



Proceeding on

The 5th SR Asia International Conference

Implementation Challenges of SDGs and Business Competitiveness

21st – 26th July 2016

Dhaka, Bangladesh

Bangladesh INSPIRED

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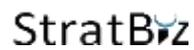
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Introduction

5th

International

Conference

Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia) is a professional network of SR professionals based in Asia, creating bench marks and new standards in the field of social responsibility. SR Asia provides and shares SR solutions for shaping the modern day business on sustainability and competitiveness. SR Asia is committed to drive the Asian countries through its scientific research, subject competence and policy level interventions with government and involvement of each and every stake holders to create a sustainable Asia. Main objective of SR Asia is to drive business and society together through engagement and dialogue process to create harmonious polices for speedy implementation and positive outcomes. During 25-27 November 2015, SR Asia organized its Annual International Conference on SDGs in Jakarta, Indonesia in association with NPO-Ministry of Industries- Indonesia, Asian Productivity Organization (APO)-Japan, UNCRD, UNGC- network Indonesia, IPLA, PT AICON Global and Indonesia Business Council for Sustainable Development.

SR Asia International Conference is an annual event organized by SR Asia to promote the latest initiatives, interventions and innovations in sustainability and social responsibility to cover a wide range of issues, such as community development, labor practices, consumer issues, governance, environment, climate change, biodiversity, renewable energy, and sustainability reporting. The conferences are organized to enhance knowledge for implementation and monitoring framework for SDGs in national development agenda, developing new process models from inception of the programme to the successful implementation covering challenges and nurturing global partnership.

SR Asia organized the 5th International Conference on “Implementation Challenges of SDGs and Business Competitiveness” 21-26 July 2016, Dhaka, Bangladesh in association with European Union through INSPIRED Project. The conference was full of expert presentations, deliberation, discussion, expert sessions and field /project visits.

Preface



17 Goals to transform our world - 2016 presents an unprecedented opportunity to bring the countries and citizens of the world together to embark on a new path to improve the lives of people everywhere. Countries have adopted a new sustainable development agenda and global agreement on climate change.

In the evolution of sustainable development, three mutually reinforced pillars have been the key- people, planet and profit. In light of 2030 SDGs, 3P's have been upgraded to 5P's- People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. All countries and stakeholders are to implement the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, with firm determination of taking necessary steps towards ensuring a steady, resilient, and sustainable development path. As we embark on this journey, we pledge to leave no one behind.

The new Global Goals, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people. This agreement marks an important milestone in putting our world on an inclusive and sustainable course. If we all work together, we have a chance of meeting citizens' aspirations for peace, prosperity, and wellbeing, and to preserve our planet. Attainment of the SDGs would require a strong and effective institutional mechanism involving all stakeholders including public representatives across the country, government and the bureaucrats, private sector, civil society, knowledge community, and development partners. While formulating the plan document, SDGs were supposed to be taken into consideration so that the global development agenda can be illustrated in the national plan.

The 5th International conference of **Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia)** shared, discussed and deliberated challenges and opportunities in the context of developing countries are specifically Bangladesh, India and Indonesia etc. The discussion held on important areas like SDGs at industrial level, challenges of SMEs vis-a-vis poverty alleviation, responsible product development and export, financial inclusion and maximize compliances, government initiatives and way forward. The expert presentations and discussion has helped to form this proceedings and highlight key recommendation to the stakeholders..

We express our profound gratitude to European Union (**INSPIRED** project) in partnering the conference. This event would not have been possible without their constant co-operation and support. We convey our sincere thanks to France Embassy in Bangladesh for inspiring us to organize the conference in Bangladesh. We take this opportunity also to thank all the partners who supported us different roles and capacities such as Nestle Bangladesh Ltd and NRB Global Ban Limited.. We also acknowledge Southeast University for overall support- morally, technically and logistically.

We are thankful to Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary), General Economics Division, Planning Commission to give us opportunity to share our knowledge and experience of India and Indonesia on SDG Compass and CSR at their platform. SME Foundation was kind enough to agree for a workshop on MFCA implementation for their member organizations.

SR Asia mentors - Asian Productivity Organization (APO) Japan and National Productivity Origination (NPO) continue to support and guide us in making the conferences happens including the nurturing and building us as truly international organization.

Experts from different countries as well as distinguished individuals from different walks of life, has made their immense contribution by bringing new ideas and solutions to this conference which forms the knowledge bank to all of us.. Special thanks to the organizing committee and team behind in making the conference happen.

Our editing team has put extra efforts in preparing the conference proceedings. The proceeding covers complete agenda as discussed and deliberated during the conference. We are sure that the conference proceedings will be valued inputs to the policy makers, academia, students and others..

We received many positive feedbacks from our stakeholders and participants of the conference. Their positive feedback inspired us and we commit to repeat such event frequently as far as possible to enhance the awareness among all stakeholders so that eventually actions start rolling out and we see the positive results on the ground. We look forward for your continued support.

Sumaya Rashid
Country Director
Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia) Bangladesh



Message

I am delighted to note that Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia) is organizing its 5th international conference in Dhaka, Bangladesh on implementation challenges for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs and nicely called global goals 2030).

As the conference is organized in Bangladesh, we tend to believe that the subject is a matter of great interest to all and specially government of Bangladesh. We in Planning Commission, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh are working on developing an action plan for implementing the SDGs in Bangladesh and we look forward for deliberations taking place during the conference and experts inputs helping acceleration of implementation of SDGs caring social responsibilities.

I extend my warm greetings to the organizer and all stakeholders for the success of the conference and wish them good luck and success.

Dr. Shamsul Alam
Member (Senior Secretary)
General Economics Division,
Planning Commission



Secretary
Ministry of Labour and Employment
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Secretariat, Dhaka.
Phone no-+88-02-9514366
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Message

I am very happy to find SR Asia taking key initiatives in holding this important networking event on “Implementation Challenges of SDGs and Business Competitiveness”. I look forward to its best success in forgoing enduring liaisons and meaningful cooperation between participating diverse actors in diverse fields towards further promotion and deepening of social responsible business ethos and business conduct in Bangladesh.

The new Global Goals, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people. Bangladesh has made outstanding progress in MDGs achievement. We already met several targets of MDGs. In taking on SDGs, Bangladesh will have the opportunity to draw strength from being a star performer of the MDGs.

