

**Global Development: Science and
Policies for the Future
(IIASA's Thirty-Fifth Anniversary)**

Beyond a Hunger Free World

by

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Hunger Persist Despite Many Attempts

- Right to Food is in the UN Charter
- Hunger is the worst form of poverty and deprivation
- IIASA's FAP (1976-1986) Major Programme
 - What is the nature of the system?
 - Why does it persist?
 - Effective policies?
- Rigorous Way
 - A global modelling system – BLS
 - 34 general equilibrium national policy models with econometrically estimated parameters
 - No free lunch in the models

Resilient for the Rich-Stubborn for the Starving

- The poor always bear the burden
- Hungry are poor with little capital, land or skills
- More food production is not the answer – more purchasing power is
- Some scenarios
 - 50 million tonnes of wheat sold on the market every year
 - Agricultural trade liberalization
 - Agricultural trade liberalization with
 - Free movement of labour

FAP's Accomplishments

- A clearer understanding
 - Need to deal with poverty and under development
- Many National Models/Modellers have
 - Contributed to national/international policies
 - India, Bangladesh, Sweden, Finland, Canada, USA, EU, etc.
 - FAO, Uruguay Round
- IIASA networks can be effective and powerful

Beyond Hunger: Dimensions of Deprivation and Exclusion

WITHOUT

ONE SUFFERS FROM

Food	: Hunger
+ Other needs	: Consumption / income poverty
+ Good health And literacy to know of Opportunity	: Capability Poverty
+ Public services and goods, Good governance	: Functional poverty
+ Ability to survive shocks social and environmental capital	: Insecurity
+ Ability to invest for betterment	: Hopelessness, Despair
+ Freedom, inclusion and empowerment	: Lack of self respect

India's 11th Five Year Plan Objective

“Faster and More Inclusive Growth”

- Strategy
 - Education for empowerment
 - Health care for expanding capability
 - Infrastructure to enable functioning
 - Economic growth to enlarge opportunities
 - Special efforts for the backward to pull them up

Education for Empowerment

- Elementary Education
 - 100% enrolment under total literacy campaign by 2006-07
 - Drop-outs still high – 31% in 2003-04
 - Teacher attendance and teaching quality poor
 - Local school management committees
 - Early childhood education
 - Greater use of computers especially for disadvantaged children

Education for Empowerment.... (contd.)

- Secondary Education
 - Launch new mission of Total Literacy Campaign upto Class X
 - Consider voucher system to enable poor to access private schools
- Vocational Education
 - Expand in numbers and skills taught
 - Financial & administrative autonomy given to Industrial Training Institutes
 - New initiatives in agricultural & agro-processing skills
 - Vocational training to be placed on par with secondary education regarding status and resources

Education for Empowerment.... (contd.)

- Higher Education
 - Critical for ICT driven knowledge economy
 - Expand University system and Open education to increase access from 8% of age-group to 20% +
 - With quality faculty and greater autonomy
 - Increase budgetary support and raise fees
- Science & Technology
 - National Science & Technology Commission
 - Establish world class research facilities
 - Promote scientific research as career
 - Revamp service conditions of scientists

Health Care for Expanding Capability

- **National Rural Health Mission**
 - Integrated district plans for health including drinking water, sanitation and nutrition
 - Appoint Health Worker in each village
 - Involve non-profit sector
 - Integrate Indian Systems of Medicine
 - Social and Community-based health insurance

Health Care for Expanding Capability ... (contd.)

- **Clean Water for All**

- 95% coverage
- large number of villages slip back (0.28 million)
- serious quality problems (0.22 million)
- Need surface water sources
- Emphasis community owned & managed projects

- **Sanitation**

- Total sanitation campaign has increased coverage from 4% in 1988 to 35% at present

Infrastructure to Enable Functioning

- **Rural Infrastructure:** a fully centrally funded time-bound (2009) action plan for:
 - 10 million ha of additional irrigation
 - All weather road connectivity to 66,802 habitations
 - 60 lakh houses for rural poor
 - Drinking water supply to all uncovered habitations
 - Electricity to all un-electrified villages
 - Connect all remaining villages (66,802) with public telephones

Increase Employment Generation

- Faster growth for creating opportunities
 - 9% Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
 - 4% Agriculture
- Open economy for
 - Efficiency
 - Labour intensive development
- Right to Employment

Ensuring Outcomes: The Challenges

- Main elements of the implementation strategy
 - Decentralisation
 - Financial Empowerment of PRIs
 - Stakeholder Participation
 - Accountability through Transparency, RTI & Internet
 - Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and Public Private Partnership
 - Offering Choice to People
 - Entitlements to Reduce Leakages

- *With these we hope to Go Beyond Hunger to Total Human Development*
- *If developing countries are helped to follow such a comprehensive strategy we can have a world without deprivation and despair*
- *Approaches for effective delivery require systems framework to account for stakeholder incentives*

IIASA can take up
this challenge

Thank You