

Regional Cooperation to Support MDG Achievements

South Asia

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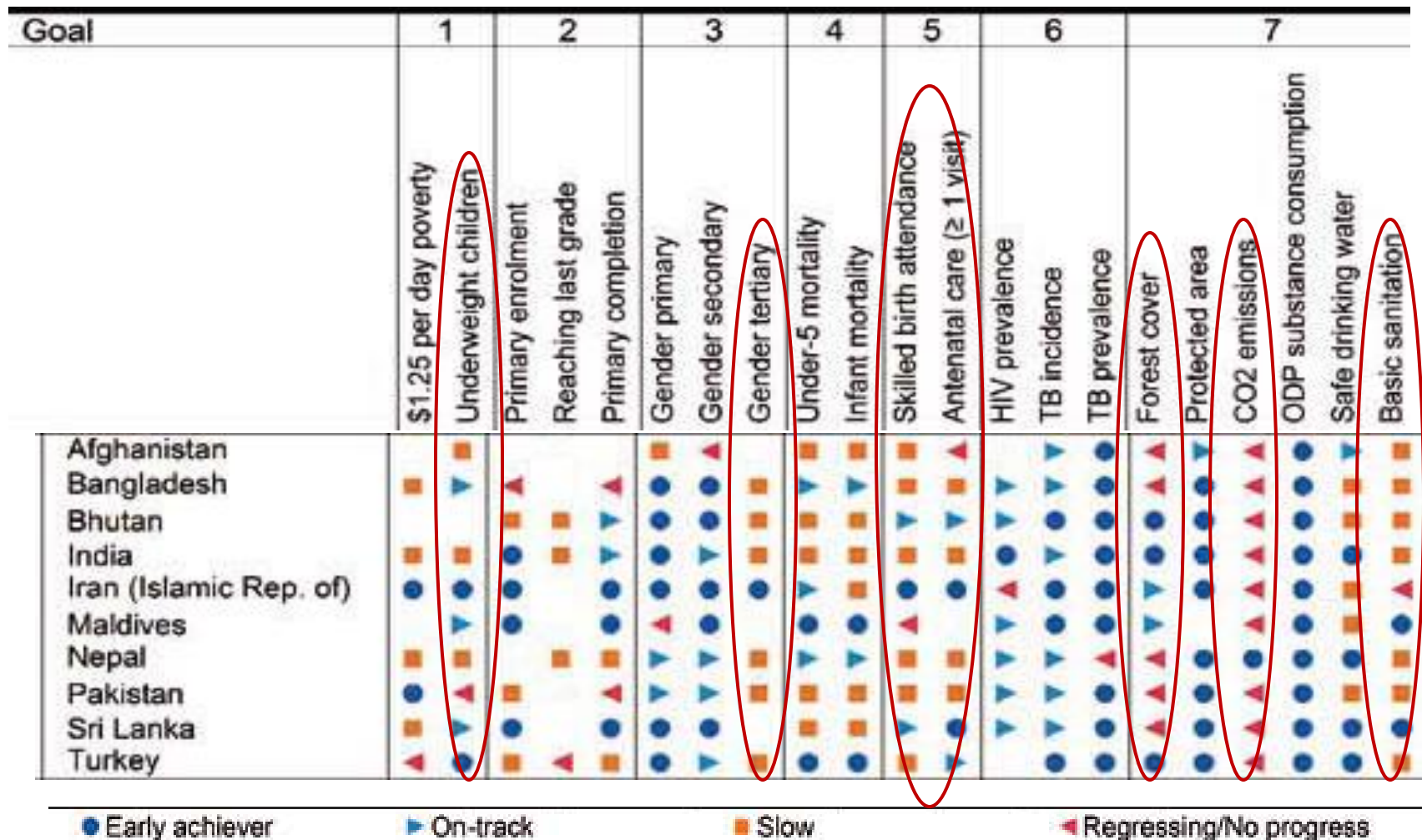
Outline

- MDG Achievements – where we stand
- Goal-by-Goal Situation
- Regional Initiatives
- Regional Limitations
- Case for Regional Cooperation
- Areas for Strengthening Cooperation
- Conclusion & Way Forward