I believe and expect that there will be a fruitful outcome through threadbare discussions by the academicians, practitioners, professionals from the field of sustainable development as well as the regulatory bodies. I wish all the very best SR Asia and all associates who have contributed so far and are contributing to great extent to make the upcoming SR Asia 5th International Conference a meaningful and successful one.



(Mikail Shipar)



EMBASSY OF FRANCE IN BANGLADESH

The Ambassador



Dhaka, 9th June 2016

Message

Social Responsibility Asia Network or “SR Asia”, is a highly valuable initiative, aiming at creating a networking organization in order to contribute to the development of a sustainable Asia.

SR Asia initiative to hold the “5th SR Asia International Conference on Implementation Challenges of SDGs and Global Partnership” in Bangladesh is a great opportunity given to all of us to develop our understanding on the interactions between private and public sectors: our world is global and interconnected, and these interactions are a key factor for a comprehensive approach to the way our world must develop in the near future, in order to create a sustainable environment.

As the organizer of the 21st Conference of Parties on Climate Change in December 2015 in Paris, and now as the COP21 Presidency, France has highlighted the urgent need for a new revolution, like the industrial revolution was in the past.

Our planet will soon host 9 billion inhabitants. If we, all of us, want to keep on getting access to water, food and thus health, education and good quality of life, we must deeply change our lifestyle and behavior as consumers, but also our production processes as sources of added value. We must shape a new global economy, based on the circular management of our increasingly scarce natural resources. This is our responsibility, for each and every one of us: Governments, private sector, NGOs and citizens.

I am confident that the 5th SR Asia conference will enlighten us on the ways to bear our responsibilities in order to address this new challenge.

Sophie Aubert
Ambassador of France to Bangladesh

Road 108, House 18, Gulshan, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Keywords:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Carbon Footprint
- Corporate Governance
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Credit Risk Assessment (CRA)
- Decent Work
- Energy Efficiency
- Value Creation
- Innovation
- Green Business
- Green Financing
- Greenhouse Effects (GHGs)
- Green Marketing
- Hazardous Waste
- Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
- Renewable Energy
- Responsible Business Conduct (RBC)
- Risk Mitigation
- Sustainable Energy

**The 5th SR Asia International Conference on "Implementation Challenges of SDGs and Business Competitiveness"
In Partnership with INSPIRED Project funded by European Union**

**21-23 July 2016, CIRDAP, Chameli House, 17, Topkhana Road, Dhaka 1000, Bangladesh
Program Outline**

Day-1 (21 July 2016)

Time	Program Outline
8.30 am - 9.00 am	Registration
Opening Session (9.00 am - 10.30 am)	
9.00 am – 9.20 am	Welcome address by Sumaya Rashid, Country Director, SR Asia Bangladesh
9.20 am – 9.40 am	KEYNOTE SPEECH: Output and Recommendation of the 4 th International Conference in 2015 - “SDGs’ Key Issues and Its Global Partnership Challenges”, Birendra Raturi, International Director, SR Asia
9.40 am - 10.20 am	Mainstreaming SDGs in National & International Setting
	Ajit Kumar Paul, Director , National Productivity Organization, Ministry of Industries
	Mr. Mario Ronconi, Head of Cooperation, European Union
	Mikail Shipar, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of People’s Republic of Bangladesh
Session - 1: The Role of Government, Business and Society in Mainstreaming SDGs (10.45 am - 11.50 am)	
10.45 am - 11.50 am	Host: Dr. Mahfuzul Haque, Former Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment
	The Role of Government in Mainstreaming SDGs
	Md. Ziaul Haque, Director (AQM), Department of Environment, Government of People’s Republic of Bangladesh
	Syed Ali Bin Hassan, Assistant Chief, Planning Commission, Ministry of Planning
	The Role of SME Business in Mainstreaming SDGs
	Ali Sabet, Team Leader of Inspired Project funded by European Union
	Md. Safiqul Islam, Managing Director, SME Foundation
Session - 2: Understanding Business Competitiveness in Sustainability Era (12.05 pm - 12.55 pm)	
12.05 pm - 12.55 pm	Host: Fazlul Haque, Former President, Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association-BKMEA
	Gayatri Subramaniam, Chief Programme Executive, NFCSR-Head (IA Hub)
	Md. Nurul Aktar, CEO, Energypac Electronics Limited
	Kazi Md. Shafiqur Rahman, Acting Executive Director, DCCI Business Institute (DBI)
Session – 3: Pathway and forward to achieve SDGs (2.30 pm - 4.30 pm)	

2.30 pm – 2.35 pm	Host: Muhammad A. (Rume) Ali, CEO, BIAC & Former Dy. Governor, Bangladesh Bank
2.35 pm - 4.30 pm	SDGs and the Future of Global Corporate Accountability by Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka, Country Director, SR Asia Indonesia Corporate Social Responsibility to improve economy by Shahamin S. Zaman, CEO, CSR Centre
4.50 pm - 5.00 pm	Summary of Day-1, by Dr. Mahfuzul Haque, Former Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment
5.00 pm - 5.05 pm	Vote of Thanks by Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka, Country Director, SR Asia Indonesia
Day - 2 (23 July 2016)	
9.00 am - 5.00 pm	Site Visit (Plummy Fashion Limited, 1st Platinum Factory in the World) Expert Session: Recommendation and Way forward (2.00 pm - 4.00 pm) Chaired by Fazlul Haque, Managing Director, Plummy Fashion Ltd Moderated by Dr. Mahfuzul Haque, Former Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment Discussants: All experts
Day – 3 (24 July 2016)	
3.00 pm – 5.30 pm	Workshop on SDG Compass and CSR with Planning Commission Bangladesh Chaired by Dr. Shamsul Alam, Member (Senior Secretary), General Economics Division, Planning Commission Introductory Remarks by Sumaya Rashid, Country Director, SR Asia Bangladesh Moderated by Dr. Mahfuzul Haque, Former Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment Session facilitated by Mr. Birendra Raturi, International Director, SR Asia Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka, Country Director, SR Asia Indonesia Gayatri Subramaniam, Chief Programme Executive, NFCSR-Head (IA Hub), IICA
Day – 4 (25 July 2016)	
9.30 am – 5.00 pm	Network Meet on SDGs NPO Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bank, NCC Bank Ltd.
Day – 5 (26 July 2016)	
3.00 pm – 5.00 pm	Workshop on MFCA and CSR at SME Foundation Facilitated by Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka, Country Director, SR Asia Indonesia

Photo Gallery – the 5th SR Asia International Conference







Proceeding

The 5th SR Asia International Conference

Implementation Challenges of SDGs & Business Competitiveness

21 – 26 July 2016



Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia) organized its **5th International Conference** on “Implementation Challenges of SDGs & Business Competitiveness” on 21 – 26 July, 2016 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The conference was attended by around 190 delegates from different sectors with majority from the business entities.

