



HUNGER AND POVERTY IN THE WORLD IN THE XXI CENTURY

An alert from Universities



Sede:
Portugal

OBSERVATÓRIO INTERNACIONAL DE
DIREITOS HUMANOS – OIDH
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Iniciativa a exclusivo cargo do

Observatório Internacional de Direitos Humanos

Sede: PORTUGAL 

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATORY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

With the primary objective of contributing to the Eradication of Hunger, Poverty and Social Exclusion that affects millions of human beings in the 21st Century in all geographical areas, the International Observatory of Human Rights (OIDH), in the exercise of a civic and solidary duty which concerns everyone, within the scope of its mission and inserted in global citizenship, involved in this initiative a large number of Universities belonging to different countries.

In a transgenerational perspective based on active citizenship and human solidarity, with its present methodological matrix, the OIDH seeks to contribute to a better world, to help and protect the most poor, the most fragile, the most in need, all those who have no voice.

With this exercise of active citizenship, the OIDH exerts these noble inalienable values, in the light of the Principle of the Dignity of the Human Person, in a perspective of building a more just, equitable, solidary, fraternal, tolerant and joyful society. Consubstantiated by the virtues of this civic participation, considered a source of honor and respect, citizenship practices are promoted within a greater degree of awareness regarding the resolution of these persistent scourges that affect all of humanity.

The International Observatory on Human Rights, created in Portugal with its unique features and criteria, aiming at the common good with the motto “Serving Humanity”, invited Dr. Maria Isabel Torres Batista Jonet, President of the Portuguese Federation of Food Banks Against Hunger, the Food Bank Against Hunger and ENTRAJUDA to participate in the delivery process of this precious work, an offer from the OIDH. The work is delivered to the following entities: to all Food Banks Against Hunger, through the Global FoodBanking Network, and to the United Nations (UN), reverting in favor of its Humanitarian Agencies specialized in combating extreme poverty, thus helping the most needy in the most critical regions of the planet.

For the development of a work of this nature and dimension, the International Observatory on Human Rights had the need to associate a considerable number of entities and individuals from Portugal, among many others belonging to dozens of other countries on different continents, to whom it wants to express publicly, with high esteem and distinguished consideration, their deepest recognition and gratitude. All those entities and people made their valuable contributions, in a selfless, generous and kind way, combining efforts to help the most in need, wherever being the place of the world where they live.

Dr. Luís Eduardo Afonso Andrade

President of the International Observatory of Human Rights
Head Office: Portugal (Europe)

MENSAGEM DO PRESIDENTE DO OBSERVATÓRIO INTERNACIONAL DE DIREITOS HUMANOS

Com o objetivo primordial de contribuir para a Erradicação da Fome, da Pobreza e da Exclusão Social que atingem milhões de seres humanos no Século XXI em todas as áreas geográficas, o Observatório Internacional de Direitos Humanos (OIDH), dentro de um dever cívico e solidário que a todos diz respeito, no âmbito da sua missão e inserido na cidadania global, envolveu nesta iniciativa um conjunto diversificado de Universidades pertencentes a diversos países.

Numa perspetiva transgeracional assente na cidadania ativa e na solidariedade humana, com a presente matriz metodológica, o OIDH procura contribuir para um mundo melhor, auxiliar e proteger os mais carenciados, os mais frágeis, os que mais precisam, todos aqueles que não têm voz.

Com este exercício de cidadania ativa, o OIDH faz a transposição destes nobres valores inalienáveis, à luz do Princípio da Dignidade da Pessoa Humana, numa perspetiva de construir uma sociedade mais justa, equitativa, solidária, fraterna, tolerante e feliz. Consubstanciado nas virtudes desta participação cívica, considerada uma fonte de honra e respeito, promovem-se práticas de cidadania dentro de um maior grau de consciência no que concerne à resolução destes persistentes flagelos que afetam toda a Humanidade.

O Observatório Internacional de Direitos Humanos, criado em Portugal com características e critérios muito próprios, visando o bem comum tendo como lema “Servir a Humanidade”, convidou para fazer parte do processo de entrega desta preciosa obra, oferta do OIDH, a Dra. Maria Isabel Torres Batista Jonet, Presidente da Federação Portuguesa dos Bancos Alimentares Contra a Fome, do Banco Alimentar Contra a Fome e da ENTRAJUDA. A obra é entregue às seguintes entidades: a todos os Bancos Alimentares Contra a Fome dispersos pelo mundo, através da Rede Global de *FoodBanking*, e à Organização das Nações Unidas (ONU), revertendo a favor das suas Agências Humanitárias especializadas no combate à extrema pobreza, auxiliando assim os mais necessitados nas regiões mais críticas do planeta.

Para o desenvolvimento de um trabalho desta natureza e dimensão, o Observatório Internacional de Direitos Humanos teve necessidade de associar um número considerável de entidades e individualidades de Portugal, entre muitas outras pertencentes a dezenas de outros países de diferentes continentes, pelo qual expressa publicamente, com elevada estima e distinta consideração, o seu mais profundo reconhecimento e gratidão, a todos os que deram o seu valioso contributo, de forma abnegada, generosa e amável, para uma conjugação de esforços que visa auxiliar os mais necessitados, independentemente do lugar do mundo onde se encontrem.

Dr. Luís Eduardo Afonso Andrade

President of the International Observatory of Human Rights
Head Office: Portugal (Europe)

PREFACE

The invitation the International Observatory of Human Rights (OIDH) has endorsed us to preface this book, aimed at drawing the world's attention to the problems related to poverty, hunger and the human rights, bringing together in one work testimonies from some of the most prestigious Universities of the world through texts dedicated to these theme, it is a honor and a responsibility.

The Academy is the guardian of human knowledge and can be an engine of social development. With this challenge launched to the Rectors of various Universities by the OIDH, they assume a social responsibility here in a committed way.

We are going through a particularly difficult period in human history, with the confluence of several crises and new external threats. Whether because of internal or external conflicts, refugee crisis; either because of the demographic situation, linked to an unprecedented economic and social crisis; whether due to the Covid19 pandemic, Europe and the whole world are facing enormous challenges. Collective challenges that are a test of unity and will show whether the European model of society can continue as a reference in terms of solidarity, social cohesion and citizenship.

Food Banks help the poorest people recovering the hope that is often lost and creating bridges of social inclusion. The Food Bank operational model allows thousands of people and families in difficulty to be connected; for communities, Food Banks are institutions of trust; through partnerships with other solidarity institutions, they have created one of the largest solidarity networks in the world based on volunteering; they stimulate social cohesion, united by the same vision and mission.

The United Nations recently approved the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes goals to eradicate hunger and reduce food waste by 2030. Combating food waste requires us to question the way we produce, market and consume food, in each stage of the supply chain. It also requires concrete actions on the ground. And here, the universities can be privileged partners proposing innovative solutions and tools.

This book is an opportunity to learn, share, find better, more dynamic, more imaginative and more effective ways to achieve our goals and thus contribute to mitigate the food needs of so many poor people who face intolerable situations.

A collection of high value that we received with gratitude and responsibility.

Dr. Maria Isabel Torres Baptista Parreira Jonet

Presidente da Federação Portuguesa dos Bancos Alimentares Contra a Fome, do Banco Alimentar Contra a Fome e da ENTRAJUDA

PREFÁCIO

O convite que nos foi endereçado pelo Observatório Internacional de Direitos Humanos para prefaciá-lo este livro, destinado a chamar a atenção do Mundo para os problemas relacionados com a pobreza, a fome e os direitos humanos, congregando numa só obra testemunhos de algumas das Universidades mais prestigiadas do Mundo através de um texto dedicado a esta temática, é uma honra e uma responsabilidade.

A Academia é guardiã do conhecimento humano, podendo ser motor do desenvolvimento social. Com este desafio lançado aos Reitores de várias Universidades pelo ODH estas assumem aqui uma responsabilidade social de forma comprometida.

Estamos a atravessar um período particularmente difícil na história da humanidade, com a confluência de várias crises e novas ameaças externas. Seja por causa de conflitos internos ou externos, crise dos refugiados; seja por causa da situação demográfica, ligada a uma crise económica e social sem precedentes; seja pela pandemia decorrente da Covid19, a Europa e todo o Mundo enfrentam desafios gigantescos. Desafios coletivos que são um teste à unidade e mostrarão se o modelo europeu de sociedade pode continuar como uma referência em termos de solidariedade, coesão social e cidadania.

Os Bancos Alimentares ajudam as pessoas mais pobres do ponto de vista alimentar, recuperando a esperança muitas vezes perdida, originando pontes de inclusão social. O modelo operacional de Bancos de Alimentos permite ligar milhares de pessoas e famílias em dificuldade; para as comunidades, os Bancos Alimentares são instituições de confiança; por intermédio de parcerias com outras instituições de solidariedade, criam uma das maiores redes do Mundo de solidariedade assente no voluntariado; contribuem para criar coesão social, unidos pela mesma visão e missão.

A Organização das Nações Unidas aprovou recentemente a Agenda 2030 para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável, que inclui metas para erradicar a fome e reduzir o desperdício de alimentos até 2030. Combater o desperdício de alimentos exige que questionemos a maneira como produzimos, comercializamos e consumimos alimentos, em cada etapa da cadeia de abastecimento. Também exige ações concretas no terreno. E aqui, a Universidade pode ser um parceiro privilegiado propondo soluções e ferramentas inovadoras.

Este livro é uma oportunidade de aprender, partilhar, encontrar maneiras melhores, mais dinâmicas, mais imaginativas e mais eficazes de alcançar os nossos objetivos e assim contribuir para mitigar as necessidades alimentares de tantas pessoas pobres que enfrentam situações intoleráveis.

Uma coletânea de elevado valor que recebemos com gratidão e responsabilidade.

Dr^a Maria Isabel Torres Baptista Parreira Jonet

Presidente da Federação Portuguesa dos Bancos Alimentares Contra a Fome, do Banco Alimentar Contra a Fome e da ENTRAJUDA

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

In the XXI century, **hunger** is still one of the most infamous problems of humanity. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that nearly 900 million people of the 7.5 billion people in the world, or one in eight, are suffering from chronic undernourishment. Almost all the hungry people live in developing countries, representing 15 percent of the population of these countries. There are, however, also 16 million people undernourished in developed countries. Children are the most visible victims of undernutrition. Children who are poorly nourished suffer up to 160 days of illness each year. Poor nutrition plays a role in at least half of the 11 million child deaths each year - five million deaths! However, the world produces enough food to feed everyone...

Poverty is the principal cause of hunger. The World Bank has estimates that there are about 1,500 million poor people in developing countries who live on \$1.25 a day or less.

Along the History, **universities** have always been at the front wave of those which have contributed more to human society development and wealth. At any time, universities have also accepted the challenge to persistently fight for humans to have better and fairer lives.

This **book** is an alert from universities all around the world to the problems of hunger and extreme poverty in the present century. It includes a series of texts on these topics, written both in English and in the national main languages by leaders of some of the most prestigious universities from 33 different countries. Our unpretentious contribution to this meritorious initiative was just to collect and assemble altogether in this book the contributions of the different universities, to whom the *International Observatory of Human Rights (OIDH)* must thank for the solidarity to those human beings that, very unfortunately, still suffer of starvation in the new millennium.

Prof. Dr. Rui Fausto

Universidade de Coimbra (Portugal)

OIDH – Coordinator for High-Education

NOTA INTRODUTÓRIA

No século XXI, a **fome** é ainda um dos mais terríveis problemas para a humanidade. A Organização das Nações Unidas para a Agricultura e Alimentação estima que aproximadamente 900 milhões dos cerca de 7.5 milhares de milhões de pessoas do mundo, ou uma em cada oito, sofrem de subnutrição crónica. Praticamente todas as pessoas que padecem de fome vivem nos países em desenvolvimento, representando cerca de 15 por cento da população desses países. Há, no entanto, também cerca de 16 milhões de pessoas subnutridas nos países desenvolvidos. As crianças são as vítimas mais visíveis da subnutrição. Em média, as crianças subnutridas padecem de alguma doença associada à alimentação insuficiente 160 dias por ano. Uma alimentação deficitária está na base de pelo menos metade das 11 milhões de mortes infantis que ocorrem por ano – cinco milhões de mortes! No entanto, o mundo produz alimentação suficiente para alimentar devidamente toda a sua população...

A **pobreza** é a principal causa da fome. O Banco Mundial tem estimativas que indicam que existem 1,500 milhões de pessoas nos países em desenvolvimento que vivem com \$1.25 por dia ou menos.

Ao longo da História, as **universidades** têm estado sempre na primeira linha daqueles que mais têm contribuído para o desenvolvimento e bem-estar sociais. As universidades têm também sempre aceite o desafio de, persistentemente, ajudarem no combate aos problemas sociais mais prementes, com o intuito de garantir aos seres humanos uma vida melhor e mais justa.

Este **livro** é um alerta das universidades de todo o mundo para os problemas da fome e pobreza extrema no presente século. Incluí uma série de textos subordinados a estes tópicos, escritos em Inglês e nas línguas nacionais de cada país, e de autoria de responsáveis superiores de algumas das universidades mais prestigiadas de 33 países diferentes. A nossa singela contribuição para esta iniciativa meritória foi apenas a de coligir e agrupar neste livro as contribuições das diversas universidades, às quais o *Observatório Internacional de Direitos Humanos (OIDH)* agradece pela solidariedade manifestada por todos aqueles seres humanos que, infelizmente, sofrem ainda de fome neste novo milénio.

Prof. Dr. Rui Fausto

Universidade de Coimbra (Portugal)

Coordenador para o Ensino Superior do OIDH

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM UNIVERSITIES



CONTRIBUIÇÕES DAS UNIVERSIDADES

EPOKA UNIVERSITY
Tirana – ALBANIA



POVERTY: By 2014, 24 years after the end of communism, Albania is still considered to be one of the poorest countries in Europe. While the country experienced a relatively fast growth at the beginning of 2000s, the global financial crises since 2008 has increased poverty rates. The Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Albania (INSTAT) found out that the absolute poverty rate of the population increased from 12.4% in 2008 to 14.3% in 2012 while previously it had fell from 25.4% in 2002 to 18.5% in 2005 and 12.4% in 2008. Similarly extreme poverty increased from 1.2% in 2008 to 2.2 % in 2012. One of the most interesting results is that poverty which prior to 2008 appeared to be mainly a rural phenomenon, shifted to the urban areas. From 2002-2012, poverty in rural areas decreased by 12% whereas poverty among urban areas increased by 37% and furthermore poverty gap in urban areas in Albania has experienced a substantial increase of 53% since 2008. Thus, fast urbanization makes up the greatest challenge and poverty strategy should promote rural development and urban employment.

HUNGER: The latest data on hunger rates in Albania belong to the year 2011. According to the World Bank Data, 2.5% of the Albanian population is below the minimum level of dietary energy consumption. Actually, this ranks Albania at the 94th level on a global scale. The existing data show that the malnutrition prevalence has remained at the level of five from 1991 to 2011. Additionally, the latest data on depth of hunger belong to the year 2008. According to the same source, depth of hunger that is kilocalories per person per day in Albania is at the level of 160 which is considered low because it is less than 200 kilocalories per person per day.

Prof. Dr. Remzi Altin
Rector

UNIVERSITETI EPOKA
Tiranë – SHQIPËRI



VARFËRIA: Edhe në vitin 2014, 24 vjet pas rrëzimit të komunizmit, Shqipëria ende konsiderohet të jetë një nga vendet më të varfra në Evropë. Ndërsa vendi përjetoi një rritje ekonomike relativisht të shpejtë në fillim të viteve 2000, kriza financiare globale që nga viti 2008 ka rritur shkallën e varfërisë. Instituti i Statistikave të Republikës së Shqipërisë (INSTAT) tregon se shkalla e varfërisë absolute e popullsisë u rrit nga 12.4% në 2008 në 14.3% në vitin 2012, ndërsa më parë kishte rënë nga 25.4% në 2002 në 18.5% në vitin 2005 dhe 12.4 % në vitin 2008. Varfëria e skajshme është rritur në mënyrë të ngjashme nga 1.2% në 2008 në 2.2% në vitin 2012. Një nga rezultatet më interesante është se varfëria, e cila para vitit 2008 dukej të ishte kryesisht një dukuri rurale, tashmë është zhvendosur në zonat urbane. Gjatë periudhës 2002-2012, varfëria në zonat rurale është ulur me 12%, kurse varfëria në zonat urbane është rritur me 37% dhe për më tepër, hendeuku i varfërisë në zonat urbane në Shqipëri ka përjetuar një rritje të konsiderueshme prej 53% që nga viti 2008. Si pasojë, urbanizimi i shpejtë përbën sfidën kryesore dhe strategjia për të ulur varfërinë duhet të përfshijë promovimin e zhvillimit rural dhe punësimit urban.

URIA: Të dhënat e fundit rreth nivelit të urisë në Shqipëri i përkasin vitit 2011. Sipas të dhënave të Bankës Botërore, 2.5% e popullsisë shqiptare është nën nivelin minimal të konsumit dietik të energjisë. Në fakt, kjo e rendit Shqipërinë në vendin e 94-t në botë. Të dhënat ekzistuese tregojnë se përhapja e kequshqyeres ka mbetur në nivelin e pestë nga viti 1991 deri në 2011. Përveç kësaj, të dhënat e fundit mbi thellësinë e urisë i përkasin vitit 2008. Sipas të njëjtit burim, thellësia e urisë që konsiston në kilokaloritë për njeri në ditë në Shqipëri është në nivelin prej 160, e cila konsiderohet e ulët, sepse është më pak se 200 kilokalori për person në ditë.

Prof. Dr. Remzi Altin
Rektor

UNIVERSITY OF ANDORRA
Andorra la Vella – ANDORRA



Just after the first breath of life hunger is like a primeval instinct in all living beings. However, many are unaware what it is like to suffer from hunger, what it is like to hear stomach rumble for lack of food, or what it is like to feel that your body weakens up to the point of catching diseases and dying.

It is, so to speak, that nourishment represents the most basic need that every human being should be able to cover and, therefore, it is a right of all human beings. No person should be exposed to hunger, since this means that humanity has not reached its full maturity.

If in principle the purpose of mankind is to move towards human wellbeing, very often it has veered off this way, and it is then when we could glimpse the inequalities that have arisen such as poverty, hunger, misery, injustice... And neither the evolution of technology, nor scientific breakthroughs, nor ethical demands, nor history great thinkers have been able to eradicate poverty and hunger around us.

In our everyday bubble, convenient, comfortable and without hunger or poverty it is very easy to work day-to-day and we are not aware of the daily battle that for a lot of people, it means to get to eat a single meal a day.

We are an "advanced" society that allows the illogical contrast between excess and abundance of resources and the scarcity and deprivation of people who have absolutely nothing, then who is responsible for this injustice? Who can take out of misery all those people affected by hunger and poverty in the world? There is only one answer: We are all responsible.

Therefore, we do not want this to be just words, we want to strengthen ties, we want to spread a sense of human brotherhood that will make us feel connected to the fate of any human being who suffers hunger and poverty, whatever their culture, religion, race or place of origin. We want to turn this bond into solidarity, in a firm commitment to fight hunger and poverty.

Prof. Dr. Daniel Bastida Obiols
Rector

UNIVERSITAT D'ANDORRA
Andorra la Vella – ANDORRA



En el primer alè de la vida la fam es mostra com un instint primari en tots els éssers vius. Tanmateix, molts ignoren què és patir fam, què és sentir els rampells d'estomac per la manca d'aliments, i què és sentir que el teu cos es debilita fins a contraure malalties i morir.

És, per així dir-ho, com nodrir-se representa la necessitat més bàsica que tot ésser viu ha de poder cobrir i, per tant, un dret entre tots els éssers humans. Cap persona hauria d'estar exposada a passar fam, ja que aquest fet representa que la humanitat no ha assolit el seu estat de maduresa plena.

Si en un principi el propòsit de la humanitat és encaminar-se cap al benestar humà, molt sovint se n'ha apartat d'aquest camí, i és quan hem pogut albirar les desigualtats que s'han creat com l'empobriment, la fam, la misèria, les injustícies... I ni l'evolució de la tecnologia, ni els avenços científics, ni les exigències ètiques, ni els grans pensadors de la història, han estat capaços d'eradicar la pobresa i la fam al nostre voltant.

En la nostra bombolla diària, còmoda, confortable i sense fam ni misèria és molt fàcil funcionar dia a dia i no som conscients de la batalla diària que suposa, per a molta gent, arribar a menjar un simple àpat diari.

Si som una societat "avançada" que permet el contrast il·lògic entre, l'excés i l'abundància de recursos amb la carestia i la privació de persones que no tenen absolutament res, qui és doncs el responsable d'aquesta injustícia? Qui pot treure de la misèria a totes les persones afectades per la fam i la pobresa al món? Només hi ha una resposta: Tots i totes som responsables.

Per tant, no volem que això només siguin paraules, volem estrènyer lligams, volem estendre un sentiment de fraternitat humana que ens faci sentir lligats al destí de qualsevol altre ésser humà que pateixi fam i pobresa, sigui quina sigui la seva cultura, religió, raça o lloc d'origen. Volem convertir aquest lligam en solidaritat, en un compromís ferm de lluita contra la fam, i la pobresa.

Prof. Dr. Daniel Bastida Obiols
Decano

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Yerevan – ARMENIA



After the collapse of Soviet Union Armenia faced series of natural, economic and social disasters, this resulted in uncontrolled growth of poor population in the country. Up to the official statistics short after the independence about 60% of the population in Post-soviet Armenia was poor. The deepening of poverty stimulated the formation of poverty subculture in Armenia, which in turn gave birth to new social problems.

Currently two different methodologies of poverty measurement are used in Armenia. One is used in the frame of family allowance system. It helps to determine the level of poverty and contribute to the basis for the inclusion of the family in beneficiary list.

