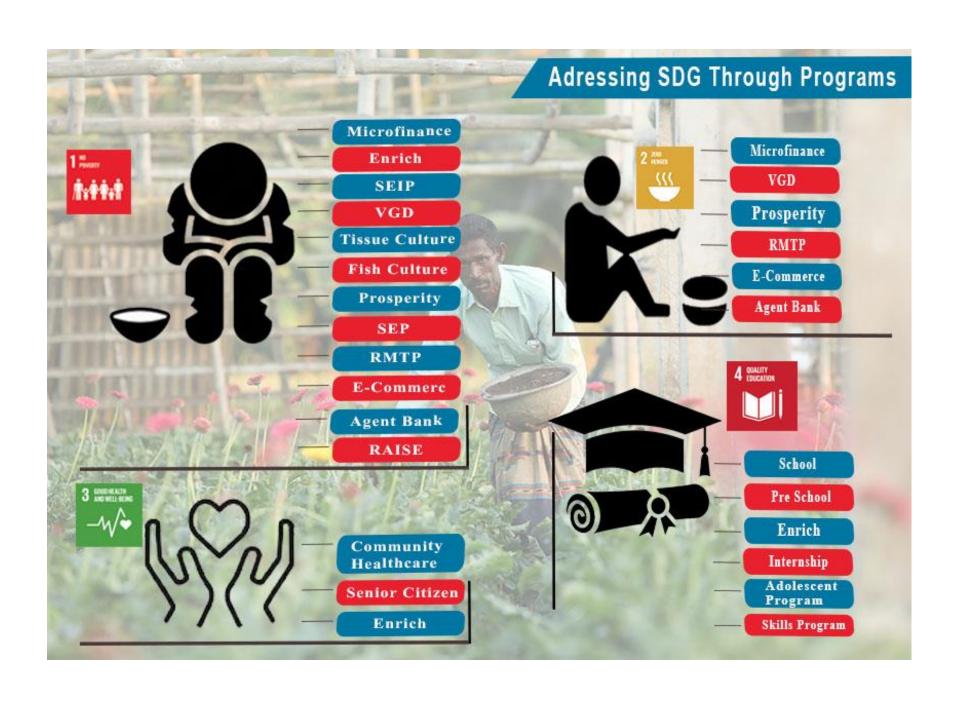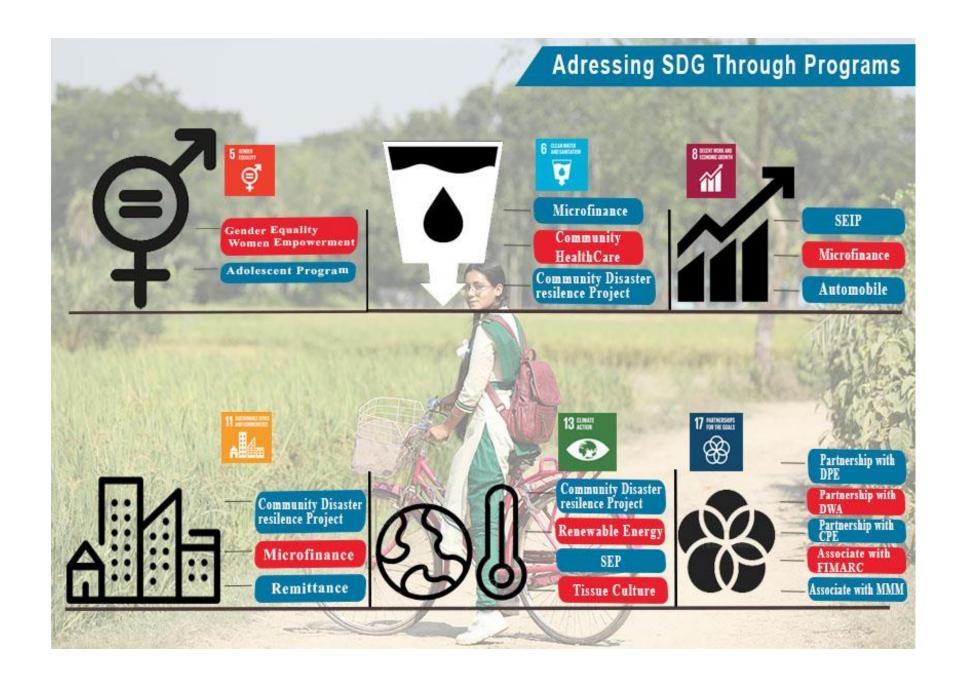# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Leave No One Behind...

