Reconciling the Dichotomies of Development: Ways Forward
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The SID 50th Anniversary International Congress “Reconciling The Dichotomies of Development: Ways Forward” was held in The Hague, The Netherlands from 4-7 July 2007. The conference, attended by over 300 delegates, marked an important step in the history of the Society. Held precisely at the halfway mark of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with their ambitious goal to halve poverty by 2015, it offered an important opportunity to look more carefully at how to reconcile the dichotomies of development.

The International Congress, in keeping with SID’s longstanding belief in the power of ideas, brought together the international development community to discuss how to ensure the ways forward so that human development, poverty eradication, justice and gender equality lead the international agenda, in a world where too often fear about security and terror dominate.

The conference was hosted by the SID Netherlands Chapter, who organized it alongside SID International Secretariat.
EMBRACING CONVIVENCIA

KHAWAR MUMTAZ, CONFERENCE RAPPORTEUR AND VICE PRESIDENT SID, 2001-2007

Emerging from the SID 50th anniversary discussions is the challenge to redefine the Society’s vision. SID faces many challenges. The world is a dangerous place marked by growing inequities, increasing commodification of people, natural resources and lives as well as militarism and religious extremism. Fundamentalisms, including market fundamentalism, are imposing their views as absolute truths leaving no spaces for consensus building or diversity. China and India are emerging as new powers. The Bretton Woods institutions are alive and kicking, the poverty reduction strategies are often inadequate and the Millennium Development Goals have their weaknesses as well as their strengths. In short international aid is not working well compounded by a greatly weakened governance structures and processes. Development is facing a crisis of legitimacy from both the inside and outside. The ‘soft growth’ solutions as Gita Sen coined them are creating more problems than they resolve. Governments are left behind globalization processes and are no longer the drivers of change. As Tariq Banuri stated our world or – Earthland – is like a struggling developing country of the global south with a weak non inclusive government that is creating vacuums of power filled by those that impose rigid decisions that ensure economies grow while societies are collapsing.

We need to have the courage to question development. We need to critique what it is for, and who it is for. The global situation impacting on development has changed in the last 50 years and therefore the answers need to be different.

There is a need for convivencia, the Spanish term for sustainability, sharing and living together as Lourdes Arizpe and others have spoken about it in SID fora. Even if we live in a troubled world, SID knows the power of ideas. It can build a platform to promote convivencia with a vibrancy and honesty seeing the world with different eyes, redefining the givens and recognizing the need for change.

We need to questions existing structures and bring to the centre social questions that have been pushed to the margins in our current reality. We need to question
the centrality of economics and money. We need to recognize the growth of illegal and illicit activities across the globe of drugs, trafficking of people and weapons.

We need to ask how to bring democracy to the centre, so that democracy exists in the home, the community, national and international levels.

We need to bring women to the centre of the discourse, remove the silences around sexuality, violence, see how women are carrying the burden, how women are enduring conflict situations in Kashmir, in Sri Lanka, in Nepal, in Sudan, in all parts of the world, recognizing and using UN Resolution 1325 as part of the solutions to the forces that have destroyed their lives. Economic processes are fragmenting women’s identities into enclaves of religious, ethnic and other identities that result in affecting gender relations.

The Society needs to recognize these challenges. The journal Development has been ahead in these discussions. The Society needs to take the lead from the journal in order to search with fresh thinking and fresh perspectives alternatives.

The Society is now not the only organization working on development and partly due to competition is constantly facing a financial crunch. It needs core funds to keep it afloat, along with the ideas and creativity to keep it a relevant and exciting space. SID needs to ask the sharp questions, become more inclusive, draw in youth, encourage and listen to the voices of women and those at the margins. SID needs to find new ways of looking at issues from the perspective of the South. At the same time SID needs to look at its own structures, activate old members, draw in new ones and devise ways to keep members connected. Recent experience in South Asia has demonstrated that when engaged the membership rises to the occasion.

SID blazed the trail at one time and surely it has the courage to do so once again.
How and why was SID born? The idea was to support the UN. The world was awakening to the awareness that peace was more than silence of the arms and that it was collaboration. This collaboration was borne out of the initiative of good men and women, most of them linked to the UN and who believed in the power of ideas. It was clear from the start that the issues could not be dealt with only by economists, sociologists or politicians but all of them together. (…)

One of the main riches of this organization was the belief that in order to solve the problems of humanity, it was necessary that people of the North and South talk to each other. (…) It explored the concept of development and the need to include the social and human dimensions to economic growth. It was also one of the main actors in the movement to link development to environment. It was a pioneer in developing the concept of sustainable development. It was here that people started talking about the development from the bottom. SID North-South Round Table made huge contributions to the work of the UN. The role of women grew more and more in this organization. The concept of human development was first discussed here. This organization was also the first to coin the term ‘adjustment with a human face’. Also the idea that we all depend on each other, and that multilateralism should be defended.

We learnt much in these fifty years. Most of all that development is complicated. We need to avoid reductionisms of all kinds. We have learnt to reject universal models. We have also learnt to reject the arrogance that comes with technocracy.

We have a different world now. All these problems require global solutions. We need a new concept of solidarity. Solidarity is not daughter of charity, but of justice. The world is thirsty for a new ethics.

*Convivencia* is the big challenge, how we can make sure that this world can live in peace and build a better future.
More than two trillion dollars have been spent on development assistance and international cooperation in the last 50 years. However, two billion human beings still survive on one or two dollars a day(...) Development over the last fifty years is a two-faceted process. Is that a reason to stop and skip the process altogether? SID 50th Anniversary Congress is exactly meant not to skip the concept of development, but to reconcile the dichotomies of development. This is certainly not an easy process, neither in the South and in the North. Many in the South are losing patience with the continued lack of coherence in the policies of the North. (...)

The key word here is Europe! The European Union is liberating itself from an agenda and a process which were focused on the continent itself and institutional reform. An outward looking Europe is becoming indispensable for the humanization of the globalization process, in the words of a past President of SID, for a convivencia, regionally, globally, between civilizations and between generations.