Day -1: 21 July 2016

Inauguration & Session/Panel Discussion

Inaugural Session

On behalf of SR Asia, **Ms. Sumaya Rashid, Country Director, SR Asia Bangladesh** expressed her gratitude to all the stakeholders and participants to the 5th International Conference 2016 in Dhaka Bangladesh. In her inaugural speech, she highlighted the adoption of new sustainable development agenda and global agreement on climate change. 2016 International Conference is the follow up event of SR Asia International Conference 2015. She rightly mentioned, even though Government faced a lot of difficulties in implementing MDGs but successfully Bangladesh attained them. Funding was the main challenge which government faced during implementing MDGs, which was pointed by planning commission, who was anxious about funding for successful implementation of SDGs so she urged for the of developing and enriching local resources without depending on international funds and besides financial strength, good governance & equality are also big challenges to achieve SDGs. Implementing SDGs is not only Government’s responsibility but local government, private sector and also individual citizens need to support in attaining this target too.

Adding further on the subject **Mr. Birendra Raturi, International Director, S R Asia** highlighted and explained the challenges of SDGs. He divided his presentation in two parts. First part showcased the overview of the 4th international conference on “Welcoming SDGs & Global Partnership” held in Jakarta in the year 2015 and its aims and objectives and the journey since then. Second part talked about the generic issues and specific /analytical data on what SDGs offers and financial implications, social and environmental impacts. He mentioned that SR Asia must have been the 1st organization to talk about SDGs. He further added that 4th International Conference on SDGs in Jakarta, 2015 SR Asia decided to talk about CSR & System structure, energy & green building, sustainable development. The previous conference came out with three things- people, process & partnership and discussed how these areas would be worked together for sustainable development. Mr. Raturi articulated about finding necessary

solutions and role model where there will be no hunger, no poverty and to achieve that right skills one is required to educate and to reach out to larger mass.



Mr. Raturi also mentioned in his presentation that the 2030 Agenda is a 35-page document forming five sections (including the SDGs): Preamble, Declaration, Sustainable Development Goals, Implementation and the Global Partnership, Follow-up and Review. He indicated 10 key facts of SDGs or “GLOBAL GOALS”

1. The Global Goals will change the way the world does business
2. The Global Goals are one for all and all for one
3. The Global Goals will address climate change
4. The Global Goals will eradicate extreme poverty
5. The Global Goals will leave no one behind
6. The Global Goals are hands-on
7. The Global Goals are ‘Global’
8. The Global Goals are the people’s goals
9. The Global Goals are the world’s ultimate to-do list for the next 15 years
10. The Global Goals need you



- The overarching principle of 2030 Agenda is:

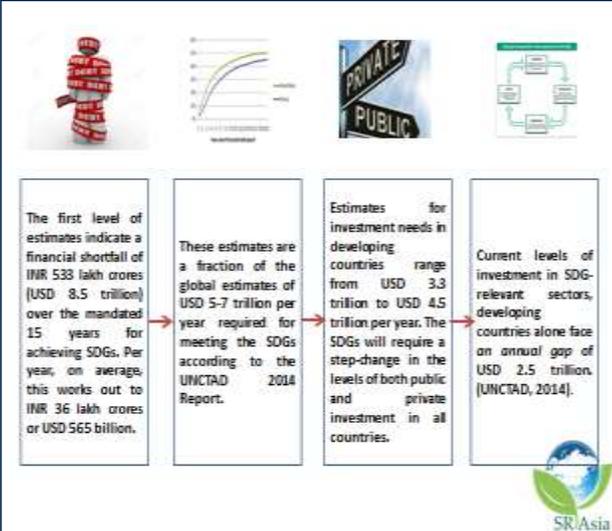
Leave No One Behind
- This means to ensure its success, the Agenda must remain **of the people, by the people and for the people**, committing the world to global action for the next 15 years.



Study	Finance required	Gap
UNCTAD: annual investment needed globally to achieve SDGs	USD 5-7 trillion	
UNCTAD: annual investment needed in developing countries to achieve SDGs	USD 3.9 trillion	USD 2.5 trillion
Present study: annual spending needed in India to achieve SDGs	USD 0.96 trillion	USD 0.56 trillion

Interestingly, the annual financial gap in achieving SDGs is one-fourth of the GDP of India, 2014-15.

Comparison	Value	Source/Remarks
Plan and non-plan budgeted expenditure, Union Budget of India 2015-16	USD 0.2 trillion	Union Budget of India 2015-16
Combined budgeted expenditure of centre and states, 2013-14	USD 0.5 trillion	Indian Public Finance Statistics 2013-14, Ministry of Finance
GDP of India, 2014-15	USD 2.3 trillion	Nominal, April 2015, IMF

The first level of estimates indicate a financial shortfall of INR 533 lakh crores (USD 8.5 trillion) over the mandated 15 years for achieving SDGs. Per year, on average, this works out to INR 36 lakh crores or USD 565 billion.

These estimates are a fraction of the global estimates of USD 5-7 trillion per year required for meeting the SDGs according to the UNCTAD 2014 Report.

Estimates for investment needs in developing countries range from USD 3.3 trillion to USD 4.5 trillion per year. The SDGs will require a step-change in the levels of both public and private investment in all countries.

Current levels of investment in SDG-relevant sectors, developing countries alone face an annual gap of USD 2.5 trillion. [UNCTAD, 2014].



