

## SDPI's 16<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Conference- 2013

*“Creating Momentum: Today is tomorrow”*

*Report on “UNEP, ROAP-SDPI Special Session: Enhancing Sustainable Development in South Asia through Innovation and Partnerships - APFED Showcase Program”*



### Panel Organizers

**Mr. Manesh Lacoul**, Regional Officer for Asia Pacific Region (ROAP), United Nation Environment Program (UNEP)

**Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja**, Senior Advisor, Chemicals and Sustainable Industrial Development, Sustainable Development Policy Institute, Islamabad, Pakistan

**Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)**

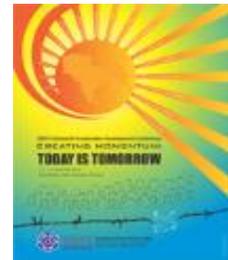
**Islamabad, Pakistan**

**December 11, 2013**

## **UNEP ROAP-SDPI Special Session: Enhancing Sustainable Development in South Asia through Innovation and Partnerships - APFED Showcase Program**

The Sustainable Development Conference (SDC) is a flagship event of the Sustainable Development Policy Institute that not only provides a forum for its own research but also invites other organizations, researchers and academics from the region to share their work and engage in dialogue with fellow panelists and the audience.

SDPI 16<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Conference (SDC – 2013) on the theme "Creating Momentum: Today is Tomorrow" was held from December 10<sup>th</sup> to December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013 at Best Western Hotel, Islamabad, Pakistan. The concept note of 16<sup>th</sup> SDC-2013 is given in the Annex 1.



During SDC-2013, United Nations Environment Program, Regional Office for Asia Pacific (UNEP, ROAP) and Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), jointly organized a special panel entitled, "Enabling Sustainable Development in South Asia through Innovation and Partnerships – APFED Showcase Program."

### **Background Information of UNEP, ROAP – SDPI Session:**

Local initiatives represent an array of available development solutions to address existing and emerging environmental challenges as well as bear social and economic impacts. Yet, these successful initiatives are not strongly linked to institutional and policy mechanisms for sustainable development throughout the Global South. The reasons being low awareness of existing opportunities, inadequate mechanisms for community-level best practices to feed into sub-regional, regional and global institutions via knowledge and information sharing and technology transfer. The existence of such barriers/gaps has interrupted the organic flow of bottom-up approaches being incorporated into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) process. In part, such gaps are responsible for developing countries' failure to meet many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is essential that sustainable development includes and integrates both top-down and bottom-up contrivances into the overall sustainable development governance architecture. Therefore, in order to realize sustainable development goals on a larger scale, community-level best practices should be contextualized and replicated across the Asia Pacific region and globally.

Having a variety of community-level best practices available for replication, the APFED Showcase Program may be able to utilize South-South and Triangular Cooperation to more strongly integrate bottom-up initiatives into national, regional and global processes for sustainable development. From 2005-2010, the Program provided solutions through pilot

projects which aimed at inclusive innovations and green economy initiatives at the grassroots level, as well as, advocated stakeholder empowerment and access to information. The Program has also acted as the mechanism through which interactive technical partnerships have formed between the APFED Showcase Program Secretariat, regional research institutions and local project implementers. Community wisdom and involvement, optimization of local resources, investment in alternative livelihoods and technologies are just several of the identified enabling conditions, making these pilot projects important to showcase for replication and/or scaling-up in other South Asian developing countries or regions that face similar development challenges.

### **Objectives of Session**

This special session aims to:

- Provide an arena for various stakeholders to expand current dialogue on creating new partnerships and building upon existing partnerships for scaling-up and/or replicating successful initiatives that underpin the value of healthy environments and well-functioning human societies to transition toward sustainability.
- Act as an impetus to the discussions on the post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda by recognizing the achievements of demand driven innovative community actions.
- Make a strong case for the criticality of grassroots projects for sustainable development in the region

### **Answers to the following questions will be explored:**

- How can local successes influence the sustainable development policy processes at national, regional and global levels, including the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda?
- Does South-South Cooperation provide a faster and reduced-cost opportunity to the global South to forge a new and more inclusive paradigm that secures sustainable development options for all citizens?
- How can the APFED Showcase Program ensure transference of knowledge from successful local initiatives and sustainable regional partnerships throughout the global South and contribute to devising an inclusive development paradigm?

Various stakeholders will come together and engage in a vital dialogue, as a follow up to brief presentations of a few selected showcase projects. The exchange of information will provide a strategic direction for programs like the APFED Showcase Program, which can jumpstart the process of achieving well-being and sustainability by incubating local knowledge, linking it to macro-economic policy transformation and uniting local people and innovations.

## Proceedings:

Dr. Mahmood A.Khwaja, Senior Adviser, Chemicals and Sustainable Industrial Development, SDPI moderated the entire session which was chaired by Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, former Ambassador and Deputy Executive Director, UNEP. The special session was held on December 11, 2013.

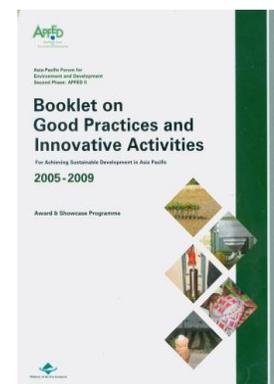
The detailed agenda, describing the titles of the presentations, names of speakers, discussants and session rapporteurs, is given in Annex-2.

Live streaming of this session was done by SD TV via [www.sdpi.tv](http://www.sdpi.tv). Special invitations for participation in this special session UNEP, ROAP-SDPI session on APFED showcase program were also sent to Japan International Cooperation Agency and United Nations agencies in Islamabad. (Annex-3). This session was attended by 79 participants (Annex-4) and by over 165 via live-streaming. .



**Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja**, SDPI, welcomed the panel and participants on the behalf of Sustainable Development Policy Institute and informed that SDPI was established in 1992 at Islamabad, Pakistan as an independent and public interest think tank. It provides advice to all public, private and voluntary organizations and has policy oriented research and advocacy program for environment, human development, globalization, local livelihoods, climate change and economic growth etc ( [www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org) and [www.sdpi.tv](http://www.sdpi.tv) ). Prior to his presentation, Dr. Khwaja also introduced the chair, panelists, discussants and session rapporteurs to the audience.

