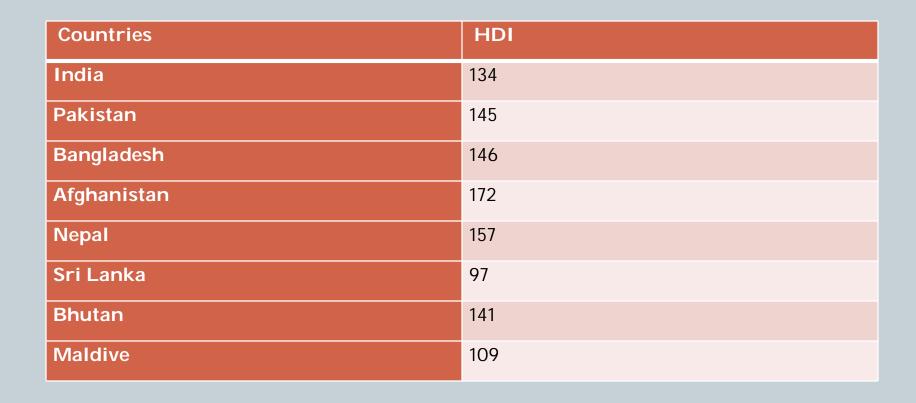
Regional priorities and policy Interventions

SDPI
PAKISTAN
2012

Indicators of sustainable Development

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

Human Development Index (UNDP 2011)



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

