and on suggesting ways to make the Right to Development more legally effective, including making it easier to enforce legally.

The UN Declaration states that development is a fundamental need of every human, and that every person therefore has the right to develop himself. Professor Oduwole: “The Right to Development seeks to promote a fairer and more equitable international order. The idea underlying the Right to Development, therefore, fits perfectly with the core objectives of the Prince Claus Chair in Development and Equity.”

PROFESSOR AYLIN KÜNTAY, CHAIR HOLDER 2012 - 2014



During my tenure as a holder of the Prince Claus Chair, my research focused on language and the socio-cognitive development of young children. More specifically, I addressed the question of how children growing up in bilingual families go through the initial stages of language acquisition.

Together with Susanne Brouwer, a postdoctoral researcher at Utrecht University, I set up two main lines of research. The first focused on an essential mechanism for learning and, therefore, an important milestone for language processing: anticipation. Anticipation skills have been shown to optimise communication. This research sheds light on the question whether there are differences between monolingual and bilingual children in predicting words during online sentence comprehension. This anticipation behaviour is linked to a child's linguistic and cognitive skills. The second line of our research concentrated on word learning and gesturing in monolingual and bilingual children. The question considered was whether monolinguals differ from bilinguals in dealing with conflict (labelling versus pointing at objects) during word learning. In our research we also took into account the role of social cues. In both of these projects, we used an innovative psycholinguistic technique, eye-tracking, to find answers to our questions. The eye-tracking methodology we used is unique, as it allows for real-time precision during language processing.

Having collected and processed data for both projects, manuscripts will be prepared in early 2015. Our preliminary results were presented at a workshop I organised at Koç University in Istanbul in October 2014 and at an international workshop at Harvard University in the United States in November 2014. The Istanbul workshop, entitled "Bilingualism, Cognitive Development and Societal Implications" brought together a small group of developmental psychologists, linguists and educational policy makers from Turkey and the Netherlands to discuss our work and plan new research initiatives. The Harvard workshop covered development of language processing mechanisms in languages with different structures. The event fostered communication among researchers who study children's acquisition and processing of languages with such structures.

In addition, to my own research, I have established and maintained collaboration with the Prince Claus chair holder, Professor Stella Quimbo (2011-2013), on the link between cognitive development and parental investment, and with researchers from the Max Planck Institute of Psycholinguistics, under the supervision of Professor Aslı Özyürek, focusing on the relation between caregiver gesture and early language.

In August 2014, I was invited as one of the keynote speakers to address the International Congress for Child Language Acquisition in Amsterdam. This gave me the opportunity to present my work on the pragmatic development of preschoolers and infants to a diverse and international audience.

Although my term as chair holder has now come to an end, I continue to participate in events in the Netherlands via the Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences at Utrecht University. I am also contributing to academic activities such as co-supervising graduate projects and participating in international grants. In addition, I will be teaching a class on language acquisition for the Netherlands Graduate School of Linguistics at the University of Amsterdam in January 2015.

THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR HAS LAUNCHED A BOOK TO MARK ITS

10TH ANNIVERSARY

In 2012, the Prince Claus Chair celebrated its 10th anniversary. To mark this important milestone, a book was published at the start of 2014, entitled *Development & Equity - An Interdisciplinary Exploration by Ten Scholars from Africa, Asia and Latin America*. It contains the papers produced by the first 10 holders of the Prince Claus Chair, written for and presented at the lustrum conference held in Noordeinde Palace in November 2012. The papers were linked by means of a common question: "What have you done in your work to enrich equity theory?" The book also includes 3 essays written by Dutch master's students. These promising young scholars were the winners of the so-called Cheetah Challenge, organised by the Netherlands Committee for Sustainable Development (NCDO) at the request of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair, to find the best master's thesis on development, equity and citizenship. The volume was edited by Dick Foeken, Ton Dietz, Leo de Haan and Linda Johnson and includes a foreword by Queen Máxima.