Dr. Khwaja on a brief introduction and objectives of Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED) program/showcase projects, indicated that within Asia-Pacific Region, there is diversity as three of the world most populous countries, three of the world's largest countries, thirteen least developed countries, twelve land locked countries and seventeen small island developing countries in the region. The Asia-Pacific region size is equal to 1/3rd of the planet and has 2/3rd of world's population. As the population is expected to rise by 4 billion, economic development is dire need for the growing population. This economic development is likely to occur at the cost to the environment. Due to the rapid depletion and degradation in the segments of Asia-Pacific region, there is a need of Sustainable development and consumption. APFED promotes the effective environment management and sustainable development in Asia Pacific region. It has been supported by Ministry of Environment of government of Japan. There are three approaches of APFED program & activities, such as policy dialogue, knowledge initiative and showcase program. Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is the member of APFED-NetRes. In year 2007, 174 proposals were submitted by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's); 45 projects were concerning to



Land, agricultural and forest. Dr. Khwaja also referred to APFED publication entitled, “Good Practices and Innovative Activities” (<http://www.env.go.jp/en/>) and encouraged participants to read it for detail information about APFED program and showcase projects.

**Mr. Manesh Lacoul and Ms. Carly Timm**, UNEP, ROAP ‘s presentation was via Skype Mr. Manesh introduced the technical session, background, way forward and scaling up of Asia-Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED). The APFED provides support to stakeholders driven projects that aim at policy development, green technology application, socialization and partnership for sustainable development. The APFED Showcase Program involves innovative ideas and practices for sustainable development through implementation of pilot projects and scale up identified best practices in Asia-Pacific region. It enables to take initiatives for poverty alleviation and sustainable development and also to provide opportunities to actors such as research institutes and civil society to realize their environmental solutions. He informed the participants that Sustainable Development Policy Institute has been one of the key partners of APFED program and activities. With 58 projects in Asia Pacific countries, we foster initiatives which are creating enabling conditions at the community level for poverty alleviation and sustainable development; providing opportunities for diverse types of actors to realize their creative environmental solutions from the ground up. The Programme makes good use of both Vertical and Horizontal Partnerships – through the inter-connections and linkages of the participating civil society, the project implementing organizations, the a Network of Research Institutes, and the APFED Showcase Facility. This type of arrangement has proven very valuable in the sharing of knowledge gained and lessons learned. In particular, the creation of NetRes, or the Asia-Pacific Regional Network of Policy Research Institutes for Environment and Sustainable Development (a network of eight key institute from different sub-regions in Asia Pacific (including SDPI, Pakistan), has been instrumental for the program.

Embedding South-South cooperation mechanism will allow showcase program to effectively promote the RIO+20 goals and to offer the opportunity for successful project replications for easing the ability of other communities and countries to address similar environmental problems. It will provide cheap solutions to international communities for increasing the flow of emerging information, newer knowledge among developing countries.

The presentation via Skype was very well received and SDC management has already planned to encourage and invite overseas participation via Skype in future SDCs.

Introductory presentations on APFED/Showcase program and UNEP, ROAP – SDPI special session at SDC-2013, respectively by Dr. Khwaja and Mr. Lacoul, were followed by brief presentations on four selected successfully completed showcase projects in Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

**Mr. Chathura Weliwitiya**, HELPO, Sri Lanka, briefly described his showcase project on the application of green Bio energy city concept carried out in Trincomalee- Sri Lanka. He indicated

that with the comparison of population and waste amount in (2001/2011), it has been observed that with the rise in population, the amount of waste/day also increased. The Trincomalee Urban Council has divided area into different zones for waste collection from different sources. The concept work was to establish a committee involving major stakeholders and construction of a biogas plant in the major part of each zone. The biogas generated could be utilized for multiple purposes such as cooking, organic fertilizer for better cultivations. This green bio energy concept enabled the reduction the municipal expenses for waste management, health department and hospitals. It reduced the cost of waste collection , transport and management. It's sustainable solution to the problem of municipal organic waste to increase the green city areas. (Abstract - Annex-5 (A).

**Mr. Khurshid Bhatti**, AHD, Pakistan, shared AHD experience of working on access to safe drinking water via Nadi Water Filter in Remote Rural Areas of Sindh, Pakistan. Water is life but safe and clean drinking water is a problem in Pakistan's rural areas. The communities in Jati-District Thatta, Sindh were having Canal water for drinking purposes as they have no other choice to access water. As a result cholera, diarrhea and other water borne diseases emerged. Bio-sand Nadi filter is simple and indigenous solution for having clean drinking water, as it is simple, easy and adoptable. It is made by utilizing simple materials available locally in rural areas such as Nadi, Mutca, sand, cement and pipe. The project activities, now are being carried out by AHD from own resources. 28,000 families having now access to safe, clean drinking water in Sindh, Punjab, Mansera and Swabi in KPK province. The rate of water borne diseases has been declined. Nadi water filter has been promoted by means of workshops in rural areas. Abstract - Annex-5 (B).



**Mr. Rabin Kadariya**, NTNC, Nepal, presentation was on “Mentha cultivation for the livelihood enhancement and biodiversity conservation”. The project objectives were to explore the solution for crop depredation by wildlife and to mitigate human wild life conflicts. Other objectives were to improve the economic condition of indigenous people and awareness raising for the biodiversity conservation of national park by providing knowledge on its importance. Due to poor economic conditions of the communities, wildlife destroyed many crops of farmers. Many cases were observed in the past. Main reasons for HWC were the traditional methods which included locally made watch tower, trench, scarecrow and rope fences which can be easily crossed by wildlife. Under this project modern approaches were introduced which includes cultivation of aromatic crops, electric fencing and integrated approach. Students and communities were educated for conservation of wildlife. Farmers adopted mainly *Mentha arvensis*, *Matricaria chamomilla*, lemon grass and citronella. Remarkable reduction in HWC was observed. Alternative crops are the major scio-enviormental approach for human wildlife conflict around the habitat of wildlife. Problem solution initiative was highly accepted by the community. Local communities were involved in wildlife conservation if the conflicts are avoided. Mr.

