

## Topic: Poverty and trade in South Asia

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 poverty alleviation strategies and development goals.

# Brainstorming

## Role of SAARC in South Asia

poverty

Trade

- poverty reduction targets.
- SAFTA
- Economic integration
- pro-poor growth.
- Regional connectivity
- community participation
- addressing
- monitoring & evaluation
- 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 Evaluations:-

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.

# Presentation

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Attempt proper question

Understand making maps

Add references from  
books) reports etc

You have got potential  
Good luck! 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.