Another methodology is developed by World Bank. This methodology is based on the concept of absolute poverty. Based on this methodology a household survey is carried out regularly to ensure the data on country's poor population dynamics. Thus, poor and non-poor population groups are identified according to the standard of living. Poor population includes three groups: poor, very poor and extremely poor. Those whose consumption per adult is below the upper poverty line are identified as poor. Very poor are those with consumption per adult is below the lower poverty line. Extremely poor are defined as those with consumption per adult equivalent below the food poverty line.

On the one hand every year the decrease in percentage of poor and very poor population is registered, as of 2011, the percentage of poor decreased by up to 35%. But the percentage of extremely poor population did not change, ranging from 3-3.7%.

No matter how different are the approaches described, however, the family allowance is provided to extremely poor families. But obviously, such situation is caused not only by low income, this witnesses the rooting of the poverty culture. Thus, the benefits are not effective without an adequate network of services designed to have an impact on this segment of society and change the situation. For the solution of this problem not only the material and spiritual resources are required, but also more time consuming, long-term interventions and more sophisticated social technologies.

Prof. Dr. Artak Khachatryan and Prof. Dr. Yuliana Melkumyan
Department of Social Work and Social Technologies

YEREVAN STATE UNIVERSITY
Yerevan - ARMENIA



Հայաստանը ԽՍՀՄ փլուզումից հետո բախվեց մի շարք բնական, տնտեսական և սոցիալական աղետների հետ, որոնք հանգեցրին երկրում աղքատ բնակչության թվի տարեային աճին: Պաշտոնական տվյալներով անկախացումից շատ չանցած Հետխորհրդային Հայաստանում բնակչության մոտավորապես 60% դարձավ աղքատ: Աղքատության հիմնախնդրի խորացումը և սրումը աստիճանաբար բերեցին աղքատության մշակույթի ձևավորմանը Հայաստանում, որն իր հերթին ծնեց սոցիալական նոր խնդիրներ:

Ներկայումս Հայաստանում օգտագործվում են աղքատության չափման երկու մեթոդաբանություններ: Մեկը օգտագործվում է ընտանեկան նպաստ համակարգում ընտանիքի կարիքավորության աստիճանը որոշելու համար և հիմք է հանդիսանում նպաստի նշանակման համար:

Մյուս մեթոդաբանությունը մշակվել է Համաշխարհային Բանկի կողմից: Այս մեթոդաբանության հիմքում ընկած է բացարձակ աղքատության հայեցակարգը: Այս մեթոդաբանության հիման վրա պարբերականորեն իրականացվում է տնային տնտեսությունների ուսումնասիրություն՝ ապահովելով երկրում աղքատ բնակչության դինամիկայի վերաբերյալ տվյալներ: Այդպես Հայաստանի բնակչությունն ըստ կենսամակարդակի բաժանվում է աղքատների և ոչ աղքատների: Հայաստանի Հանրապետությունում աղքատները բաժանվում են երեք խմբի՝ աղքատներ, շատ աղքատներ և ծայրահեղ աղքատներ: Աղքատ են համարվում նրանք, ում սպառումը մեկ չափահաս անձի հաշվով ցածր է աղքատության վերին՝ ընդհանուր գծից, շատ աղքատ են համարվում նրանք, ում սպառումը մեկ չափահաս անձի հաշվով ցածր է աղքատության ստորին՝ ընդհանուր գծից, իսկ ծայրահեղ աղքատ կամ թերսնված համարվում են նրանք, ում սպառումը մեկ չափահաս անձի հաշվով ցածր է աղքատության պարենային գծից:

Մի կողմից տարեց- տարի գրանցվում է դրական փոփոխություն՝ նվազում է աղքատ և շատ աղքատ բնակչության թիվը. 2011 թվականի տվյալներով աղքատների տոկոսը կրճատվել է մինչև 35%: Մակայն ծայրահեղ աղքատ բնակչության տոկոսը գրեթե չի փոփոխվում՝ տատանվելով 3-3.7% սահմաններում:

Որքան էլ տարբեր լինեն նկարագրված մոտեցումները՝ այնուամենայնիվ ընտանեկան նպաստը հիմնականում տրամադրվում է ծայրահեղ աղքատ ընտանիքներին: Մակայն բացահայտ է, որ բնակչության այս հատվածում իրավիճակը հնարավոր չէ նկարագրել զուտ որպես եկամտային աղքատություն, այն արմատավորվել է և վերաճել է աղքատության մշակույթի: Այսպիսով, նպաստը առանց պատշաճ մշակված ծառայությունների ցանցի չի կարող արդյունավետ ներգործություն ունենալ հասարակության այս հատվածի վրա և փոխել իրավիճակը: Այդ խնդիրների լուծումն արդեն պահանջում է ոչ միայն նյութական ու հոգևոր ռեսուրսներ, այլև ավելի ժամանակատար, երկարաժամկետ միջամտություն պահանջող ու ավելի բարդ սոցիալական տեխնոլոգիաների կիրառում:

Պրոֆ. Դր. Artak Khachatryan and Պրոֆ. Դր. Yuliana Melkumyan
Սոցիալական աշխատանքի և սոցիալական տեխնոլոգիաների ամբիոն

GHENT UNIVERSITY
Ghent – BELGIUM



The shame of poverty and hunger seems to leave many of us indifferent. Is it due to our resilience to hardship, once necessary but now misleading? The eradication of this plague will require a fundamental shift in the way we perceive the world and our place in it. Rationality tells us that the whole of humanity should be able to share equally the economic, social and cultural benefits of our natural resources. Solutions pass through the political will and commitment of all nations and will require concerted actions of different segments of society including public sector science.

Agricultural research is key to mitigate the brutal reality of hundreds of millions of families. There are strong evidences that a high yielding agriculture will be the primary source of poverty reduction. To overcome hunger, food production has to become cheaper, and to overcome poverty the rural poor has to increase its production faster than the decline of food price. This cannot be done without innovations, be it in providing information and infrastructure or in generating new varieties that are better adapted to specific, local environments.

However the translation of the scientific discoveries into innovations cannot be done without public acceptance. During the last thirty years, worldwide public institutions have used the biotechnology to develop nutritional traits and input traits towards a healthier and environment friendly agriculture that, if applied to the major sources of food and income to poor smallholder farmers, could alleviate many of the entrenched problems of poor nations. Yet unfunded opposition against GM-crops has blocked further applications of the technology in Europe and by extension in many developing countries.

In 2013 three pioneers of agro-biotechnology were awarded the World Food Prize by the Norman Borlaug Foundation. Norman, Nobel Prize for Peace 1970 is considered as the father of the Green Revolution. We hope that this recognition will help to convey to society the message that innovations in agriculture are our biggest opportunity to break the poverty and hunger vicious cycle. Agronomists, plant breeders, plant biologist, engineers, economists and sociologists must work together towards this goal. Only multidisciplinary it will be possible to capture the best of science to develop a more liveable society.

Prof. Dr. Marc Van Montagu
Institute of Plant Biotechnology Outreach

UNIVERSITEIT GENT
Gent – BELGIË



Velen onder ons lijken onverschillig voor de honger en armoede die een groot deel van de wereldbevolking treft. Komt dit door onze persoonlijke veerkracht die ons rechthoudt tijdens onverwachte situaties, maar misleidt bij grote wereldproblematieken? Een wijziging in onze gedachtengang omtrent armoede en honger zal een fundamentele ommezwaai vereisen in hoe de mens de wereld en zijn eigen positie daarin ziet. Puur rationeel zijn we er immers allemaal van overtuigd dat onze beschaving in staat zou moeten zijn om alle culturele, sociale en economische voordelen van natuurlijke bronnen gelijkmatig te verdelen. Oplossingen om deze gelijkmatige verdelingen te bekomen vereisen echter een politieke wil en een engagement van iedereen om te veranderen. Daarenboven zal het gecoördineerde acties vragen van de verschillende geledingen in de samenleving, waaronder ook de publieke sectoren die wetenschappelijk onderzoek beoefenen.

Onderzoek in landbouw is absoluut noodzakelijk om de situatie van honger en armoede bij miljoenen families te doorbreken. Een landbouw die tot verhoogde opbrengsten leidt is immers een eerste belangrijke stap naar verminderde armoede bij deze boeren. Om honger uit de wereld te helpen, moet de voedselproductie goedkoper worden. Echter om armoede te verslaan, moeten de landbouwer de productie vlugger doen stijgen dan dat de voedselprijzen dalen. Dit kan niet gebeuren zonder innovaties, enerzijds in het verschaffen van correcte informatie en betere infrastructuur, anderzijds in het genereren van nieuwe variëteiten die zich beter aanpassen aan specifieke, lokale omgevingsfactoren.

Het omzetten van wetenschappelijke vernieuwingen naar toepassingen kan niet gebeuren zonder een maatschappelijk draagvlak. In de afgelopen dertig jaar gebruikten wereldwijd verschillende instellingen biotechnologie om oplossingen aan landbouw aan te bieden, bijvoorbeeld door het verhogen van de nutritionele waarde van bepaalde gewassen of door het toevoegen van eigenschappen die bijdragen tot een milieuvriendelijker landbouw. Wanneer deze innovaties toegepast kunnen worden op lokale variëteiten die de voornaamste bron van voedsel en inkomen zijn voor de kleine boeren, kan dit bijdragen tot het oplossen van de fundamentele problemen in ontwikkelingslanden. Ongegronde tegenstand tegen genetisch gewijzigde gewassen heeft echter voor een totale blokkage van deze technologie en zijn toepassingen veroorzaakt in Europa en verschillende ontwikkelingslanden.

In 2013 werd de Wereldvoedselprijs door de Norman Borlaug Stichting uitgereikt aan drie pioniers in de plantenbiotechnologie. Norman, Nobelprijswinnaar voor de Vrede in 1970, wordt gezien als de vader van de Groene Revolutie. We hopen dat deze erkenning zal helpen om de bevolking ervan te overtuigen dat innovaties in landbouw noodzakelijk zijn om doorheen de vicieuze cirkel van honger en armoede te breken. Landbouwkundigen, telers, plantenbiologen, ingenieurs, economen en sociologen moeten samenwerken om deze doelstelling te verwezelijken, en zo tot een beter leefbare samenleving te komen.

Prof. Dr. Marc Van Montagu
Faculteit Wetenschappen

UNIVERSITY OF SARAJEVO
Sarajevo – BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



Poverty and food security trap are problems caused by complex systemic factors - environmental, socioeconomic which are strongly context dependent and vary from one country to other. That is precisely the reason why the “technical solution” (kindred to economic growth) or blue print approach does not exist, and those proclaimed as such thereat essentially reinforce only the dependence mentality and reducing the social capacity to act and develop. The process of post-war reconstruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina more or less had disappointing results, as it strongly relied on “imported, ready-to-use” solutions, completely leaving aside the social, institutional and environmental context. Consequently today, despite the economic growth, every third BH citizen lives below or near the poverty line, while every second resident is socially outcasted on various grounds, suggesting that this population does not have many opportunities to change their social position. In other words, the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina proves it is possible to engage and involve every individual in all socio-economic processes, but only in conjunction with effective and efficient government and local communities. It also proves that effective and efficient government and local communities could establish and maintain ongoing development, which will reduce all kinds of poverty and build the inclusive, innovative and reflective society. When shaping such society, the priority is changing radically the existing institutional context, social norms, rules, values, informal institutions, and power relations that construct social interactions. That change, which is rather comprehensive and complex, should be based on creating an innovative social network that would give incentive to the kind of participatory spirit, solidarity and awareness of each individual’s responsibility for the communal progress, ultimately leading to the enhanced capacity of local communities/society to act. The official institutions’ infirmity to carry out their primary duty – assistance providing to the victims and alleviating the consequences of catastrophic floods in one third of the Bosnia and Herzegovina’s territory, made all BH social stakeholders fully aware of the necessity of creating new institutional context and innovative social network. To put it other way - according to past experience, all actors in society have spontaneously realized how current advancement involves tangible human development, activation and involvement of every individual, whose skills would be strengthened in order to have right, power and duty to create new value and produce benefits for whole society. This way of development is a long, uncertain and arduous journey, often involving diversion, roaming and returning from the “developmental cul-de-sac”, oftener resembles carrying water to sea, however this time ultimately resulting in the transformation from the poverty to the power that is the basis for effective fight against the poverty.

Prof. Dr. Aleksandra Nikolić
Faculty of Agriculture and Food Sciences

UNIVERZITET U SARAJEVU
Sarajevu – BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA



Siromaštvo i sigurnostu snabdijevanju hranom su problemi koje oblikuju složeni okolinski, socio-ekonomski faktori, sistemske prirode i koji su snažno uslovljeni kontekstom, razlikujući se pri tom od zemlje do zemlje. Upravo zbog toga ne postoji „tehničko rješenje“ ili „pristup od vrha ka dnu“, a onakoj se proglašavaju takvim, u suštini, samo osnažuju mentalitet zavisnosti, srozavajući sposobnost društva da djeluje i da se razvija. Proces poslijeratne obnove i tranzicije u BiH je imao manje-više razočaravajuće rezultate jer je počivao na „uvezenim, gotovim“ rješenjima, koja su zanemarivala socijalni, institucionalni i okolinski kontekst. Zbog toga danas, i pored ekonomskog rasta, svaki teći stanovnik BiH živi ili ispod ili vrlo blizu linije siromaštva, dok je svaki drugi stanovnik po raznim osnovama isključen iz društva, što ukazuje da ova populacija nema mnogo mogućnosti da se izbavi od siromaštva. Stoga je neophodno otkriti naš vlastiti razvojni put, koji je u stanju prepoznati složenost uzajamnogdejtvdruštvenih, ekonomskih, političkih i kulturnih faktora, kako bismo bili u mogućnosti suočiti se sa ključnim elementima u vezi sa suzbijanjem siromaštva. Prioritetni zadatak koji iz tog slijedi zahtijeva radikalnu promjenu postojećeg, neuspješnog institucionalnog konteksta, što podrazumijeva izmjenu društvenih standarda, pravila, vrijednosti, neformalnih institucija i odnosa moći koji tvore arhitekturu društvenih interakcija. Drugim riječima, poučeni dosadašnjim iskustvom – uključujući tu nesposobnost bh. institucija da se suoče sa posljedicama nedavnih katastrofalnih poplava – svi akteri u bh. društvu su spontano spoznali da stvarni razvoj počiva na osnaženim sposobnostima pojedinca da djeluje, učestvuje, bude misaon i odgovoran, što zauzvrat pretvara isključene, obespravljene osobe u građane koji traže i imaju prava da stvaraju nove vrijednosti i doprinose cjelokupnom društvu. Takav razvojni put je dug, trnovit, neizvjestan, te podrazumijeva skretanje, lutanje i vraćanje sa „stranputica razvoja“, često sličan borbi sa vjetrenjačama, ali taj put u konačnici rezultira transformacijom siromaštva u snagu, to je održiv put suzbijanja siromaštva bez obzira na socio-ekonomski kontekst.

Prof. Dr. Aleksandra Nikolić
Poljoprivredno-Prehrambeni Fakultet

SANTA CATARINA STATE UNIVERSITY
Florianópolis – BRAZIL



Education as Empowerment Process.

According to the United Nations Program (UNDP) Human deprivation is widespread. Worldwide, 795 million people suffer from chronic hunger and more than 660 million people use an unimproved source of drinking water. Extreme poverty, income inequalities, lack of access to education, and deprivation of essential rights mean that a large part of the population is mobilized for a more humane and fair society.

The growing questions that debate the most relevant problems of these deprivations, such as education, work, citizenship, migration, race, color, and sex, cannot be out of academic space. Thinking of a better and more empowered society is part of the network's protection strategies. The process of strengthening the population through education is capable of social and equitable transformation in order to reduce these disparities.

The knowledge society and the increase of new technologies have contributed to the construction of new opportunities, such as the advancement of science, health and the expansion of agriculture, thus reducing local, regional and global inequalities.

As builders of this society, we understand that we will be able to evolve and contribute through real and empowering actions, such as lifelong learning, upgrading of new skills, preparation for new fields of work and certainly using correct strategies and respecting opportunities and growth for the poorest populations. The Commitments made to comply with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Objectives require everyone to be constantly monitored, indicating ways to measure the impact of these policies and how we will reach them.

Prof. Dr. Marcus Tomasi
Rector

UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DE SANTA CATARINA
Florianópolis – BRASIL



A educação como processo de “empoderamento”

De acordo com o Programa das Nações Unidas (PNUD), o desenvolvimento humano registra privações humanas generalizadas. Ao todo, 795 milhões de pessoas sofrem de fome crônica. Mais de 660 milhões de indivíduos usam uma fonte não melhorada de água potável. A pobreza extrema, as desigualdades de renda, a falta de acesso à educação e a privação dos direitos essenciais, faz com que uma grande parte da população se mobilize para uma sociedade mais humana e justa.

As crescentes questões que debatem os problemas mais relevantes destas privações, como educação, trabalho, cidadania, migração, raça, cor, e sexo, não podem estar fora do espaço acadêmico. Pensar em uma sociedade melhor e mais empoderada, faz parte das estratégias de proteção da rede. O processo de fortalecimento da população por meio da educação é capaz de uma transformação social e equitativa com o fim de diminuir estas disparidades.

A sociedade do conhecimento e o aumento de novas tecnologias têm contribuído na construção de novas oportunidades, como o avanço da ciência, da saúde e na expansão da agricultura, diminuindo, assim, as desigualdades locais, regionais e global.

Como construtores desta sociedade, entendemos que seremos capazes de evoluir e contribuir por meio de ações reais e fortalecedoras, como a aprendizagem ao longo da vida, atualização de novas competências, a preparação para novos campos de trabalho e por certo utilizando estratégias corretas e respeitando as oportunidades e o crescimento em prol das populações mais necessitadas. Os compromissos assumidos para se cumprir a Agenda 2030 para o Desenvolvimento Sustentável e Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável, passam a exigir de todos nós um constante monitoramento, indicando formas de medir o impacto destas políticas e a forma como vamos alcançá-los.

Prof. Dr. Marcus Tomasi
Reitor

NEW BULGARIAN UNIVERSITY
Sofia - BULGARIA



Both hunger and shame are human conditions. Hunger is a condition of basic human need. The hungry person cannot be motivated by higher needs. Shame is a higher need derives from a comparison of one's action with one's self-esteem. Sated people can afford themselves to feel shame. The majority of people around the world are sated. A considerable part of them are stated to the degree that the valuable resources available to them go to waste. At the same time as much as 12% of the world's population is starving. The sated are wasting goods while the others are starving, the sated are throw away while the hungry are dying of hunger because they do not have the sated are throwing away in their garbage bins. The sated are not ashamed of this fact, at least not enough to feel the need for change. The sated are much more ashamed of each other, feeling the shame for unimportant things - the shame of vanity. But this shame has led to major changes. Whole industries are in the service of vanity in developed societies, i.e. plastic surgery, fashion, cosmetics, etc., industries whose profits exceed the deficit of the starving countries. The situation is even more paradoxical - in 1997 in the world of the sated obesity was declared an epidemic. But that has not led to any decrease in consumption in favor of the starving ones. The healthy hunger of the sated has given rise to new thriving industries of dietetic foods and drugs against obesity - also multibillion businesses and new opportunities for consumption and waste. The world of the sated is driven by the desire to spend and consume, thoughtless consumption always generates profit which is used for the promotion of new forms of thoughtless consumption. Meanwhile in the world of poverty 5.56 CHILDREN DIE FROM HUNGER every minute!

It's time to do something about it, it's time to begin to be ashamed of these facts! If we all start feeling the shame, genuine shame, not hypocritical shame, things can easily be changed.

Prof. Dr. Kristian Bankov
Southeast European Center for Semiotic Studies

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Sofia – BULGARIA

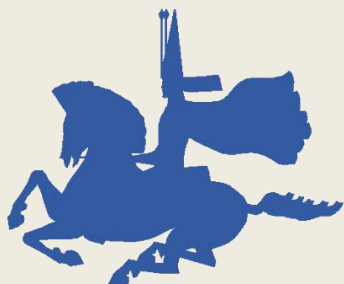


И гладът и срамът са човешки състояния. Гладът е състояние на базова човешка нужда. Гладният човек не може да бъде мотивиран от по-висши нужди. Срамът е висша нужда, произлиза от съпоставката на нашата самооценка с нашите действия. Ситият може да си позволи да се срамува. По-голямата част от хората по света са сити. Не малка част от тях са толкова сити, че постоянно разхищават богатата, с които разполагат. А в същото това време 12% от всички хора по Земята гладуват. Едните прахосват, а другите гладуват, едните изхвърлят, а другите умират от глад, защото нямат изхвърленото в кофите за боклук от ситите. Ситите обаче не се срамуват от този факт, поне не се срамуват достатъчно, че да се стигне до промяна. Ситите много повече се срамуват един от друг, и то за маловажни неща – срама на суетата. Но именно този срам е довел до големи промени – цели индустрии обслужват срама на суетата в богатите общества – пластичната хирургия, модата, козметиката и пр. – индустрии, чийто мащаб на печалба надхвърля многократно дефицита на гладуващите. Като се стига и до съвсем парадоксални ситуации – през 1997 г. в света на ситите затлъстяването е обявено за епидемия. Но това съвсем не довежда до намаляване на консумацията и разхищението в полза на гладуващите. Здравословният глад на ситите поражда нови процъфтяващи индустрии – тези на диетичните храни и лекарствата срещу затлъстяване – също многомилиардни бизнеси и нов повод за консумация и разхищение. Всичко в света на ситите тласка към разхищение, разхищението винаги е печалба, печалбата винаги отива за насърчаването на нови форми на разхищение. А в света на глада **ВСЯКА МИНУТА УМИРАТ 5,56 ДЕЦА ОТ ГЛАД!**

Време е да направим нещо, време е да започнем да се срамуваме от тези факти! Ако всички започнем да се срамуваме, истински, а не позьорски, лесно ще се стигне до промяна.