Kadariya suggested that such approaches can be replicated in the HWC prone areas of South area region. (Abstract - Annex-5C)

**Mr. Zia ur Rehman Farooqi**, Nida Pakistan, presented a brief about the showcase project, “Environmental improvement and greenhouse gas reduction via use of fuel-efficient technologies and reduced woodcutting,” carried out in the area of Kohistan district. The project goal was to contribute to poverty reduction amongst rural communities of Kohistan Districts (Khyber Pukhtunkhwa, KPK), by ensuring improved access to essential Environmental Education, increased involvement of targeted communities in environmental related matters, especially focused on vulnerable groups (women), which shall result in Forest Conservation and Climate Change issues and creating higher effective income to the house-holds. The project approach was to use wood as fuel in the most efficient way, employing energy efficient cooking stoves (EECSs) which would have great impacts, resulting in decreased deforestation, improved aesthetic view. Women health was also improved and there was a decrease in asthma, TB and eye infection diseases. Many problems were encountered due to geographical location of project area such as roads damaged by flooding and extreme weather conditions (Abstract – Annex 5D)

Prior to open general discussion on the above four presentations and APFED program/showcase projects, the two discussants were requested by the Chair for their comments. He encouraged participants to suggest ways & means for the continuity and scaling up of APFED program/showcase projects and in this regard also respond to the 3 key questions, as given in the “Questionnaire,” already distributed among them. A number of participants, including panelists also provided their responses/comments in writing to the session rapporteurs.

**Dr. Vaqar Ahmed**, SDPI, appreciated the South-South Cooperation which was imbedded and very evident from the APFED program .and emphasized on the importance of intra- and inter-Asia-Pacific regional countries partnership. He suggested for the improvement of communication, both of research and documentation, regarding the APFED/showcase projects. He was of the opinion that replication of the EECSs and cultivation of the aromatic crops need not be the final project, as demand for the same may differ from area to area in the Asia Pacific region. He proposed to explore cooperation of local, regional and world Banks for financial support towards scaling up of APFED program/showcase projects.

**Faisal Haq Shaheen**, Toronto Water Division, emphasized on “*Think, understand and educate.*” He thought further assessment of “Impact of Work-done” through APFED/Showcase projects was very necessary, as its dissemination would further help towards scaling up of APFED and the spread of the showcase projects in the countries of Asia pacific and other regions, specially Africa. He called for “Un-packing of the completed showcase projects to translate these for further work. He also raised some questions like where Nadi water filters would be most useful. Was the availability of implementing facility/ies ensured in project areas? Furthermore he emphasized on the implementation of jurisdiction. He suggested that there was dire need to map out incentives first.

## **Open Discussion:**

During open discussion, in response to the question of the need of staple food, Mr. Kadariya said that local people buy staple food from the money they earn from cash crops. In response to the question of initiators of aromatic crops Mr. Kadariya said that farmers and poor people didn't invest because of the fear of loss. Two hundred rich people invested first. Regarding use of plastic instead of porcelain material for Nadi water filter, Mr. Bhatti responded that plastic was not used because filtration quality was affected in that case. Sindh Agricultural University, Oxfam GB and different NGO's tested microbe's ability of filtration.

To a question, Dr. Farooqi clarified that in the project areas cutting trees was not at greater rate and as those communities have wood the only source of fuel, so they were made aware of using wood in an efficient way.

**Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel**, former Ambassador and Deputy Executive Director, UNEP, in his concluding remarks, appreciated holding of this special UNEP, ROAP – SDPI special session on APFED program /showcase projects which was very useful and generated so much interest among the participants, as was evident from the questions/answers and lively discussion. He appreciated the outcome of APFED projects, despite a small amount funded/project and strongly recommended the scaling up of the APFED/showcase project program. He thanked the panelists, discussants, participants, rapporteurs and organizers for their useful contributions. Mr. Manesh expressed his gratitude to Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel for chairing the session and his valuable contributions. He also thanked Dr. Khwaja, SDC team and SDPI for their support without which the session could not have been so successfully organized.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations:**

Conclusions and recommendation, with focus on the 3 key questions and based on the discussion/comments during the session and on the written responses received, are summarized below:

**How can local successes influence the sustainable development policy processes at national, regional and global levels, including the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda?**

- Local success can help to innovative new ideas and bring space for indigenous people to come out and voice their issues, further local initiative can bring sustainable development and grass root level communities can easily participate.

- Involve more think tanks and media entities. The partnership of these two under APFED can ensure greater penetration.
- If the case study of local success stories will be published in the newspaper, journal and presented in the dialogue forum of media, development worker, politician and bureaucrat, it would influence the sustainable development policy process at national, regional and global level.
- The media (newspaper, e news and television) plays major role for the replication and massive extension of local success with the active involvement of stakeholders. Information sharing with media personnel and organization of media field trip will enhance the capacity of media to publish the local success. Development workers, farmers or other users will adopt the successful initiatives if the activity seems sound in term of economical, ecological and social aspect.
- The measure of this contribution, through APFED program/showcase project, in reducing environmental degradation is a measure of the reduction in frequency of extraction and actual fuel wood ( natural resource) consumption at the household level. As a whole, the integration of output factors gives credence to the fact and belief that target community headed towards stability in the sphere of social, economic, health and environment that displayed better spirit and vowed to carry on mission given to them through education, motivation and training in a project launched.
- Implementation of policy is the key to success. Lot of development program but proper monitoring and evaluation of their progress may helpful for achieving the ultimate goals. Local successes play vital role because ultimate objective is to improve their living standards. Therefore these local successes are very much important for sustainable development.
- Neglecting the local context in dealing with sustainable development does not only will have adverse consequences, but it will fail in the global level. Different regions have experienced successes and failures in dealing with environmental protection and keeping a sustainable growth. Local successes can be the most practical way of approaching towards the sustainability of programs.
- Local success influence the sustainable development at national and regional level because, it enhance the overall GDP of country which is promoting step toward sustainable development. When successes at national level will occur it will result in success at global level because of better relationship with developing countries & moving toward sustainable development policy at global levels.
- Bottom up approach and grassroots development through local success stories are the basis for policy change. The key is to work on advocacy through grass roots innovations on national scale.
- Involvement and active participation by local bodies of the project site/areas of APFED program/showcase projects.

