SOUTH ASIA FORUM ON SDGS 2019

SESSION 2: PLENARY
-TAKING STOCK OF PROGRESS, ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES IN FIVE YEARS OF THE ADOPTION OF THE 2030 AGENDA

Mr. Daya Sagar Shrestha
South and South West Asia Focal Person cum Member, Regional Coordination Committee Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (AP- RCEM) Chairperson, National Campaign for Sustainable Development Nepal

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ADDRESS POVERTY, INEQUALITY, CLIMATE CRISIS AND POOR GOVERNANCE

• 546 million people of South Asia (which is 31 percent poor of the world) are multi-dimensionally poor: UNDP
• Climate crisis, inequality crisis and crisis in governance
• Rising resource conflicts, human rights violations, intolerance, religious fundamentalism, racism, nationalism, populism, and declining public accountability are creating threats
• Least Development Countries are highly affected by climate crisis
• Unfair distribution of power, resources and opportunities, culture of corruption, corporatization of public services, and ineffectiveness of government machineries
• GDP gives no hint of environmental degradation or resource depletion, nor inequality, middle-class suffering, or lower standards of living
• Ensuring basic services - healthcare, education, water and sanitation, housing and social protection are prerequisite
SDGS PROGRESS IS MIX

- Progressing on health and well-being (Goal 3), and decent work and economic growth (Goal 8)
- Regressing on clean drinking water and sanitation (Goal 6), responsible consumption and production (Goal 12), and climate action (Goal 13)
- Top indicators calling for urgent action include permanent water body extent (6.6.1), Sulphur dioxide emissions (12.4.P1), and greenhouse gas emissions (13.2.P2)
- Needs to ramp up progress to achieve Goal 8
- Minimal progress on industry, innovation and infrastructure (Goal 9)
- Development process is slow, unjust and not inclusive
- Need to work hard on SDG 16 to sustain peace, safety, security, justice and to end multiple types of violence, especially violence against women and girls
Per capita food losses and waste, at consumption and pre-consumptions stages, in different regions
PEOPLE LEAVING BEHIND

• Poor, labors of informal sector, People with Disabilities, landless and squatters, women, children, LGBTIQ, youth, migrant workers, Dalits, indigenous peoples, people affected by conflict and disaster are still leaving behind

• Poor, Dalits and Indigenous Peoples are not ‘left behind,’ they are ‘pushed behind’

• Unable to uproot caste- based discrimination and patriarchy

• Apply right based approach, because there is strong linkage between SDGs and Human Rights

• About 90 percent SDGs targets are directly linked with human rights, labor rights and environmental protection

• Zero sum relational power over economic resources and political choice must not only be redistributed away from those who have too much, but also can and should be held by those left behind
NEED MEANINGFUL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP

• Need to break the silos and key development actors should come in one platform
• Governments should take a lead
• Support to local governments to implement the SDGs
• SDGs cannot be achieved without full support of local governments
IMPROVE MONITORING AND FOLLOW UP

• Need to increase the pace of mobilization of resources for strengthening statistical capacities in developing countries (17.19)
• Data scarcity is one of the major challenges
• Very difficult to get disaggregated data
• Lack of robust data complicates attempts to assess progress
• Need to enhance use of alternative data sources for SDG indicators
• Voluntary National Reviews should be more open, transparent and inclusive
• Sufficient time should be allocated for national reviews
• Local governments should be encouraged for voluntary local reviews
• Should be serious to undertake follow-up actions after voluntary national reviews
CIVICUS
PEOPLE
POWER
UNDER ATTACK
DECEMBER 2019
A REPORT BASED ON DATA FROM THE CIVICUS MONITOR
ENSURE CIVIC SPACE AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CSOS

• Civic space is either repressed or obstructed in the countries
• Censorship, restrictive laws, criminal defamation, harassment and protestors detained are becoming as threats to fundamental civic freedoms
• How we are achieving targets of SDG 16 by ignoring rule of law, justice and fundamental freedoms
• Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and work with these groups to establish effective national protection mechanisms
• International development partners need to provide long-term, unrestricted and core support for civil society in countries where civil society is facing increasing restrictions from states.
THANK YOU