The Society for International Development, even after half a century, is still a vibrant marketplace for opinions and ideas. (...) Today we are witnessing growing inequality between and within states. Market fundamentalism and orthodox economics have themselves sown the seeds of distrust in their failure. Their dogmatism has put the enormous benefits of globalization at risk, by concealing the disadvantages for some.

Our first priority is an active agenda for women’s rights. There will be no equal opportunities for the poor without equal opportunities for women. The controversial area of sexual and reproductive health and rights is extremely political. All over the world, this freedom is now under pressure from conservative forces. And the ideological campaign against condoms is sabotaging the fight against HIV/AIDS. (...)

The second priority should be fragile states and post-conflict areas. Fragile states are forgotten states when it comes to development aid. Where development fails to take root, conflict looms, terrorism looms. The international system has its forgotten states, emerging economies have their forgotten people. Growth of an economy is a
necessary and very important condition for poverty alleviation. But we have forgotten about distribution. (...) for the most deprived there must be a safety net.

**Rebeca Grynspan, former Vice-President of Costa Rica and Director for Latin America and the Caribbean, UNDP**

SID is one of the most important forums for the exchange of ideas and experiences. (...) If Latin America were a person we would diagnose it as bipolar. The symptoms are manifest in the three main paradoxes of this region: there is more democracy but an ever larger part of the population is questioning its capacity to improve living conditions; there is growth but poverty is at its highest level since the 1980s and inequality is not improving; despite many economic reforms, their results are far away from what expected. (...) Such high levels of poverty and inequality raise fundamental questions on the relationship between democracy, development and the State, and between the State, the economy and society. (...)

These dichotomies are not typical of Latin America; they exist in every region of the world. (...) Gender inequality, rapid urbanization and deforestation keep being huge obstacles in achieving the MDGs, together with global warming. The benefits of economic growth have been unevenly distributed among countries, within countries and across generations. In Latin America 90 percent of people living in extreme poverty do not live in poor countries, but in middle-income countries.

We need to make a call for this complexity of development not to bring us to immobility.
THE RISE AND FALL OF MULTILATERALISM IN THE MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

THURSDAY 5th JULY

CHAIR: ENRIQUE IGLESIAS (URUGUAY), PRESIDENT SID 2002-2007

PANELISTS: RICHARD JOLLY (UK), INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
LOURDES ARIZPE (MEXICO), UNRISD BOARD
GITA SEN (INDIA), INDIAN INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT
RUID LUBBERS (THE NETHERLANDS), WORLDCONNECTORS

SIR RICHARD JOLLY AND LOURDES ARIZPE

Is multilateralism in crisis in a world where the balance of power is rapidly changing?
What will the rise of China and India mean for the future of international relations?
More broadly, what has multilateralism meant over the years?

The multilateral system has been much more than the UN system and the tensions between the different components (governments, secretariat staff and NGOs) have always been very creative. For example, as Sir Richard Jolly from the Institute of Development Studies points out, the universal declaration of human rights was a glorious document but it was formulated in the greatest hypocrisy. It was the activist groups which fought to turn its promises into reality.
On the other hand, the multilateral system has had many failures. While the UN avoided the eruption of big wars, it did not manage to prevent the innumerable dirty little wars that took place all over the world. On the economic front as well, the Bretton Woods institutions have been part of the problem as much as the solution. Although part of the multilateral system, they have been captured by powerful nations and their language has become so technical that it is almost impossible to track their activities.

What are the challenges for the future? According to Sir Richard Jolly, Europe must take the lead, together with countries in the South. Three areas of intervention must be: ‘getting rid of hierarchy without democracy, conditionality without recovery and instability without security’.

‘This soft development mantra must be challenged’ – Gita Sen, Indian Institute of Management

Gita Sen, from the Indian Institute of Management, sees ‘the new mantra of soft growth’ as one of the main challenges for the future. The view that liberalization and growth are the only ways to development, albeit accompanied by safety nets to soften inequality, is based on the false premise that growth and inequality can be addressed on parallel tracks. They are in fact inseparable and it is growth itself that creates inequality.

The case of Bangalore in India, often heralded as the icon of the new economy, clearly shows this.

Another challenge lies in the ability of the international community to include cultural and social issues in the analyses of development processes. Failing to do that and discussing security issues and the impact of economic choices separately will only make the world a more dangerous place. According to Lourdes Arizpe, Chair of the UNRISD Board, factors such as the increase in illicit activities in the hands of international mafias and the inequality in educational access and services must be taken into account if we want to achieve a more balanced development.

‘Economies are growing and societies are collapsing’ – Lourdes Arizpe, UNRISD-Board
ON THE ROAD TO 2015: PUTTING THE MDGS IN PERSPECTIVE

THURSDAY 5TH JULY

CHAIR: Salim Lone (Kenya), Journalist

Panelists: Jan Vandemoortele (Belgium), UNDP
Ana Agostino (Uruguay), International Council for Adult Education
Jacqueline Ogega (Kenya), Religions for Peace
Allert van den Ham (The Netherlands), HIVOS

Concluding Remarks: Rabbi Awraham Soetendorp (The Netherlands), Worldconnector

Jacqueline Ogega, Ana Agostino and Jan Vandemoortele

The Millennium Development Goals, the eight targets designed to halve poverty by 2015, were adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2000. Seven years have passed since then, but has much progress been made? Is the world on track with the promises pledged? There seems to be almost unanimous agreement that the eight targets will not be reached by 2015. The picture is even bleaker when looking at Africa, which, as Salim Lone, columnist for the Guardian, notes, might need another 100 years to reach the MDGs.

