

Regional priorities and policy Interventions



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Indicators of sustainable Development



- Economic development
- Environment development
- Social development (health, education, peace and security etc.)

Human Development Index (UNDP 2011)



Countries	HDI
India	134
Pakistan	145
Bangladesh	146
Afghanistan	172
Nepal	157
Sri Lanka	97
Bhutan	141
Maldive	109

Challenges at the policy level



- Lack of will, vision and capacity at the political level
- Security issues
- Non traditional security issues such as Climate change
- Highest density of population in the world
- Rural to urban migration in absence of urban planning
- Basic health and well-being of a majority of the population is constantly under threat especially women
- Lack of energy resources
- Ministries work in isolation
- Lack of accountability except for Bhutan
- Lack of gender mainstreaming
- Implementation mechanisms

Challenges in terms of women inclusion



- Lack of capacity
- Lack of Awareness
- Low literacy rate
- Lack of decision making power at all levels
- Lack of economic opportunities
- Limited access to resources
- Low Social status and VAW

Opportunities



- Regional collaboration
- Civil society dialogues and action plan
- Experiences/lessons learnt (in pockets)
- Women as development and adaptation agents

Areas



- Economic (livelihood options, Income generation)
- Finance
- Poverty Alleviation
- Health
- Energy
- Peace and security
- Climate change
- Food security
- Water
- Education

Policy Priorities



- Eliminating Poverty and Creating Human Security
- Conserving the Natural Resources
- Securing the Economic Base
- Strengthening Institutional Systems

Eliminating Poverty and Creating Human Security



Managing Population Growth and its Impacts

- Generating large-scale awareness and providing small family incentives
- Enabling rural communities to undertake non-farm income generating activities
- Providing livelihood security through food, water, energy, income and decentralized production systems
- Formulating management approaches that provide for the needs of the urban residents and at the same time protects the environment
- Setting up or upgrading infrastructure for health, education, drinking water, sanitation, transport, energy, and other public systems

Eliminating Poverty and Creating Human Security



Creating Human Security

- Energy
- Water
- Food security
- Health
- Income security
- Natural disasters
- Peace and conflict

Conserving the Natural Resources



- Arresting industrial pollution
- Managing urbanization
- Conserving biodiversity and traditional wisdom

Securing the Economic Base



- Identifying the value addition and technology needs of the sub-region
- Initiating research and development through mutual support
- Creating a South Asian Technology Bank
- Formulating agreements for technology sharing

Effective National Governance



- Ensure that governments at all levels are democratic, participative, transparent and accountable
- Involving civil society based on their track record particularly because they are usually better capable of delivering social mobilization services, and usually at a fraction of the cost.

Strengthening Institutional Systems



Enhance South Asian Cooperation

- Joint action on Poverty Eradication and Human Security
- Sub regional Trade and Economic Policies
- Sub regional Sharing and Management of Natural Resources
- Strengthening Implementation Systems

Stakeholders



- Media
- Civil society
- Policy makers (government departments)
- Academia
- Private sector

Source used for the presentation : Sustainable Development Prioritize for South Asia, UNEP Report



Thank you