- Local successes can influence the sustainable development policy through advocacy by conducting conferences or seminars at regional, national and global level in order to create awareness among population and at policy level.
- Understanding and assessing the unique “Enabling Conditions” that contributed to project success as well as its sustainability, during as well as post project period.
- Conducting successful individual APFED show case project outcome analyses of project replications, with special focus on the potential to make similar contributions to achieve green economy across Asia Pacific region in particular and developing nations globally in general.
- Sensitizing and building strong partnerships with government, the private sector, academic and research & development organizations and media to spear head the adaptation of a resource efficient paradigm and the transition to a greener economy.
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**Does South-South Cooperation provide a faster and reduced-cost opportunity to the global South to forge a new and more inclusive paradigm that secures sustainable development options for all citizens?**

- Majority of the participants agree that South-South Cooperation provide a faster and reduced -cost opportunity to the global South to forge a new and more inclusive paradigm that secures sustainable development options for all citizens.
- It is important for the South to cooperate so that costs can be reduced and economies of scale achieved.
- South part of the world are facing same problem for the livelihood option of local communities and loss of biodiversity. The Major challenges for the loss of biodiversity are habitat degradation, poaching and recently increased human wildlife conflict. The indigenous people who live in the major biodiversity hotspots are suffering from poverty and affected by water and sanitation the number of people drinking polluted water and needs to facilitate such trainings that they can be able to learn and replicate safe drinking water solution at household level.
- Globally, South is far behind in all spheres i.e. political, economic, social, etc. but this does not mean they can’t develop. South needs a strong political integration and this can be done through expanding the role of regional organizations.
- South-south cooperation provide faster and reduced cost opportunity to the global south to forge a new and more inclusive paradigm that secures sustainable development for all citizens. Developing countries of South Asia should conserve their present resources and need to improve their economy to get the mutual benefits. So, that it would result into reduction of import export cost.
- South to South cooperation will give way profit due to mutual cooperation and of course it will include less tax on import export.

- Economic and political cooperation is the way forward. Examples/cases in point are EU; East-Asian cooperation's which show benefits of cooperation. Similarly, South-South will provide between countries with similar challenges, common development will reap the same inclusive growth projects.
- South-south cooperation provides a faster and reduced cost opportunity and more inclusive paradigm that secure sustainable development option for all citizens.
- South-South Cooperation enhance the activities more faster and reduce the cost as most of the South Asia countries are developing and they need to conserve the present resources at the same time to enhance or improve the economy.

**How can the APFED Showcase Program ensure transference of knowledge from successful local initiatives and sustainable regional partnerships throughout the global South and contribute to devising an inclusive development paradigm?**

- Most of the participants believe that employing all possible means of "Communication" is the way that APFED can ensure transference of knowledge.
- Involvement of more think tanks and media entities. The partnership of these two under APFED can ensure greater penetration
- A working group with national representation may be formed and this group should then inventorize such local successes. This inventory should then be communicated to the Ministry of Planning & Development responsible for post-2015 development agenda. The working group should also consult the private sector in case any of these local successes can be up scaled and commercialized.
- APFED NetRes & implementing organizations could play a leading role with respect to their successful showcase projects, both intra-country and inter-countries of the Asia-Pacific and other regions.
- Promotion of APFED program/showcase projects through the existing national, regional and global networks and also by creating (discipline specific, as possible) networks of research and development institutions at all levels. institutes which ensure the project implementation for sustainable development.
- It can be ensured by public participation in such development paradigm.
- There is dire need to come-up with policies that may provide basis for projects/program like APFED and are sustainable at the micro, regional and global level.
- Review, revision and updating of APFED booklet on " Good practices and Innovative activities," for achieving sustainable development in Asia Pacific.

**Acknowledgements**

The support and valuable contributions of **Ms. Sadaf Nawaz and Ms. Maryam Abassi**, in organizing the UNEP, ROAP – SDPI special session and in the preparation of this report are most gratefully acknowledged.

## **Annex-1**

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### **Concept Note: Creating Momentum: Today is Tomorrow**

#### Introduction:

The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is pleased to announce its Sixteenth Sustainable Development Conference titled "Creating Momentum: Today is Tomorrow" to be held from 10 - 12 December 2013 in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Even a cursory look at South Asia will reveal that we have been long on words and theories but short on actions and implementation. If the 2015 deadline for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is anything to go by, most developing countries are falling woefully short on most of the targets set therein. It is not only the failure of developing world, but also of the developed world which had promised to forge development partnership and provide development support under MDG 8.

The time to act has been fast passing us by but all we have done is to wait, procrastinate and delay. Even when we know the questions that haunt the states and societies in the region and even when we know the need to work out timely answers for those, there is precious little that the governments and non-governmental stake-holders have achieved to show that they are serious about resolving the multiple crises and problems staring starkly at the countries in the region.

After having agreed that equitably shared natural resources have the best chance of being sustainably maintained for the future, what have we done to achieve that goal? After acknowledging that economically egalitarian societies and states have a proven track record of stability, security and prosperity, what have we done to change unequal and divided states and societies at war with themselves? After having understood that increasing literacy and improving healthcare facilities can create equal opportunities for betterment of lives across all political, social, cultural and economic divides, what have we done to take schools and hospitals to those sections of the society which don't have them?

The reason for such failure is obvious: We did not start working on attaining these objectives as early as we should have. It goes without saying that halving poverty, reducing infant mortality, increasing literacy and improving other socio-economic and environmental indicators need long term planning, commitment of resources, implementation and monitoring to become a reality. But while this realization has been there almost always, it has not resulted in corresponding and timely action. The truth is that we haven't yet even started on most counts.

Now, however, time seems to be running out fast. Procrastination, delays and unending debates over theory are the luxuries available to none of the countries in the region. The moment to act is now the tomorrow that we once dreamed of when envisioning equitable, sustainable, secure,

stable and prosperous societies in the region has arrived except that our states and societies remain as unequal, as unsustainable, as insecure and as poor as they always have been. If we have done anything to change the situation for the better it is that we have not done anything at all. Or at the least not enough and certainly not on time to realize a better tomorrow.

It is already too late to further delay the implementation of the plans that the Afro-Asian states in particular and South Asian states in general ever had for their societies to move forward in tandem with the rest of the world. Either they start acting today or there will be no tomorrow that promises economic equality, social justice, environmental sustainability and societal peace and security to more than one billion people living in the region.

The failure to act today and urgently is premised on the argument that waiting for another tomorrow for action will result in wasting opportunities that may not be available ever again. As is already obvious from the various deadlines that the developing countries have missed on MDGs and other global and regional commitments, the options we still have today will soon become missed opportunities of the yesterday. Inaction no longer remains an option if it ever was in the past.