Проф. Док. Кристиан Банков
Югоизточноевропейски Център за Семиотични Изследвания

GUMILYOV EURASIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Astana - CAZAKSTHAN



Many countries approach to the problem of hunger on the basis of terms of income and consumption, which greatly narrows understanding of the problem. Situation with hunger in the world in an interview with "Voice of the Capital" commented by Sabina Alkir who is director of social initiatives at the University of Oxford. She said that when you talk with those starving people, you will find out - they are concerned with other problems too, such as malnutrition, impossibility to send a child to school, lack of electricity, pure water and insanitary conditions. This is more than 5 billion people: half of them live in South Asia, one-third - to the south of Sahara. Hunger of any part of the world - is a tragedy. We often think about countries but not people. For example, in Africa - a lot of countries and India is home to more than a billion people. Over half a billion people live in conditions of extreme hunger. In Nepal and Rwanda is really impressive performance over the last five years, for example, in Nepal, the number of starving people fell from 65% to 44%. We are pleased that such progress is possible.

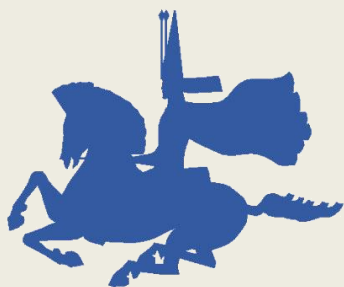
Type of starving is extremely heterogeneous, it is men, women, youth, children and teens, starving people could be a family or mother and children. People is predominating group of 40 to 60 years in the age group of hungry, with the part of young people counting more than 55% of citizens. There are a high proportion of illegal actions committed by those teens. Alcoholism and drug addiction is not the only common things that you can see among the hungry, but also dangerous infections such as tuberculosis, AIDS, syphilis.

The ways to solve problem of hunger in our opinion, consist in the following: psychological and social counseling; social rehabilitation; social security; social care; social prevention. That's why hunger is a problem of all mankind. The way to solve the problem of people who find themselves, for different reasons starving in the streets, in our opinion is through hard work, based on an individual approach, comprehensive solutions and personalized support. And also should focus on the prevention of difficult life situations for rehabilitation and adaptation of these groups to the market conditions of life.

Prof. Dr. Aliya Abdrakhmanova

Deputy Director, Multilingual Education Development and Academic Resources Centre

Л.Н.ГУМИЛЕВ АТЫНДАҒЫ ЕУРАЗИЯ ҰЛТТЫҚ УНИВЕРСИТЕТІ Астана - ҚАЗАҚСТАН



Көптеген елдерде аштық мәселесі өздерінің көзқарастары бойынша табыс және деңгей қажеттілігіне бірталай мәселелердің ерекше түсінігін береді. Әлемде аштық мәселесін радиостанциядан берілген сұқпат бойынша «Астана даусы» әлеуметтік Оксфорд университетінің басқармасының директоры Алькир Сабина түсінік берді, аштықты бастан кешкен адамдармен араласа олардың сол кездегі тамақты тоя жемеуі, баласын мектепке жібере алмауы, жарықтың болмауы, таза су мен антисанитарияның болмауы мазалағанын байқауға болады. Бұл шамамен 5 миллиард адамды құрайды, оның көпшілігі оңтүстіктің Азиясында тұрса, ал қалғаны Сахараның оңтүстігінде. Әлемнің барлық бөлігінде аштық- бұл жан түршігелік оқиға. Біз көбінесе адамды емес елді санаймыз. Мысалы: Африкада- көп ел бар, ал Үндістанда миллиардқа жуық адам тұрады. Ал Непал мен Руанда көрсеткіш шынында да әсерлі, соңғы 5 жылдың ішінде таңқалдыратындай көрсеткіш көрсетті. Мысалы: Непалда ашыққан адамдардың саны 65%-дан 44%-ға дейін. Біз бұл үдерістің болуына қуаныштымыз.

Ашыққандардың құрамында төтенше есебі біріңғай емес, ер адамдар, әйел адамдар, жастар, жас өспірімдер, балалар, отбасылар және т.б. Ашыққандардың топтарына жас ерекшелігі 40 жастан 60 жасқа дейінгілер, сондай ақ жастардың 55%-н азаматтардың көп бөлігі құқыққа қарсылық әрекеттерімен белгілі. Аштықтың арасында тек маскүнем мен нашакорлық ғана емес, сондай ақ қауіпті инфекциялар: түбіркүлез, ЖИТС және мерез аурулары тараған.

Аштықтың мәселесін шешетін жол, біздің көз қарасымыз бойынша мыналар: әлеуметтік-психологиялық кеңес беру, әлеуметтік ақтау, әлеуметтік қамсыздандыру, әлеуметтік қамқорлық, әлеуметтік алдын алу және т.б. Сондықтан да аштық –бұл бүкіл адамзаттың мәселесі. Адам мәселесінің шешімінің жолы, әр түрлі мәселеге байланысты көшеде ашыққандар, біздің көз қарас бойынша жеке тіл табу мәселенің шешімі жеке және көпше мәселелер жұмысына негізделген. Сонымен қатар өмірлік қиыншылықтардың жағдайын алдын алу, ақтау және бейімделуінің нарықтық топтағы шарттары болып табылады.

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Мен Академиялық Ресурстарды*

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY
Shanghai – CHINA



October 17th 2015 marked the second National Poverty Relief Day in China. Thanks to the Reform and Opening-up Policy since 1978, China has experienced rapid economic development. More than 700 million rural population have been successfully lifted out of poverty over the last 37 years, making China the first developing country to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of reducing more than half the population living in poverty by 2015. Despite all these achievements, China remains the world's biggest developing country, and it continues to be a big challenge for the central government to narrow the urban-rural gap. The huge urban-rural gap has become one of the distinctive features of China's development since the Reform and Opening-up. Although the gap has been slightly reduced over the last 5 years, the disparities persist. Up until the end of 2014, there were still 70.17 million people in the countryside living below the national poverty line of 2,300 RMB (376 U.S. dollars) in annual income. Thus, the central government has taken poverty alleviation as the major goal of China's post-2015 agenda. Nonetheless, as commented by President Xi Jinping, the biggest challenge to build a well-off society in an all-round way is to eliminate poverty in rural areas. Fighting against poverty is an arduous task. Government sectors at all levels as well as people from all walks of life are encouraged to join the poverty-alleviation cause within the next five years to build a harmonious society with concerted development of cities and countryside. To this end, China will take targeted measures in poverty elimination. In addition to establishing an information database of population living in poverty, specific measures are also taken to alleviate poverty. To develop industry is the key. Also, ten million people will be relocated to be lifted out of poverty. The ecological protection project will be carried forward where the poor will be provided with more training and employment opportunities. National expenditures will be increased so that students from the poverty-stricken areas will be provided with more access to better education. Social welfare will be provided for those who have been impoverished due to the loss of work capacity will be improved. Through these efforts, China vows to eliminate absolute poverty by 2020.

Prof. Dr. Zhang Jie
President

上海交通大学
上海 - 中国



刚刚过去的 10 月 17 日是中国第二个国家扶贫日。自 1978 年改革开放以来，中国经历了经济的快速发展。过去 37 年，中国成功地使 7 亿多农村人口脱贫，成为发展中国家中第一个在 2015 年前完成了联合国千年发展目标的国家，将贫困人口降低了一半以上。

尽管取得了以上成绩，中国依然是世界上最大的发展中国家，减小城乡差距依然是极大的挑战。改革开放以来，城乡的巨大差距成为中国发展的显著特征之一。尽管过去五年中差距有所减小，但是依然存在。截止 2014 年底，中国的农村地区依然有 7.017 亿农村人口生活在国家贫困线以下，年收入不足 2,300 元（376 美元）。为此，中国政府将消除贫困作为 2015 年之后的主要发展目标。然而，正如习近平总书记所言，消除农村贫困是建设全面小康社会的最大挑战。扶贫是一项艰巨的任务，国家鼓励各级政府部门和各界人士在未来的五年中参与到扶贫的工作中，建设城乡统筹发展的和谐社会。为此，中国将采取精准扶贫的方法。除了建立贫困人口信息库，具体措施还包括以发展产业为关键消除贫困；通过动迁使 1000 万人脱贫；在推进生态保护工程的同时为贫困人口提供培训和就业机会；增加财政开支为贫困地区学生提供更好的教育；同时为无工作能力的贫困人口提供社会保障。通过这些努力，中国誓在 2020 年消除绝对贫困。

张杰教授
主席

UNIVERSITY OF COSTA RICA
San José – COSTA RICA



Poverty and hunger are very tightly interconnected, with the former usually leading to the latter. That explains why statistics show that most undernourished population in the world lives in developing countries. This is ironical, because the majority of the arable land that still has not reached its full production potential is located in such countries, mainly in Africa, the poorest continent and that with the highest rate of undernourishment. Moreover, the situation is getting worse by the tendency of international investors and corporations to grab land in countries where property is cheap and regulations are weak to produce food and feed for profit mainly for the export market, sometimes displacing local people who depend on agriculture for subsistence and worsening food production and supply in the country and increasing poverty rates. There is consensus on the statement that enough food is being produced in the world to feed its actual population, but that we are facing serious distribution problems, with sufficient, safe and nutritious food not reaching everyone all the time, certainly a food insecurity issue. Another problem, this time not restricted to developing countries, is the so-called “hidden hunger”, which occurs when the intake of vitamins and micronutrients is below the quantity required but without showing typical clinical symptoms. Actual food consumption tendencies, with low fruit and vegetable intake, worsen the situation, which is not only related to poverty but also to lack of awareness and time, consequence of the current way of life in many places. Hunger must be eradicated from the face of the world. It must be understood that it is an issue of human rights and efforts from all actors of the society, i.e, governments, international organizations, donors, universities, should focus on it.

Prof. Dr. Víctor M. Jiménez
Institute for Agriculture Research

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La pobreza y el hambre están muy fuertemente relacionadas, con la primera generalmente conllevando a la segunda. Eso explica las estadísticas que muestran que la mayor parte de la población con síntomas de desnutrición en el mundo se encuentra en países en desarrollo. Esto es paradójico, porque una gran parte de la tierra cultivable en el mundo que todavía no ha alcanzado su mayor potencial de producción se encuentra en estos países, principalmente en África, el continente más pobre y el que tiene las tasas de desnutrición más altas. Además, la situación está empeorando por la tendencia de corporaciones e inversionistas internacionales de tomar tierra en países donde esta es barata y con regulaciones débiles, para así producir alimento y forraje principalmente para el mercado internacional y obtener jugosas ganancias, con lo cual muchas veces se llega a desplazar a agricultores de subsistencia, lo cual agrava la situación de producción de alimentos y pobreza en el país. Hay consenso de que se producen suficientes alimentos en el mundo para la población actual, pero que hay problemas serios de distribución de los mismos, donde alimentos seguros y de calidad, y en cantidad suficiente, no están disponibles para todo el mundo en todo momento, lo cual constituye ciertamente un problema de inseguridad alimentaria. Un problema adicional, que no está restringido únicamente a países en desarrollo, es la llamada “hambre oculta”, que ocurre cuando la ingestión de vitaminas y micronutrientes es inferior a la cantidad mínima requerida pero sin que las personas muestren síntomas clínicos típicos de desnutrición. Tendencias actuales de consumo de alimentos, que normalmente incluyen niveles bajos de ingesta de frutas y vegetales, empeoran la situación, la cual no solo está relacionada con pobreza, sino también con falta de conocimiento y tiempo, consecuencias del ritmo de vida actual en varios lugares. El hambre debe erradicarse de la faz de la tierra. Se debe entender que es un asunto de derechos humanos, y que se tienen que enfocar esfuerzos de todos los miembros de la sociedad (gobiernos, organizaciones internacionales, organismos donantes, universidades, etc.) en resolver esta situación.

Prof. Dr. Víctor M. Jiménez
Instituto de Investigaciones Agrícolas

UNIVERSITY OF CYPRUS
Nicosia – CYPRUS



Extreme poverty and hunger constitute the United Nations Millennium Goal No 1. Poverty rates have indeed been halved between 1990 and 2010. However, we should not celebrate yet. 1.2 billion people still live in extreme poverty. Needless to say, the global financial crisis has added millions of people to the already dismal pre-crisis figures concerning extreme poverty and hunger. The very fact that such a deplorable state of affairs still exists in the 21st century is a serious affront to human dignity and all core values of humanity.

Extreme poverty has devastating consequences for the people who experience it, mainly due to the accumulation of several types of vulnerabilities and insecurities, the impossibility of enjoying their fundamental rights and the enduring character of their condition. It is widely known that above and beyond the deprivation of food and of the material and financial resources needed for physical survival, extreme poverty results in a restricted access to all basic human rights, such as the right to food, water, housing, work, education, health, culture, justice, etc and amounts, in fact, to exclusion from the social fabric.

Extreme poverty is not the work of fate; it is not the result of the laws of nature, but of those of human beings. As such, it can be eradicated by setting forth a new vision in world governance, including women empowerment and respect of human rights, as well as new principles and synergies at the grassroots level. The choice is ours. The University of Cyprus congratulates all those who took the initiative with this publication and joins its voice, expertise and energy to the wider endeavours aiming at the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger in the world.

Prof. Dr. Kalliope Agapiou-Josephides
Jean Monnet Chair (2001)

ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ
Λευκωσία – ΚΥΠΡΟΥ



Η ακραία φτώχεια και πείνα αποτελούν τον υπ' αριθμό 1 Στόχο των Αναπτυξιακών Στόχων της Χιλιετίας του Οργανισμού Ηνωμένων Εθνών. Τα ποσοστά της φτώχειας μειώθηκαν κατά το ήμισυ μεταξύ 1990 και 2010. Ωστόσο, δεν νομιμοποιούμαστε να πανηγυρίσουμε ακόμη. 1.2 δισεκατομμύρια άνθρωποι εξακολουθούν να ζουν κάτω από συνθήκες ακραίας φτώχειας. Περισσότερο να αναφέρουμε ότι η παγκόσμια οικονομική κρίση έχει προσθέσει εκατομμύρια ανθρώπων στον ήδη θλιβερό αριθμό που αφορά την ακραία φτώχεια και πείνα. Το γεγονός ότι μία τέτοια κατάσταση πραγμάτων υπάρχει στον 21ο αιώνα αποτελεί σοβαρή μομφή κατά της ανθρώπινης αξιοπρέπειας και όλων των θεμελιωδών αξιών της ανθρωπότητας.

Η ακραία φτώχεια έχει καταστροφικές συνέπειες για όσες/όσους τη βιώνουν, κατά κύριο λόγο, εξαιτίας της συσσώρευσης διαφορετικών τύπων ευπαθειών και ανασφαλειών, της αδυναμίας να απολαύσουν τα θεμελιώδη δικαιώματά τους και του χαρακτήρα μακράς διάρκειας της κατάστασης στην οποία βρίσκονται. Είναι ευρέως γνωστό, ότι πέρα και πάνω από τη στέρηση τροφής και των υλικών και οικονομικών πόρων που απαιτούνται για φυσική επιβίωση, η ακραία φτώχεια έχει ως αποτέλεσμα την περιορισμένη πρόσβαση σε όλα τα βασικά ανθρώπινα δικαιώματα: το δικαίωμα στην τροφή, το νερό, την απασχόληση, τη στέγαση, την εκπαίδευση, την υγεία, τον πολιτισμό, τη δικαιοσύνη, κ.α., ενώ ισοδυναμεί, στην πράξη, με αποκλεισμό από τον κοινωνικό ιστό.

Η ακραία φτώχεια δεν είναι έργο της τύχης, όπως δεν είναι ούτε του πεπρωμένου. Είναι, ανθρωπογενής. Ως τέτοια, μπορεί να εξαλειφθεί με την υιοθέτηση ενός νέου οράματος παγκόσμιας διακυβέρνησης, συμπεριλαμβανομένης της ενδυνάμωσης των γυναικών και του σεβασμού των ανθρωπίνων δικαιωμάτων και νέων αρχών και συνεργειών στο επίπεδο της κοινωνίας των πολιτών. Η επιλογή είναι δική μας. Το Πανεπιστήμιο Κύπρου συγχαίρει όλες/ όλους για την πρωτοβουλία δημοσίευσης αυτού του τόμου και ενώνει τη φωνή, την εμπειρογνωμοσύνη και την δράση του στις ευρύτερες προσπάθειες που στοχεύουν στην απάλειψη της ακραίας φτώχειας και της πείνας στον κόσμο.

Επ. Καλλιόπη Αγαπίου-Ιωσηφίδου
Έδρα Jean Monnet (2001)

CHARLES UNIVERSITY
Prague – CZECH REPUBLIC



Hunger and poverty is a real and actual problem of a certain part of the whole population on the Earth. The proportion of this population is much greater in developing countries as compared with developed ones. It has significant impact on the health status because undernourished population living in poverty suffers from different diseases which are rare in the people without impaired nutrition. Hunger and poverty then influence immune system and its changes make initiate several wide spread infectious diseases like tuberculosis, lepra or HIV infections and many others as well. However, it opens serious problem to both treatment and prevention of the above diseases because those countries are usually poor to cover expenses for drugs and medical care. It is evident that such situation concentrates seriously ill people in epicenters in which different infections are dangerous not only to them but, because of increasing migration, to newly coming persons as well. Hunger and poverty may therefore accelerate problems with their consequences in the whole population.

Charles University belonging to the oldest universities in Europe is aware of the complexity of the above mentioned health problems and joins therefore to voices concentrating on suggestions that real humanitarian help in suffered areas is necessary and important

Prof. Dr. Jan Skrha
Vice-Rector

UNIVERZITA KARLOVA
Praha – ČESKA REPUBLIKA



Hlad a chudoba je skutečný a aktuální problém určité části světové populace. Podíl takto postižené populace je mnohem vyšší v rozvojových zemích ve srovnání se zeměmi rozvinutými. Mají významný dopad na zdravotní stav, protože podvyživené populace žijící v chudobě trpí různými nemocemi, které jsou vzácné u lidí netrpících podvýživou. Hlad a chudoba tak ovlivňují imunitní systém což má za následek vznik a šíření infekčních chorob, jako je tuberkulóza, lepra, HIV infekce a mnoho dalších. Následně se objevují závažné problémy týkající se jak léčby, tak i prevence výše uvedených onemocnění, protože tyto země jsou obvykle příliš chudé na to, aby mohly pokrýt výdaje za léky a lékařskou péči. Za této situace se tak vážně nemocní soustřeďují do epicenter, ve kterých jsou různé infekce nebezpečné nejen pro ně, ale díky zvyšující se migraci i pro nově přicházející osoby. Hlad a chudoba tak mohou akcelarovat zmíněné problémy s následným dopadem na celou populaci. Univerzita Karlova patřící mezi nejstarší univerzity v Evropě si je vědoma komplexnosti výše uvedených zdravotních problémů, a proto se připojuje k hlasům zdůrazňujícím nutnost a důležitost skutečné humanitární pomoci postiženým oblastem.

Prof. Dr. Jan Skrha
Výkonný Rektor

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN
Copenhagen - DENMARK



Hunger and poverty are part of the dark side of modern society and cast a shameful shadow off towards those who understand these ugly words but have no experience of their real, cruel meaning. These crushing and potentially life-threatening conditions, commonly found in stark combination, represent everyday life for many millions of our fellow humans, of all races and ages. To help lift these burdens, those who suffer need to hear clear voices offering new knowledge, practical solutions and be given the inspiration and to move forward. To bring life to this new perspective requires the support of organizations, large and small, to provide sustainable access to necessary physical and social resources.

A university worthy of its name is there to help society to better understand our world, and to offer prospects for positive improvements in the way we live. It is common enough in a modern university to find inspiring words and new knowledge relevant to both hunger and poverty, often in the guise of food security and wealth creation. Consequently, we are well placed to offer strategies to ease the tragedies of both hunger and poverty and we would be failing in our purpose if we did not take our knowledge to the geographical heartlands of the problems. We can provide, directly, both motivation and positive action by standing close to the poor and by adding in our practical support. We must also talk knowledgably and persuasively to governments, charities and commerce to help start and sustain the flow of essential resources. However, to fight well against hunger and poverty we need to take energetic, young people who have seen something of these tragedies for themselves into in our universities. There they can develop the expertise to generate food or income in novel ways and learn the skills of mentoring and coaching to help inspire their home communities to develop and grow. Future support these young warriors, as part of our network, can help them influence their home universities appropriately and take direct action where it is most needed. They are the hope for the future.

Prof. Dr. Astrid Gufler
Rector

KØBENHAVNS UNIVERSITET
København - DANMARK



Sult og fattigdom forekommer begge blandt det moderne samfunds mørke sider og de kaster en beskæmmende skygge over de, der nok forstår disse grimme ord, men som mangler erfaring med deres virkelige og grusomme betydning. Disse nedbrydende og potentielt livstruende betingelser, ofte optrædende i barsk kombination, udgør hverdagen for for mange millioner blandt vore medmennesker tilhørende alle racer og aldre. For at afhjælpe denne belastende tilstand, må de udsatte modtage klare budskaber vedr. ny viden, praktiske løsninger og derved blive inspireret til at kunne avancere. For at realisere dette ny perspektiv kræves støtte af organisationer, små som store, for at sikre adgang til nødvendige fysiske og sociale ressourcer.

Et universitet, der er sit navn værdigt, vil være på plads til at hjælpe samfundet til en bedre forståelse af vor verden og tilbyde muligheder for forbedringer i vore livsvilkår. Det er ganske sædvanligt for et moderne universitet at fremkomme med inspirerende udsagn og ny viden af relevans for både sult og fattigdom, ofte i form af foranstaltninger rettet mod 'fødevarerikthed' og 'forbedrede leve vilkår'. Vi er således i en god position til at kunne tilbyde strategier m.h.p. at mindske de tragedier, der skyldes sult og fattigdom, og vi ville svigte vort formål, såfremt vi undlader at bringe vor viden frem til de geografiske brændpunkter. Vi kan tilbyde – målrettet – såvel motivation som positiv indsats ved at stå sammen med de fattige og tilføre vores praktiske støtte. Endvidere må vi henvende os indsigtsfuldt og overtalende til regeringer, velgørenhedsorganisationer og den private sektor for at igangsætte og sikre strømmen af kritiske ressourcer.