- #### 10 KEY FACTS ABOUT THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) or "GLOBAL GOALS"
- The Global Goals need you** - It's not only up to governments, but it's up to all of us to take action. Even little things can make a big impact.
 - The Global Goals will change the way the world does business** - They want to transform the world economy so it works without violating workers rights and harming the environment.
 - The Global Goals are one for all and all for one** - No goal is more important than the other and they all complement each other.
 - The Global Goals will address climate change** - Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time and it affects every country on every continent.
 - The Global Goals will eradicate extreme poverty** - The predecessors of the Global Goals, the MDGs, have helped cut extreme poverty by half from their establishment in 2000 until today. That is a great achievement but it is not enough! The Global Goals aim to end poverty in all its forms and everywhere by 2030.
 - The Global Goals will leave no one behind** - They are for young and old people, for small and big countries, for people living in rural areas and people in busy cities. They will leave no one behind.
 - The Global Goals are hands-on** - They contain concrete plans on how to change the world, how to pay for it and how to make sure that everybody is on board.
 - The Global Goals are "Global"** - They tackle challenges for all countries across the globe.
 - The Global Goals are the people's goals** - The goals have been developed by all the 193 UN Member States, NGOs and people like you, all working together.
 - The Global Goals are the world's ultimate to-do list for the next 15 years** - The 17 goals are for making this planet a better place by 2030 which includes ending extreme poverty, fighting inequality and fixing climate change.
- 

After showing the pathways in achieving goals of SDG, he showed some issues and challenges that may disrupt the planning system. Say for example, there can be technological and social disruption in process design, terrorism, natural disaster and most importantly financing the SDG. The question was who will support SDG financially? Because to achieve the desired goals of SDG, approximately USD 5-7 trillion is required, he said. But the burning question was who will provide the huge amount of money. He said annual investment is needed globally. At last he concluded saying that the agenda of SDGs must be raised by the people, for the people and of the people.

Mr. Ajit Kumar Paul, Director, NPO Bangladesh was the special Guest to the conference. During his speech, he said that now we are fighting with different problems. He started by explaining how SDGs will be successful in Bangladesh. He focused on the bravery of Bangladeshi people as they fought for their identity, their country, their freedom and democracy. And now they are fighting against terrorism. The NPO, Bangladesh is taking initiatives in awareness building, productivity, national developments and public motives. Mr. Paul believes that we can build a better Bangladesh. In his speech he hoped, “There will be no hunger & there will be a better Bangladesh by helping disables, using manpower, expert service etc”. He mentioned the vision of SDGs that within 2021, NPO will achieve goals in development. Within 2030, NPO will successfully ingenerate SDGs in Bangladesh. They also have a vision to run the budget appropriately. He talked about the goals that SDGs had in the following years, 2002, 2006, 2012, 2017. By 2071, Bangladesh will be a developed and enlightened nation overall. They are working for developing people specifically. According to him, if the intelligence of people is accompanied with will and efforts in right direction, then anyone can achieve their goals. Last of all he said “Bangladesh will be a mighty country following SDG within a certain time”.

On behalf of H.E. Pierre Mayaudon, Ambassador & the Head of Delegation of the European Union to Bangladesh, **Mr. Mario Ronconi, Head of Cooperation** represented European Union and was present as special guest. He pointed that SDGs is locally a clear frame for overall development along with EU and implemented policies in both internal and outside of the union. He suggested that the SDGs agenda should be reformed. According to him, without any reformation SDGs will not be succeeded. He also pointed out 17 problems to implement SDGs. But the key points are - Different & various policies of local government , Resources & investment, formation of public-private organization, no clear policies and reformed agenda.

He shared that EU has three focus sections-

- Food security in Bangladesh
- Primary education & skilled labor
- Complete governance in skill management & development

According to Mr. Ronconi there is no alternative to work together- EU & Bangladesh and economy, policy amendment and productivity must link with new sustainable frontier for everybody. He also mentioned some other aspects like- education, agenda development, policies, skill development and sustainable development. To make it successful, one should improve its engagement in primary education, government should give more concern on public resources and social responsibilities should be increased. Finally he concluded by saying- “Bangladesh has some possibility to do something more than the past”.

Mr. Mikail Shipar, Secretary, Ministry of Labor & Employment, Bangladesh Government graced the occasion as Chief Guest. During his speech, Mr. Shipar focused about Bangladesh formulating its seventeenth Five Year Plan (7FYP) for the period of 2016 – 2020. MDGs attainment in Bangladesh is quite impressive. In taking on SDGs, Bangladesh will have the opportunity to draw strength from being a star performer of the MDGs. Apart from a simple fact that, SDGs contain a much larger number of goals covering a broader set of issues compared to MDGs and hence make the agenda more challenging, there are a number of significant differences between the two. Bangladesh has made a considerable achievement by reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and the issue of gender parity in primary schools has been met. He also shared that Bangladesh Government has taken a vision to achieve middle income country by 2021 and developed country by 2040. As said by him, attainment of the SDGs would require a strong and effective institutional mechanism involving all stakeholders including public representatives across the country, government and the bureaucracy, private sector, civil society, knowledge community, and development partners.

Session -1: The Role of Government, Business and Society in Mainstreaming SDGs

Dr. Mahfuzul Haque, Former Secretary of Ministry of Labour & Employment and Director of SR Asia Bangladesh moderated the session. He stated that indeed Bangladesh did make commendable progress in poverty alleviation, primary school enrolment, gender parity at primary education; reduction of infant mortality rate; extension of immunization coverage; reduction of communicable diseases etc. More actions are needed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals within the time frame of 2030. He summarized the session to indicate that the initiatives undertaken by the Government are giving dividend-where all the ministries are involved. Dr. Haque said SDGs work for eradication of poverty and the role of government in mainstreaming SDGs in Bangladesh. Government should take steps in reducing calamities, should give concern who will be the data collector, who will be the data provider. He mentioned that sustainable developmental goals are followed by targets, wherein, there are 17 goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators. He figured out that we can identify our specific responsibilities, goals and targets in time, how to implement the SDGs

Mr. Syed Ali Bin Hassan, Assistant Chief, General Economics Division, Planning Commission showed a roadmap for implementation of SDGs in Bangladesh. He said that General Economics Division (GED) of planning commission was the MDG focal point. He informed that the Hon'ble Prime Minister of Bangladesh has achieved several awards for achieving MDG targets, especially on reducing poverty, child mortality, ICT development, environmental issues etc. Then he showed sustainable development goal agenda 2030 where Bangladesh is preparing a roadmap for implementing SDGs. Then he talked about what kind of targets and goals should be emphasized according to the national plan document, the 7th Five Year Plan (2016-20). Mr. Hassan said that an action plan will be prepared on the basis of 7th FYP for implementing SDGs targets, which will be finalized by consulting with all the relevant ministries/divisions and other stakeholders. He informed that the mapping of the implementing ministries/divisions by the SDGs targets and indicators are ongoing at GED, which will be finalized at the earliest. A data gap analysis has also been done by GED, Planning Commission to find out the shortage in data generations in terms of the proposed indicators to measure the attainment of SDGs indicators, which will also be finalized shortly. He suggested that the business sectors should also be involved in SDGs implementing process in Bangladesh.