Just consider a scenario in which all the states and the societies in the region let the present pass by without ensuring a future that people in the region not just deserve but direly need. Without moving instantly to resolving the multiple interstate and intrastate conflicts over politics, history, environment, commerce and distribution of natural resources, we can only envision a future which promises more conflict.

Let us take South Asia as an example, as the foreign forces plan to leave Afghanistan, for instance, the time is now for Pakistan and India to move towards finding a lasting solution to the outstanding issues between them. Otherwise, they are set to continue their rivalry in Afghanistan, making it a theatre for their proxy wars. Bangladesh is facing the prospects of political agitation over 1971 war crime trials even when its terrible working conditions for textile workers have taken hundreds of lives in recent times. If the country does not act now to resolve its internal political conflict and the state and the society do not move quickly to ensure better working conditions in the industry, it runs the risk of stymieing its economic growth. In places like Sri Lanka and Nepal, the post-conflict transition is both slow and controversial and runs a serious risk of reversal if nothing is done today to ensure continuity, equal participation and democratic dialogue across the dividing lines. Similarly, Bhutan and Maldives are facing teething problems in their transition to democratic governance and if they do not take on these problems today, they are certain to encounter the prospects of their nascent troubles turning into gigantic conflicts and chronic crises as the example of Pakistan clearly shows.

Lack of regional integration in areas like economy and environment means that each of the eight countries in the region continues to suffer the financial and physical consequences of inaction in isolation. Unmanaged floods and persisting droughts, economic and investment opportunities

wasted due to trade barriers and unequal and discriminatory tariff regimes have already resulted in deadly disasters across the region as well as having led to a heavy dependence on third party trade and/or extra-regional powers in the economic arena.

Not that South Asia today is totally devoid of trends that, if taken proper care of today, can lead to a tomorrow of our dreams. There are some visibly positive social, economic, cultural and political changes taking place across the region. A growing middle class, access to information and technology, improved literacy and increased space for media freedom and civil society activism are ensuring a democratic participation in running the affairs of the states like never before. But at the same, these very trends are leading to consumerism at an unprecedented scale, leading to an exploitation of precious natural resources like water, land and forests in a rapacious manner and atomising the power of the state to an ever-increasing number of stake-holders and players.

To take advantage of the positive impacts of the factors mentioned above, we need to move today to give diplomacy, participatory politics and democratic dialogue a big chance in running the regional affairs.

The coming SDC will be an effort to advocate the dire and urgent need for bringing about much needed changes within each country of the region as well as among all the states and the societies in the region. The focus of the Conference will be on stressing that today is the time to act otherwise we will be condemned to a tomorrow which offers little hope for improved living conditions in the region.

In this Conference, researchers, academicians, scientists, policy makers and experts from different fields will be able to recommend policy interventions and present workable solutions to the emerging challenges discussed above. The focus is South Asia and its neighboring regions, but we welcome contributions from other regions, highlighting the success and or failure stories, which may serve as lesson learnt for South Asian countries. Within above overarching theme, a number of panels based on sub-themes listed below will be organized.

**Source: Sixteenth Sustainable Development Conference: 10-12<sup>th</sup> December, 2013.**  
[http://www.sdpi.org/sdc/concept\\_note.php?event\\_id=325](http://www.sdpi.org/sdc/concept_note.php?event_id=325)

**Annex-2**
**Detailed Agenda of Session B-5 during 16<sup>th</sup> Sustainable Development Conference**

Wednesday, 11 December 2013		Day Two
<b>Concurrent Panel B-5</b>		<b>12 noon – 2:00 pm</b>
<p><b>*Title: UNEP ROAP-SDPI Special Session: Enhancing Sustainable Development in South Asia through Innovations and Partnerships- APFED Showcase Program</b></p> <p><b>Chair:</b> Ambassador (Retd.) Mr. Shafqat Kakakhel, Chairperson, Board of Governors, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Welcome:</b> Dr. Young-Woo Park (VIA SKYPE), UNEP,ROAP, Bangkok, Thailand and Dr. Abid Qaiyum Suleri, SDPI, Islamabad, Pakistan</p> <p><b>Introduction to the APFED Showcase Program,</b> Mr. Manesh Lacoul (VIA SKYPE), United Nations Environment Program , ROAP and Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI</p> <p><b>**Discussants/Special comments by:</b> Dr. Vaqar Ahmed, SDPI and Faisal Haq Shaheen, Toronto Water Division, Canada</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b> Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI</p> <p><b>Session Rapporteurs :</b> Carly Timm, UNEP, ROAP and Maryam S.Abbasi &amp; Sadaf Nawaz, SDPI</p>		
Speakers	Titles	
Mr. Chathura Weliwitiya, Chairman, Human Environmental Links Progressive Organization (HELP-O), Sri Lanka	Application of Green Bio Energy City Concept to Make Better Place to Live	
Mr. Khursheed Bhatti, Association for Humanitarian Development, Hyderabad, Pakistan	Access to Safe Drinking Water via Nadi Water Filter in Remote Areas, Sindh Pakistan	
Mr. Rabin Kadariya, Programme Officer In Charge, Conservation Officer National Trust for Nature Conservation , Nepal	Mentha (Mentha arvensis) Cultivation for Livelihood Enhancement and Biodiversity Conservation	
Mr. Zia ur Rehman Farooqi, National Integrated and Development Association, Besham, Pakistan	Environmental Improvement and Greenhouse Gas Reductions via Use of Fuel-efficient technologies and Reduced Woodcutting	
<b>**Special Comments, followed by Open Discussion</b>		
<b>Lunch</b>	<b>2:00 pm – 3:00 pm</b>	

**Organizers: Manesh Lacoul, UNEP, ROAP and Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja, SDPI**

## Annex-3

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### Invitations list of JICA and UN agencies in Pakistan