Derudover for effektivt at kunne bekæmpe sult og hungersnød må vi optage unge mennesker med personligt kendskab til disse tragedier på vore universiteter. Dér kan de udvikle ekspertise til at sikre føde og indtægt ved anvendelse af nye metoder, samt tilegne sig færdigheder i at oplære og vejlede for at kunne hjælpe med til inspirere deres egne samfunds udvikling og vækst. Fremtidig støtte til disse unge krigere/forkæmpere, som en del af vort netværk, kan hjælpe dem til at opnå indflydelse på deres hjemmeuniversiteter på passende vis og gennemføre målrettet indsats, hvor behovet er størst. De udgør fremtidens håb.

Prof. Dr. Astrid Gufler
Rektor

UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI
Helsinki – FINLAND



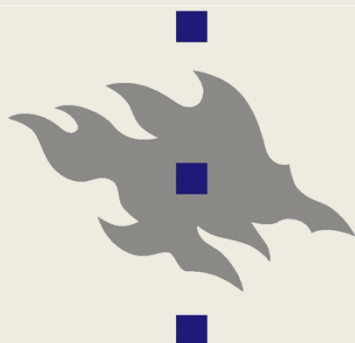
When searching for sustainable solutions for global grand challenges, we need to pay more and more attention to investments in education and research, in each and every country as well as globally, including international organizations. Extreme poverty and persistent hunger and malnutrition represent some of the most serious and long-lasting global problems. Although we know, or at least seem to know, many of the various reasons for these problems, we have been, too long and too often, unable to solve these problems, not even to considerably alleviate them. It is also often the question whether we are looking for and employing only short-run, temporary corrections and solutions for urgent problems, e.g. hunger due to some extreme natural or political-economic conditions, or, more preferably, some long-run, long-lasting concrete solutions and impacts.

The increased and more continuous investments in education and research worldwide create the long-lasting and more effective solutions and impacts, also and especially in alleviating poverty and hunger. Children, both girls and boys, should have the chance to go to school, in both rural villages and urban areas. This is the key issue and instrument, to which all countries should pay more attention. This way we can establish education paths that develop understanding, knowledge and skills for many young people how to concretely help in solving wicked problems and providing sustainable solutions, at home and internationally. Trust, transparency, equal opportunities and rights, and strengthened democratic processes are crucially important values in all societies. Equal and broader access to education enhances these values.

The University of Helsinki is helping to build a better world by involving itself more actively in the resolution of global problems. Our innovative thinking and creative international interaction generate new knowledge and expertise for the benefit of society at large, nationally and globally. We want to carry proudly and humbly our global responsibility. Our vision is: **THE BEST FOR THE WORLD**, in Finnish **MAAILMAN PARHAAKSI**.

Prof. Dr. Jukka Kola
Rector

HELSINGIN YLIOPISTO Helsinki - SUOMI



Kun etsimme kestäviä ratkaisuja suuriin globaaleihin ongelmiin ja haasteisiin, meidän on otettava entistä tarkemmin ja kattavammin huomioon investoinnit koulutukseen ja tutkimukseen. Näin on tehtävä kaikissa maissa ympäri maailman, kuten myös esim. erilaisissa kansainvälisissä järjestöissä. Äärimmäinen köyhyys ja sitkeä nälkä ja aliravitsemus edustavat aikamme vakavimpia ongelmia. Vaikka tiedämme, tai ainakin oletamme tietävämme, monia erilaisia syitä näihin ongelmiin, olemme olleet liian kauan ja liian usein kykenemättömiä ratkaisemaan, tai edes oleellisesti lievittämään, näitä ongelmia. Usein kyse on myös siitä, etsimmekö ja käytämmekö vain lyhyen aikavälin korjauskeinoja ja ratkaisuja akuutteihin ongelmiin, kuten luonnon ääriolosuhteista tai poliittis-taloudellisesta kriiseistä johtuvaan nälänhätään, vai haemmeko pitkäjänteisesti pitkän aikavälin kauaskantavia, konkreettisia ratkaisuja ja vaikutuksia.

Kasvavat ja aiempaa vakaammat investoinnit koulutukseen ja tutkimukseen luovat pitkäkestoisia ja tehokkaita ratkaisuja ja vaikutuksia myös köyhyyden ja nälänhädän lievittämiseksi. Lapsilla, niin tytöillä kuin pojilla, pitää olla mahdollisuus koulunkäyntiin, niin maalaiskylissä kuin kaupungeissa. Tämä on avainasia ja pääkeino, johon kaikkien maiden pitäisi vahvemmin panostaa. Tällä tavoin voisimme rakentaa koulutuspolkuja, joilla luomme ymmärrystä, tietoa ja taitoja monille nuorille maailmanlaajuisesti, jotta he voivat auttaa löytämään kestäviä ratkaisumalleja viheliäisiin ongelmiin, kotimaassaan ja kansainvälisesti. Luottamus, läpinäkyvyys, tasavertaiset mahdollisuudet ja oikeudet sekä vahva demokratia ovat kriittisen tärkeitä arvoja kaikissa yhteiskunnissa. Kattavat ja korkealaatuiset koulutusmahdollisuudet edistävät näiden arvojen toteutumista.

Helsingin yliopisto rakentaa parempaa maailmaa ottamalla entistä merkittävemmän roolin globaalien ongelmien ratkaisemisessa. Korostamme tuoreen, innovatiivisen ajattelun ja luovan vuorovaikutuksen merkitystä uuden osaamisen tuottamiseksi koko yhteiskunnan hyödyksi, kotimaassa ja kansainvälisesti. Yliopistomme kantaa ylpeydellä ja nöyryydellä myös globaalin yhteiskuntavastuunsa. Teemmekin työtämme **MAAILMAN PARHAAKSI!**

Prof. Dr. Jukka Kola
Rehtori

UNIVERSITY PARIS SUD
Paris – FRANCE



The 795 million people suffering today of hunger are unable to produce or buy food necessary for a dignified life. They are not in majority consumers unable to buy their food, but producers of agricultural products and foodstuffs. Nearly 75% of them live in rural areas, and 90% of them are poor farmers or agricultural workers who live with less than two dollars per day.

World food security is a major global challenge as the demand for food will continue to increase by 2050 because of the growth of the population (approximately 3 billion additional inhabitants, of whom 95% will live in developing countries). The challenge is also paradoxically in the exit of poverty of millions of people (mainly in Asia) resulting in the modification of the diet of these new middle classes towards a greater consumption of meat highly demanding in resources.

The strengthening of capacities of production and access to food for all individuals, in particular in low income and food deficit countries appears crucial. We can reduce the manifestations of hunger by a wide range of economic and political conditions, both sectoral (access to land, to means of production, to credit, creation of infrastructure for storage, transportation and marketing, availability of inputs, a pricing policy generating surpluses, a trade policy not destabilizing local markets...) and comprehensive (implementation of comprehensive food security policies and strategies...). Small-scale family agriculture is the core approach because if it is overwhelmingly based on farms of less than two hectares, it provides however the majority of world food production.

The natural environment is the basis of food production by water, nutrients, soil, climate and biodiversity. Degradation of land, urban expansion, conversion of crops for the production of non-food products such as biofuels could reduce cropland by 2050. In addition, climate change is likely to lead to an increase in the frequency of floods and droughts, especially in Asia which represents 25% of world cereal production.

Preserving the biodiversity, protecting the ecosystems and transforming the current model of agricultural economics remain the conditions for the sustainability of the world food system in the future.

The University Paris Sud contributes to research in all of these key areas.

Prof. Dr. Gérard Azoulay
Jean Monnet Faculty, University Paris Sud

UNIVERSITÉ PARIS SUD
Paris – FRANCE



Les 795 millions de personnes souffrant aujourd'hui de la faim sont dans l'impossibilité de produire ou d'acheter les denrées alimentaires nécessaires à une vie digne. Ce ne sont pas en majorité des consommateurs incapables d'acheter leur nourriture, mais des producteurs de produits agricoles et alimentaires. Près de 75 % d'entre eux vivent en zones rurales et ce sont à 90 % des paysans pauvres ou des ouvriers agricoles qui vivent avec moins de deux dollars par jour.

La sécurité alimentaire mondiale constitue un défi planétaire majeur car la demande d'aliments va continuer à augmenter à l'horizon 2050 du fait de la croissance de la population (environ 3 milliards d'habitants supplémentaires, dont 95% vivront dans des pays du Sud). Le défi réside aussi paradoxalement dans la sortie de la pauvreté de millions de personnes (essentiellement en Asie) entraînant la modification de la ration alimentaire de nouvelles classes moyennes vers une plus grande consommation de viandes fortement consommatrices de ressources.

Le renforcement des capacités de production et d'accès en denrées alimentaires de tous les individus, en particulier dans les pays à faible revenu et à déficit vivrier apparaît indispensable. On ne peut y réduire les manifestations chroniques de la faim que par un vaste ensemble de conditions économiques et politiques, à la fois sectorielles (l'accès à la terre, aux moyens de production, au crédit, la création d'infrastructures de stockage, de transport et de commercialisation, une disponibilité des intrants, une politique de prix susceptible de générer des surplus, une politique commerciale ne déstabilisant pas les marchés locaux...) et globales (par la mise en œuvre de véritables politiques et stratégies de sécurité alimentaire...). La petite agriculture familiale est au centre des initiatives car si elle repose très majoritairement sur des exploitations d'une superficie de moins de deux hectares, elle fournit cependant l'essentiel de la production alimentaire mondiale.

En outre, l'environnement naturel représente la base de la production alimentaire par l'eau, les nutriments, les sols, le climat et la biodiversité. La dégradation des terres, l'expansion urbaine, la conversion des cultures pour la production de produits non alimentaires comme les agro carburants contribuent à la réduction des terres cultivées. Le changement climatique est susceptible d'entraîner une augmentation de la fréquence des inondations et des sécheresses, notamment en Asie qui représente 25 % de la production céréalière mondiale. Conserver la biodiversité, protéger les écosystèmes et transformer le modèle actuel d'économie agricole demeurent des conditions de la soutenabilité de la production alimentaire de la planète.

L'université Paris Sud contribue à la recherche dans l'ensemble de ces domaines fondamentaux.

Prof. Dr. Gérard Azoulay
Faculté Jean Monnet, Université Paris Sud

UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG
Heidelberg – GERMANY



Internationally oriented comprehensive research universities are characterized by a diverse set of strong disciplines. To further develop strong disciplines in research, higher education and training is one task of a university, but it is also committed to address cross-cutting issues of high complexity like the grand challenges of modern humankind in a globalized world. As a comprehensive scientific institution we are best suited to combine different disciplinary strengths in order to find new ways and innovative tools to tackle these challenges. Heidelberg University is committed to do so by its strategic concept 'Realizing the Potential of a Comprehensive University'.

Hunger of millions of people is unacceptable, and it is an expression of the global society's complex problems. It is a result of a wide range of factors, e.g. uncontrolled and unequally distributed population growth, poverty, collapse of governmental organizations and economies, inadequate trades, ecological devastation, degradation and loss of soils as the geoeological basis of life, lack of water, migration and inefficient adaptation to climatic change, or of combinations of these aspects. Universities have to bundle their internally available expertise on all these fields across disciplinary borders, they have to collaborate regardless their different cultural backgrounds, they have to educate, teach and train the future generation, and they have to translate the academic results for stakeholders and bring them to broad societal awareness.

This is not an easy task, but universities shape the future, universities have to go forward, they have to use their academic freedom to think the new, to develop the unknown. This is only possible if universities do not stand alone. They must be able to build up on the declared intention of peoples and their governments to make our world better, to make it sustainably habitable for us all and to protect our resources and environments for future generations. We all live in the same Spaceship Earth!

Prof. Dr. Bernhard Eitel
Rector

UNIVERSITÄT HEIDELBERG Heidelberg – DEUTSCHLAND



International orientierte Volluniversitäten zeichnen sich durch ein breites Spektrum starker Disziplinen aus. Diese Disziplinen in Forschung, Studium, Lehre und Ausbildung weiterzuentwickeln, ist aber nur eine Aufgabe der Universität Heidelberg. Darüber hinaus befasst sie sich mit Querschnittsthemen von hoher Komplexität, wie den großen Herausforderungen, vor denen die Menschheit in der globalisierten Welt steht. Als eine Forschungseinrichtung mit umfassendem Fächerspektrum sind wir hervorragend aufgestellt, um in der Kombination der Stärken verschiedener Disziplinen neue Wege und innovative Instrumente zu finden, diese Herausforderungen anzugehen. In ihrem strategischen Zukunftskonzept mit dem Titel „Realising the Potential of a Comprehensive University“ hat sich die Universität Heidelberg ausdrücklich dazu verpflichtet.

Dass Millionen Menschen hungern, ist untragbar, und es ist Ausdruck der komplexen Probleme einer globalisierten Gesellschaft. Es ist das Ergebnis vieler verschiedener Faktoren – darunter unkontrolliertes und ungleich verteiltes Bevölkerungswachstum, Armut, der Zusammenbruch staatlicher Organisationen und Wirtschaftssysteme, unausgewogene Handelsbeziehungen, Umweltzerstörung, Verschlechterung und Verlust von Böden als geoökologischer Lebensgrundlage, Wassermangel, Migration und unzureichende Anpassung an den Klimawandel – oder auch Kombinationen all dieser Aspekte. Universitäten müssen ihre jeweils eigene Expertise im Hinblick auf diese Gebiete auch über disziplinäre Grenzen hinweg bündeln, sie müssen ungeachtet ihrer unterschiedlichen kulturellen Hintergründe zusammenarbeiten, sie müssen die nächste Generation lehren, bilden und ausbilden und sie müssen die wissenschaftlichen Ergebnisse für Entscheidungsträger verständlich machen und sie ins breite gesellschaftliche Bewusstsein rücken.

Das ist keine leichte Aufgabe. Aber Universitäten gestalten Zukunft, Universitäten müssen voranschreiten, sie müssen ihre akademische Freiheit nutzen, um Neues zu denken und das Unbekannte zu entwickeln. Das ist nur dann möglich, wenn die Universitäten nicht alleine stehen. Sie müssen auf die Absichtserklärungen von Staaten und ihren Regierungen aufbauen können, unsere Welt zu einer besseren zu machen, sie nachhaltig bewohnbar für uns alle zu machen und unsere Ressourcen und die Umwelt für nachfolgende Generationen zu bewahren. Wir leben alle im selben Raumschiff Erde!

Prof. Dr. Bernhard Eitel
Rektor

EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY
Budapest – HUNGARY



162 million children under five are suffering from chronic undernutrition and every fourth child of the same age group have inadequate height for their age – found 'The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014'. Not because there is not enough food.

As Amartya Sen wrote "(...) even when food supply falls sharply in a country or a region, everyone can be saved from starvation by better sharing of the available food (...) The focus has to be on the economic power and substantive freedom of individuals and families to buy enough food, and not just on the quantum of food in the country in question" [Amartya Sen (1999) *Development as Freedom*. Oxford University Press p.161]. And added: "It would not be unreasonable to conclude that democracy can be very positive influence in the prevention of famines in the contemporary world" [Amartya Sen p.184]. Starvation cannot be explained by inevitable natural forces; power relations and the system of distribution are responsible for it.

Poverty of children differs from the poverty of adults as children have no time to wait for the betterment of conditions; a child ought to develop in the given circumstances and reach the level of physical, emotional, intellectual and social maturity adequate for his or her age.

"There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way in which it treats its children," said President Nelson Mandela in his speech at the launch of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund. The situation of children forecasts not only the future of the society, but is the symbolic representation of the morality of any society.

Article 27 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child declares: "States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development." 168 million starving children and their peers living in poverty are deprived of this right. And this is our responsibility.

Prof. Dr. Katalin Tausz
Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences

EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM Budapest – MAGYARORSZÁG



A világon 162 millió öt évesnél fiatalabb gyermek alultáplált, minden negyedik öt évesnél fiatalabb gyermek testmagassága elmarad az életkorának megfelelőitől – írja a The Millennium Development Goals Report 2014. Nem mintha nem lenne elégséges élelmiszer a világon.

Amartya Sen megfogalmazásában "(...) még ha egy országban vagy régióban meredeken csökken is az élelmiszer-utánpótlás, mindenki megmenthető az éhezéstől, ha jobban osztják el a rendelkezésre álló ételmet (...) A leglényegesebb pont, amire figyelniük kell: hogy az egyéneknek és családoknak megvan-e gazdasági erejük és az alapvető szabadságuk, hogy elegendő ételmet vehessenek, s nem az, hogy a kérdéses országban mennyi étel van" [Amartya Sen (2003) A fejlődés mint szabadság. Európa könyvkiadó Budapest 252-253. old.]. Majd hozzáteszi, hogy "Nem ésszerűtlen arra a következtetésre jutni, hogy a mai világban a demokrácia nagyon pozitívan befolyásolhatja az éhínségek megelőzését" [Amartya Sen 286. old.]. Az éhezés nem a természeti törvények elkerülhetetlenségével következik be, a hatalmi és elosztási viszonyok felelősek érte.

A gyermekszegénység eltér a felnőttek szegénységtől. Egy gyermeknek nincs ideje kivárni a feltételek javulását, neki a számára adott körülmények között kell(ene) egészségesen fejlődnie, a korának megfelelő érzelmi, értelmi és szociális érettséget elérnie.

„Semmi sem tükrözi jobban egy társadalom lelkületét, mint ahogy a gyerekeivel bánik.”- mondta Nelson Mandela a róla elnevezett gyermekalap elindításakor. A gyermekek helyzete nem csupán a társadalom jövőjét vetíti előre, hanem a társadalom erkölcsi rendjének szimbolikus reprezentációját is nyújtja.

A Gyermeki Jogok Nemzetközi Egyezményének 27. paragrafusa kimondja: minden gyermeknek joga van a fizikai, értelmi, érzelmi, erkölcsi és szociális fejlődéséhez szükséges életszínvonalhoz. A 168 millió éhező gyermek és szegénységben élő társaik e joguktól vannak megfosztva. És ez mindannyiunk felelőssége.

Prof. Dr. Tausz Katalin
Dékan, Társadalomtudományi Kar

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
Kolkata – INDIA



Poverty has been a problem that has plagued India since independence. Before 2005, estimation of poverty in India was based on nutritional norms: the poverty line was 2400 kcal per person per day for rural areas and 2100 kcal per person per day for urban areas. Since 2005, the Indian Government has shifted to measurement of poverty that uses an expenditure based poverty line (Tendulkar methodology). India's official poverty line in 2014 was Rs. 972 (US\$ 14) a month in rural areas and Rs. 1407 (US\$ 21) a month in urban areas. But due to wide socio-economic variation across the states of India, India's average poverty line differs from each state's own poverty line. According to RBI Annual Report 2012 (published in 2015), the rural and urban poverty lines were the highest in Puducherry at Rs. 1301 and Rs. 1309 per month respectively. According to this report, 62.51% of rural population lies below the poverty line in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, a union territory. Among the states, acute rural poverty is observed in Chhattisgarh (44.61%), Arunachal Pradesh (38.93%), Jharkhand (40.84%) and Manipur (38.80%); and acute urban poverty is observed in Manipur (32.08%), followed by Bihar (31.23%). On the other hand, rural poverty is less of a problem in states such as Goa (6.81%), Punjab (7.66%) and Kerala (9.14%). Similarly poverty is not acute among the urban people of Goa (4.09%), Himachal Pradesh (4.33%) and Kerala (4.97%).

Not every poor individual is hungry but almost all hungry people are poor. People live with hunger because they simply cannot afford to buy enough nutritional food or cannot afford the farming supplies they need to grow enough good food of their own. India with a population of over 1.2 billion is characterized by huge surpluses in food grain production and stocks. Still ironically it is unable to provide a large section of its population both in rural and urban area adequate access to food. Hunger in India strangely is not an outcome of non-availability of food but is an outcome of extreme poverty. According to latest FAO estimates, 194.6 million people are still undernourished in India which is almost 1/3rd of the world's hungry population. A large section of these people have to survive at less than Rs. 20 per day. A major obstacle to starvation in India is lack of proper implementation of government schemes which are directed towards providing food for one and all. The government run public distribution system is not working efficiently. A large portion of the food sanctioned through public distribution system is sold in the open market at higher price. According to a study, 44% of the grain distributed through the Public Distribution System was diverted to the open market in 2007-08. Another important cause of malnutrition/hunger in India is gender inequality. Due to low social status of Indian women, their diet often lacks in both quantity and quality. For instance, it has been observed that 51% of the women in the age group of 15-59 are anemic and 30.7% of the children under age 5 are undernourished.

There are disparities across various states in hunger. As per State Hunger Index, 12 of the 17 states which account for 95% of India's population fall in the 'extremely alarming' category. In states such as Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P and Chhattisgarh, malnutrition among children is well above the national average of 46%.

To summarize, extreme poverty and hunger are correlated in India. The irony is that there is enough grain with the state to feed the hungry poor; what is lacking is the logistics and perhaps the will.

Prof. Dr. Amit Kundu and Siddhartha Mitra
Department of Economics

JADAVPUR UNIVERSITY
Kolkata – INDIA



Poverty has been a problem that has plagued India since independence. Before 2005, estimation of poverty in India was based on nutritional norms: the poverty line was 2400 kcal per person per day for rural areas and 2100 kcal per person per day for urban areas. Since 2005, the Indian Government has shifted to measurement of poverty that uses an expenditure based poverty line (Tendulkar methodology). India's official poverty line in 2014 was Rs. 972 (US\$ 14) a month in rural areas and Rs. 1407 (US\$ 21) a month in urban areas. But due to wide socio-economic variation across the states of India, India's average poverty line differs from each state's own poverty line. According to RBI Annual Report 2012 (published in 2015), the rural and urban poverty lines were the highest in Puducherry at Rs. 1301 and Rs. 1309 per month respectively. According to this report, 62.51% of rural population lies below the poverty line in Dadra & Nagar Haveli, a union territory. Among the states, acute rural poverty is observed in Chhattisgarh (44.61%), Arunachal Pradesh (38.93%), Jharkhand (40.84%) and Manipur (38.80%); and acute urban poverty is observed in Manipur (32.08%), followed by Bihar (31.23%). On the other hand, rural poverty is less of a problem in states such as Goa (6.81%), Punjab (7.66%) and Kerala (9.14%). Similarly poverty is not acute among the urban people of Goa (4.09%), Himachal Pradesh (4.33%) and Kerala (4.97%).