However, according to Jan Vandemoortele, head of the UNDP in Pakistan and one of the ‘midwives’ of the MDGs – as he describes himself-, a few common misunderstandings about the goals need some clarification. The eight targets were designed as an extrapolation of past global trends and it is therefore incorrect to think that they need to be achieved by all countries in the same way. They were also
designed over a longer period of 25 years, as the whole Millennium process started in the 1990s and only culminated in the 2000 Millennium Declaration. That is why they should not be considered as ends in themselves, but as means that encourage all countries to strive for accelerated human development. The ultimate applicability of global targets can only be tested and judged against what is realistically achievable under country-specific circumstances. There is no universal strategy to achieve the MDGs and every country needs to find its endogenous strategy to development.

**’THE DEVELOPMENT DISCOURSE, AS IT HAS DEVELOPED SO FAR, DEFINES AND LEADS MORE THAN HALF OF HUMANITY TO PERCEIVE ITSELF AS UNDERDEVELOPED’ – ANA AGOSTINO, INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR ADULT EDUCATION**

These misunderstandings have contributed to a wrong interpretation of the MDGs and to little progress in the reduction of poverty. Progress has in fact slowed down in the 1990s and has often bypassed the poor, missing out the bottom 30 to 40 percent of the population. Worse still, as Mr Vandemoortele points out, the MDGs have been hijacked and have become part of the conventional wisdom, where targets and progress are only measured in monetary terms.

If this critical view comes from one of the ‘midwives’ of the MDGs, other voices, especially from social movements, go as far as questioning the basis of the goals itself. According to Ana Agostino, from the International Council for Adult Education and a member of GCAP, the MDGs represent a very minimalist approach. They have become the main development discourse, leaving behind many of the achievements made by women’s groups and other social movements at the UN conferences in the 1990s. And, as the main development discourse, they are based on a notion of development as transfer of resources from the North to the South, from ‘developed’ countries to ‘undeveloped’ ones. In order to move away from such a limiting and damaging approach, it is necessary to view development as something that is not only about ‘others’ and the rest of the world, but also about ‘us’. The case of the environment is illustrative, as it shows us that we cannot rely solely on science to solve climate change, unless we also change our lifestyles. The Millennium Development Goals should then be rephrased as Millennium Goals for All. As Rabbi Soetendorp, member of the Worldconnectors, concluded, ‘there needs to be a change within us; development needs to be about being more, not about having more’.

**WE NEED A NEW TYPE OF PARTNERSHIP, SHIFTING FROM ‘MONEY CHANGING HANDS’ TO ‘IDEAS CHANGING MINDS’ – JAN VANDEMOORTELE, UNDP**
The Barbara Ward Lecture

Thursday, 5th July

The 50th Anniversary Barbara Ward Lecture was given by Michel Camdessus, former Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund and currently Honorary Governor of the Banque de France.

Mr Camdessus stressed the need for change in the current international system. Up to now the system has not kept pace with the changes that have taken place in the world. So the existing agenda for reform has failed so far because it doesn’t address convincingly the challenges of our time, which are global in nature. But how to be credible in talking about reforming the international financial institutions at a time when skepticism is at its peak?

If the IFIs were to disappear, should we rebuild them and how?

The world’s economic problems will never be fully resolved until a world central bank is established. And this is what the IMF should become. We are facing three huge risks: the global balance of payments’ imbalances and their unsustainability; the constant threat of financial crises that in a globalized system immediately gain a universal dimension; and the risk created by the concentration in the hands of a few central banks and in a few sovereign funds of huge amounts of resources, equivalent to 15 percent of the world’s GDP, and whose rational use is not warranted.

What about the World Bank? Without it and the regional development banks, no other institution could provide the indispensable long-term financing needed for the implementation of the MDGs in the poorest countries and help with the remaining development agenda. But only by clearly refocusing its strategies, the World Bank can reestablish trust in its actions. It should concentrate more on infrastructure investment trying to create the conditions for development instead of responding with prolonged delays to obvious needs. The bank should shift its attention from the governments, its traditional clients, to cities, particularly mega-cities where the more critical unfinanced needs exist. The quality of life offered to the huge populations of these cities is fundamental for our future. If huge conurbations were not equipped properly, there would be major threats to peace and security.

The bank should also contribute with its technical assistance and guarantees to the development of local financial markets in mobilizing local savings.
These reforms are achievable and they can succeed; however, we need a sense of a visionary multilateralism from those who should lead the reforms of the system. And this visionary multilateralism is the real missing link today.

The History of the Barbara Ward Lectures 1982 to 2002

Barbara Mary Ward was one of SID’s visionary leaders serving as SID’s Chairperson from 1976 to 1978. In recognition of her important work for development and for the Society the key note lecture at the triennial World Conference since 1982 has been given in her honour.

Barbara Ward, in later life Baroness Jackson of Lodsworth, (1914-1981) was a British economist and writer who influenced the thinking of a generation about development and later concern over the global environment. She was an early advocate of sustainable development before this term became familiar and was well-known as a journalist, lecturer and broadcaster.

1982: SID 25th Anniversary World Conference, Baltimore
Robert McNamara

1985: 18th SID World Conference, Rome
Richard Jolly, Adjustment with a Human Face

1988: 19th SID World Conference, New Delhi
Maurice Williams, New Visions for the 1990s

1991: 20th SID World Conference, Amsterdam
Nafis Sadik, Humanity’s chance for survival in the 21st Century

1994: 21st SID World Conference, Mexico City
Mahbub ul Haq, New Imperatives of Human Security

1997: 22nd SID World Conference, Santiago de Compostela
Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Globalization and Economic Alternatives

2002: 23rd SID International Congress, Dar es Salaam
Ali Mazrui, The Global Hostage Crisis: The South between underdevelopment and counter-terrorism
CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT

‘IN HIS INAUGURAL SPEECH ON JANUARY 15, 2007, PRESIDENT OF ECUADOR RAFAEL CORREA SPOKE ABOUT THE NEED FOR HIS COUNTRY TO EMBARK UPON A CHANGE OF EPOCH, NOT AN EPOCH OF CHANGES. DEVELOPMENT—WILL TAKE ON THE CHALLENGE OF TRYING TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THIS MEANS AND HOW TO CONTRIBUTE TO IT.’ – ARTURO ESCOBAR

During the 50th celebrations the flagship journal of SID celebrated its contributions to such debates with a special issue called the Power of Ideas produced with the support of the publisher Palgrave Macmillan along with the regular issue on poverty. This Power of Ideas issue of the journal contains interviews with: Fatma Alloo, Peggy Antrobus, Robert Berg, Louis Emmerij, Arturo Escobar, Gustavo Esteva, Jessica Horn, Joanna Kerr, Smitu Kothari, Afaf Mahfouz, Stephen Moseley, Khawar Mumtaz, Juma Mwapachu, Duncan Okello, Shobha Raghuram, Andrew E. Rice, Wolfgang Sachs, Nafis Sadik and Jos Van Gennip.