- 1. Mr. Mitsuyoshi Kawasaki** (Chief Representative):  
JICA Pakistan Office, 4th Floor, Serena Office Complex, Plot No. 17, Ramna 5, Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, G-5/1, Islamabad (P.O.Box 1772, Islamabad, Pakistan); Tel: (92-51) 9244500~7 ; Fax : (92-51) 9244508, Email: [Taj.pt@jica.go.jp](mailto:Taj.pt@jica.go.jp)
- 2. Mr. Verner Liepach** (Resident):  
Asian Development Bank (ADB)Pakistan Resident Mission (PRM), Level 8, North Wing, Serena Office Complex, Khayaban-e-Suhrawardy, G-5Islamabad, Pakistan Tel: +92 51 260 0351 to 69, 2087300; Fax: +92 51 260 0365 to 66, 2087397 to 98Email contact: adbprm@adb.org
- 3. Mr. Rachid Benmessaud** (Country Director),  
World Bank (WB), 20-A Shahrah-e-Jamhuriat, Islamabad, Phone: (051) 2201409
- 4. Dr. Nima Saeed Abid** (Country Representative),  
World Health Organization, Near NIH, Chak Shahzad, Park Road IslamabadTelephone: 051-9255281, 051-9255184-5, 051-9255077; 8432400
- 5. UNIDO Representative: Ms. Shadia Yousif BAKHAI,**  
**Address:** United Nations Industrial Development Org.7th Floor, Serena Business Complex, Islamabad, PAKISTAN, Telephone: +92 51 8354803; FAX: +92 51 2600123
- 6. Mr. Marc Andre Fanche, Country Director,**  
United Nations Development Program (UNDP). 4th Floor, Serena Business Complex, Islamabad; Ph: 051-8355600; Fax:051-2600254-55; Mob: 0300-8563059; Email: (Assistant): [omer.shah@undp.org](mailto:omer.shah@undp.org)
- 7. Mr. GJ Najam Jami** (Assistant Country Director):  
UNEP 4th Floor, Serena Business Complex, Islamabad; Ph:051-8355600,Fax:051-2600254-55; Mob: 0322-5064426,Email: [gnjamy@gmail.com](mailto:gnjamy@gmail.com)
- 8. Ms. Kozue Kay Nagata** (Director/ Representative) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNESCO Office, Serena Business Complex, 7th Floor, Sector G-5, Islamabad, UAN: 051-111-710-745, FAX +92-51-2600250
- 9. Khalida Salimi** (Director)  
United Nation Information Centre, House No. 142, Street .99, I-8/ 4 Islamabad, Tele: 051-4446179; Fax: 051-4444767
- 10. Mr Francesco d' Ovidio** (Country Director)  
Country Office for Pakistan International Labor Organization, ILO Building, Sector G-5/2, Near State Bank of Pakistan, Islamabad, 44000,Tel: 051 2276456-8, Fax: 051 2279181-2

## Annex-4

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### ATTENDENCE SHEET:

#### **Concurrent Panel B-5: UNEP ROAP-SDPI Special Session: Enhancing Sustainable Development in South Asia through Innovation and Partnerships- APFED Showcase Program**

**December 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013(12noon-2:00pm)**

1. Muhammad Noaman, Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU), Islamabad
2. Farooq Ahemd Junejo, Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU), Islamabad
3. V. Khan,
4. Gullfreen Baig, International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI)
5. Rafia Iftikhar, International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI)
6. Shafia Noureen, International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI)
7. Mushtaq Gaadi, Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU), Islamabad
8. Saeed, Commonwealth Youth Program (CYP)
9. Rabia Ikram, Plant Genetic Resources Institute (PGRI), National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC) , Islamabad
10. Saima Noor, Student
11. Aamir Mumtaz, Human Appeal
12. Uzair Zahid, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
13. M. Wali Farooq, , M. Ihsan, , Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU)
14. M. Sohail Hashmi, National University of Modern Languages (NUML),
15. Reena Ibadat, Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU)
16. M. Asif awan, Commonwealth Youth Program (CYP), Allama Iqbal Open University (AIU)
17. M. Irfan Awan, Baiwa & Co
18. Arum Shehzadi, ARFA
19. Ikramullah, Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU)
20. Saima Bibi, Haripur
21. Sadia Shakoor, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
22. Naimat Ali Khaki, Student
23. Maryam Ahmed, Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU)
24. Amna Masood, Mavin Logix
25. Syed Ali Raza, Quaid-e-Azam University,
26. M. Abdul Rehman Ansari, Quaid-e-Azam University,
27. Zafar Ahmed, GRID Int
28. Asiya Choudhary, Al Said Human right Int. Foundation
29. Irfan, M/O Information
30. Arshad Farooq, City of Helsinki, Finland



31. Dr. Qasim Rind, Punjab University (P.U)
32. Haroon, Such Tv
33. Asim Jamil, Free and Fair Election Network (FAFEN)
34. M. Sarfraz, Ass. Deptt
35. Zeeshan Haider, Sustainable Development Policy Institute SDPI
36. Sajida Khan, International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI)
37. Mustafa Sayad, **PCI**
38. Sahrish Shoukat, Student
39. Humayun Nosheerwan, **HAI**
40. Momeen Khan, Climate Change Division
41. Zahra Khan Durrani, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad
42. Sara Mansoor, Quaid-e-Azam University,
43. Gul Nisa Zaman, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Quetta
44. Yasmin Basit, Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Quetta
45. Syed Kashif-ul-Hasnain, PAK Upcoming events
46. M. Ali Farooqi, F.G Sir Syed College
47. Lohhaze Ali, National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST)
48. Hira Faridi, Islamia University of Bahawalpur (IUB)
49. Jihand, Quaid-e-Azam University (QAU), Islamabad
50. Prof Dr. Baksh Allah Wadhayo, Pinstech Research Institute, Preston University, H-8, Islamabad
51. Zakir Khan, Human Capital Management Institute (HCMI)
52. Raza Muhammad Memon, Quaid-e-Azam University, QAU
53. Imran Habib Chandio, Quaid-e-Azam University, QAU, Islamabad
54. Dr. Saima Khalil, Applied Economics Research Centre (AERC), University of Karachi
55. Parvesh Shaheen, Gandhara Street
56. Muhammad Ali, Peshawar, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (KPK)
57. Bakht Muhammad Khan, Allama Iqbal Open University (AIOU)AIOU, Islamabad
58. Zafar Ahmed, Planning Commission,
59. Dr. Britta Petersen, Heinrich Böll Foundation (HBF)
60. Malik Ehsan, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)- Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
61. K, Romeshun, Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Sri lanka
62. Qurat-ul-Ain, International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI)
63. Rabab Fatima, International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI)
64. Mohammad Mubashir, N/A
65. Nathalene Reynolds, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
66. Dr. Shazia Erum, National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC)
67. Aiman Hina, National Agriculture Research Centre (NARC)
68. Syed Ali Asgar, International Islamic University Islamabad (IIUI)