General Economics Division of Planning Commission as MDG Focal Point

- Bangladesh performed well in MDGs, especially in reducing child and maternal mortality, achieving gender parity in primary and secondary education, enhancing school enrolment, and rapid alleviation of poverty.
- 13 MDG Monitoring and Reporting/Studies were done by the General Economics Division, Planning Commission in 15 years of MDG implementation.
- General Economics Division (GED) has played the role of MDG focal point to monitor and report the achievements of MDGs in Bangladesh.
- GED is also being termed as the secretariat for the "SDG monitoring and implementation committee" of PMO to monitor and report SDG attainment status of Bangladesh.

GED, Planning Commission 4

Bangladesh's Proposal to UN for inclusion in SDG

- Like many other nations, Bangladesh came up with a Post 2015 Development Agenda proposal including 11 goals along with 58 targets with corresponding 241 measurable indicators to be implemented by 2030 and thus participated in the process of formulation of SDGs.
- The Core Team, led by Member, GED, comprising of 10 members from GED, MoFA, MoFL, DoE, representatives of PKSF and UNDP-Bangladesh was involved in preparation of the Bangladesh Proposal in 2013*.
- Ten specific issues of Bangladesh proposals are common with the UN adopted SDGs. The remaining was also in Bangladesh proposal as target of different Goals.

*The detail of the Core Team and the Bangladesh Proposal to UN are available in MDG Report of Bangladesh, 2012, published on July 2013:
<http://www.plancomm.gov.bd/final-post-2015-development-agenda-bangladesh/>

GED, Planning Commission 5

SDG Implementation and Monitoring Committee

"SDG monitoring and implementation committee"* at Hon'ble Prime Minister's Office

Principal Secretary, Prime Minister's Office	Convener
Member, General Economics Division, Planning Commission	Member
Senior Secretary, Finance Division	Member
Senior Secretary, Economic Relations Division	Member
Senior Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs	Member
Senior Secretary, Ministry of Public Administration	Member
Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Health	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Education	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
Secretary, Power Division	Member
Secretary (Co-ordination & Reform), Cabinet Division	Member
Secretary, Local Government Division	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Member
Secretary, Ministry of Social Welfare	Member

*Formed on 25 November 2015 and reconstituted on 27 June 2016

GED, Planning Commission 6

Alignment of SDGs with 7th FYP by Core Targets

Alignment of SDGs (Goals only) with the 7th Five Year Plan

A total of 14 goals (82%) are found to be thematically fully aligned with the plan document while only Goal 1, Goal 16 and Goal 17 (18%) are partially aligned.

GED, Planning Commission 8

Mr. Hassan recommended that regional and global partnership will be required for SDGs financing. Partnership will also be required for preparing sector action plans, future technical support for SDG monitoring and reporting and stocktaking of best practices and innovations in implementation.

Sustainable Development Goals followed by Targets	Lead Ministries/ Divisions	Associate Ministries/ Divisions	Derive Actions to achieve the targets within 7th FYP (2018-2020)	Actions to achieve the targets beyond 7th FYP Period (2021-2030)	List of Existing Policy Instruments (Aids/ Policies/ Strategies etc.)	Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement	Remarks
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls							
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	MoWCA	LID, LDD, MoPA, MoED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access to and control over productive resources Increase participation and decision making Improve institutional capacity, accountability and strength 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level 1 Document: 2008-2010, 2011-13 Local Government (Shareholding) Act 2009 Local Government (Women) Act 2009 Special Reserved Act 2005, inserted in 2012, 2009, 2011 and 2013 2nd Period Act 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions 	5.5.1	

Sustainable Development Goals followed by Targets	Lead Ministries/ Divisions	Associate Ministries/ Divisions	Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement	Status of Data Availability	Relevant Ministry/Division/ Agency to Generate/ Provide Data	Remarks
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	MoWCA	LID, LDD, MoPA, MoED	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments	Ready Available	1) LDD 2) LDD	
	MoWCA	MoPA	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Partly Available	1) MoPA 2) MoWCA	For Private Sector data MoWCA may coordinate with Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce & Industry (BWCCI)

Mr. Hassan recommended that Regional and global partnership will be required for SDG Needs Assessment and Financing, preparing sector action plans, future technical support for SDG monitoring and reporting and stocktaking of best practices and innovations in implementation.

Md. Ziaul Haque, Director (AQM), Department of Environment, Government of People’s Republic of Bangladesh Mr. Md. Ziaul Haque, Director (AQM), Department of Environment, Government of People’s Republic of Bangladesh presented the Mainstreaming SDGs- Bangladesh Perspective. At the outset he highlighted several historic global events that took place in 2015, namely adoption of Sustainable Development Goals for 2030 by world leaders, Global Conference on Financing for Development, adoption of Paris Climate Change Agreement and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction for 2015-2030. He also touched upon the Government’s initiatives led by General Economics Division (GED) on mainstreaming SDGs into overall government planning process and sectoral activities.

Data Gap Analysis for the Proposed Indicators of SDGs

Goals: 17, Targets: 169, Indicators: 230

- Sustainable Development Goals followed by Targets
- Lead Ministries/Divisions
- Associate Ministries/ Divisions
- Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement
- Status of Data Availability
- Relevant Ministry/Division/Agency to Generate/Provide Data
- Remarks

DOE Exercise

Goals: 14, Targets: 51, Indicators: 62

- Sustainable Development Goals followed by Targets
- Proposed Global Indicators for Performance Measurement
- Responsible wing of DoE to develop work plan
- Comments
- Proposed Activities
- Time Frame

By presenting a template he elaborated the specific tasks of the Ministry of Environment and Forests as well as the Department of Environment (DOE) as lead or associated Ministry or Agency on achieving specific SDGs within specific time frame. Here corresponding targets, indicators for performance measurement, proposed activities were also presented and clarified. He also mentioned the identified responsible wings of the DOE to develop and implement work plan and provide relevant data as a part of national efforts towards achieving SDGs. In his presentation he expressed his views on importance of balancing sustainable business growth while maintaining sustainable environment and natural resource base.