The constant message of the journal is of the importance of human focused development and the need to explore alternatives to mainstream development often in opposition to those offering technical fixes or blueprints that emphasize economic growth at the expense of people’s human rights. The journal celebrated 50 years of history with some graphic visual displays covering the key themes in the journal such as human sustainable development, the UN, civil society, sustainable livelihoods, health, culture, gender, environment, southern voices, bridge between South and North, policy and academia, policy and NGOs, new ideas as they emerge, more and more critical of the concept of development.

‘THE COLLECTIVE CHALLENGE, ONE THAT SID AND THE JOURNAL DEVELOPMENT WILL HELP US CONFRONT IN THE FUTURE, IS HOW TO END INJUSTICE, INEQUALITY AND INSECURITIES FOR ALL OF US.’ – JOS VAN GENNIP

Fifty years of history brings with it highs and lows. The journal reflects the tensions and contradictions in the development project, and has tried to carry different points of view that reflect diverse approaches, beliefs, backgrounds and ideals. The journal remains a strong resource maintaining an honest dialogue and a somewhat
unique approach in the themes and types of people engaged, encouraging young people, intellectual activists and teachers to contribute alongside policy makers.
The panel took up how the different gender and development discourses need to be understood within the context of the bigger economic and political global picture that impact gender relations and specifically women’s rights. On the agenda were issues of global power, economic inequality, fundamentalisms, sexual and reproductive rights, environment and new technologies.

The panel examined the ways in which gender and development issues and women’s rights continue to be on the margins of mainstream debates.

Women therefore need to work on both the inside to bring in their issues while dealing with the realities on the outside. There is a need for feminist principles to be reaffirmed and strengthened and to build solidarity within the women’s movement.

At the same time to deal with the fragmentation of identity made even more stark by the enclaves of identities found in religious and ethnic divides.

In dealing with the mainstream there are many things that are correct in principle but not in policy or action. Women need to work on the bigger picture through analysis and theoretical work that can frame why the principles are not put into
action. For example the macro economic issues are determining what can be actually carried out or not.

Women have the tools, analysis and methodology; the issue now is to bring those insights into the UN and other international arenas. In this process it is important to open up and challenge current democratic processes, transforming the structures of democracy to take into account women’s concerns (not only pushing for more women in power, not all women have a progressive agenda).

Continued concerns raised were how to engage with popular culture and how to work more closely on environment as a gender and development issue.

In addition to these concerns the discussion raised issues around where to receive funding for the women’s movement as a transformative agenda rather than just as a service provider for international aid delivery; how to monitor budgets and their expenditure on gender; how to build institutional support for women’s movements and the dichotomy between UN commitment and the non implementation.

Migration and Development

Chair: Lourdes Arizpe (Mexico), Chair UNRISD Board
Panelists: Marco Zupe (Italy), CeSPI
Aderanti Adepoju (Nigeria), Human Resource Development Centre
Naema Tahir (Pakistan), Worldconnectors

The panel stressed the need for the two separate agendas of management of migratory flows in receiving countries and measuring the impact of migration on development in sending countries to be reconciled. Another issue raised was the need to adopt more blurred distinctions when talking about sending versus receiving countries; permanent versus temporary migration; and brain drain versus brain gain.

Controversial topics such as remittances and circular migration were also discussed, in particular their still unclear impact on development.
Some policy options were proposed, both for receiving and sending countries. As for receiving countries, the need was stressed to better understand the new mobility system and focus on job opportunities for migrants that avoid brain drain. As for sending countries, the challenges identified were to integrate international migration into development strategies and enhance south-south cooperation and regional policy initiatives.

The need to include illicit activities, security issues and violence in the migration and development debate was also raised, as those issues cannot be separated from economic factors. The example of Mexican migrants is very illustrative of this, as recent surveys showed that their main options are either to migrate to the USA or become drug traders.

Finally, the participants agreed that migration is a global phenomenon that needs to be addressed at the global level; however, there is also a strong need for policy research to focus on intraregional dynamics. Migration is an inevitable and necessary phenomenon, therefore our focus needs to shift from control to sustainable management of flows.

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CHAIR: TARIQ BANURI (PAKISTAN), STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE

PANELISTS: MIRIAM VILELA (COSTA RICA/BRAZIL), THE EARTH CHARTER INITIATIVE

WENDY HARCOURT (AUSTRALIA/ITALY), EDITOR DEVELOPMENT, SID

ROBERT J. BERG (USA), WORLD ACADEMY OF ART AND SCIENCE

The tension between conventional economic growth and its adverse consequences was identified as one of the big challenges of our times. For too long the dominant
discourse has focused on growing first and then addressing environmental and social problems. However, the panelists agreed that we are now very close to a tipping point, where the result is a race between economic growth and ecological catastrophe.

The links between climate change and inequality were also stressed and it was noted that climate change would be easier to tackle in an equitable world. In the Kyoto agreement for example, the word equity is never mentioned and the inability to mobilize international action on this topic is largely due to global inequalities.

The panel agreed on the need to adopt an integrated approach where environment and development are part of the same problem. This would also allow us to link environmental to social and security issues and bring in the picture conflicts over natural resources, violence and displaced people.

The environment was also examined in terms of how it affects livelihoods at the local level within a gender perspective, how communities develop coping mechanisms and how local knowledge is produced. Also, how communities mobilize around environmental issues and challenge dominant political models.