69. Mr. Shafqat Kakahel, Chairperson, Board of Governors, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
70. Dr. Mahmood A. Khwaja, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
71. Mr. Chathura Weliwitiya, Chairman, Human Environmental Links Progressive Organization (HELP-O), Sri Lanka
72. Mr. Khursheed Bhatti, Association for Humanitarian Development (AHD), Hyderabad, Pakistan
73. Mr. Rabin Kadariya, Programme Officer In Charge, Conservation Officer National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), Nepal
74. Dr. Zia-Ur-Rahman Farooqi, National Integrated and Development Association (NIDA), Besham, Pakistan
75. Dr. Vaqar Ahmed, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
76. Faisal Haq Shaheen, Toronto Water Division, Canada
77. Uzma T. Haroon , Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
78. Maryam S. Abbasi, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)
79. Sadaf Nawaz, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)

**Annex-5: Abstracts/Full presentations** (pp) would be accessible soon at SDC-2013 website/[www.sdpi.org](http://www.sdpi.org) , subject to the consent of the presenters for the same.

(A)

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**Abstract:** Application of Green Bio Energy City Concept to Make Better Place to Live

**Mr. Chathura Weliwitiya, Chairman, Human Environmental Links Progressive Organization (HELP-O), Sri Lanka**

HELP-O as an organization working based on Galle in Sri Lanka we had formulate our vision as “Social justice & environment protection in the world of economic development” & it was formulate more than 10 years back.

We have list of priorities fundamentals such as treat to poor community, to love the nature & the environment & dedicate to protect the environment through better integration. Based on those fundamentals we are offering focal services –Integrated waste & waste water management, expansion of green bio energy city conception with the participation of public & private participation, poverty reduction & community network while empowering grass root level.

Among that focal service is regarding the process of Green Bio Energy Trincomalee City in Sri Lanka. This is the location of Trincomalee city in eastern part of Sri Lanka. There was a civil

war in that area past decades. In that sense it was difficult task to manage this city with this new concept.

As present critical global issues we have identified that most of the cities are struggling to find solutions for waste management, generating alternative energy & producing environment friendly productions.

It has a rapid increase of waste generation with the time in similar to the population increase. Percentage of organic waste generation is high. It is the most critical part to manage & easy to become a resource.

Every waste generating place indicates the similar result by generating large portion of organic waste. They are burn waste & it was most harmful for entire environment. There was a most critical environment problem such as waste eating by wild elephant & deer. Most of the deer population was dying with this situation & they make a habit to eat waste rather than grass.

As an urban council in Trincomalee They had a system to manage the waste but it was not well function & they were not feeling the seriousness of the waste problems in the future.

With those difficulties we could introduce the Green Bio Energy City Concept with the funding & superior of UNEP – APFED Showcase program. This concept is work: first we have formulate city committee with representatives from all city stakeholders such as government sector, private sector ,business community ,NGO's ,military forces & general public etc. to identify the needs of city for making in a way of people friendly manner.

HELPO Eco Gas Solutions were lucky to bring the miracle of waste converting to resource. In that sense, HELPO Eco Gas Solutions could reduce the amount of organic waste accumulation, generating bio energy & organic fertilizer for organic harvesting through throwing waste. We have used that innovative HELPO Eco Gas Solutions to make clean & green bio energy cities.

This concept was applied through implementing biogas plants in every major waste generating point which was identified by the city stakeholder committee. It was consists the places such as forces camps, public market, domestic etc.

Constructed biogas plants were generating alternative energy biogas for cooking, lighting purposes. They were install biogas plant at the premises of public market & input organic wastes collected from public market & generate bio energy to lightning the market at night time. It was a saving for them & it was support to expand the concept of green bio energy city to other areas.

In that way we could gradually decrease the waste generation amount & cost incur by local authority for waste management. It was helps to upgrade the health condition of people by converting waste into resource. It was increase the organic cultivations of the area.

Ultimate objective of this concept to find a solutions for global warming & climate change minimization without disposing organic waste & waste water in informal way to the environment. So, we were practice city greening programs & city cleaning programs with the participation of city stakeholders.

Then, I would like to brief the fruitful outcomes of these programs.

- Reduced Municipal Expenses for Waste Management
- Reduced Expenses of Municipal Health Department and Hospitals
- Strong monitoring and evaluation process of committee
- Make new rules for irregular waste dumping
- Issue Green Certificate for every biogas holder
- Plant the trees identified places of the city

Through this program we learn many lessons such as

- Sustainable solution for waste management & climate change
- Integrated process for energy and waste problem
- Can expand to other cities as success process
- Waste become resources for citizen
- Minimize the waste collection of the city
- Decrease the disease which affect from waste
- Decrease the operating cost for waste management
- Change the policy for waste management

## **Annex-5 (B)**

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**Abstract:** \*Access to Safe Drinking Water via Nadi Water Filter in Remote Areas

**Mr. Khurshid Bhatti, Association for Humanitarian Development (AHD), Pakistan**

As households in target villages use unfiltered canal water there is a high incidence of water-borne and gastric diseases, compounded by a lack of awareness and means by which to control them. Further, women travel 1-2 km or more to fetch water, but no awareness of the need to filter it or filtration means.

Twenty CBOs from vulnerable villages in the coastal area were organised within a year; Access to safe, clean drinking water for 1,000 families and 12,000 individuals was provided on a sustainable basis via 1,000 Bio-Sand Nadi filter units from September 1, 2007 to August 30, 2008; Twenty capacity-building training workshops on health- and hygiene-awareness were held among 100 women leaders in 20 villages and 4 TOT (training of trainers workshops on the Nadi filter were held among the women CBO members.

Through provision of 1,000 Nadi filter units, sustainable access to safe and clean drinking water for 1,000 families and 12,000 individuals was achieved. Families that previous drunk canal water were trained in use of Nadi filter units at the household level in 22 villages in rural areas. The project was successful as Nadi water filters procured in the village communities suppressed outbreaks of gastritis and diarrhea. Also, the number of hospitals visits by infants and children has been lowered. Multi-stakeholder cooperation was the key to success of this project.

As a result of severe flooding during Aug 2010, the Jati area became submerged, which severely damaged all homes, agricultural, roads and infrastructure. Therefore, support to reinstall Nadi filter units is needed in flood-affected villages to provide drinking water for the afflicted women and children inhabitants\*.