Mr. Ali Sabet, Team Leader, Bangladesh Inspired Project discussed about the goals and which works should be emphasized in development. He talked about their overall macro plan. He particularly mentioned about the small and medium enterprises. He said that in development, companies should be changed and also said that private sectors are developing in this regard.

Mr. Ali uttered that global goal has almost doubled since 1990 but nearly half the world's population subsists on less than US\$ 2 per day, poverty remains a major challenge to sustainable development, environmental security and a global market and the key to poverty alleviation is economic growth that is inclusive and reaches the majority of people.

Economic Context - Opportunities

- **Private Sector provides 90 % of jobs** in Developing Countries and thus it is an essential partner in the fight against poverty.
- Global needs for developing countries are estimated at USD 1.5 trillion a year while last year's **Official Development Assistance** (ODA) was USD 135 billion (OECD). Private capital flows are indispensable to bridge the gap, in addition to domestic tax resources.
- The **private sector is needed as investor** in sustainable energy, infrastructure, green economy and especially in sustainable agriculture and agribusiness to feed 9 billion people by 2050.
- **Huge opportunities:** 5%-6% of GDP growth on average in developing countries and emerging economies. On the African continent, the latest figures show eight countries registering a growth rate of 7%, nine countries at 6% and ten countries at 5%.
- But with **challenges** regarding...

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7

Improving the performance and sustainability of local entrepreneurs and small & medium enterprises (SMEs) which represent the backbone of global economic activity can help achieve this kind of growth. He focused that the opportunities through private sectors provides 90% jobs in developing countries is an essential to fight against poverty, private capital flows are indispensable to bridge the gap in addition to domestic tax resources, private sector is needed as investor in sustainable energy, green economy, sustainable agribusiness to feed 9 billion people by 2050, 5%-6% of GDP growth on average in developing countries and emerging economy.

Companies Need to Change

The Question How? The UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide valuable guidance.

- SDGs can serve as a framework for tackling the challenges companies face.
- Leading companies view the SDGs as a way to help them migrate from Corporate Social Responsibility to Corporate Social Opportunity, thereby becoming more competitive, resilient and “future-proof” in an increasingly volatile, uncertain, and complex world.
- Some companies are even seeing Corporate Social Responsibility as their reason for being, developing new business models to capitalize on the opportunities of the SDGs.

Implementation of SDGs through the lens of value creation—i.e. growing revenues, reducing costs, mitigating risks and improving brand value

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From MDGs to SDGs

Millennium Development Goals	Sustainable Development Goals
UN-led dialogues	Country-led consultations, ambition has ballooned
8 Goals; 18 Targets; 48 Indicators	17 Goals; 169 Targets
Focus: Deprivations, poor countries	Focus: Sustainable development, universal
Environment, inequality were only partially addressed	3 pillars: economic prosperity, social equity and environmental responsibility
Global partnership – Goal weakly formulated, partially monitored (MDG 8)	Stronger partnerships – implementation under each Goal & SDG 17
Demands on official statistical systems recognized late; not matched by resources	This challenge will continue and escalate
Development finance = largely ODA	Financing for development = All moneys

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Challenges

- **Business and investment environment**
 - Repatriation of profits
 - Registration of companies
 - Customs procedures
 - Taxation...
- **Access to finance mainly for SMEs**
- **Skills gap**
 - Lack of skilled labour
 - Lack of experienced management capacity...
- **Information gap**
 - Lack of information, knowledge and experience which retain from engagement or give excessively risk adverse attitude to European enterprises.

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Challenges

- Building a robust and more **diversified SME fabric** is also hindered by outstanding obstacles to entrepreneurship, such as complicated local governance procedures, excessive red-tape, and barriers to market access and to new technologies
- Key challenges in **maximizing the positive impact and minimizing the risks** and drawbacks of private investment in SDG sectors may include:
 - **Weak absorptive capacity** in some developing countries,
 - **Social and environmental impact risks**, and
 - The need for **stakeholder engagement and effective impact monitoring**.
- Concerns regarding: ability to measure complexity, costs and capacities in national statistical offices

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Institutional Mechanism for Implementation

Achievement of SDGs in Bangladesh will require a strong and effective institutional mechanism involving all stakeholders, including public representatives, government, private sector, civil society, knowledge community, and development partners.

Government

- Parliament
- Ministries
- Local governments
- Development
- Commitment

Private Sector

- Chambers, business and trade associations
- SME organisations
- Major producers

Civil Society & Development Partners

- NGOs
- Right-holders groups (women, youth, etc)
- Universities, Scientific Inst., think tanks
- Development aid organizations

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He presented the Business Value Creation Levers to implement SDGs through growing revenue, building brand, reducing cost and mitigating risk. The reasons that why would Bangladesh need a national SME development strategy and in answer, Mr. Ali said that Bangladesh needs a National SME development strategy to be a middle income country.

In his presentation, **Md. Safiqul Islam, CEO & Managing Director, Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation (SME Foundation)** discussed about the Role of SME Business in Mainstreaming SDGs. Mr. Islam said that there are 0.97 million SMEs, 6.84 million Cottage Industries which have 25 % of total GDP contribution, 90 % of all industrial units, 80-85 % of industrial employments and 60-65 % are located outside the metropolitan areas.

He presented the Success of Bangladesh in achievement of MDGs. SMEs can play a vital role to implement SDGs -1, 5, 8 and 9 through (Goal-1: Enterprise Development, Industrialization, Employment Generation, Value Addition and Diversification), (Goal-5: Women Enterprise Development, Women Employment Generation, Improve Social Condition), (Goal-8: Enterprise Development,