Not every poor individual is hungry but almost all hungry people are poor. People live with hunger because they simply cannot afford to buy enough nutritional food or cannot afford the farming supplies they need to grow enough good food of their own. India with a population of over 1.2 billion is characterized by huge surpluses in food grain production and stocks. Still ironically it is unable to provide a large section of its population both in rural and urban area adequate access to food. Hunger in India strangely is not an outcome of non-availability of food but is an outcome of extreme poverty. According to latest FAO estimates, 194.6 million people are still undernourished in India which is almost 1/3rd of the world's hungry population. A large section of these people have to survive at less than Rs. 20 per day. A major obstacle to starvation in India is lack of proper implementation of government schemes which are directed towards providing food for one and all. The government run public distribution system is not working efficiently. A large portion of the food sanctioned through public distribution system is sold in the open market at higher price. According to a study, 44% of the grain distributed through the Public Distribution System was diverted to the open market in 2007-08. Another important cause of malnutrition/hunger in India is gender inequality. Due to low social status of Indian women, their diet often lacks in both quantity and quality. For instance, it has been observed that 51% of the women in the age group of 15-59 are anemic and 30.7% of the children under age 5 are undernourished.

There are disparities across various states in hunger. As per State Hunger Index, 12 of the 17 states which account for 95% of India's population fall in the 'extremely alarming' category. In states such as Bihar, Jharkhand, M.P and Chhattisgarh, malnutrition among children is well above the national average of 46%.

To summarize, extreme poverty and hunger are correlated in India. The irony is that there is enough grain with the state to feed the hungry poor; what is lacking is the logistics and perhaps the will.

Prof. Dr. Amit Kundu and Siddhartha Mitra

Department of Economics

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM
Jerusalem – ISRAEL



Hunger may present itself in many forms in addition to its well known manifestation of severe malnutrition. Thus, specific instances of hunger might relate to protein or mineral malnutrition or insufficiency, at a time when carbohydrate nutrition is considered to be adequate. The Robert H. Smith Faculty of Agriculture, Food and Environment of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem has been addressing the issue of world-wide hunger in search of technologies to fulfill its commitment and vision to Feed the World (<http://www.israel21c.org/technology/the-top-12-ways-israel-feeds-the-world/>). Addressing forms of protein or mineral insufficiency is achieved by basic research to identify the suitable nutritive replacements and by implementing these findings in a sustainable manner in host countries. Thus, we have heralded the restoration of small-farm carp fishing along the decimated shores of Lake Victoria in Uganda. This successful enterprise allowed implementation of novel fish reproduction technologies to produce robust carp larvae that now repopulate most ponds in the vicinity (<http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/frontlines/haitiwomen-development/carp-comeback-nod-ugandas-revamped-aquaculture>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JQIS76eDSY4>). Our endeavor is to continue paving this path and to provide in the near future exceptional baby food formulae based on chickpea and sesame seeds.

Prof. Dr. Menahem Ben-Sasson
Rector

האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים בירושלים - ישראל



רעב יכול להתבטא בדרכים רבות בנוסף לביטוי המוכר כתת-תזונה חמורה. גם במקרים שבהם צריכת הפחמימות נחשבת נאותה, יכול להיות רעב הקשור לחוסר תזונתי או צריכה בלתי מספקת של חלבונים או מינרלים. הפקולטה לחקלאות, מזון וסביבה ע"ש רוברט ה. סמית של האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים עוסקת בסוגיית הרעב העולמי בחפשה אחר טכנולוגיות שיגשימו את התחייבותה ואת חזונה להאכיל את העולם (<http://www.israel21c.org/technology/the-top-12-ways-israel-feeds-the-world/>).

הדרך לטיפול בצורות שונות של מחסור תזונתי בחלבונים ומינרלים היא באמצעות מחקר בסיסי לזיהוי תחליפים מזינים, ויישום ממצאיו באופן בר קיימא במדינות מארחות. כך בישרנו על שיקום דיג הקרפיונים בחוות קטנות לאורך החופים ההרוסים של אגם ויקטוריה באוגנדה. מיזם מצליח זה מאפשר ליישם טכנולוגיות חדשניות של רביית דגים כדי להפיק דגי קרפיונים שכעת מאכלסים את מרבית הבריכות באזור ([http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/frontlines/haitiwomen-development/carp-\)-comeback-nod-ugandas-revamped-aquaculture;](http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/frontlines/haitiwomen-development/carp-)-comeback-nod-ugandas-revamped-aquaculture;) (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JQIS76eDSY4>).

אנו ממשיכים בסלילת דרך זו, ובעתיד הקרוב נשלים את הפיתוח של מזון לתינוקות בפורמולה ייחודית המבוססת על חומס זרעי שומשום.

פרופ' ד"ר מנחם בן ששון
רקטור

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
Kingston – JAMAICA



Chronic hunger in early childhood leads to linear growth retardation or stunting, which currently affects 165 million children under age 5 years globally. Stunting is a key contributor to poor cognitive and behavioural development in childhood and has long term impacts on adult educational attainment and health. Poverty and associated risks such as low levels of parent education, lack of quality parent-child interaction and few opportunities to learn, further prevents children from attaining their developmental potential. A conservative estimate indicates that over 200 million children under 5 years in low and middle income countries fail to reach their developmental potential due to poverty and poor nutrition.

Children whose early development is disadvantaged by poverty and hunger are substantially behind children from more affluent backgrounds when they begin school. They are less able to learn due to their early disadvantage, and continued exposure to hunger and poverty. Poor early child development predicts lower educational attainment, lower adult income and results in parents less able to support the development of their own children contributing to the cycle of poverty. Interventions in early childhood to prevent hunger and ensure children have stimulating environments that provide responsive interactions benefit children's development, and produce long term gains for education, adult mental health and income. There is an urgent need to expand policies and programmes to reduce poverty and child hunger. The investments will yield benefits for individual and national development and are essential to reduce societal inequality and promote equity.

Prof. Dr. Susan Walker
Faculty of Medical Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES
Kingston – JAMAICA



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Prof. Dr. Susan Walker
Faculty of Medical Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF LATVIA
Riga – LATVIA



Poverty and hunger are closely linked. Poverty causes hunger. Millions live with hunger because they simply cannot afford either to buy enough food or to grow enough food products of their own.

Hunger can be viewed as a dimension of extreme poverty and the worst weapon of mass destruction, as it leads to high disease burden. It claims millions of victims each year. It is often called the most severe and critical manifestation of poverty.

Food prices in many countries rise constantly. According to Poverty Facts and Stats (Global Issues) almost half of the world, over 3 billion people live on less than 2.50 USD a day. All people of mankind whom it depends on or not should try hard to reduce starving, food insecurity and decrease the extreme poverty by joint efforts within different layers of society. Universities should actively participate in the Public Actions to find a powerful weapon against poverty and hunger.

Prof. Dr. Marcis Auzins
Rector

LATVIJAS UNIVERSITĀTE
Rīga – LATVIJA



Nabadzība un bads ir cieši saistīti. Nabadzība izraisa badu. Miljoniem cilvēku dzīvo badā tikai tāpēc, ka vai nu nespēj atjauties iegādāties pietiekoši daudz pārtikas, vai arī paši izaudzēt pārtikas produktu pietiekamu daudzumu.

Bads var tikt uzskatīts par galējās nabadzības rādītāju un ļaunāko masu iznīcināšanas ieroci, jo izraisa augstu slimību līmeni. Tas prasa miljoniem upuru katru gadu un bieži vien tiek dēvēts par bargāko un bīstamāko nabadzības izpausmi. Daudzās valstīs pārtikas cenas nepārtraukti pieaug.

Saskaņā ar nabadzības faktiem un statistiku (Global Issues) gandrīz puse pasaules idzīvotāju, pāri par 3 miljardiem cilvēku, dzīvo ar mazāk nekā USD 2,50 dienā. Cilvēkiem dažādos sabiedrības slāņos vajadzētu apvienot spēkus, lai censtos mazināt badu, nedrošību par pārtikas pietiekamību un galējo nabadzību neatkarīgi no tā, vai tas būtu no viņiem atkarīgs vai ne.

Universitātēm vajadzētu nopietni iesaistīties sabiedriskajās aktivitātēs, lai rastu spēcīgu līdzekli pret nabadzību un badu.

Prof. Dr. Mārcis Auziņš
Rektors

UNIVERSITY OF MACAO
Macao – MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF CHINA



Humanity in the 21st century is faced with unprecedented challenges. While hunger and poverty had confronted mankind ad infinitum, they have been exacerbated by “modern” challenges: population explosion, water and energy shortages and global warming. These challenges had one common feature; they are direct outcome of improper execution of national and international public policies in the 20th century.

To this end, since the growth of Asian universities in the 21st century is a direct spinoff of Asia’s economic and political maturation, it is now rapidly producing new generations of workforces. Unfortunately, in the turn of the 20th century, Asians became acutely aware that the East lags severely in science and technology (ST). To remedy that, Asia higher education in the second half of the 20th century was essentially dominated by a ST-catch up mode. Immersion of public policies in the education process was either at best minimally included in university or totally ignored. Indeed, generations of best and brightest were unaware of the fundamental importance of this aspect of human society.

It is abundantly clear that with the growth of Asia, Asians need to shoulder greater global responsibilities, such as mitigating poverty and hunger. To this end, they must produce leaders in all arenas in the 21st century who are made profoundly aware of the fundamental importance of public policies.

This is a challenge which Asian universities must meet head-on, and soon.

Prof. Dr. Miranda Si Tou
Global Affairs Office

UNIVERSITY OF MACAO
Macao – MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION OF CHINA



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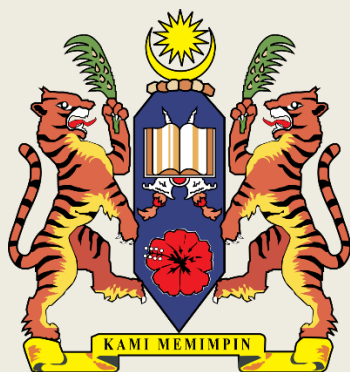
To this end, since the growth of Asian universities in the 21st century is a direct spinoff of Asia’s economic and political maturation, it is now rapidly producing new generations of workforces. Unfortunately, in the turn of the 20th century, Asians became acutely aware that the East lags severely in science and technology (ST). To remedy that, Asia higher education in the second half of the 20th century was essentially dominated by a ST-catch up mode. Immersion of public policies in the education process was either at best minimally included in university or totally ignored. Indeed, generations of best and brightest were unaware of the fundamental importance of this aspect of human society.

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Prof. Dr. Miranda Si Tou
Global Affairs Office

UNIVERSITY SAINS MALAYSIA
Penang – MALAYSIA

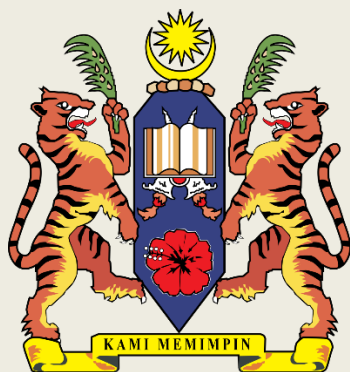


Malaysia has reduced its poverty rate from 49.3% in 1970 to 17% in 1990 to 3.8% in 2008 and only 1.7% in 2012 - a decrease of nearly 97%. In aggregate terms, Malaysia is ahead of the 2015 deadline on all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and its emphasis on poverty in its diverse forms. The Malaysian government has been committed to eradicating poverty through various Malaysian policies since 1957; including Malaysia Plans, New Economic Policy (1970-1990), National Development Policy (NDP, 1991-2000), 'Vision 2020', Industrial Master Plans, National Agriculture Policies, Privatization Master Plan and the New Economic Model (NEM, 2010). Among the important initiatives that contributed to the success of poverty reduction in Malaysia are: the eKasih system - a centralized Malaysian National Poverty Data Bank, 1AZAM programme which provides assistance in four essential areas - job placements, creating small business enterprises, creating small service providers and creating opportunities in agriculture -, Federal Land Development Authority of Malaysia (FELDA), a rural development programme that has brought social and economic benefits to hundreds of thousands of rural families and the 1Malaysia concept and its smart programs aimed at the less advantaged in the community. Malaysia's poverty eradication and development programmes are underpinned by political stability, inclusiveness, strong political will and the overall the importance it attaches to ethnic tolerance and national unity. In conclusion, poverty is a multi-dimensional phenomenon that extends beyond income poverty and poverty eradication should remain at the core of a transformative development agenda for all times.

Prof. Dato' Dr. Omar Osman
Vice Chancellor

Prof. Dr. Normaliza Abdul Manaf, Radieah Mohd Nor, Kanayathu C. Koshy and
Kamarulazizi Ibrahim

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA
Penang – MALAYSIA



Malaysia telah berjaya membasmi kemiskinan daripada 49.3% pada tahun 1970 kepada 17% pada tahun 1990 dan kepada 3.8% pada tahun 2008 seterusnya hanya tinggal 1.7% kadar kemiskinan pada tahun 2012 – iaitu penurunan sebanyak 97%. Secara keseluruhannya, Malaysia telah mendahului Matlamat Pembangunan Millenium (MDG) yang akan berakhir pada tahun 2015, dan penurunan kadar kemiskinan tersebut diberi penekanan dalam bentuk yang pelbagai. Kerajaan Malaysia begitu komited untuk membasmi kemiskinan melalui pelbagai polisi sejak dari tahun 1957; menerusi Rancangan Malaysia, Dasar Ekonomi Baru (1970-1990), Dasar Pembangunan Nasional (DPN, 1991-2000), 'Wawasan 2020', Pelan Induk Perindustrian, Dasar Pertanian Negara, Pelan Induk Pensewastaaan dan Model Ekonomi Baru (MEB, 2010). Antara inisiatif penting yang menyumbang kepada kejayaan pembasmian kemiskinan di Malaysia adalah: Sistem eKasih – pusat pengumpulan Data Kemiskinan Malaysia, Program 1AZAM yang menyediakan bantuan dalam empat bidang utama - penempatan pekerjaan, mewujudkan perusahaan perniagaan kecil, mewujudkan penyedia perkhidmatan kecil dan mewujudkan peluang dalam bidang pertanian, Lembaga Kemajuan Tanah Persekutuan Malaysia (FELDA) - program pembangunan luar bandar yang telah membawa faedah sosial dan ekonomi kepada sebilangan besar keluarga luar bandar dan Konsep 1Malaysia yang merupakan sebuah program pintar yang diwujudkan untuk membantu golongan yang kurang bernasib baik. Program pembasmian kemiskinan dan pembangunan Malaysia memerlukan sokongan oleh kestabilan, keinklusifan dan kemahuan politik yang kuat dan secara keseluruhannya ia memerlukan toleransi antara kaum dan perpaduan nasional. Kesimpulannya, kemiskinan adalah satu fenomena pelbagai dimensi yang melampaui kemiskinan pendapatan dan pembasmian kemiskinan haruslah berada di teras agenda pembangunan transformatif untuk setiap masa.

Prof. Dato' Dr Omar Osman
Naib Canselor

Prof. Dr. Normaliza Abdul Manaf, Radieah Mohd Nor, Kanayathu C. Koshy and
 Kamarulazizi Ibrahim

UNIVERSITY DONJA GORICA
Podgorica – MONTENEGRO



Montenegro is a small Mediterranean country situated on the Balkan Peninsula. In a country with limited space and modest natural resources, people are almost the only engine of economic development (according to the last statistics from 2001 Montenegro has 620.029 inhabitants). Unfortunately, the dominant part of Montenegrin history was about fight for freedom and preservation of peace. That is the reason why the economic history of Montenegro, until the second half of twentieth century, is story of the struggle against poverty and not about the fight for greater wealth.

Montenegro entered XXI century with great number of problems. The living standard was low, the average wage was 95 Euros and only 110 people were formally employed while inflation stood at 25%. Analyses made on the poverty in that period (Institute for Strategic Studies and Prognoses) showed that the level of absolute poverty was about 10%, while 1/3 of the population was economically vulnerable. However, this time Montenegro had new ideas for solving economic problems: create an open market economy. Only 15 years later the results are visible. There are 220 thousand employed, the average salary is 700 Euros and inflation is only 1.5%. According to the most recent available data (for 2013), the absolute poverty rate is 8.6%, while the poverty rate among children under 15 is 13.2%.

The question is why poverty reduction is not at the level that would be expected having in mind achieved level of economic growth? Geographical area and resources have remained the same! The institutions have changed for better! Technology has progresses! And what about the people?

Each year more and more Montenegrins are studying and enrol higher levels of education. However, it seems that education, in most cases, is based on old information, out-dated skills and ambitions of old generations. In addition, even that kind of education is not available to everyone. Analyses show that poverty in Montenegro has the most negative impact not to the poor nutrition, but to their involvement in educational system. Poor children are ten times less likely to attend kindergarten, which significantly affects their educational cycle. On average, these children are one school year behind their peers to 15 birthday.

That's why in Montenegro, as in relatively small community, the struggle for education of each member is the key for combating poverty and education for the future is basis for increasing wealth. Because of that, children of all workers (nearly 300 of them) who worked at construction of our private university UDG have free education „for all the time“. That is why the every third child from family who studies at UDG as well as child who recorded extraordinary results during the previous education has scholarship. That is why our study concept is based on motivation of creative and innovative abilities of each student and the promotion of success! That is why we encourage entrepreneurship and support our students in establishing of their own companies during the studies. That is why the motto of our University Donja Gorica is **BE PART OF HISTORY OF FUTURE!**

Prof. Dr. Veselin Vukotic
Rector

UNIVERZITET DONJA GORICA

Podgorica – CRNA GORA



Crna Gora je mala mediteranska zemlja smjestena na balkanskom poluostrvu. U zemlji sa ograničenim prostorom i skromnim prirodnim resursima, ljudi su gotovo jedini pokretač ekonomskog razvoja (Po posljednjem popisu iz 2001 godien Crna Gora ima 620.029 stanovnika). Nažalost, crnogorci su tokom dominantnog dijela istorije bili posvećeni borbi za slobodu i očuvanje mira. Zato je i ekonomska istorija Crne Gore, sve do druge polovine XX vijeka, priča o borbi protiv siromaštva a ne o borbi za povećanje bogatstva.

U XXI vijek Crna Gora je ušla sa velikim brojem problema. Životni standard je bio nizak, prosječna plata iznosila je oko 95 Eura, svega oko 110 hiljada stanovnika je bilo formalno zaposleno dok je inflacija iznosila 25%. Analize o stopi siromaštva rađene u ovom periodu (Institut za strateške studije i projekcije) pokazale su da je nivo apsolutnog siromaštva oko 10% dok je 1/3 stanovništva bila ekonomski ranjiva. Međutim, ovog puta Crna Gora je imala i nove ideje za rješavanje ekonomskih problema usmjerene na kreiranje otvorene tržišne ekonomije. Svega 15 godina kasnije rezultati su vidljivi. Zaposleno je oko 220 hiljada ljudi, prosječna zarada iznosi 700 Eura a inflacija je svega 1,5%. Prema najnovjim raspoloživim podacima (za 2013. godinu), apsolutna stopa siromaštava je 8,6% dok je stopa siromaštva kod djece do 15 godina 13,2%.

Smanjenje stope siromaštva, ali ne u mjeri koja bi se očekivalo s obzirom na ostvareni ekonomski razvoj, otvara pitanje uzroka ovakog stanja.

Površina i resursi su ostali isti! Institucije su se promjenile na bolje! Tehnologija je napredovala! A šta je sa ljudima?

Sve veći broj stanovnika Crne Gore se obrazuje sve duže. Međutim, čini se da se obrazovanje, u većini slučajeva, zasniva na starim znanjima, prevaziđenim vještinama, ambicijama i duhu starijih generacija. Dodatno, ni takvo obrazovanje nije svima dostupno. Analize pokazuju da siromaštvo u Crnoj Gori ima najnegativniji uticaj, ne na ishranu djece, već na njihovu uključenost u sistem obrazovanja. Siromašna djeca imaju dest puta manju vjerovatnoću da idu u vrtić što značajno utiče na zaostajanje tokom čitavog obrazovnog ciklusa. U prosjeku ova djeca zaostaju jednu školsku godinu za svojim vršnjacima do 15 rođendana.

Zbog tog je u Crnoj Gori, kao relativno maloj zajednici, borba za obrazovanje svakog njenog člana ključ za suzbijanje siromaštva a obrazovanje za budućnost osnova za povećanje bogatstva. Zato djeca svih radnika koji su gradili zgradu našeg privatnog univerziteta UDG (blizu 300 ljudi) imaju besplatno školovanje „za sva vremena“! Svako treće dijete iz porodice koje studira na UDGju ima besplatno školovanje, baš kao i sva djeca su ostvarila izvanredne rezultate u prethodnom školovanju. Zato se naš koncept studiranja bazira na pokretanju kreativne i inovativne sposobnosti svakog studenta i promociji uspjeha! Zato mi postičemo preduzetništvo i pomažemo našim studentima da osnivaju kompanije tokom studija. I zato je moto našeg Univerziteta **BUDITE DIO ISTORIJE BUDUĆNOSTI!**

Prof. Dr. Veselin Vukotic
Rektor

UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM
Amsterdam – NETHERLANDS



Despite increasing prosperity in the world, hunger remains a major persistent social problem. Malnutrition during childhood affects health in later life. Children, who cannot be held responsible for their welfare, suffer from poverty, not only in terms of their health, but also with regard to their education, their future prospects in the labour market and participation in society. Adults are also subject to the institutions and the balance of power in their country, and those finding themselves on the wrong side of the line face hunger and poverty. Poverty and hunger cannot only be solved by economic growth. Income distribution within countries also has a direct impact on a person's chances in life. It is true that increasing economic growth in developing countries has reduced poverty, including child poverty, and decreased income disparity between countries, but at the same time income disparity within many developing countries has increased. And it is precisely this latter development that gives cause for concern. Policies aimed at reducing poverty and hunger should not only focus on economic growth but also on distribution issues within countries.