As of August 2015, there were 169 proposed targets for these goals & 304 proposed indicators to show compliance

Rural Reconstruction Foundation

Adressing SDG Through Programs

1 NO POVERTY

- Microfinance
- Enrich
- SEIP
- VGD
- Tissue Culture
- Fish Culture
- Prosperity
- SEP
- RMTP
- E-Commerc
- Agent Bank
- RAISE

2 ZERO HUNGER

- Microfinance
- VGD
- Prosperity
- RMTP
- E-Commerce
- Agent Bank

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

- Community Healthcare
- Senior Citizen
- Enrich

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

- School
- Pre School
- Enrich
- Internship
- Adolescent Program
- Skills Program

Adressing SDG Through Programs

Preface

In terms of sustainable development goals, non-governmental organizations in Bangladesh are more involved in working on poverty eradication, social protection, equal rights to economic resources, resilience building of the poor to climate and other shocks, malnutrition, maternal and child mortality, epidemics of AIDS, A big way that NGOs have taken a leading role in creating a more sustainable world is by leading the charge in advocating for and working toward a more sustainable way of economic and social development, and by fighting for environmental protection.

Rural Reconstruction Foundation (RRF) focuses on effective partnership between government and non-government organizations (GO-NGO) through building trust, mutual respect and support which will help to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh. A set of comprehensive guidelines for such collaborations will also help to work in implementing and monitoring of the Goals and ensure accountability for their activities and localizing development is thus a process to empower all local stakeholders, aimed at making sustainable development more responsive, and therefore, relevant to local needs and aspirations. RRF will work tirelessly as a development partner to support the government in implementing the steps taken by the government to implement the SDGs. Following are the steps taken by RRF to implement the SDGs

We are Facilitator

RRF could organize multi-stakeholder consultation processes and mapping exercises at the local level to identify sectorial interactions (synergies, trade-offs, complementarities and impacts) critical for achieving the SDGs in a given geographical location (e.g. upazilas/districts in working areas). For analyzing policy interactions as well as identifying the roles of diverse sectorial policies in SDG implementation. We address the following four questions:

1. Have economic, social and environmental policy inter-linkages (synergies and tradeoffs) been considered?
2. How do the planned policy outputs contribute to achieve SDGs?
3. How does the actions to attain one SDG (e.g. food security) support or hinder progress in other SDGs (e.g. water or health)?
4. Are the local organizations moving from sectorial perspectives (e.g. agriculture, trade, investment, water, energy) towards a more integrated decision-making processes and 'issues-oriented' agenda (e.g. food security)?

In order to reach a common understanding on the challenges and the nature of the SDG agenda, we focus on the following

1.First, clarify the concepts of sustainable development, SDGs, and policy/program coherence for sustainable development to the people, local organizations, community leaders and all stakeholders.

2.Second, develop clear, widely accepted and operational objectives and principles for achieving the SDGs.

3.Third, create loops for information flow (both horizontal and vertical) for informed policy making/program formulation and implementation at the localevel.

4.Fourth, put emphasis on policy/program coherence in implementing the SDGs.

For ensuring vertical coherence (across different governance levels), we emphasize on several aspects:

1.Highlight involvement of local stakeholders in the formulation and implementation of policies/programs.