MDG Achievements - where we stand

- More than a decade since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, **progress towards MDGs in SA has been mixed** across countries
- **High growth rates have contributed to a reduction in income poverty levels** & improvements in literacy, health & access to basic amenities
- However, the **SSWA subregion is still “off track” in 9 out of 21 MDG** indicators measured, including underweight children, infant & maternal health, CO2 emissions, forest cover & basic sanitation
- **Rises in income inequalities & regional disparities** during periods of rapid economic growth is a major concern
- The **global economic & food-fuel crises** have also placed substantial strain on the region's progress towards MDGs
- **Regional challenges** present an opportunity to refocus policy attention in harnessing the full potential of regional cooperation to achieve MDGs

MDG Progress in SSWA Countries



Source: ESCAP/ADB/UNDP, 2010/11, based on United Nations MDG Database

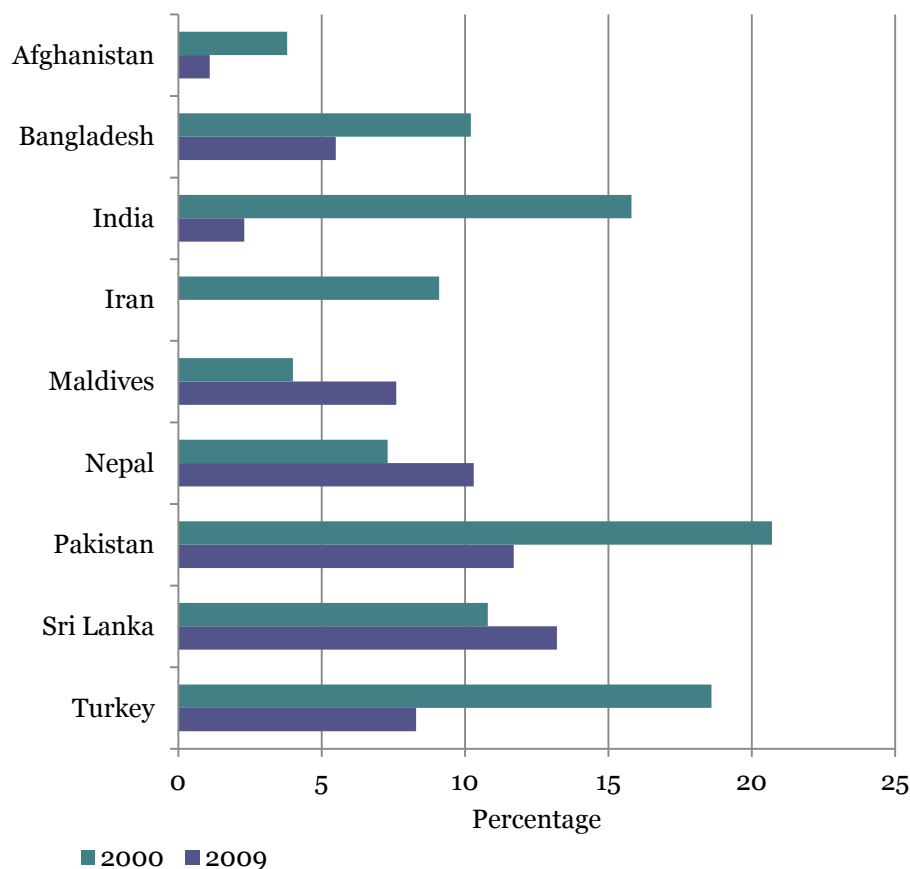
Goal-by-Goal Situation

- **MDG1:** Progress in reducing income poverty – pc income increases of around 6% - but hunger is a persistent issue – 1 in 6 malnourished & 1 in 3 children underweight
- **MDG2:** Primary net enrollment ratios rising on average, but still low in Pakistan (66%) & Nepal (74%)
- **MDG3:** High gender equality in primary school enrollment, but low for secondary & especially tertiary enrollment
- **MDGs4,5&6:** Health-related MDGs have improved but more needs to be done to reach 2015 targets:
 - Decline in infant & maternal mortality rates, but no. of births attended by skilled professionals still low – Bangladesh, India & Pakistan record lowest %s of births preceded by antenatal care in AP region
 - Good progress in reducing both death and incidence for TB
- **MDG7:** A source of concern:
 - PC emissions of CO₂ rising & all countries except Nepal showing no progress
 - Deforestation a major threat
 - Sanitation facilities poor in rural areas