Prof. Dr. Herman van de Werfhorst
Faculty of Social and Behavioural Sciences

UNIVERSITEIT VAN AMSTERDAM
Amsterdam – NEDERLAND



Ondanks de groeiende welvaart in de wereld is honger een groot persistent maatschappelijk probleem. Ondervoeding tijdens de kinderjaren heeft effecten op de gezondheid in het latere leven. Kinderen, die zelf niet verantwoordelijk kunnen worden gehouden voor hun welzijn, lijden onder armoede, niet alleen voor wat betreft hun gezondheid, maar ook ten aanzien van hun scholing, hun latere vooruitzichten op de arbeidsmarkt, en participatie in de samenleving. Volwassenen zijn ook onderworpen aan de instituties en machtsverhoudingen in hun land, en als men aan de verkeerde kant van de streep staat liggen honger en armoede op de loer. Armoede en honger zijn niet alleen op te lossen door economische groei. Ook de inkomensverdeling binnen landen is direct van invloed op de kansen in het leven van burgers. De toenemende economische groei in ontwikkelingslanden heeft weliswaar (kinder-)armoede gereduceerd, en de inkomensverschillen tussen landen verkleind, maar tegelijkertijd zijn de inkomensverschillen binnen veel ontwikkelingslanden gestegen. Juist deze laatste ontwikkeling baart zorgen. Beleid gericht op het verminderen van armoede en honger moet zich niet alleen richten op economische groei, maar ook op verdelingsvraagstukken binnen de landen.

Prof. Dr. Herman van de Werfhorst
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Access to adequate food is one of the most critical needs of children that families are unable to fulfil in Ethiopia. After the 1984 famine that caught world's media attention, the face of Ethiopia has largely changed. Investments in basic infrastructure have paved the way for improved wellbeing of children. Ethiopia reduced Infant Mortality Rate from a staggering 121 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 47 deaths per 1000 live births in 2012.

Yet, according to UNICEF's State World Children's Report 2014 - *Revealing Disparities, Advancing Children's Rights* - about 38% of Ethiopian children suffer from moderate and severe underweight, 44% from moderate and severe stunting, and 10% from moderate and severe wasting. Close to 8% of Ethiopia's 90 million inhabitants was chronically food insecure in 2010. Most of these are women and children.

Vulnerability to seasonal droughts causes much of the hunger – which is compounded by population growth, scarcity of farm land, environmental degradation and erratic rainfall. In addition, despite sustained double-digits growth that characterizes Ethiopia's economy; the poorest of the poor are left behind. Famine-affected families and children struggle to make ends meet by earning livelihoods on the margins of rural and urban informal economies.

Famine in Ethiopia mirrors poverty, yet poverty is a structural problem and hunger is a byproduct of not mere shortage of food but its unequal distribution. Hunger has a gender face too. It affects rural girls disproportionately because they have low social, cultural, educational and economic status.

These imbalances highlight the need to locate children's rights to adequate food within wider questions of social and regional inequity and inequality. They underscore that protecting children from hunger calls for achieving social justice through equitable and redistributive social protection schemes.

In a world in which it is recognized that "mankind owes to the child the best it has to give", the main reason why children lack food is not because of shortage of the means to provide them with it. Instead, it is due to lack of political will to achieve social justice at multiple geographical scales ranging from local-global.

There is a need to move away from mere recognition of children's rights to food to addressing *why* those rights are far away from children. Eradicating child malnutrition needs to continue to be a key priority for governments and international development community in their vision to create a fair and equitable world.

Prof. Dr. Tatek Abebe
Norwegian Centre for Child Research

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Tilgang til nok mat er et av de mest kritiske av barns behov som familier i Etiopia ikke klarer å oppfylle.

Etter hungersnøden som fanget verdens oppmerksomhet i 1984, har situasjonen i Etiopia endret seg i stor grad. Investeringer i grunnleggende infrastruktur har banet vei for økt velvære for barn. Etiopia reduserte barnedødeligheten fra svimlende 121 dødsfall per 1000 levendefødte i 1990 til 47 dødsfall per 1000 levendefødte i 2012.

Dette er likevel ikke nok. Ifølge UNICEFs «State of the World Children's Report» fra 2014 lider rundt 38% av etiopiske barn av moderat til alvorlig undervekt. 44% er rammet av moderat til alvorlig stunting, som er manglende vekst og utvikling på grunn av mangelfull ernæring. 10% er rammet av moderat til alvorlig wasting, som betyr at kroppsvekten er for lav i forhold til høyden. Nær 8% av Etiopias 90 millioner innbyggere levde med kronisk matusikkerhet i 2010. De fleste av disse er kvinner og barn.

Sårbarhet overfor sesongbasert tørke fører til mye av sult – som er forsterket av befolkningsvekst, knapphet på dyrket mark, miljøødeleggelser og uberegnelig nedbør. I tillegg, til tross for den vedvarende tosifrede veksten som preger Etiopias økonomi; de fattigste av de fattige gjenstår. Familier og barn som rammes av hungersnød strever med å få endene til å møtes ved å tjene sitt levebrød på marginene av rurale og urbane, uformelle økonomier.

Hungersnød i Etiopia speiler fattigdom, men fattigdommen er et strukturelt problem og sult er et biprodukt, ikke bare av mangel på mat, men fordi det er ulik fordeling. Sult har et kjønnsaspekt også. Den påvirker jenter på landsbygda uforholdsmessig mye fordi de har lav status, både sosialt, kulturelt, utdanningsmessig og økonomisk.

Disse ulikhetene tydeliggjør behovet for å finne barns rett til nok mat innenfor bredere spørsmål om sosiale og regionale ulikheter. De understreker at det å beskytte barn mot sult gir et behov for å oppnå sosial rettferdighet gjennom rettferdig fordeling og sosiale ordninger.

I en verden der det er erkjent at «menneskeheten skylder barnet det beste den har å gi», er den viktigste grunnen til at barna mangler mat ikke mangel på midler til å gi dem det. I stedet er den viktigste grunnen manglende politisk vilje til å oppnå sosial rettferdighet i flere geografiske skalaer som går fra det lokale til det globale planet.

Det er behov for å bevege seg bort fra bare å anerkjenne barns rettigheter til nok mat til å ta opp hvorfor disse rettighetene er langt borte fra barn. Å utrydde underernæring av barn må fortsatt være en viktig prioritet for regjeringer og det internasjonale samfunnets visjon om å skape en rettferdig og upartisk verden.

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Hunger and poverty are the most important social problems in the contemporary world. As varied data shows circa 2/3 of global population of the world live in the poverty; 12.8 percent of population live in the extreme poverty. We should stress that poverty and hunger are global phenomena but particularly are connected with inequality structures in Developing Countries. Sub-Saharan Africa is a region with the largest community of poor people. In analysis of World Bank, in Africa poverty includes about 42% population and exceeds other regions in the world (World Bank 2015).

Extreme poverty is interpreted in social sciences as absolute, existential, total and it is connected with hunger, malnutrition, also with food insecurity. This kind of poverty is measured by the international and world social institutions, especially World Bank and other global organizations (Bread for the World Institute, United Nations). For example in report of International Monetary Fund and World Bank: Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change category of "extreme poverty" has been determined from \$1.25 per day / per person to living on less than \$1.90 per day / per person.

Deliberating poverty, we have to take into consideration not only economical dimension of poverty but also social consequences like: underclass or culture of poverty, in which experience of hunger is one of the indications of phenomena of poverty. In interpretation of varied dimensions of poverty and underclass, it is worth referring to conception of Oscar Lewis who pointed at relevant and constant characteristics of culture of poverty. First dimension of poverty, biological, is in very close relation with hunger. The indications of this dimensions are for example: restricted access to Health Service, high infant mortality, malnutrition and undernourishment. We can depict second dimension: economical poverty by categories of irregular and occasional work, lack of childhood, work of children, borrowing, pledging and buying second-hand things. Last dimensions: psychological and social, is reproduced in social consciousness; the indicators of this aspect of poverty are: focusing on the here and now, not thinking about the future, fatality, a sense of helplessness.

When we think about social inequalities all over the world we should stress heterogeneity and varied kind of groups endangered with poverty and hunger in the world. What is the most common for varied regions in the world that poverty and hunger interpreted in relation to poverty are hereditary and constitute of marginalized enclave in social space (like ghettos, racial and ethnical). Juvenalisation of poverty (it means that poverty is typical for children) and ageing of poverty (is typical for elder people than 60), feminization of poverty are also process which are characteristics of poor people community (Bread for the World Institute 2015). When we think about social categories endangered with poverty we should also take into consideration cultural minorities, disabled people and working poor (are people who work but remain in poverty due to low levels of pay and dependent expenses).

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Faculty of Humanities

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Głód i ubóstwo są jednymi z najważniejszych problemów społecznych współczesnego świata. Jak wskazują dane, około 2/3 światowej populacji żyje w szeroko ujętym ubóstwie, 12,8 procent populacji zaś żyje w ubóstwie absolutnym. Należy podkreślić, że ubóstwo i bieda są fenomenami globalnymi, jednak są szczególnie powiązane ze strukturami nierówności w krajach rozwijających się. Afryka Subsaharyjska jest regionem, w której żyje największa zbiorowość ludzi doświadczających ubóstwa. Jak wskazują analizy Banku Światowego, około 42% mieszkańców tej części Afryki jest dotkniętych biedą, której rozmiar przewyższa inne regiony świata (World Bank 2015).

Ubóstwo absolutne jest interpretowane w naukach społecznych jako bezwzględne, egzystencjalne, totalne i jest powiązane nieodłącznie z głodem, niedożywieniem i brakiem poczucia bezpieczeństwa żywnościowego. Ten rodzaj ubóstwa jest mierzony przez różne instytucje, zwłaszcza międzynarodowe i globalne, przede wszystkim przez Bank Światowy i inne organizacje o zasięgu światowym (np. Bread for the World Institute, Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych). Na przykład w raporcie Banku Światowego Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change kategorię ubóstwa absolutnego określa się jako życie za mniej niż 1.90\$ na dzień / na osobę; skorygowano ją względem ostatnich lat z 1.25\$ na dzień/na osobę.

Analizując ubóstwo należy mieć na uwadze, że jest to zjawisko nie tylko ekonomiczne, ale fenomen o bardzo znaczących społecznych konsekwencjach, które można określić w kategoriach podklasy i kultury ubóstwa, z którymi doświadczenie głodu jest być powiązane. W interpretacji różnych wymiarów ubóstwa i podklasy, warto odnieść się do koncepcji autorstwa Oskara Lewisa, który wskazał na istotne i nieodłączne cechy kultury ubóstwa. Pierwszy z wymiarów ubóstwa odnosi się do doświadczeń biologicznych, w tym właśnie do doświadczeń głodu. Wskaźniki tego wymiaru to ograniczony dostęp do służby zdrowia, wysoka śmiertelność niemowląt, niedożywienie czy niska jakość jedzenia. Drugi wymiar ubóstwa, ekonomiczny, możemy zinterpretować w kategoriach nieregularnej pracy zarobkowej, pracy dzieci i braku dzieciństwa, częstego pożyczania pieniędzy oraz innych dóbr, kupowania przedmiotów używanych. Ostatni wymiar, psychologiczno-społeczny, jest reprodukowany w świadomości społecznej. Wskaźniki tego wymiaru to koncentrowanie się na teraźniejszości, niemyślenie o przyszłości, fatalizm i poczucie bezradności.

Kiedy rozpatrujemy nierówności społeczne w kontekście globalnym należy podkreślić również heterogeniczność i zróżnicowanie grup zagrożonych ubóstwem i głodem na świecie. To co znamienne dla różnych regionów świata to dziedziczność ubóstwa, konstituowanie się enklaw biedy (na przykład tworzenie gett etnicznych i rasowych). Inne procesy, które stanowią ważne charakterystyki ubóstwa to juwenalizacja ubóstwa (oznacza ją, że ubóstwo dotyczy w wielkim stopniu dzieci) oraz starzenie się biedy (obejmuje ono również osoby starsze, po 60 roku życia), a także jej feminizacja (Bread for the World Institute 2015). Analizując kategorie społeczne zagrożone ubóstwem można wskazać także na mniejszości kulturowe, niepełnosprawnych a także kategorię working poor (czyli osoby pracujące zarobkowo, jednak po opłaceniu wszystkich rachunków oraz rat kredytów doświadczające wykluczenia i biedy).

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Surely not many of us, deep down, are comfortable with the ancient truism that contentedly accepts the fact that there will always be poor. At the same time, it is hard to imagine the possibility of poverty ending overnight as if by a miracle, thus achieving what the millennial search for progress has failed to deliver. And yet one of mankind's biggest frustrations is surely also the very thought that, well into the twenty-first century, the gap of social inequality and the flagrantly uneven distribution of wealth among nations keep growing at an unprecedented rate. It is therefore also disturbing to accept the fact that the accumulated knowledge of mankind, built on an immense legacy of hope and faith, but also of strife and sorrow, is powerless in the face of hunger, disease and the most dire lack of means for a life of dignity. In this flawed state of ours, knowledge comes with tremendous responsibility indeed. Hence the role of the University, which serves, among other noble purposes, to preserve, create, disseminate and advance knowledge – hopefully knowledge of the kind that enlightens and that, through unflagging questioning, liberates. It is certainly no coincidence that the founding statutes of so many institutions of higher education include some sort of allusion to this mission in terms of the building of a critical, autonomous conscience.

The University of Coimbra, the protagonist of a rich adventure that started with its formal establishment in 1290 and of which the recent elevation to UNESCO world heritage site status is just another illustrious example, explicitly claims, in its Statutes, to be “an institution in which creation and critical analysis coexist with the transmission and dissemination of culture, science, and technology. The university contributes research, education and services to the economic and social development of the community, the protection of the environment, social justice and responsible citizenship, and the consolidation of knowledge-based sovereignty.” Citizenship is the key word here, for knowledge-based citizenship is indeed what Academy as a whole commits itself to foster, with a view to building a just, sustainable society, where opportunities and well-being are maximized. Taking steps towards this end has its costs, which nevertheless will never exceed the implicit costs of taking no action at all. Such steps along this path to a society based on cohesion and solidarity might even seem tiny at times, the real question being... can the University afford not to tread it?

Prof. Dr. Margarida Mano
Vice Rector

UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA
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Seguramente serão poucos aqueles que, no mais fundo de si mesmos, querem acreditar no truísmo milenar que conformadamente aceita que haverá sempre pobres. Ao mesmo tempo, é difícil conceber que a pobreza possa, ainda que por milagre, cessar amanhã, logrando aquilo que não conseguiram milénios de busca de progresso pela Humanidade. E no entanto é seguramente também uma das maiores frustrações do ser humano pensar que, chegado o século XXI, continua a crescer para índices inauditos o fosso das desigualdades sociais e das disparidades na distribuição da riqueza entre as nações. É perturbador, por isso, aceitar que o saber acumulado dos povos, construído sobre uma imensa memória de esperança e de fé, mas também de luta e sofrimento, não é suficiente para acabar com os estigmas da fome, da doença e da mais basilar carência de meios para uma subsistência digna.

Contudo neste devir imperfeito o saber é uma tremenda responsabilidade. Nesta perspetiva, a Universidade serve, entre outros desígnios nobres, para preservar, criar, difundir e impulsionar o conhecimento – desejavelmente o conhecimento que esclarece e que, questionando, liberta. Não é, efetivamente, por acaso que tantas Escolas inscrevem na sua matriz fundadora essa missão de construir uma consciência crítica e autónoma.

A Universidade de Coimbra, protagonista de uma rica aventura iniciada com a sua fundação em 1290 e de que a recente elevação pela UNESCO a património da Humanidade constitui mais uma página notável, proclama expressamente, nos seus Estatutos, ser “uma instituição de criação, análise crítica, transmissão e difusão de cultura, de ciência e de tecnologia que, através da investigação, do ensino e da prestação de serviços à comunidade, contribui para o desenvolvimento económico e social, para a defesa do ambiente, para a promoção da justiça social e da cidadania esclarecida e responsável e para a consolidação da soberania assente no conhecimento.” A palavra-chave, neste contexto, é cidadania, assente no conhecimento, que a Academia no seu todo assim se compromete a fomentar, rumo à construção de uma sociedade justa e sustentável, preocupada em maximizar a garantia de oportunidades e de bem-estar. Dar passos neste percurso tem custos, sempre inferiores aos custos implícitos de não agir; passos sempre pequenos no caminho para uma sociedade coesa e solidária... a questão é saber se pode a Universidade dar-se ao luxo de não o trilhar.

Prof.^a Dr.^a Margarida Mano
Vice Reitora

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LISBOA

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Hunger and its friend, poverty.

We live in a world where, along with 500 million people suffering from obesity, 800 million people suffer from chronic malnutrition. 161 million of these are children, of whom 5 million die of hunger every year. Two billion people suffer from some food, vitamin or mineral deficiency, which impairs their health, well-being, learning ability and productivity. And the list of misfortunes could continue ...

Images of poverty, hand in hand with hunger, run through television and social networks. Spectators cannot help but show dismay. However, the numbers lose meaning, so large are they - a million more, a million less, as if one were talking of a single (?) human being.

We must, of course, concede that the efforts that global organizations, such as FAO, and several other regional and local ones, have been making are commendable and supportive. But what about each of us?

The FAO estimates that, every year, one-third of food produced for human consumption on the planet is either lost or wasted along the chain from processing plants to markets and to our kitchens. Representing 1.3 billion tonnes, this would be enough to feed three billion people - almost four times more than the number of those who are undernourished.

Moreover, in countries where obesity prevails, every human being consumes, in cereal equivalents (in meat, in fact, obtained from the processing and transformation of cereals), the amount of food which would feed 4 people whose diet was mostly vegetarian. These two examples, waste and poor food processing efficiency, point to an alternative food behaviour that can make a difference for everyone: more health for some and more food for others. Let us change behaviours and teach our children. Let's all go down a peg or two on the food scale. This could be the small contribution of each one of us.

Prof. Dr. António Serra
Rector

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A fome e a amiga: a pobreza.

Que mundo este onde, ao lado de 500 milhões de pessoas que sofrem de obesidade se encontram 800 milhões que sofrem de subnutrição crónica. Nestas se incluem 161 milhões de crianças; e destas, 5 milhões morrem de fome, a cada ano. Dois mil milhões de pessoas sofrem de alguma deficiência alimentar, vitamínica ou mineral, que condicionam a sua saúde, bem-estar, capacidade de aprendizagem e produtividade. E o rol de desgraças poderia continuar...

As imagens da pobreza, de mãos dadas com a fome, correm pelas televisões e pelas redes sociais. Os espectadores não podem deixar de mostrar consternação. Contudo, os números perdem significado de tão grandes que são – mais milhão menos milhão, como se de apenas (?) um ser humano se tratasse. E os espectadores encontram algum conforto na confiança que depositam nas organizações de carácter global, desenhadas ou redesenhadas para atender a estas calamidades. Estas organizações terão os recursos, humanos e financeiros, para aliviar e erradicar esta monstruosidade. Não lhes compete a eles, a cada um deles, simples espectadores, fazer outra coisa que não lamentar a situação. E o tempo vai passando. E continuamos tão longe dos objetivos que a cada ano são apontados para a solução final. Que pode, cada um de nós, então, fazer?

Vejamos: os esforços que as organizações mundiais, como a FAO, e várias outras regionais e locais, têm vindo a fazer são louváveis e de apoiar. Mas, e cada um de nós?

A FAO calcula que, todos os anos, um terço dos géneros alimentares produzidos para consumo humano no planeta perde-se ou é desperdiçado ao longo da cadeia que vai das unidades produtoras às transformadoras, aos mercados, aos pontos de venda, aos restaurantes e às nossas cozinhas. Representando 1.300 milhões de toneladas, esta quantidade seria suficiente para alimentar três mil milhões de pessoas - quase 4 vezes mais do que o número das que estão subnutridas.

Além disso, nos países onde impera a obesidade, cada ser humano consome, em equivalentes de cereais (em boa verdade come carne, obtida da transformação dos cereais) o que daria para alimentar 4 pessoas cuja dieta fosse maioritariamente vegetariana. Estes dois exemplos, desperdício e má eficiência de transformação alimentar, apontam para alternativas de comportamento alimentar que, tomadas em conjunto, podem fazer a diferença para todos: mais saúde para uns e mais alimentos para outros. Alteremos comportamentos e ensinemos as nossas crianças. Desçamos todos um pouco na escala da cadeia alimentar. Esta poderia ser a pequena contribuição de cada um de nós.

Prof. Dr. António Serra
Reitor

UNIVERSITY OF MINHO
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According to the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control” (UN (1948), Universal Declaration of Human Rights, art. 25).

Any “condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information” (UN (1995), Report of the World Summit for Social Development) is therefore a violation of human rights. The non-acceptance of this violation is set out in the first goal of the millennium development goals (UN (2000), Millennium Development Goals), which refers to the commitment to eradicate hunger and extreme poverty.

In Portugal, a developed European country, whose history gives it a potentially greater sensitivity to the reality of other geographies, social consciousness, translated into an innovative social policy, has marked and keeps on marking its reality, particularly after its accession to the EU. It is within this Community context that the contributions of Portuguese diplomacy are more evident, with a prioritization of these issues in the multiannual strategies that guide EU action.

