Development and Peace turns 50.

October 20, 2017 – 50 Years of Solidarity

- 60s
  - 1965 – Development and Peace is founded by the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops
  - 1970 –boycotting/using/struggling in food
  - 1979 – Mothers Confront the Dictatorship
  - 1980 – Nelson Mandela is Freed
  - 1982-85 – Militarization: An Obstacle
  - 1983-85 – Responding to Famine in Africa
  - 1985 – An Ombudsman for the Mining Industry
  - 1986 – The Earth is for All; Not for Sale
  - 1987 – Launch of Development and Peace
  - 1988 – All the Way
  - 1990 – Nelson Mandela is Freed

- 70s
  - 1970 –boycotting/using/struggling in food
  - 1978 – Opposing Apartheid in South Africa
  - 1979 – A letter writing campaign supports the Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo in Argentina
  - 1980 – Nelson Mandela is Freed
  - 1981 – –a national Christmas card campaign is organized
  - 1982 – Choose Life
  - 1983 – A new program focuses on reconstruction and reconciliation
  - 1984 – A/uni00A0new/uni00A0program focuses on reconstruction and reconciliation
  - 1985 – The Indigenous rights movement grows. Rebuilding the Americas

- 80s
  - 1981 – –a national Christmas card campaign is organized
  - 1982 – A/uni00A0new/uni00A0program focuses on reconstruction and reconciliation
  - 1983 – –a national Christmas card campaign is organized
  - 1984 – Campaigns against/for/uni00A0in partnership with local organizations that were involved
  - 1985 – The first free elections take place in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Development and Peace works with the national/uni00A0Department. The digital revolution has begun.
  - 1986 – The original logo of Development and Peace was inspired by this sculpture by Alexander
  - 1987 – MILITARIZATION: AN OBSTACLE
  - 1988 – The Indian Ocean tsunami kills 300,000. An outpouring of generosity

- 90s
  - 1990 – Nelson Mandela is Freed
  - 1990-93 – Rebuilding the Americas
  - 1991 – Co-founded by Development and Peace and Australian Catholic Relief,
    - 1992 – Building Back Better after the Earthquake
    - 1993 – An Ombudsman for the Mining Industry

- 00s
  - 2000 – Development and Peace becomes the official Canadian member
    - 2001 – Democratic Elephants in the BBC
  - 2002 – Independence of Timor-Leste
  - 2003 – The Earth is for All. Not for Sale
  - 2004 – Rebuilding lives after the tsunami
  - 2005 – Building Back Better after the Earthquake
  - 2006 – Democratic Elephants in the BBC
  - 2007 – gen /uni00A0electronics
  - 2008 – Dew /uni00A0Vie /uni00A0Dew /uni00A0Tiw /uni00A0Vie /uni00A0Dew

- 10s
  - 2010 – Building Back Better after the Earthquake
  - 2011 – Biennale of /uni00A0Brazil
  - 2012 – The Sahel becomes a disaster zone. 3.5 million people need help
  - 2013 – An Ombudsman for the Mining Industry

- 11s
  - 2014 – Famine compounded by government abuse and neglect kills
  - 2015 – Typhoon Haiyan devastates the central Philippines, killing 6,000.
  - 2016 – Building Back Better after the Earthquake
  - 2017 – First Share Load Campaign
  - 2018 – The Earth is for All. Not for Sale

- 12s
  - 2019 – The Sahel becomes a disaster zone. 3.5 million people need help
  - 2020 – Building Back Better after the Earthquake
  - 2021 – First Share Load Campaign
  - 2022 – The Earth is for All. Not for Sale
The 80s

The economic model of growth and commodity liberalization increases in the 1980s. This is a period of great hope but even greater tensions and conflict. The understanding that underdevelopment is a human-caused phenomenon that could be overcome and eliminated is called into question. The global economy becomes more interdependent, so that the economic conditions of one country affect another. Aid from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank becomes a condition for countries to qualify for development assistance from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The 90s

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is created in 1995. It sets rules that govern international trade, including trade agreements and dispute settlement mechanisms. The WTO is seen as a way to promote free trade and reduce barriers to trade. However, its rules also limit the ability of countries to regulate trade in order to protect domestic industries, workers, and the environment.

The 2000s

The 9/11 attacks in 2001 and reprisals by the United States and its allies against Islamic movements in Afghanistan and Iraq in 2001 and 2003 lead to a war on terror. The United States and its allies launch the Afghanistan War in 2001 and the Iraq War in 2003. These wars are fought against Islamic movements and regimes that are seen as threats to American security. The wars have resulted in the deaths of thousands of civilians and soldiers and have created new conflicts in the region.

The 2010s

The economic crisis of 2008 results in a global recession. The crisis is caused by the collapse of the US housing market and the overextension of credit. The recession is characterized by high unemployment, falling stock prices, and decreased economic activity. The crisis leads to a restructuring of the global financial system and increased regulation of financial markets. The crisis also results in increased inequality and income disparity.

The 2020s

The COVID-19 pandemic began in 2019 and has had a significant impact on the world. The pandemic has led to lockdowns, travel restrictions, and economic shutdowns. It has resulted in the deaths of millions of people around the world. The pandemic has also highlighted existing inequalities and shortcomings in healthcare systems around the world.