\*Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), “Booklet on Good Practices and Innovative Activities (2005 – 2009),” pp. 78 Ministry of Environment, Japan (March, 2011) <http://www.env.go.jp/en/>

Further reading: 1. “Access to safe drinking water in city slums through household water treatment systems: Nadi Water Filter – A case study,” Yasmin, Farzana, Habib, Kiran and Khwaja, Mahmood, A., SDPI, Islamabad. Pakistan (April, 2011)

2. “Access to safe drinking water through Nadi water filter in remote rural Jati area (Thatta) Sindh. Pakistan,” Bhatti, A. Khurshid and Khwaja, Mahmood, A., AHD (Hyderabad) – SDPI (Islamabad), Pakistan (June, 2009)

## **Annex-5 (C)**

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**Abstract: Mentha (Mentha arvensis) Cultivation for Livelihood Enhancement and Biodiversity Conservation**

**Rabin Kadariya, National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), Nepal**

The population of mammals and birds is expanding in the Bardia National park, which has lead to insufficient supply of grass and a severe threat to local agriculture. Breeches into agricultural land leads to destruction of crops and underuse of arable land due to fear of crop damage and livestock degradation, as well as harassment and injuries to local people.

The aim is to find a solution for the crop destruction as well as improvement in the economic conditions for the indigenous people and establishment of positive attitude towards the park. There are three objectives; (1) mitigation of the wildlife-human conflict by replacing traditional crops with unpalatable crops and improvement of motivation of wildlife conservation; (2) development of local guardianship for biodiversity conservation through conservation education, and (3) enhancement of the livelihoods of the poor and disadvantaged people.

To promote unpalatable crops among local communities, eight community-based distillation units were established and seedlings, training and cultivation toolkits were provided to new farmers. In 2010, 535 farmers were involved in commercial cultivation of alternative crops (providing an additional 97, 258 USD), and this number rose to 1,092 this season. Further, a conservation education programme was conducted with local school children, youth groups and community members to increase knowledge of wildlife and natural resources. To date, 56 conservation sessions have been held, 10 eco-clubs were supported and 2,414 local communities were made aware of the importance of biodiversity conservation.

Alternative crops (menthe and chamomile) are grown in the winter/spring season. Crop raiding by rhino, elephants, prey species of tigers and other wildlife, including birds, has been minimised as all the adopted crops, with the exception of paddy, are unpalatable. There is thus an urgent need to replace paddy by alternative crops that can be grown in the rainy season. Further, increases in leopard-tiger related conflicts need to be addressed, due to the high number of livestock casualties.

**References:** APFED 2011, ‘Booklet on Good Practices and Innovative Activities (2005 – 2009),’ Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development, Second Phase APFED II, p. 98, Ministry of Environment, Japan, March, <[http://pub.iges.or.jp/modules/envirolib/upload/4145/attach/apfed\\_150.pdf](http://pub.iges.or.jp/modules/envirolib/upload/4145/attach/apfed_150.pdf)>, accessed 30 November 2013.

#### **Annex- 5 (D)**

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**Abstract:** \*Environmental Improvement and Greenhouse Gas Reductions via Use of Fuel-efficient technologies and Reduced Woodcutting

**Zia Ur Rehman Farooqi, National Integrated and Development Association (NIDA), Pakistan**

Ninety percent of the population in Kohistan live in an area that receives 81% of the rainfall and rely on the abundance of natural resources for their existence. In particular, women collect large amounts of fodder for livestock and wood for kitchen fuel. However, the expanding population is depleting the forest areas and being affected by environmental problems.

The project is intended to improve livelihoods and environmental conditions in the target area via (1) introduction of fuel and energy efficient stove technologies (e.g., smokeless stoves), and (2) awareness-raising through social mobilisation and training (e.g., training of women on household use of stoves and maintenance of fuel-efficient stoves). In total, 300 within the 11 council union in Kohistan were targeted for this project.

This project has resulted in severe impacts: Forest conservation in Kohistan; Reduction in women’s workload in fetching wood and improvement in empowerment of women in forest

conservation; General improvement of health for several generations due to improved environmental conditions; Improved household economy; General increase in forest productivity through reduced use of wood and timber for energy and tree plantation; and general improvement in air quality through reduction in CO<sub>2</sub>.

Further, activities implemented via the project compliment the aims of National Forest Policy 2002 and National Environmental Policy 2005.

In July 2010, Pakistan received much rain, resulting in heavy flooding throughout the country, including the project areas. The floods caused extensive damage in the project area, cutting off roads and communications for a period of two months. Based on these circumstances, we suspended project activities for three months, and informed Khwaja Mehmood at SDPI of this. These were the key challenges faced by the project during the implementation period.\*

\*Asia Pacific Forum for Environment and Development (APFED), “Booklet on Good Practices and Innovative Activities (2005 – 2009),” pp. 104 Ministry of Environment, Japan (March, 2011) <http://www.env.go.jp/en/>

Further reading: 1. “Climate change adaptation: Improving environment through reduction in wood cutting and remission in greenhouse gases with introduction and promotion of energy efficient technologies – District Kohistan, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa,” Babar, Zahoor, Ullah, Farooqi, Ur Rehman, Zia and Khwaja, Mahmood A., NIDA\_Pak – SDPI, Pakistan (July, 2013)

2. “Climate change adaptation: Introducing and promoting energy efficient technologies in the flood affected remote underdeveloped rural areas - Energy efficient cooking stoves (EECS) – A case study,” Khan, M., Sherazi, Anusha, Mohammad, Bakht and Khwaja, Mahmood A., Sahara (Malakand) – SDPI (Islamabad), Pakistan (January, 2012)

## **Annex-6**

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### **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE-2013**

**Wednesday, December 11th, 2013**

**Timings: 12 noon-2pm**

#### **SESSION B-5**

**UNEP ROAP-SDPI SPECIAL SESSION: ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH ASIA THROUGH INNOVATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS- APFED SHOWCASE PROGRAM**

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**Q1: How can local successes influence the sustainable development policy processes at national, regional and global levels, including the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda?**

**Q2: Does South-South Cooperation provide a faster and reduced-cost opportunity to the global South to forge a new and more inclusive paradigm that secures sustainable development options for all citizens?**

**Q3. How can the APFED Showcase Programme ensure transference of knowledge from successful local initiatives and sustainable regional partnerships throughout the global South and contribute to devising an inclusive development paradigm?**