The panel also discussed the need for a better governance system. At the moment decisions on environmental issues are taken by different UN agencies, together with different ministers. This is clear from the fact that UNEP is a programme and not a permanent agency.

PEACE, SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

CHAIR: JORIS VOORHOEVE (THE NETHERLANDS), LEIDEN UNIVERSITY/WORLDCONNECTOR

PANELISTS: KEN SARO WIWA JR. (NIGERIA), SPECIAL ADVISOR-PEACE, CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND RECONCILIATION

CHERYL HENDRICKS (SOUTH AFRICA), INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY STUDIES

YOAV PLED (ISRAEL), DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

Peace and security are crucial to development. Even though they are often considered as purely political issues, if not taken care of they can destroy economic progress. Conflict in developing countries also has a disrupting impact in the North by fuelling terrorism.

The panel identified a series of underlining causes of conflict that need to be analyzed:
easy access to arms, poverty and unemployment, existence of marginalized groups in society, religious and cultural tensions, population pressure.

Particular attention was also given to the role of women in conflict. While war has resulted in an increased feminization of poverty, women rarely sit at the table during and after peace process agreements. In order to eradicate the roots of future conflict, it is necessary for women to be part of the decision making process.

The discussion then focused on the examples of the Ogoni people in Nigeria and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The struggle of the Ogoni people was typical of a community rich in resources but oppressed by external actors. Ignoring the demands of the minority always results in a struggle for self-determination and the rights of the people. The need was stressed for a political and social governance structure that responds to people’s needs and aspirations.

The Middle-East conflict, in particular the post-Oslo process, illustrates the links between peace, security and development. It shows how peace is bound to fail if the underlying economic factors of conflict are not addressed. Prosperity for a few resulted in continued struggle and eventually in the killings of those responsible for the agreement.

Finally the discussion focused on the role multilateralism should play in preventing and solving conflicts, on the need for stricter laws to govern extractive activities and on the negative impact of foreign intervention in aggravating insecurity. Attention was also raised to emerging sources of conflict such as water.

**Poverty, Inequalities and Globalization**

**Chair:** Arturo Escobar (Colombia), University of North Carolina

**Panelists:** Josefa Francisco (The Philippines), DAWN

Asif Shaik (USA), International Resources Group

Smitu Kothari (India), Intercultural Resources

Economic globalization, based on trade, necessarily produces inequality and poverty. The question is whether inequality can be contained and whether a good inequality based on merit can exist. While the panel agreed on a strong correlation between economic growth and inequality, the debate on the links between growth and...
poverty proved more heated, as there is evidence that poverty levels fall in the context of economic growth alongside increasing inequality.

Attention was then focused on the causes of inequality which were identified in: unfair trade rules, falling commodity prices, dismantling of regulatory frameworks, conflicts over natural resources, shrinking development budgets, public-private partnerships and corporate totalitarianism.

A need was also expressed to question how the hegemonies of the discourse on poverty, globalization and inequality are reproduced and naturalized at many levels.

**THE FUTURE OF MULTILATERALISM**

**Chair:** Richard Jolly (UK), Institute of Development Studies

**Panelists:** Louis Emmerij (The Netherlands), Co-Director of the UN Intellectual History Project

Margaret Catley-Carlson (Canada), Global Water Partnership

Aaf Mahfouz (Egypt), Former Vice-President SID

Kumi Naidoo (South Africa), Civicus

The panel identified three major challenges for multilateralism: climate and the environment, religious fundamentalism and the reforming of the multilateral institutions.

The discussion on climate change and the environment focused on the need to devise new spaces where the issue can be dealt with. Who should sit at the table, now that balance of power has changed? What role is there for the private sector? It was noted that, while the private sector is the main actor in the environment debate, giving corporations the main role would only reinforce the dominance of the North over the South. There was general agreement that the present governance structure is not enough. There are currently proposals for a World Environment Council, but who should create it and who should take part in it? The panel noted a
lack of urgency on the part of the system and a reluctance of the decision-makers to identify the links between poverty, environment and development. Climate change will throw up important questions on how the world operates and consumption patterns.

On the topic of religious fundamentalism, it was stressed that there is a need to address the economic roots of terrorism, which at the moment is only dealt with by the intelligence and defence sectors. Another aspect that raised concern was the demonization of the other which is taking place as a consequence of fundamentalism and the war on terror. There is a need to try and understand what goes on in the minds of the extremists, and acknowledge that extremism is often driven by the agendas of the North. The way the war on terror has been conducted has created more terrorism and insecurity and has undermined democratic space in many countries.

Finally, it was noted that there is a widespread lack of faith in the UN system and that multilateralism is often perceived as a charade for dominance. In order to restore faith in the multilateral system, it is necessary to address four deficits: a coherence and coordination deficit, a compliance deficit, a democratic deficit, and an accountability and legitimacy deficit.

The multilateral system will certainly change, as the security council needs to reflect the new balance of power. The question is whether this transition is going to be peaceful or violent. Should we try and reform the UN system from within or do we call for a revolutionary change?
The pre-conference focused on the role of Europe in development, especially on the role of European aid. The first part of the session focused on the progress of the European Union in developing a common framework for development assistance and policy. The main step in this direction was the European Consensus, which was adopted in 2005 and provided, among other things, for aid harmonization and complementarity. However, it is now time to implement what expressed in the document. New targets for Overseas Development Assistance have also been set. By 2015 the European Union is expected to reach the target of 0.7 percent of GDP and double the total amount of aid from €34 billion in 2004 to €66 billion in 2010, with half of it going to Africa.

Despite all this progress however, development still remains only a shared competence between member states, rather than a common policy as trade, agriculture and security. Furthermore, although steps towards harmonization have been taken, aid is still delivered by 28 different donors, each of them with their own different set of priorities. The big challenge now is to deliver on the promises pledged and adopt a long-term systemic approach, where development is integrated into other common policies, such as trade.