2.Support local authorities to increase or combine resources and capacities to formulate effective policy/program responses for sustainable development

3.Develop partnerships with local implementers with clearly divided implementation responsibilities taking into account distinct competences and comparative advantage of partners.

4.Put into place mechanisms to ensure coordination and joint action of involved partners.

Action Area

Given the seasoned, varied and successful experience of working at the grassroots level, four broad areas for action we could identify for them in the context of SDGs. The breadth of the SDGs means that there are many areas where we work can contribute to the SDGs, drawing on our capacity. The actions also focus on fine-tuning existing work of each our fellow practitioners. All we should highlight what it could do more of--or do differently--to support the achievement of the SDGs

Action Area 1: Apply an SDG lens to our strategies and policy/program tools.

The SDGs constitute an important part of the backdrop against which much our work takes place. This should be reflected in the evolution of the programs of our work, identifying opportunities to contribute to SDG implementation. An effort to integrate SDG perspectives across our work may also imply revisiting existing thematic strategies (e.g. innovation strategy, skills strategy, green growth strategy, poverty reduction strategy etc.) to make them 'SDG-aware', ensuring that they support the achievement of the SDGs where relevant.

Action Area 2: Leverage our ground-level data and information to help analyze progress in the implementation of the SDGs.

The NGO-MFI like RRF holds vast amounts of information – both quantitative and qualitative – that can contribute to SDG follow-up efforts.

Action Area 3: Upgrade in-house capacity for integrated planning and policy-making at the grassroots level, and provide support to the local government to create a space for sharing mutual experiences on implementing the SDGs.

Consider the role of union parishads, upazila parishads, municipalities and sub-national governments in the implementation of the SDGs; build networks and partnerships to foster cross-sectorial perspective on SDGs at subnational level; and enhance thematic projects on service delivery, which can help foster inter-linkages across several SDGs at local and regional levels.

Action Area 4: Raise awareness on the SDGs among partners and the people.

The aim would be to improve their knowledge of the SDGs, familiarize them with the implications, opportunities and challenges in localizing it, and urge stakeholders to fully realize their crucial role. As an advocacy platform, this should also seek to create an enabling environment for the localization process, to support local ownership and ensure the SDGs integration in sub-national strategies and plans. This could also point out best practices that are reliable and replicable in order to efficiently design, implement and monitor interventions in line with the SDGs.

This process will empower actors within the new development architecture, including the local governments, civil society organizations, private sector and other stakeholders. In particular, the NGO-MFIs like RRF can act as important actor in localizing development by taking into account subnational contexts in the achievement of the SDGs--from setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and using indicators to measure and monitor progress. The process helps in putting the locations and their peoples' priorities, needs and resources at the center of sustainable development.

Local government and the NGO-MFIs are the catalysts of change and are best placed to link the SDGs with local communities. Localizing development is thus a process to empower all local stakeholders, aimed at making sustainable development more responsive, and therefore, relevant to local needs and aspirations. Development goals can be reached only if local actors (e.g. NGO MFIs) fully participate, not only in the implementation, but also in the agenda-setting and monitoring. Participation requires that all relevant actors must be involved in the decision-making process, through consultative and participative mechanisms, at the local and national levels within the overall SDG framework.

RRF SDG Initiatives Bundle

1. Build Partnership with GO/NGO and National and International CSO
2. Work as Development Partner
3. Localization the works
4. Include in 5 years Strategic Plan
5. Monitoring in regular interval
6. Budget Allocation
7. Focal Person Assigning
8. Review SDG Works
9. Set a SDG Corners
10. Publication on SDG
11. Data Dissemination into the multi-level partners

Focal Person of SDG

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Communication & Documentation
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Technical Partners

1. Micro-Credit Regulatory Authority (MRA)
2. Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)
3. Jashore District Administration (Founder & ED of RRF is the Member of SDG Committee Jashore)