Indeed, even in developed countries with average per capita incomes at the top of distribution, persist and outbreak focus of famine and extreme poverty, worsened and boosted by the economic crisis and by (im)migration. This poverty affects, in particular, children and unaccompanied or illegal (im)migrant children (EAPN/Eurochild (2013), Para o Bem-Estar das Crianças na Europa – Pobreza Infantil na UE, Explicativo).

The integrated response, in a context of strong dialogue and international cooperation, has to be translated into an effective, solid and lasting commitment that will prioritize Humanity.

Prof. Dr. Sílvia Sousa

Prof. Dr. Fernando Alexandre
Pro-Rector

UNIVERSIDADE DO MINHO
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De acordo com declaração universal dos direitos humanos, das Nações Unidas, o indivíduo e a sua família devem ter acesso “a saúde e bem-estar, principalmente quanto à alimentação, ao vestuário, ao alojamento, à assistência médica e ainda quanto aos serviços sociais necessários, e o direito à segurança no desemprego, na doença, na invalidez, na viuvez, na velhice ou noutros casos de perda de meios de subsistência por circunstâncias independentes da sua vontade” (ONU (1948), Declaração Universal dos Direitos Humanos, artº. 25º).

Toda a “condição caracterizada por uma grave privação de necessidades humanas básicas, como alimentos, água potável, instalações sanitárias, saúde, residência, educação e informação” (ONU (1995), Declaração de Copenhaga sobre Desenvolvimento Social) afigura-se assim uma violação dos direitos humanos. A não aceitação desta violação encontra-se explanada no objetivo cimeiro dos objetivos de desenvolvimento do milénio (ONU (2000), Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio), subordinado ao compromisso de erradicação da fome e da pobreza extrema.

Em Portugal, país europeu, desenvolvido, cuja história lhe confere uma potencial sensibilidade acrescida para a realidade de outras geografias, a consciência social, traduzida numa política social inovadora, marcou e tem vindo a marcar a sua realidade, particularmente, após a sua adesão à UE. É neste contexto comunitário que são mais evidentes os contributos da diplomacia portuguesa, preconizando uma priorização destas matérias nas estratégias plurianuais que orientam a ação da UE.

De facto, também em países desenvolvidos, com rendimentos médios per capita no topo da distribuição, subsistem e surgem novos focos de situações de fome e pobreza extrema, agravadas e potenciadas pela crise económica e pela (i)migração. Esta pobreza afeta, em particular, crianças e crianças (i)migrantes não acompanhadas ou em situação ilegal (EAPN/Eurochild (2013), Para o Bem-Estar das Crianças na Europa – Pobreza Infantil na UE, Explicativo EAPN #4).

A resposta integrada, num contexto de forte diálogo e cooperação internacional, tem de se traduzir num compromisso efetivo, sólido e duradouro que priorize, de forma consequente, a Humanidade.

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Prof. Dr. Fernando Alexandre
Pró-Reitor

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Hunger, a challenge for the global food system.

The statistics on hunger in the world are impressive, especially as the food produced is enough to feed the whole population. While the great challenge has to do with combating poverty and social exclusion, it is no less true that the sustainability of the global food system must be rigorously considered. In fact, recent studies by governments and international organizations show clear evidence at different levels: the food system produces greenhouse gases and other pollutants, which contribute to climate change, is largely dependent on fossil energy, is heavily consumer of water, has led to the loss of arable and fertile soils, has caused biodiversity erosion, has produced various health risks, has generated significant social and territorial asymmetries, and has, without a doubt, been unable to eliminate hunger. In this sense, the transition to a new food system is on the table, with proposals generated and promoted by many movements that germinate across the globe, initiated by international organizations, with emphasis on FAO, organized civil society and national governments, very often with the collaboration of the scientific system, with many different focuses, such as agrarian reform, food sovereignty, food democracy, food justice, agro-ecological agriculture, civic agriculture, fair trade, sustainable diets, ethical consumption or food citizenship. Universities, whether in front of education or in research and community support, must be present in this struggle. In fact, hunger is also a challenge for the global food system.

Prof. Dr. Artur Crstóvão
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Fome, um desafio para o sistema alimentar global.

As estatísticas sobre a fome no mundo impressionam, tanto mais que os alimentos produzidos são suficientes para alimentar toda a população. Sendo certo que o grande desafio tem a ver com o combate à pobreza e exclusão social, não é menos verdade que há que equacionar, com todo o rigor, a sustentabilidade do próprio sistema alimentar global. Na verdade, estudos recentes de governos e organizações internacionais, exibem evidências cristalinas, em diferentes planos: o sistema alimentar produz gases com efeito de estufa e outros poluentes, que tem contribuído para as mudanças climáticas, está largamente dependente da energia fóssil, é fortemente consumidor de água potável, tem conduzido à perda de solos aráveis e de fertilidade, tem causado a erosão da biodiversidade, tem produzido riscos vários para a saúde, tem gerado assimetrias sociais e territoriais significativas e, sem margem para dúvidas, não tem conseguido eliminar a fome. Nesta linha, está em cima da mesa a transição para um novo sistema alimentar, com propostas geradas e promovidas por muitos movimentos que germinam em todo o globo, iniciados por organizações internacionais, com destaque para a FAO, da sociedade civil organizada e de governos nacionais e locais, frequentemente com a colaboração do sistema científico, movimentos esses com focos muitos diversos, como a reforma agrária, a soberania alimentar, a democracia alimentar, a justiça alimentar, a agricultura agroecológica, a agricultura cívica, o comércio justo, as dietas sustentáveis, o consumo ético ou a cidadania alimentar. As universidades, seja na frente do ensino, seja na investigação e no apoio à comunidade, têm de estar presentes neste combate. Na verdade, a fome é também um desafio para o sistema alimentar global.

Prof. Dr. Artur Cristóvão
Vice Reitor

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Changing the present.

The Millennium Development Goals, set in 2000 (to be achieved in 2015) and more recently the 2015 Agenda 2030, which outlines the Sustainable Development Goals, reflect the concern of the global institutions (UN, World Bank and OECD) with the fight against extreme poverty, whose reference amount is currently US\$ 1.90 per day. According to the World Bank report (2016), between 1990 and 2015 the world's extreme poverty rate fell from 37.1% to less than 10%, particularly in East Asia and China, where it went from 80.6% in 1981 to 7.2% in 2012. By 2030, it is expected to reach a world extreme poverty rate of 3%, conditional on a growth of wealth of around 3.9%.

In 2016, the extreme poverty rate had a mostly African face (42.7%) of children from sub-Saharan Africa (51.7%) (Unicef).

Poverty cannot be combated without sustainable development based on the economy, the defense of the environment and democracy, and respect for cultural diversity. We are the generation who can reduce this scourge if we are committed to shared prosperity and if combating poverty means reducing inequalities (income or gender) in access to education or health care, employment, living conditions or skills of adults. It is urgent and essential to focus on education if we are to increase the skills and resilience of the poorest populations (Unesco, 2016).

It is not enough to project the elimination of hunger and poverty in the world for another ten, twenty or thirty years if we systematically postpone the attainment of these goals; if we widen the inequalities or the gap between rich and poor, as happens in developed European countries (Gini Index EU27 2004: 30.6; 2014: 30.9) or if we disregard cultural differences and human rights.

Extreme poverty in the world will only be successfully tackled when it ensures that those who get out of this condition do not fall back into it (World Bank). It is about defending one's own human dignity, a goal of local governments and communities, which is realized with citizens willing to change the present to build a better future.

Prof. Drs. Fernando Diogo,
Piedade Lalanda
e Leonor Sampaio

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Mudar o presente.

Os Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio, definidos em 2000 (para serem atingidos em 2015) e mais recentemente a Agenda 2030, datada de 2015, que delineia Objetivos para um Desenvolvimento Sustentável, refletem a preocupação das instituições mundiais (ONU, Banco Mundial e OCDE) com o combate à pobreza extrema, cujo montante de referência é atualmente de US\$1,90 por dia. De acordo com o relatório do Banco Mundial (2016), entre 1990 e 2015 a taxa de pobreza extrema mundial reduziu de 37,1% para menos de 10%, particularmente na Ásia de leste e na China, onde passou de 80,6% em 1981 para 7,2% em 2012. Em 2030 espera-se alcançar uma taxa de pobreza extrema mundial de 3%, condicionado ao crescimento da riqueza na ordem dos 3,9%.

Em 2016 a taxa de pobreza extrema tinha um rosto, sobretudo africano (42,7%), de crianças da África subsaariana (51,7%) (Unicef).

Não se combate a pobreza sem um desenvolvimento sustentável, alicerçado na economia, na defesa do ambiente e da democracia, e no respeito pela diversidade cultural.

Somos da geração que pode reduzir este flagelo, se apostarmos numa prosperidade compartilhada e se o combate à pobreza significar redução das desigualdades (de rendimentos ou género) no acesso à educação ou aos cuidados de saúde, no emprego, nas condições de vida ou na qualificação dos adultos. É urgente e essencial apostar na educação, se queremos aumentar as competências e a resiliência das populações mais pobres (Unesco, 2016).

Não basta projetar para mais dez, vinte ou trinta anos, a eliminação da fome e da pobreza no mundo, se adiarmos, sistematicamente, a concretização desses objetivos; se agravarmos as desigualdades ou a distância entre ricos e pobres, como acontece em países, ditos desenvolvidos, da Europa (Índice de Gini EU27 2004: 30,6; 2014: 30,9) ou se desrespeitarmos as diferenças culturais e os direitos humanos.

A pobreza extrema no mundo só será combatida, com sucesso, quando assegurar que quem sair dessa condição, nela não volta a cair (Banco Mundial). Está em causa a defesa da própria dignidade humana, um desígnio de governos e comunidades locais, que se concretiza com cidadãos dispostos a mudar o presente, para construir um futuro melhor.

Prof. Drs. Fernando Diogo,
Piedade Lalanda
e Leonor Sampaio

UNIVERSITY OF MADEIRA
Funchal – PORTUGAL



Dignifying Humanity through Knowledge.

In today's difficult times, the phenomenon of poverty emerges as a problem that undermines the admirable new world promised by the thurifers of globalization and of the digital revolution.

In fact, the whole environment favorable to scientific and technological development greatly increased industrial production, in all aspects that could favour the combat against factors such as hunger, poverty, disease and, more extensively, intolerance and violence. However, both the historical and cultural persistence of these factors, as well as geopolitical and socioeconomic contexts, and the action of the universes of beliefs and cultural matrices, have failed to diminish the negative impact on millions of human beings.

In the context of the solutions that are required of international organizations, the governments of nations and the diverse movements in support of humanity's imperative cause of combat on poverty and other forms of degradation of the human condition. Universities have an obligation to make their experience available, specifically in the areas of research and training, in order to be able to continue to present not only the best technical solutions, based on quality scientific projects, but also to train human resources capable of interfering, in a decisive way to cause the necessary breakages in the cycles that induces the creation of all forms of poverty.

In that sense, more and better education means reducing the generation cycles responsible for the appearance and continuity of focus of poverty. More and better education also enables to qualify younger generations capable of reflecting differently on the models that condition the current situation, once that they have the necessary skills to present new models and solutions. Besides, the combination between scientific knowledge with the necessary technological extension and university or polytechnic education, expected as successful and productive, will enable countries who face lack of minimal acceptable living conditions to have a different and more enlightened view of the immense challenge of promoting and disseminating human solidarity amongst the citizens and all those who may, in one way or another, be responsible for eradicating poverty.

Ongoing poverty prevents us from experiencing the sense of belonging to a relevant and dignified humanity.

Prof. Dr. José Carmo
Rector

UNIVERSIDADE DA MADEIRA
Funchal – PORTUGAL



Dignificar a Humanidade através do Conhecimento.

Nos tempos difíceis da contemporaneidade, o fenómeno da pobreza emerge como um problema que põe em causa o admirável mundo novo prometido pelos turiferários da globalização e da revolução digital.

Na realidade, toda a ambiência favorável ao desenvolvimento científico e tecnológico incrementou grandemente a produção industrial, em todos os aspetos que poderia favorecer o combate a fatores como a fome, a pobreza, a doença e, de forma mais extensiva, a intolerância e a violência. No entanto, não conseguiu, tanto pela persistência histórico-cultural desses próprios fatores, como pelos contextos geopolíticos e socioeconómicos, e pela ação dos universos de crenças e das matrizes culturais, diminuir o impacto negativo em milhões de seres humanos.

No quadro das soluções que são exigidas aos organismos internacionais, aos governos das nações e aos diversos movimentos de apoio à causa imperativa da Humanidade de combate à pobreza e a outras formas de degradação da condição humana, as universidades têm a obrigação de disponibilizar a sua experiência, especificamente nas vertentes da investigação e da formação, de modo a poderem continuar a apresentar não só as melhores soluções técnicas, fundadas em projetos científicos de qualidade, como também a formar recursos humanos capazes de interferir, de forma determinante, no sentido de provocar as ruturas necessárias nos ciclos indutores da criação de todas as formas de pobreza. Nesse sentido, formar mais e melhor significa também reduzir os ciclos geracionais responsáveis pelo surgimento ou permanência de focos de pobreza. Formar mais e melhor permite, ainda, qualificar gerações de jovens capazes de refletir de forma diferente sobre os modelos que condicionam a situação presente, visto que têm competências para apresentar novos modelos e soluções.

Além disso, a conjugação, que se espera feliz e produtiva, entre o conhecimento científico, com a necessária extensão tecnológica, e a formação, universitária ou politécnica, permitirá aos Países que se deparam com o problema da falta das condições minimamente aceitáveis para uma vida adequada, contar com um olhar diferente e esclarecido, no que respeita ao enorme desafio que é o de promover a solidariedade humana, disseminando-a pelos cidadãos e pelos agentes que, de uma forma ou de outra, poderão ter a responsabilidade de interferir na irradicação da pobreza.

A persistência da pobreza impede-nos de usufruir o sentimento de pertença a uma Humanidade relevante e digna.

Prof. Dr. José Carmo
Reitor

OPEN UNIVERSITY
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... if a man is to become a man, he must be educated ...
... along all his life Man has to know, experience and do many things ...
Comenius, Didactica Magna [VI:101] & [VII:3]

The majority of the Higher Education Institutions (HEI) is involved in the implementation of Development Sustainable Goals, which aim at providing and ensuring access to inclusive, equitable and quality education at all levels and that is supposed to be implemented until 2030. In the last decade, the Distance Education has been globally recognized as the most suitable and sustainable education mode to overcome inequalities and the physical and socio-cultural barriers that prevent certain fringes of the population to have access to education, lifelong learning or to higher education.

In 2008, Universidade Aberta (the Portuguese single public distance education university; Open University) has submitted to the academic community its Virtual Pedagogical Model, which was duly recognized and validated by national and international certified entities. This specific education model bets on the digital education as a way to enhance the learning flexibility and autonomy, favorable to the creation and development of educational approaches, to the acquisition of skills and practices, to the construction of knowledge in face of the increasing globalization. This framework opens spaces for new training needs/knowledge updating which represent a window of opportunities for distance education (in its various forms), recognized by all as the ideal vehicle to promote and facilitate circulation of knowledge and digital literacy in a transnational educational/training perspective (geographical, cultural, social and temporal), strongly stimulated by the proliferation of various types of electronic devices and the expansion of networks of communication and virtual communities.

This is the role of Universidade Aberta and its mission: to reduce inequalities through quality digital education and lifelong learning and training as well as to contribute to the employability and social inclusion and to the guarantee of life conditions compatible with human dignity. Universidade Aberta is fully aware that one of the ways to fight against poverty and hunger in the world is through education and lifelong learning, as tools of human development and social inclusion.

In the year it celebrates 30 years dedicated to promoting knowledge in Portuguese language, Universidade Aberta is proud of its role as a Higher Education Institution that, through its teaching model, helps to consistently honor the Humanity and to create fairer and more resilient societies that are growing awareness on how to exercise an active citizenship

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Vice Rector

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... o homem tem necessidade de ser formado para que se torne Homem ...
... durante toda a vida o Homem deve conhecer, experimentar e executar muitas coisas ...
Comenius, Didactica Magna [VI:101] & [VII:3]

A maioria das Instituições de Ensino Superior está envolvida com a implementação dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável que, entre outros, assentam em providenciar e garantir o acesso a uma educação inclusiva, equitativa e de qualidade a todos os níveis e que é suposto serem concretizados até 2030.

Na última década o Ensino a Distância foi globalmente reconhecido como a modalidade de ensino mais adequada e sustentada para ultrapassar as desigualdades e as barreiras físicas e socioculturais que impedem que certas franjas populacionais tenham acesso à educação, à aprendizagem ao longo da vida ou ao ensino superior.

A Universidade Aberta apresentou à comunidade académica, em 2008, o seu Modelo Pedagógico Virtual, reconhecido e validado a nível nacional e internacional por entidades certificadas. Trata-se de um modelo de ensino que aposta na educação digital valorizando a flexibilidade e a autonomia das aprendizagens e é facilitador da criação e desenvolvimento de abordagens educacionais, de aquisição de competências e práticas e da construção do conhecimento face à crescente globalização. Abriam-se espaços para novas necessidades de formação/atualização de conhecimentos que constituem uma janela de oportunidades para o ensino a distância (nas suas diferentes formas), reconhecido por todos como o veículo ideal para promover e facilitar a circulação de saberes e a literacia digital, numa perspetiva educativa/formativa transnacional (geográfica, cultural, social e temporal), fortemente estimulada pela proliferação de vários tipos de dispositivos eletrónicos móveis e da expansão das redes de comunicação e das comunidades virtuais.

É este o papel da Universidade Aberta e a sua missão: reduzir as desigualdades através da educação digital de qualidade e de formações e aprendizagens que se prologuem ao longo da vida e contribuir para a empregabilidade e inclusão social e para a garantia de condições de vida compatíveis com a dignidade humana. A Universidade Aberta tem plena consciência que uma das vias de combate à pobreza e à fome no mundo é através da educação e da formação ao longo da vida, instrumentos de desenvolvimento humano e de inclusão sociocultural.

No ano em que comemora os 30 anos de valorização do conhecimento em língua portuguesa a Universidade Aberta orgulha-se do seu papel como instituição de ensino superior que, através do seu modelo de ensino, contribui para, de forma consistente, dignificar a Humanidade e criar sociedades mais justas e resilientes e mais conscientes do exercício de uma cidadania ativa.

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On the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, the UN Secretary General, Eng. António Guterres, presented some data that, although containing some encouraging aspects, prove that the world is still a place full of asymmetries. According to the Secretary-General, although in the last 25 years almost 1 billion people have managed to get out of poverty, there are still over 700 million people who are unable to meet their basic needs.

Taking advantage of the celebration of this day, the World Bank also presented some figures that reinforce this idea. According to this institution, almost half of the global population lives on less than US\$ 5.50 a day, which means that about 3 billion and 400 million people struggle to meet basic needs. Looking at the national reality, and reflecting on the values presented by the National Institute of Statistics in the Survey on Living and Income Conditions, in 2017, a total of 2.4 million Portuguese were at risk of poverty or social exclusion. Although this figure has fallen compared to the previous year (196 thousand less than in 2016), the reality is more complex.

Indeed, there is a widespread idea in society that poverty stems from lack of employment. But having a job is no guarantee of meeting basic needs. According to the European Anti Poverty Network, 17% of the poor in Portugal have jobs, which also means they do not have a decent wage.

This reality makes us question many “acquired truths”. And it does, or should make us, reflect on whether education, particularly higher education, can reverse this cycle, and how educational institutions, particularly public universities, can be engines of this change.

Today, “traditional” higher education, specific to each area of knowledge, technical and academic, is not by itself a guarantee of employment and success. Globalization, internationalization, competition have changed this and other paradigms. Training must go far beyond technical knowledge. Universities must train not only technicians, but above all citizens. They must be places of convergence of ideas, knowledge, beliefs, cultures. They should be spaces where there is room for intellectual development, but also for cultural, emotional and social growth.

This paradigm shift implies that universities offer their students spaces and tools that will enable them, on the one hand, to stay in higher education despite the unfavorable economic context that has affected their families, and on the other to work on all these profiles: the technical, the cultural, the emotional and the social. Only then can we have professionals who, despite the same technical background, will be unique in their performance and posture.

The University of Aveiro is committed to this process. We want our students to stand out, not only for their technical performance in their workplaces, as a result of a solid and excellent academic background, but also for their ability to meet challenges, the innovative way they look at problems, and, above all, by the way they look at each other.

Poverty cannot be summed up to the value of the *per capita* salary, poverty also reflects the values that support a society. And a society is made up of individuals. Let us make these individuals richer in knowledge and values, and the whole society will become fairer.

Prof. Dr. Paulo Jorge dos Santos Gonçalves Ferreira
Rector

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No Dia Internacional para a Erradicação da Pobreza, o Senhor Secretário Geral das Nações Unidas, Eng. António Guterres, apresentou alguns dados que apesar de conterem alguns aspetos animadores, provam que o mundo ainda é um lugar repleto de assimetrias. De acordo com o Sr. Secretário Geral, apesar de nos últimos 25 anos, quase 1 bilião de pessoas terem conseguido sair da pobreza, ainda existem mais de 700 milhões de pessoas que não conseguem suprir as suas necessidades básicas.

Aproveitando a celebração deste dia, o Banco Mundial apresentou também alguns números que reforçam esta ideia. De acordo com esta instituição quase metade da população global vive com menos de US\$ 5,50 por dia, o que significa que cerca de 3 bilhões e 400 milhões de pessoas lutam para satisfazer necessidades básicas.