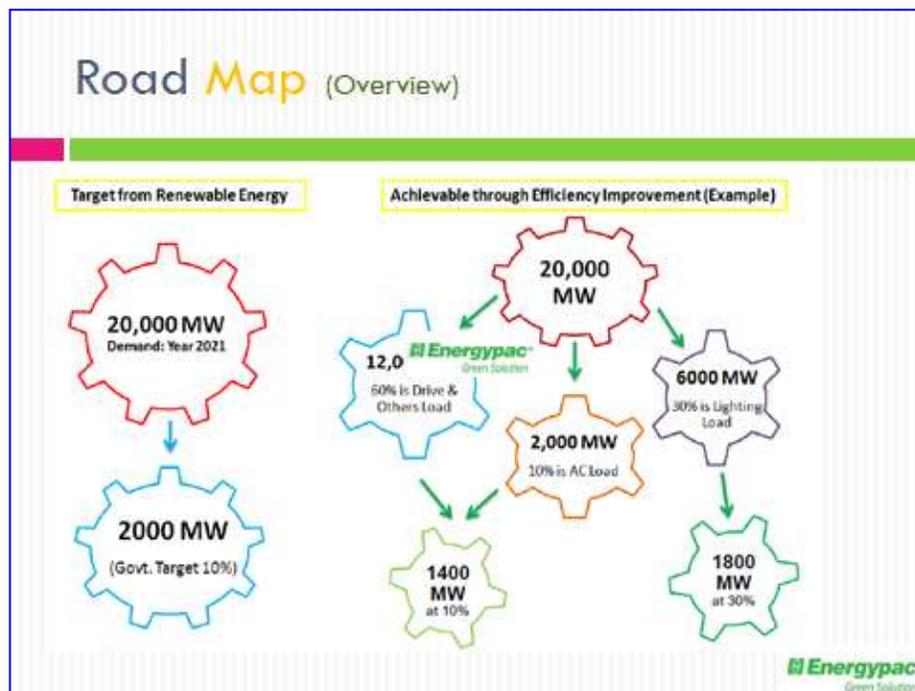


Industrialization (Rural & Urban), Employment Generation, Innovation, Technology Development, Increase of Production) and (Goal-9: Contribution in GDP, Access to Financial Services, Conducive Policy Environment, Increase Value Addition, Industrial Diversification).

Session-2: Understanding Business Competitiveness in Sustainability Era

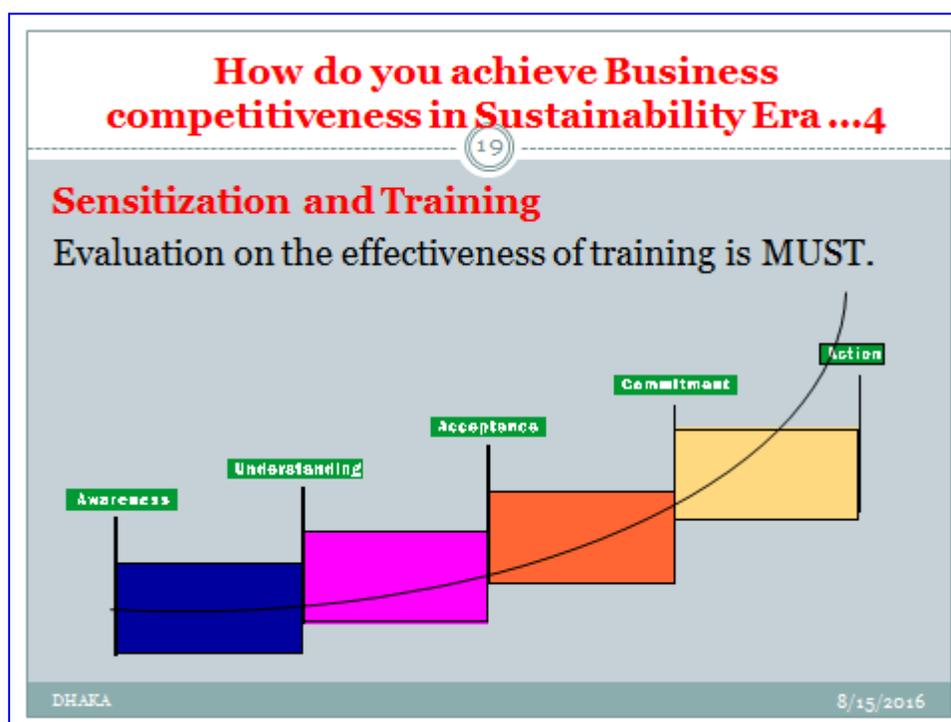
The second session on “Understanding Business Competitiveness in Sustainability Era” was moderated by Mr. Birendra Raturi, International Director, SR Asia. He set the perspectives of business competitiveness in view of the always changing scenarios globally and dominantly by market driven requirements. The experts were requested to share their experiences in dealing such changes in the local market as well as exports. The additional dimension of sustainability which is attracting focus in view of the depleting natural resources were also brought in the attentions to share the experiences in this domain by the respective speakers on the subjects from their country perspectives and their own views on the same.

Engineer Md. Nurul Aktar, CEO & Director of Energypac Electronics Ltd. presented the present scenario and the development of energy sector. He presented a plot sector of energy and a roadmap of present scenario about producing and consuming electricity He also said that electric energy and its business is now in such condition that we cannot think of innovation rather it should be creative, competitive, and there should be security in energy supply. He recommended saving energy, organizing awareness building program among civil society, industries, and other institutions to adjust and use low cost energy.