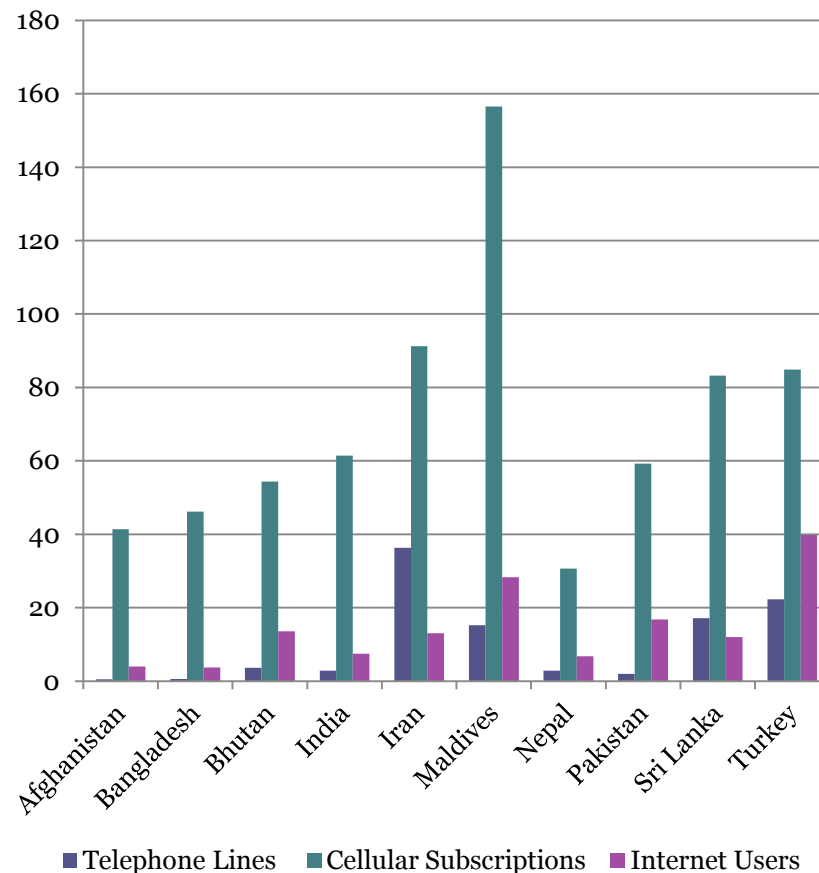
Goal-by-Goal Situation Cont.

MDG8

Debt Service as a % of Exports in SSWA:
2000 & 2009



ICT Indicators in SSWA: 2010
(per 100 population)



Source: UNSD, 2011, Millennium Indicators Database Online

Regional Initiatives

MDG1: Eradicating Extreme Poverty & Hunger

- Poverty alleviation over-arching objective of SAARC – referred to in SAARC Charter (1985)
- Independent South Asian Commission for Poverty Alleviation (ISACPA1) (1992) – to study and recommend policies to address poverty in the region
- ISACPA2 (2002): “Our Future, Our Responsibility”
 - Halving poverty by 2010
 - Priority Actions + Road Ahead (2005 – 2010)
 - 22 SAARC Development Goals (SDGs) in line with MDGs: “Engagement with Hope” (2007-2012)
 - Benchmarks developed – for each SDG, for integration with national planning processes + national implementation monitoring of MDGs

Regional Initiatives Cont.

MDG1: Eradicating Extreme Poverty & Hunger Cont.

- Extra-Ordinary Meeting of the SAARC Agriculture Ministers (Delhi, 2008)
- Technical Committee on Agriculture & Rural Development
- Core Group on Research – Extension – Farmer Linkages
- Establishment of SAARC Food Bank (2008) to act as a regional food security reserve for SAARC countries:
 - Operational modalities agreed
 - Capacity to be increased from 243,000 MT

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_7770