On top of this, not all the figures presented by the EU are totally reliable. Not all the aid that the EU and its members states pledge is actually transferred to recipient countries. Furthermore, the stated aim of poverty reduction is often overridden by political considerations. Interesting questions came from the floor, challenging the dominant view that aid is necessary or even beneficial to recipient countries.
The pre-conference was then followed by a networking and collaboration session led by Euforic. Some of the ideas that came out of the workshop were the need for increased communication between members though a directory of chapters, an electronic platform for discussion, joint projects and the development of new tools for outreach to younger generations. The topics the SID should prioritize were identified in: migration and brain drain, impact of climate change, security and development and poverty eradication.

‘IT IS NOT SO MUCH A MATTER OF MORE AND BETTER AID, BUT INSTEAD A MATTER OF HOW THIS AID IS COUNTED AND HOW IT IS DELIVERED BY EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS’, ALEX WILKS, EURODAD
PARALLEL SESSIONS

FRIDAY 6TH JULY

Several parallel sessions took place on the afternoon of the 6th July, where SID members, partners and related organizations could explore issues like the role of media in development, climate change, the MDGs, and the role of SID in areas such as East Africa, South Asia and Latin America.

The meeting ‘How to Contribute to the Millennium Development Goals in your Daily Life’, organized by the Roundtable of the Worldconnectors for People and the Planet, discussed ways to commit governments, civil society and the private sector to start work on the second half of the MDG process, by signing the Agreement of Shockland. Government cannot reach the MDGs on their own but need to work together with citizens and the private sector. A draft statement and pledge to support the Shockland Agreement was also discussed.

The MDGs Media Matters session focused on the role of media in development, not only in producing information, but also as a tool to link networks, share experiences and give voices to the poor. The session analyzed the challenges and constraints faced by the media in an increasingly competitive world and one where donors and big broadcasters tend to control and influence information.

The session ‘Beyond Arranging Deck Chairs on the Titanic. The Challenge of the Great Transition’ illustrated the work of the Great Transition Initiative, a global network of over 200 participants, drawn from diverse regions, backgrounds and disciplines who mobilize around the challenge of climate change. The session initiated a discussion on what else is needed beyond current efforts to scale up and synergize current activities so that they can make a difference given the speed and scale of emerging environmental problems.

Other sessions focused on the role of the Society in different geographical areas. Staff from the Regional Office for Eastern Africa made a presentation on the programmes the office is carrying out, focusing on transitions, futures, gender and inequality. Members of SID Buenos Aires Chapter discussed issues such as economic growth and development, globalization and urbanization, from the point of view of a country like Argentina, which is a typical example of the dichotomies of development. Finally, members of SID South Asia Chapters raised concerns about conflict in Sri Lanka, environmental issues as well as the MDGs in Bangladesh.
50th Anniversary Celebratory Dinner

Thursday, 5th July

Andrew Rice (below) and Ponna Wignaraja (above) lead recollections of SID over the last 50 years at the 50th Anniversary Celebrations Dinner

SID’s First 15 Chapters

1. New York, 1958
2. Madras, 1960
3. Bombay, 1960
4. Michigan, 1960
5. Washington, 1960
7. Manila, 1962
10. Calcutta, 1963
11. Indiana, 1963
12. Switzerland, 1963
13. Rome, 1963
15. Nigeria, 1963
ANDREW E. RICE, ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF SID AND LATER ITS EXECUTIVE SECRETARY AND DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR NEARLY TWO DECADES, GAVE AN ACCOUNT OF ITS FOUNDING CONFERENCE IN OCTOBER 1957 AND ITS SUBSEQUENT GROWTH. IN DESCRIBING ITS EARLY YEARS HE POINTED TO SEVERAL ATTRIBUTES THAT CHARACTERIZED THE ORGANIZATION:

“SID from the beginning was a professional organization, with a primary aim of enhancing the performance of development practitioners. It believed this could be accomplished by sharing knowledge and experience through dialogue among all those engaged in development work and study.

“SID looked at development as not simply an economic process but as one that embraced social, political and cultural aspects as well. Its approach was holistic and its membership was multi-disciplinary.

“Although it encouraged the formation of local chapters, SID was constituted as a global network of individuals and institutions, not as an international confederation of national organizations.

“SID maintained a financial independence, receiving its financial support from a broad range of sources.”

Andrew E. Rice – SID Founder member
Mr. Rice is also a Former executive Secretary & Deputy Secretary General of SID.
Has development gone out of fashion? Heterodoxy has now become orthodoxy. In 1987 adjustment with a human face was a very subversive and dangerous idea. Today nobody would blink at this concept. Maybe it is also our closeness to policy-makers. This is a moment for us to reflect upon.

Where do we go from here? Is it possible for a new generation to come up with crazy ideas? How does one rethink the development agenda in this world?

Earthland. Think of the world as a single country. A country of 6.4 billion people. A dualistic society and a dualistic economy, a fragmented country. Conflict-ridden. Apartheid and corrupt. In Earthland in 2003, the 15% of the Northern population has an income that is 21 times the income of the southern population. What is the problem with this country? In 1962 the publication of *Silent Spring* told us for the first time that we were the source of the threat to the whole planet. A whole movement arose of people saying ‘we are responsible’. Saying this is the first act of citizenship.

When I was a child we thought of the earth as something round and solid and permanent. Now when we think about it we mean something fragile, something that can perish. It used to be our protecting mother, today it is the unforgiving child. What is the problem that Earthland faces? We have become addicted to growth. Growth now has become the god that wishes to kill us.

