





The India would like to thank the Forum for the 21st Century for initiating this discussion. At the same time we express our full support towards solving the challenges occurring in the global scenario. After an in-depth analysis of the draft proposed by the Forum for the 21st Century, regarding the global Effectiveness of Development Aid issues, let us include our observations and suggestions as well.

Position of the India on the proposal of the Forum for 21st Century



 The adoption of the UN Millennium Goals had two major aims on the development aid agenda, which would India like to highlight. The first was the efforts to mobilize additional finance for development; the second was the efforts to increase the effectiveness of aid. In fact 10 % of the world's population controls 90 % of its wealth, global hunger and poverty are rife and many people are suffering. We believe that all people have the right to live in peaceful communities and participate fully in the decisions that affect their lives. India express a will to support all efforts to take part in making the global situation's performance more effective and hereby strongly remind to all developed countries their global responsibility in development cooperation and assistance and to developing countries their agreement to implement good governance, transparency, openness, and serious policy design.

 India supports the creation of special Platform for Development Assistance (PDA). However we consider the PDA to be really needed, we don't agree with mechanism based on regional model. It has to be take into account that one model can not fits all region. It's very important to recognize that history, geography, ethnic, economic and political composition and other factors make every state uniquely individual and different. The special characteristics and needs of each one of recipients or donors has to be understood and the PDA would be the right place to articulate and match their views and consider options for a more inclusive dialogue. On the other hand, we consider the PDA based clusters to be effective and helpful. According to the PDA implementation, India would like to appeal to the Forum for 21st Century to avoid inefficiency connected with an increasing of the administrative costs and bureaucracy.



The Model Conference Global Economic Issues

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-  For decades, India was the world's largest aid recipient. Now is presented like a donor and it is likely to join Brazil, Russia and China in using aid to win partners and influence abroad. The India's government is in "active discussions" to distribute \$11 billion over the next five to seven years and create an own aid-giving body - India Agency for Partnership in Development (IAPD), an equivalent of America's Agency for International Development (USAID) or Britain's Department for International Development (DFID). India follows the example of other emerging market economic powers such as Western foreign aid donors. But India's foreign assistance is very different than Western aid. We present assistance to developing economies under the attractive guise of "South-South" capacity and relationship building.
-  India's government funds the projects in Bhutan, Nepal, the Maldives, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. It has spent \$1.2 billion in assistance to Afghanistan. At the recent India-Africa summit in Addis Ababa, it brought African delegates cheering to their feet by pledging \$5 billion in aid for their continent. India meanwhile is stepping up its role in building Myanmar's infrastructure. The aid is for us even a way of improving ties with neighbours. India has now emerged as a significant donor to developing countries in Africa and Asia.
-  Despite these recent trends, the allocation of aid still does not reflect the geography of poverty and human deprivation prevalent in the Asia-Pacific region. Population has grown by over 17% in the last decade, to 1.21 billion people. Although India is seeing rapid growth, more than 40% of its population still lives below the poverty line, is malnourished and underweight. The India's governing coalition spends billions of dollars - more than 2% of its gross domestic product - on helping the poor, reducing poverty and the gap between the small percentage of wealthy Indians and very large percentage of poor ones, who feel excluded from the economic boom. However good intentions may be, the delivery still needs a lot of work. India's effort is to decrease corruption, bad administration and under-payments. Hereby we would like to ask the negotiating partners for financial and technical development support to help us reduce poverty, especially in the three poorest states, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. India still contains more poor people than the whole of sub-Saharan Africa.
-  There are vast numbers of people living without sanitation and water. For every 1,000 children, 68 die before their fifth birthday, mainly from preventable diseases such as diarrhoea. India has the greatest problem with the provision of rural access to sanitation. For example only 15% of the rural population has access to a toilet and only 42 % have the access to piped drinking water. In order to meet the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people without sanitation, access will need to be provided for 21 million people every year. Climate change is already having a devastating impact on poor people. India appeal developed countries to reduce their emissions and invest in the green technologies, so that developing countries have scope to grow their economies without destroying the planet.



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■ In this new world the justification for aid and the behaviour of donors must be changed. For Westerners, justifying aid will be harder. Emerging countries, with recent experience to draw upon, might do a better job of infrastructure spending. The West should focus more on policies and good governance (something many poorer Indian states are crying out for). There is a new world of aid but over a billion people remain poor; they still need help, even if some of them live in countries that now give aid as well as get it.

■ Donors need to focus not just on the immediate impact of their own assistance, but on their contribution to helping the partner country achieve its development goals. Bureaucracy is crushing the efficiency and viability of development programs. Recipients are supposed to improving the institutions and tackling corruption. Aid agencies should start putting more emphasis on multilateral initiatives, as the importance of partnerships is growing.

India is opened to discussions solving the development issues the states have to face in the 21st century. We strongly support our common task to continue to develop joint strategies and tactics that are bringing much-needed economic development and to promote closer partnership in tackling global issues through the Forum for the 21st Century.