

Date: Poverty and trade in south

Asia and role of SAARC

SAARC the south Asian Association for Regional cooperation. It establish in 8 December 1985.

This cooperation in these countries. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka.

SAARC's role in addressing poverty and trade in south Asia is multifaceted, SAARC role is aiming to foster economic growth, social progress and regional cooperation.

SAFTA, the south Asia free Trade area, is a key mechanism for promoting trade in region, while organizations also work on broader poverty alleviation strategies and development goals.

Brainstorming

Role of SAARC in South Asia

Poverty

- poverty reduction targets.
- Pro-poor Growth.
- community participation
- monitoring & evaluation

Trade

- SAFTA

- Economic integration

- Regional connectivity

- Addressing

Barriers

SAARC's Role in poverty Alleviation:-

1- poverty Reduction targets:-

SAARC play a role in south asia to reduce poverty in the world. make organization in the region for connectivity, And ensure that adequate nutrition for poor.

2- Pro-poor Growth:-

SAARC make a pro-poor growth process to identify the poor region and overcome their poverty. Focusing on strengthening

connectivity, social groups to reduce their vulnerabilities.

3- Community participations:-

SAARC emphasizes to community participation and social mobilization of the poor, recognizing its importance in poverty reduction strategies.

4- Monitoring and Evaluation:-

SAARC establish an independent expert group on poverty Alleviation, recommend policy measures and establish a monitoring mechanisms.

SAARC'S Role on Trade:

1- SAFTA:-

The south Asian Free Trade Area is established by SAARC, aims to create free trade area among member countries, promoting regional trade and economic integration.

2- Economic integration:-

SAARC objectives include accelerating economic growth, promoting collective self-reliance, and strengthening cooperation among member states in various fields, including Trade.

3- Regional connectivity:-

SAARC establish regional connectivity, promoting physical connectivity and explored initiatives like road and air routes to enhance trade and transport links between member countries.

4- Addressing Barriers:-

SAARC, through initiatives like commonwealth business council, works to identify and remove barriers for trade and mobilize investment within the region.