The problem of development cannot be divorced from the problem of justice, if we try and pursue development at the expense of justice we will fail. We need to build Earthland as a global community.
The number of poor people in the world really is getting down. The total number of wars is decreasing rapidly. But I remain quite skeptical. I have questions about the numbers. I have the feeling that we are not on the right track. Inequality is larger than ever, tensions are greater. Look around beyond the numbers and statistics. There are new issues. Maybe we were wrong when we were focusing on economic issues solely; culture and politics, identity and power are as important. Maybe we were wrong when were so much focused on stability and good governance. Maybe we were wrong when were expecting so much from globalization. Poverty is not only collateral damage, it is being created and maintained deliberately in the present system. I have the impression that we are going in the wrong direction. We will not meet the MDGs. We are betraying poor people. Climate change and environmental issues will have major consequences, in particular for the poor people in the world. They are always the first victims of the changes in the environment. There is greater conflict potential, combined with the widening inequality gap and the economic lifestyle of the rich. We need a comprehensive institutional approach.
SOME COMMENTS BY CONGRESS PARTICIPANTS

‘I LEARNED A LOT FROM EXPERTS IN THE FIELD WITH MUCH INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE. IT IS INTERESTING TO KNOW HOW THESE INDIVIDUALS TRY TO RECONCILE IDEALS AND REALITY.’

RABBI SOETENDORP, JACQUELINE OGEBA, JANAKA EDIRISINGHE, WENDY HARCOURT & RICHARD JOLLY AT THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

‘THE CONFERENCE WAS USEFUL TO KNOW MORE ABOUT SID, MEET RELEVANT ROLE-PLAYERS IN THE FIELD, FOR SHARING EXPERIENCES AND KNOWLEDGE.’

‘IT WAS A HUGE OPPORTUNITY TO INTERFACE WITH THE GLOBAL ACTORS IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.’

‘THE LIFE OF SID AT THE GLOBAL LEVEL WITH ITS DIVERSE AND RICH INTERFACING OF IDEAS IS IN ITSELF A GREAT EXPERIENCE TO BE USED IN THE HOME COUNTRY AND AT THE SUBREGIONAL LEVEL. SID CONGRESS IS A MUTUALLY STRENGTHENING EXERCISE AND THIS HELPS IN REVIVING THE WORK IN OUR RESPECTIVE CONSTITUENCIES. THE CONGRESS WAS ALSO A TIME OF REFLECTION AND REDEDICATION TO FREE OUR NATIONS FROM POVERTY, HUNGER AND DISEASE.’

KHAWAR MUMTAZ, FRANCK AMALRIC, WENDY HARCOURT, SMITU KOTHARI & DI OWEN
"The interaction of people from different fields was ecstatic and very enriching. As an up-coming researcher and journalist, I got information on the development discourse from people from other fields. The Congress nurtured my commitment towards giving the public correct information and hence inform public talk, discussion and so on."

Robert Berg, Araf Mahfouz, Caroline Chambers & Louis Emmersj

Arthur Muliro, Stephen Mosley, Andy Rice & Aidan Eyakuze at the final celebratory dinner

The SID Secretariat Staff:

Top Row (L to R): Stefano Prato, Caroline Chambers, Irene Omari & Paola Pepere

Centre Row (L to R): Hulda Ouma, Wendy Harcourt, Gladys Kirungi, Angela Zarro, Flaminia Vola, Joshua Kikui & Sonja Cappello

Front Row (L to R): Arthur Muliro, Aidan Eyakuze, Silvia Bighellini, Isabella Corvino, Laura Fano & Duncan Okello
The SID General Assembly opened with the announcement of the elections result for the new Governing Council. It was clarified that on the occasion of the recent elections, an ad hoc governance reform was adopted that allowed for a smaller council to be elected. Starting from now, a constitutional process will begin that will lead to constitutional amendments. The new council members then introduced themselves to the rest of SID membership.

Under the chairmanship of Jos van Gennip (elected as Interim President, while the process for the formal election of the new SID president advances), the secretariat report was presented by the Managing Director Stefano Prato. The programmatic direction for the last years was illustrated. In the past few years, SID has proved to be a ground for discussion to build partnerships between different souls, those who strive for reforms of the existing system, and those who have an alternative vision for a different world. SID has therefore allowed for an open dialogue between these diversities.

The East Africa programmes and the journal Development have been testimonies to this spirit. Presentations by Arthur Muliro, Deputy Managing Director, and Wendy Harcourt, editor of Development, respectively focused on these programmes.

A discussion on the relationship between the secretariat and chapters followed, as well as proposals for strengthening SID’s network and enhancing communication between staff and members. Suggestions were also made for SID to invest in attracting more younger people and, for this purpose, to link more with universities.
PAST PRESIDENTS AND OFFICERS OF SID

CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIETY
Barbara Ward
1976-81

ADVISOR TO THE SOCIETY
HRH Prince Claus of the Netherlands
1989-91

PRESIDENT EMERITUS
Enrique Iglesias
1991-2002

PRESIDENTS
Robert W. Hudgens
1957-59
Hugh L. Keenleyside
1959
P.S.N. Prasad
1960
Jose’ Antonio Mayobre
1961-62
Paul G. Hoffman
1963-65
S.O. Adebo
1966-67
Dudley Seers
1968-69
Felipe Herrera
1970-71
Paul-Marc Henry
1972-74
Irving S. Friedman
1975-76
Sartaj Aziz
1976-79
James P. Grant
1979-82
Ismail Sabri Abdalla
1982-85
Edgard Pisani
1985-88
Enrique Iglesias
1988-91
Maurice Williams
1991-94
Nafis Sadik
1994-97
Boutros Boutros-Ghali
1997-2000
Enrique Iglesias
2001-2007