PROFESSOR JAVIER A. COUSO, CHAIR HOLDER 2014 - 2016

On the recommendation of the Curatorium of the Prince Claus Chair, Utrecht University has appointed the Chilean lawyer Javier Couso as holder of the Prince Claus Chair 2014 - 2016. Professor Couso is the director of the Constitutional Law programme at the Universidad Diego Portales in Santiago, Chile. During his 2-year tenure, he will be conducting comparative law research on the strategic research topic of 'Institutions', in collaboration with scholars at Utrecht University. Couso will be based at the Netherlands Institute of Human Rights (SIM) at the Faculty of Law, Economics and Governance (REBO).

Professor Couso is a specialist in the field of sociology of law and comparative law, with a focus on constitutional issues in Latin American countries, including Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru. His areas of interest include judicial independence and human rights. Recently, Chilean President, Michelle Bachelet, appointed him as a member of the advisory group established to evaluate Chilean anti-terrorist legislation. Both in this role and more broadly, his research is providing significant insights into what are often difficult transition processes in Latin America.

Couso's research spans various disciplines, including law, political science, sociology and history, making him excellently suited to the more multidimensional approach to major issues pursued at Utrecht University. His research also shares common ground with the Latin American Studies programme at Leiden University, and the development issues currently being studied at Wageningen University. The influence of his guest professorship will, therefore, extend beyond Utrecht. Last year, Couso held a guest professorship at Leiden University.



PREVIOUS HOLDERS OF THE CHAIR

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.

2008 - 2010



Professor Irene Agyepong 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.



THE CURATORIUM OF THE PRINCE CLAUS CHAIR

The Curatorium is responsible for appointing new Prince Claus chair holders. In 2014, the Curatorium comprised the following members:

- Her Majesty Queen Máxima of the Netherlands
Chair until May 20, Patron from May 20
- Professor Louise J. Gunning-Schepers
Chair from May 20
- Professor Ton Dietz
Vice Chair
Director of the African Studies Centre Leiden
- 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

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

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTES

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES



The International Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague is part of the Erasmus University Rotterdam (EUR). It is a graduate institute of policy-oriented critical social science, founded in 1952, and so able to draw on over 60 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 into fundamental social problems. ISS offers a PhD programme, a Masters programme and various short courses. Between 300 and 400 students and PhD researchers, from over 50 different countries, enrol at ISS each year.

Key to the ISS philosophy and practice is the wish to make a contribution to achieving social justice and equity on a global level. The strong partnerships with organisations and individuals in developing countries make up a network in which the co-creation of knowledge and an integrated approach to research and teaching can flourish, and remain societally relevant.

ISS research focuses on studying political, economic and societal developments in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and transition countries. Research is organised within 4 programmes: Economics of development and emerging markets; Civic innovation; Governance, globalisation and social justice; Political economy of resources, environment and population. 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 about ISS can be found at www.iss.nl

UTRECHT UNIVERSITY



Universiteit Utrecht

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 participates in various thematic multidisciplinary collaborations that conduct excellent research. The Shanghai Ranking of World Universities puts Utrecht University in first place in the Netherlands, in 16th place in Europe and in 57th place in the world.

Utrecht University is home to 30,000 students and 6,500 staff members. Each year, more than 2,000 students and researchers from abroad come to Utrecht.

Utrecht University conducts fundamental and applied research in a broad array of disciplines. Its wide-ranging research activity provides an inspiring basis for multidisciplinary research inside and outside the University. Utrecht University has chosen four strategic themes: Sustainability; Institutions; Life Sciences and Youth & Identity.

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.

More information can be found at www.uu.nl

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HRH PRINCE CLAUS OF THE NETHERLANDS, IN HIS ACCEPTANCE SPEECH UPON RECEIVING AN
HONORARY FELLOWSHIP AT THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL STUDIES, 1988:

PROPOSITION #4

“A RICH COUNTRY WHICH SEES ITSELF AS PLAYING
A PIONEERING ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
SHOULD UNTIE ITS AID. THIS WILL INCREASE BOTH
THE EFFICIENCY OF AID AND THE AUTONOMY OF
DECISION-MAKING IN THE RECIPIENT COUNTRY,
ENABLING IT TO PURCHASE GOODS – AND INDEED
EXPERTISE – FROM THE SUPPLIER OFFERING THE
MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.”