Olhando para a realidade nacional, e refletindo sobre os valores apresentados pelo Instituto Nacional de Estatística no Inquérito às Condições de Vida e Rendimento, em 2017, um total de 2,4 milhões de portugueses estavam em risco de pobreza ou exclusão social. Apesar deste valor ter descido face ao ano anterior (menos 196 mil do que em 2016), a realidade é mais complexa. Na verdade, existe uma ideia generalizada na sociedade de que a pobreza decorre da falta de emprego. Ora, ter emprego não é garantia de conseguir satisfazer as necessidades básica. De acordo com a Rede Europeia Anti-Pobreza (European Anti Poverty Network) 17% dos pobres em Portugal têm emprego, o que significa também que não têm um ordenado condigno.

Esta realidade faz-nos questionar muitas “verdades adquiridas”. E faz, ou deve fazer-nos, refletir se a educação, nomeadamente a formação superior, pode inverter este ciclo, e de que forma as instituições de ensino, particularmente as universidades públicas, poderão ser motores desta mudança.

Hoje em dia, a formação superior “tradicional”, específica de cada área de conhecimento, técnica e académica, não é por si só garantia de emprego e sucesso. A globalização, a internacionalização, a concorrência, vieram alterar este e outros paradigmas. A formação deve ir muito além do saber técnico. As universidades devem formar, não apenas técnicos, mas acima de tudo cidadãos. Devem ser locais de convergência de ideias, saberes, crenças, culturas. Devem ser espaços onde haja lugar para o desenvolvimento intelectual, mas também para o crescimento cultural, emocional e social.

Esta mudança de paradigma implica que as universidades ofereçam aos seus estudantes espaços e ferramentas que lhes permitam, por um lado, manter-se no ensino superior apesar do contexto económico desfavorável que afetou as suas famílias, e por outro trabalhar todos estes perfis: o técnico, o cultural, o emocional e o social. Só assim poderemos ter profissionais que, apesar da mesma formação técnica, serão únicos no seu desempenho e postura.

A Universidade de Aveiro está empenhada neste processo. Queremos que os nossos estudantes se destaquem, não apenas pelo seu desempenho técnico nos seus locais de trabalho, fruto de uma formação académica sólida e de excelência, mas também pela sua capacidade de enfrentar os desafios, pela forma inovadora como olham os problemas, e acima de tudo pela forma como olham o outro.

A pobreza não se pode resumir ao valor do ordenado per capita, a pobreza reflete também os valores que suportam uma sociedade. E uma sociedade é composta por indivíduos. Tornemos estes indivíduos mais ricos, em conhecimento e em valores, e toda a sociedade se tornará mais justa.

Prof. Dr. Paulo Jorge dos Santos Gonçalves Ferreira
Reitor

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The ending of the global hunger and the elimination of extreme poverty are recognized by the United Nations as the priority target of human development in the third millennium. Russia has a national strategy for its implementation within country and cooperates with the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) fighting hunger worldwide. Since 2003, the Russian government has donated to WFP about 350 million US dollars (The World Food Programmes in Russia).

Despite considerable efforts the problem of hunger still persists. On the world level the proportion of hungry people stands at 12 percent. The number in need of humanitarian aid remained fairly stable: in 2000 WFP assisted 83 million of the poorest people in 83 countries, in 2014 WFP assisted 80 million of people in 82 countries (The World Food Programmes Annual reports 2000, 2010, 2014). A significant part of the recipients of humanitarian support are victims of natural disasters, but from year to year a number of victims of man-made disasters (war and civil unrest) is growing, and in some countries, despite the economic growth, persisting inequalities leave many trapped in poverty and hunger.

The reason for the persistence of hunger and extreme poverty is the exclusion from modern means of existence. The uneven economic development of regions, the polarization within the country compounds the problems of poverty, exacerbates the feeling of social injustice, vulnerable and desperate situations. In a globalizing market economy, it is necessary to consider that the differentiation of regional development is a powerful factor in the preservation of extreme poverty. Therefore, targeted programs to fight extreme poverty should be accompanied by the distributive policies that promote the development of territories and extend the equal opportunity to benefit from human development.

The capabilities approach perspective is still the most promising theoretical platform to solve the mentioned problem. It is supposed to rise actual people's capabilities of being and doing according to their conception of a good life. In this sense, there is meaningful development of this approach in degrowth theories with focus on alternative forms of social recognition and public participation for all citizens (B. Muraca, *Futures*. 44 (2012) 535-545). There are potentially promising attempts to end extreme poverty with a promotion of regional institutional development taking into account micro-practices from below, supporting local communities in their efforts to develop common infrastructures, promoting the participation of local people in making decisions on living environment.

Prof. Dr. Sveta Yaroshenko
Faculty of Sociology

САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ Санкт-Петербург – РОССИЙСКАЯ ФЕДЕРАЦИЯ



Преодоление глобального голода и крайней бедности признано Организацией Объединенных Наций приоритетной целью общественного развития в третьем тысячелетии. В России существует национальная стратегия осуществления этой цели внутри страны, а также развивается сотрудничество с Всемирной продовольственной программой ООН (ВПП ООН), которая осуществляет борьбу с голодом в мировом масштабе. Начиная с 2003 года, российское правительство перечислило ВВП ООН около 350 млн. долларов (Всемирная продовольственная программа ООН в России).

Несмотря на значительные усилия по ее преодолению, проблема голода сохраняется: около 12 процентов населения Земли голодает. Число получателей гуманитарной поддержки во всем мире остается относительно стабильным. Согласно отчетам ВПП ООН, в 2000 году помощь получили около 83 миллионов человек, живущих в крайней бедности, из 83 стран, а в 2014 году – 80 миллионов из 82 стран мира (Всемирная продовольственная программы Годовые отчеты 2000, 2010, 2014). Значительная часть получателей гуманитарной поддержки – жертвы природных катастроф, но из года в год растет число страдающих от вооруженных конфликтов, а в ряде стран, несмотря на экономический рост, серьезную проблему составляет высокое социальное неравенство, которому сопутствуют бедность и голод.

Причина сохранения голода и крайней бедности связана с ограничением доступа к современным средствам существования. Неравномерное экономическое развитие регионов, поляризация внутри страны усугубляют проблемы бедности, обостряют ощущение социальной несправедливости, уязвимости положения и безвыходности ситуации. В условиях глобализации рыночной экономики необходимо учитывать, что дифференциация регионального развития является мощным фактором воспроизводства крайней бедности. Поэтому целевые программы по борьбе с крайней бедностью необходимо сопровождать распределительной политикой, стимулирующей развитие территорий и предоставляющей равные возможности пользоваться достижениями человеческого общества.

Наиболее перспективной теоретической платформой для разрешения данной проблемы остается «потенциальный подход». Данный подход предполагает создание условий для расширения реальных возможностей людей самостоятельно управлять личной жизненной ситуацией в соответствии с собственными представлениями о благой жизни. Теории «отказа от роста» развивают этот подход, рассматривая альтернативные формы социального признания и участия в общественной жизни для всех граждан (В. Мугаса, *Futures*. 44 (2012) 535-545). В этой связи многообещающими являются программы по борьбе с крайней бедностью, ориентированные на поддержку институционального развития регионов, которые учитывают «низовые» практики на микроуровне и поддерживают локальные сообщества в их стремлении развивать общедоступную инфраструктуру и поощрять участие местного населения в процессе принятия решений относительно локальной среды проживания.

Проф. Док. Светлана Ярошенко
Кафедра Сравнительной Социологии

UNIVERSITY OF LJUBLJANA
Ljubljana – SLOVENIA



Man is the most highly developed living being on the planet. Sadly, there are times when we treat our fellow man worse than we do anything in nature. Some people today are struggling, while others are basking in immense and fraudulently acquired wealth. We need to reflect deeply on ourselves and on the situation in our society, so that the world and the people in it can live with the hope for a better tomorrow for everyone. We can begin with small steps such as compassion for our fellow human being and a concrete answer to the question: “What can I do for him or her?” One good deed per day is a good way to make the world a better place.

Much of the poverty that exists today is hidden. Many people hide their distress because poverty is still a taboo and is perceived negatively by society. Poverty is beginning to affect an increasing number of people with jobs in the public sector. Many students give part of the money they earn working through student service agencies to their parents. New forms of poverty are appearing alongside the more familiar types: world hunger, migrants, etc. The uneven distribution of wealth and food is not only a macro problem for the entire world, but also a regional problem and a problem for developed countries.

It is necessary to raise the level of awareness and urgent action is needed to reduce and eliminate poverty. Poverty is depriving an increasing number of children and adults of any hope for a better tomorrow, of health, of their physical and mental development. Suicide rates increase as poverty grows. History shows that poverty breeds violent extremist groups, revolutions and wars.

We must give people back their dignity and their hope for a better tomorrow based on realistic foundations. We must provide equal opportunities for success for everyone but most of all, we must provide access to education for young people and quality jobs for everyone who is able to work so that they can provide a decent living for themselves. As for those who are unable to work, they need to be taken care of by the national community.

Each person carries within themselves valuable potential. They must be allowed to develop and use it for the benefit of themselves and the community. Let us not permit that potential to be crushed and corrupted by poverty.

Prof. Dr. Ivan Svetlik
Rector

UNIVERZE V LJUBLJANI Ljubljana – SLOVENIJA



Najvišje razvito živo bitje našega planeta je človek. Žal pa s sočlovekom včasih ravnamo slabše kot z naravo. Nekateri ljudje danes životarijo, medtem ko se drugi kopajo v neizmernem in nepošteno pridobljenem denarju. Potreben je temeljit premislek v nas samih in o ureditvi razmer v družbi, zato da lahko svet in posamezniki v njem zaživijo v pričakovanju boljšega jutri za vse. Začnemo lahko z majhnimi koraki, kot sta sočutje do sočloveka in odgovor na vprašanje, kaj lahko naredim zanj. Eno dobro delo na dan je dobra popotnica, da svet postane boljši.

Danes je veliko več revščine, kot jo je mogoče opaziti. Številni ljudje skrivajo svojo stisko, ker je revščina še vedno tabu in jo družba označuje slabšalno. Revščina pa se seli tudi med ljudi, ki imajo delo in službujejo v javnem sektorju. Mnogi študenti del svojega zaslužka prek študentskih servisov odmerijo staršem. Nove oblike revščine so postavljene ob bok že znanim oblikam: lakota po svetu, migranti ipd. Neenakomerno porazdeljevanje bogastva in hrane ni le makroproblem vsega sveta, ampak tudi regionalni in problem razvitih držav.

Treba je ozaveščati ljudi in čim prej ukrepati, da se zmanjša in odpravi revščina. Čedalje več otrokom in odraslim revščina odvzema upanje v boljši jutri, zdravje, telesni in duševni razvoj. Samomorilnost se ob porastu revščine povečuje. Revščina se je tudi že v zgodovini izkazala kot generator skrajnih nasilnih skupin, revolucij in vojn.

Ljudem moramo vrniti dostojanstvo in upanje v boljši jutri, ki bosta imeli realno podlago. Vsem moramo omogočiti enake možnosti za uspeh. Predvsem je mladim treba omogočiti dostop do izobrazbe in vsem dela zmožnim prebivalcem dostop do kakovostnega dela, da si bodo lahko sami zagotovili dostojno življenje. Za vse, ki niso zmožni delati, pa mora poskrbeti državna skupnost.

Vsak človek nosi v sebi dragocene zmožnosti. Mora mu biti dano, da jih razvije in uporabi v dobro sebi in skupnosti. Ne dopustimo, da jih zatre in skazi revščina.

Prof. Dr. Ivan Svetlik
Rektor

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
Durban – SOUTH AFRICA



In 2013 the South African government adopted a National Development Plan (NDP) which “aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. According to the plan, South Africa can realize these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society” (M. Kgosana and T. Mokgabudi (2013). South Africa’s National Development Plan (NDP): a compelling blueprint for the future. KPMG). The NDP goals and objectives concur with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations (Sustainable Development Goals: 17 Goals to Transform Our World, 2015). The question is how can South Africans meaningfully participate in the NDP and SDGs? One may say that the SDGs, in particular, give a clear explanation of how governments, institutions and individuals can participate in creating a better world.

There is no question that the NDPs and SDGs have the common goal of alleviating poverty and hunger. According to Oxfam (South Africa is affected by unequal health care, poor education, disease and discrimination, 2011) South Africa is considered a ‘food-secure’ nation, at national level. However, the reality is that, one in four people currently suffers hunger on a regular basis and more than half of the population live in such precarious circumstances that they are at risk of going hungry. Part of the solution to the problem of poverty and hunger is recognition of the role of agriculture in the national and global economies; and elevating its status as a major player in sustainable development. In South Africa, agriculture contributes about 2% of the gross domestic product (GDP), and about 5% to national employment. However, through backward and forward linkages with industry and services, agricultural contribution to the national GDP has been estimated to be between 20% and 30% by StatsSA (Annual report 2013/14).

Sustainable agriculture has a potential to reverse poverty and hunger through its triple dimensional effect: environmentally, socially and economically. Production of healthy food in sustainable agro-ecosystems is feasible through smallholder agriculture. The food can be channelled through the value chain to feed the majority of impoverished people, while creating employment. A successful sustainable smallholder agriculture can also be used to reverse the migration of people from the rural to urban areas. Although services currently have about 97% more GDP value than agriculture in South Africa, there are many opportunities for agriculture to be converted to services throughout the value chain system from the producer to the consumer. This can be achieved by including indigenous and traditional crops and animals in the agricultural ecological system. Research has shown that many indigenous crops have a potential to withstand drought, a major factor of climate change in sub-Saharan Africa. These crops and animal species are not only resilient to biotic and abiotic factors, they generally contain high levels of nutrients. This makes it possible to use them to enhance the high energy diets of the poor people in the world.

It is recommended that in order to make a meaningful impact on alleviation of poverty and hunger, we need to practice the SDGs. In particular, we need greater public investment in agricultural research and sustainable management of natural resources. This must be accompanied by development of functioning and well-integrated markets for agricultural inputs, commodities, and processed goods. Assuring access for small farmers to productive resources of land, water, fertilisers, tools, extension services, primary education, health care and removal of institutional barriers, with a particular attention to women and children is key.

Prof. Dr. Albert Thembinkosi Modi
School of Agricultural, Earth and Environmental Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
Durban – SOUTH AFRICA



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Prof. Dr. Albert Thembinkosi Modi

School of Agricultural, Earth and Environmental Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF VALENCIA
Valencia – SPAIN



According to the FAO, nowadays, about 805 million people of the 7.3 billion people in the world, or one in nine, suffer from hunger and at the same time, agriculture is producing more food than ever before, both in total numbers as well as on a per capita basis, despite the fact that the world population is growing. If the harvest was used entirely and as effectively as possible as food, it could already feed 12 to 14 billion people. On the other hand, the new concept called "multidimensional poverty", established from Oxford University, and based in ten indicators (years of schooling, child school attendance, child mortality, nutrition, electricity, improved sanitation, safe drinking water, flooring, cooking fuel and assets) on income, reflects the many different problems people can face all at the same time. The concept classifies as "multidimensionally poor" people that are deprived in at least one-third of these indicators, estimating that 1.6 billion people fit this description.

To fight against hunger and poverty, all eyes are now fixed on the crucial set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be adopted in the world for the period 2016-2030. We must not forget that the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) reduced hunger coupled with poverty eradication and was largely overlooked while SDGs target related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture also articulated a more comprehensive approach to ending hunger. This individually and collectively comprehensive approach will help reduce hunger and poverty in the world.

This new optimistic future can be summarized, according to Eduardo Galeano; "Many little people, in little places, doing little things, can change the world".

Prof. Dr. José Miguel Soriano del Castillo
Director of Development Studies UNESCO's Chair of the University of Valencia

UNIVERSITAT DE VALÈNCIA
València – ESPAÑA



La FAO estima que en la actualidad, alrededor de 805 millones de personas sobre un total de 7,3 billones de personas en el mundo, o lo que es lo mismo uno de cada nueve habitantes del planeta, sufren hambre, mientras que paralelamente, la agricultura está produciendo más alimentos que nunca, tanto en números totales, así como sobre una base per cápita, a pesar de que la población mundial está creciendo. De hecho si se utilizara las producciones de las cosechas por completo y con la mayor eficacia posible podría alimentar de 12 a 14 billones de personas en el mundo. Por otro lado, un nuevo concepto llamado "pobreza multidimensional", establecido por la Universidad de Oxford, que se basa en diez indicadores (años de escolaridad, asistencia a la escuela infantil, la mortalidad infantil, la nutrición, la electricidad, la mejora del saneamiento, agua potable, pisos, cocinar combustible y activos) en relación con la renta refleja los diferentes problemas que muchas personas pueden enfrentarse al mismo tiempo. El concepto clasifica a la "pobreza multidimensional" si las personas se ven privadas en al menos un tercio de estos indicadores, estimándose que 1,6 billones de personas se ajustan a esta descripción.

Para luchar contra el hambre y la pobreza, hoy en día, todos los ojos están puestos en los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) adoptado para el periodo de 2016 a 2030. No hay que olvidar que los Objetivos de Desarrollo del Milenio (ODM) aunque se plantearon para reducir el hambre junto con la erradicación de la pobreza es cierto que se pasó por alto en gran medida, mientras que las claves de los ODS están relacionados con la seguridad alimentaria, la nutrición y la agricultura sostenible articulados en un enfoque más integral para acabar con el hambre. Este enfoque individual y colectivamente integral ayudará a reducir el hambre y la pobreza en el mundo. Este nuevo futuro optimista podría resumirse, según Eduardo Galeano en que: "Mucha gente pequeña, en lugares pequeños, haciendo cosas pequeñas, pueden cambiar el mundo".

Prof. Dr. José Miguel Soriano del Castillo
Director de la Càtedra UNESCO de la Universitat de València

MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY
Ankara – TURKEY



Despite all that has been done, hunger and poverty in the world still remain widespread. It is paradoxical to see undernourishment and malnutrition side by side with an abundance of goods and services. Deprivation in a world of plenty is not a problem of food scarcity per se, but a result of unequal distributions of wealth, income, and power within and across countries.

The capability of market institutions to reduce and eradicate hunger and poverty is limited. While historical patterns of international economic specialization necessitated a market expansion that was justified on the grounds of efficiency, they also rendered, not only certain parts of the world (such as Africa), but also certain segments of the world's population (such as women, children, and the elderly) more vulnerable to poverty and famine.

In spite of the dominant rhetoric in favor of further reducing the role of the state, countries that have been more successful in combatting hunger and poverty are precisely those where the states have played a much greater role by recourse to developmental and social policies. It is important to note that both private and public sectors have important roles to play in mobilizing resources for direct nutrition assistance and poverty alleviation programs. Nevertheless, we also need the state and international institutions to play a catalytic role to address the issue from a long-run perspective in order to tackle the structural root causes of hunger and poverty.

Prof. Drs. Seven Ağır, Hasan Cömert, Eyüp Özveren and Fikret Şenses
Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences

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Ankara – TÜRKİYE



Tüm çabalara karşın, dünyada açlık ve yoksulluk yaygın olmaya devam etmektedir. Yetersiz ya da kötü beslenme ile mal ve hizmetlerin bolluĐu bir tezat oluşturmaktadır. Bir bolluk dünyasında yoksunluk besin kıtlıĐının bir sonucu olmayıp ülkeler içinde veya arasındaki servet, gelir ve güç eşitsizliklerinden kaynaklanmaktadır.

Piyasa kurumlarının açlık ve yoksulluĐu azaltmak veya kökten gidermekte yetersiz kaldıĐı açıktır. Her ne kadar tarihsel olarak uluslararası işbölümünde uzmanlaşma deneyimleri, etkinlik sağlanması bakımından piyasanın yaygınlaşmasının yararını gösterse de, bunun diĐer bir sonucu, dünyanın bazı bölgelerinin (Afrika gibi) ve dünya nüfusunun bazı kesimlerinin (kadınlar, çocuklar, yaşlılar gibi) yoksulluk ve açlık karşısında daha korumasız kılınması olmuştur.

Devletin rolünü daha da azaltmaya yönelik egemen söyleme karşın, açlık ve yoksullukla mücadelede en başarılı ülkeler, devletin gelişme ve sosyal politika alanlarında daha etkin rol üstlendiĐi ülkelerdir. Gerek özel gerekse kamu sektörünün, doğrudan beslenme yardımı ve yoksulluĐu giderici programların hayata geçirilmesi için kaynakları seferber etmekte önemli bir yeri vardır. Bununla birlikte, açlık ve yoksulluĐun yapısal nedenlerini uzun dönemde giderebilmek için devletlere ve uluslararası kurumlara öncülük görevi düşmektedir.

Prof. Dr. Seven AĐır, Hasan Cömert, Eyüp Özveren ve Fikret Şenses
İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge – UNITED KINGDOM



The complex interdependence of the problems of development and of poverty alleviation would not be so centrally present on the world stage if it had not been for the role of university research in putting it there.

And there is in fact no other sort of organization that contribute nearly as effectively as universities ca: because we are independent, honest brokers; because we have been around a long time, and rely on society's trust; because we find partnership natural; because we integrate knowledge, and are the last institutions that can do so; because we have idealistic students, committed to changing the world, and bringing the energy and creativity of youth; and because we have idealistic academics, committed equally to changing the world, and bringing networks of contacts and profound expertise.

What can universities offer that would make a difference poverty alleviation in the developing world? We can foster a greater understanding and detailed analysis of local impact. We can bring problems to the attention of academics – often that is all it takes, they will often do the rest. We can support local teams of experts, to include our staff and students, to study the nature of the problems and potential solutions. We can help local universities build their own capacity. We can engage with key academics to support required local research and share access to wider networks to engage the problems “as a system”. And we can use our influence to help make the compelling arguments to policy-makers, local and international, as well as with funders and other agencies, including the private sector to support evidence-based implementation plans.

Prof. Dr. Richard Larkins

Vice-Chancellor **UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE**
Cambridge – UNITED KINGDOM



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Prof. Dr. Richard Larkins
Vice-Chancellor

List of Participant Universities / Lista de Universidades participantes

Epoka University, Tirana, Albania.
University of Andorra, Andorra la Vella, Andorra
Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia
Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium
University of Sarajevo, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
Santa Catarina State University, Florianópolis, Brazil
New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria
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