VICE PRESIDENTS
P.S.N. Prasad
1959
Henry VanZile Hyde, North America
1959-60
Raul Prebisch, Latin America
1961
Arthur T. Mosher
1960
Henry VanZile Hyde
1961-62
Luther H. Evans, North America
1961-62
Felipe Herrera, Latin America 1962-65
Ramon Binamira, Asia 1961-62
Egbert deVries, Europe 1963-65
K.S. Krishnaswamy, Asia 1963-64
Michael L. Hoffman, North America 1963-65
Robert K. Gardiner, Africa 1963-65
K.B. Madhava, Asia 1964-65
Marion Clawson 1963-65
Robert E. Asher 1966-67
Michael L. Hoffman 1968
Felipe Pazos 1969
Maurice Domergue 1970-71
Irving S. Friedman 1972-74
Sartaj Aziz 1975-76
James P. Grant 1976-79
Ismail Sabri Abdalla 1979-82
Mahbub ul Haq 1979-82
Richard Jolly 1982-95
Maurice Williams 1982-85
Marie-Angeliquê Savané 1985-88 & 1994-97
Robert J. Berg 1985-88
QK. Ahmad 1988-91
Margaret Goodman 1988-91
Lourdes Arizpe 1991-94
Afaf M. Mahfouz 1991-94
J.C.J. Mohrmann 1991-94
L.P. Mureithi 1991-94
Rigoberta Menchú 1994-97
Thorvald Stoltenberg 1994-97
Gita Sen 1997-2000
Jos van Gennip 1997-2007
Khawar Mumtaz 2001-2007

SECRETARIES GENERAL
Paul-Marc Henry 1977-80
Ponna Wignaraja 1980-86
Maurice Williams 1986-93
Roberto Savio 1993-2001

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES
Gove Hambidge 1957-59
Robert L. Oshins  
1959

Marion Clawson  
1959–62

Andrew E. Rice  
1962–77

Roberto Vanore  
1978–79

Henny Helmich  
1986–89

Robert Cassani  
1989–95

**MANAGING DIRECTOR**  
Stefano Prato  
1996 – Present

**CHAIRS OF THE SID NRST**  
Barbara Ward  
1978–80

Mahbub ul-Haq  
1980–84

Maurice Strong  
1984–87

Richard Jolly  
1987–97

Khadija Haq  
1997–2000

**EDITORS OF DEVELOPMENT**  
Ann Mattis  
1981–84

Wolfgang Sachs  
1984–96

Wendy Harcourt  
1995 – present

**EDITORS IN CHIEF OF DEVELOPMENT**  
Andrew E. Rice  
1959 - 1980

Ponna Wignaraja  
1981 – 1986

Maurice Williams  
1987 – 1991
HISTORY OF SID WORLD CONFERENCES

1959  27-28 FEBRUARY  WASHINGTON
First Annual Conference

1960  11-12 MARCH  WASHINGTON
International Economic and Social Co-operation at the Dawn of a New Decade
Robert E. Asher, Programme Chair

1961  28-29 APRIL  WASHINGTON
Relationships of Economic to Social Development
Henry Van Zile Hyde and Howard Kline, Co-Chairs

1962  3-4 MARCH  WASHINGTON
The Combination of Factors that Favour Development
Luther H. Evans, Chair

1963  4-6 APRIL  NEW YORK
What Makes International Development Happen?
Lloyd N. Newman, Chair

1964  16-18 MARCH  WASHINGTON
Human Factors in International Development: Motivations and Methods
Theodore Geiger, Chair

1965  11-13 MARCH  WASHINGTON
Dynamics of Development
Stefan H. Robok, Chair

1966  16-18 MARCH  NEW YORK
Prospects for Accelerating Development in the Second Half of the Development Decade
Hans W. Singer, Chair

1967  7-11 JUNE  MILAN
International Technical Co-operation: Evaluation and Prospects
Aurelio Peccei, Chair

1968  6-9 MARCH  WASHINGTON
International Development: Accomplishments and Apprehensions
John H. Adler, Chair
1969 14-17 November New Delhi

Challenges to Prevalent Ideas on Development
C. D. Desmukh, Chair; Eugene Stanley, Programme Chair

1971 16-19 May Ottawa

Development Targets for the 1970’s: Jobs and Justice
Lester B. Pearson, Chair; Felipe Pazos, Programme Chair

1973 22-25 February San Jose

Political and Social Realities in Development: Recognition and Response
Robert E. Asher, Programme Chair

1974 12-16 August Abidjan

Confrontation or Cooperation?
M. T. Diawara, Chair; Edwin M. Martin, Programme Chair

1976 29 Nov-3 Dec Amsterdam

Equality of Opportunity among Peoples and Nations
Mahbub ul Haq, Programme Chair

1979 13-15 August Colombo

Development Choices for the 1980’s and Beyond
Paul P. Streuten, Programme Chair

1982 19-22 July Baltimore

The Emerging Global Village
Robert J. Berg, Programme Chair

1985 1-4 July Rome

World Development: Risks and Opportunities
Louis Emmerij, Programme Chair

1988 25-28 March New Delhi

Poverty, Development and Collective Survival
Ponna Wignaraja, Programme Chair

1991 6-9 May Amsterdam

One World or Several: towards a strategy for growth, sustainability and solidarity in an interdependent world
Louis Emmerij, Programme Chair

1994 6-4 April Mexico City

People’s Rights and Security: Sustainable Development Strategies for the 21st Century
Lourdes Arizpe, Programme Chair
1997 21-24 May  Santiago de Compostela

Which Globalization? Opening Spaces for Civic Engagement
Guillermo Abaracon, Programme Chair

2002 4-7 July  Dar-es-Salaam

The Quest for Global Human Security: Challenges to Governance in the Search for Social Justice
THE SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE FOLLOWING AMONG OTHERS FOR THEIR SUPPORT OF THE SID 50TH ANNIVERSARY CONGRESS.

The National Committee for International Cooperation and Sustainable Development in the Netherlands (NCDO) provided core financial support for the Congress allowing it to be hosted in The Netherlands and ensuring that the Worldconnectors were able to engage in the preparation of the programme.

The Municipality of The Hague contributed to the celebratory reception.

The Government of Italy Department of Development Cooperation provided core financial support for the Congress preparations with special emphasis on the East African process.

Sponsorship for participants from the South came from:

- Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries (HIVOS)
- Oxfam-NOVIB

The SID Washington Chapter organized support from 16 institutional and several individual SID members for attendance of young professional leaders from SID chapter countries in the South.

The SID Netherlands Chapter co-hosted the Congress and contributed human resources, time and ideas that made the Congress a success.