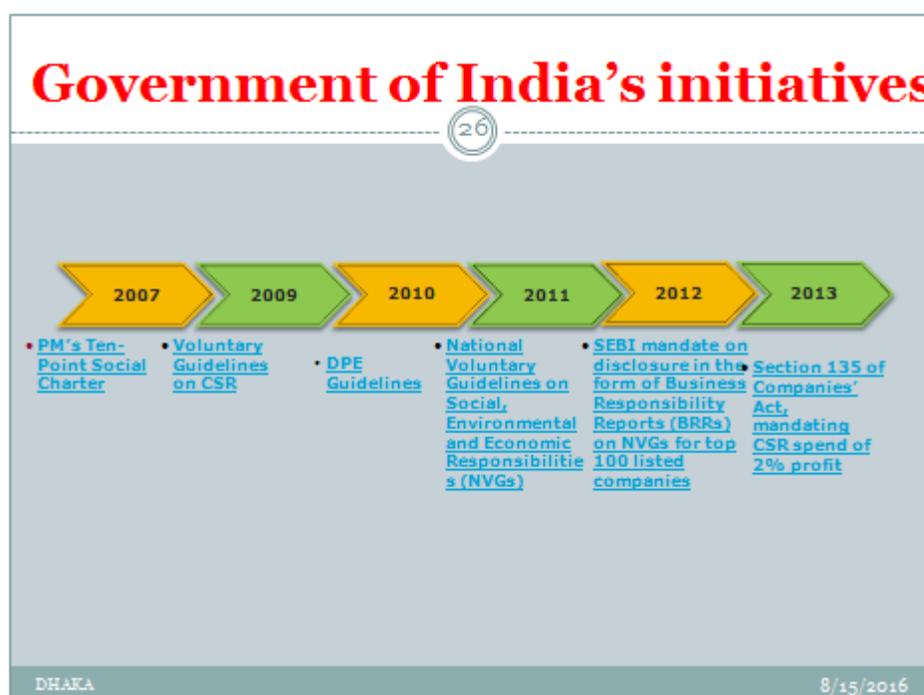


Mr. Nurul told that the opportunities are there. According to “Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh” 10% of total electricity demand of Bangladesh will be fulfilled by renewable energy by 2020. In line with the Renewable Energy policy Government is facilitating both public and private sector investment in renewable energy projects. Considering Energy Efficiency and Conservation (EE&C) potential, social/economical situation and people’s life, the EE&C target is 15% reduction of primary energy per GDP by 2021 & 20% reduction by 2030. He said that business sustainability in energy sector can be created through competitiveness, value creation, security in energy supply and social dimension. He recommended to make available Green Financing, rooftop rental policy adaptation, Capacity Building in respect of Design Engineering, Manufacturing and Installation, Public Awareness Campaign. He stated that we are facing the need of technical improvisation and fund, quality certification, massive research and these things are needed for this improvisation.

Ms. Gayatri Subramaniam, Chief Programme Executive and Convener, National Foundation of Corporate Social Responsibility, Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs talked mainly about what business sustainability is, what is its sustainable era, policy development and Government initiative in India? First of all she presented on understanding business competitiveness in sustainable era. She expressed that business is now no longer about profitability, it has nothing to do with profit - It’s all about survival. In India they have a huge number of companies which are registered in corporate.



She articulated that though new things are emerging now a days and people are accepting them in a greater way, but old things always have charm to people. So her question was - do we think that new companies will survive in front of the older one? As stated by her, when we think about sustainability, at the first place grass, trees, water or other natural resources come to our mind whereas, when we think about the business sustainability, we think about opportunities, we talk about gender equality, corruption, or we recall all the burning issues. We can also think about the bigger issues like global warming. The question rose was what sustainability era is? In simple words, she answered this by saying, when all the uncertainty goes out of our mind, we know that things are going to sustain forever. She talked about all the initiatives that they have been struggling so that everyone can survive through sustainable business. The definition of business sustainability has been changed. The major concern today lies in to understand how we can sustain in competition. The definition of the stake holders has been changed. It is not just the promoter. She showed how they can bring the competitiveness in business sustainability. According to her, leadership plays a very important role in this regard. If everyone knows their own responsibility areas that who have to do what, it will leave a positive effect.



Mr. Kazi Md. Shafiqur Rahman, Acting Executive Director, DCCI Business Institute (DBI) & Consultant, Entrepreneurship Development Project, DCCI, during his deliberation talked about the challenges of businesses, competitiveness, impact of globalization and how to embed sustainability in the business. He mentioned that for sustainable competitive advantages the important factors are – location, distribution & information system, unique products & services, developing strong relations with vendors, customer Service, customer loyalty, having an advantage over multiple sources and compliance issue. He put emphasize on waste management and proper use of the raw materials, best use of the resources especially the human resources, time management and to cope with the advancement in technology.

In his speech he also mentioned that business ethics and CSR activities have a great role in the sustainable business environment.

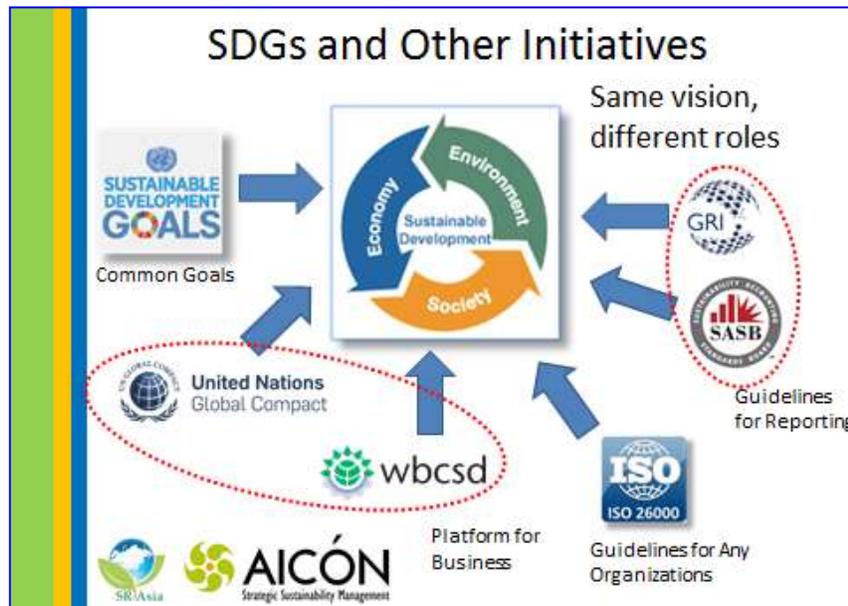
Session – 3: Pathway and forward to achieve SDGs

The session “Pathway and forward to achieve SDGs” was moderated by **Mr. Muhammad A. (Rume) Ali, CEO, BIAC & Former Dy. Governor, Bangladesh Bank.**

Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka, Country Director, SR Asia Indonesia presented several aspects like features of the global corporate accountability and how it is influenced by SDGs. The main purposes of SDGs are to end poverty and sustainability because we address more on economic indicators rather than those of social and environment, and also to finish our “Home Work” – things that we have not yet achieved during the MDGs.



He showed a path on how we can understand, implement and measure SDGs. He raised some critical questions; what is the impact of SDGs on corporate accountability? What is the role of corporations? And, how does it relate to other initiatives? In the answer of the second question he said that the role of corporations is to define priorities for collaborations and alignments between the business policies, strategies and operations with the government policies and development strategies.



Then he presented a number of impacts of corporate accountability; the reporting of ESG/ESE from voluntary to mandatory, ESG/ESE reporting linked to SDGs, change of mindset from profits to impact and value creation, focus on priorities and material impact, and from audit to assurance on corporate reports.

From Audit to Assurance	
Audit	Assurance
Compliance to Accounting Standards & Principles	Use of AA1000 AccountAbility Principles (Materiality, Inclusivity, Responsiveness)
Compliance to Regulations	Use of Other Principles (GRI / IR)
Investigation, Forensic Audit	Type I & II (Sustainability Information, Reliability of Information)
Audit Opinion	Findings and Recommendation, Moderate & High Level (Depth of Evidence)

AA1000 Assurance Standard

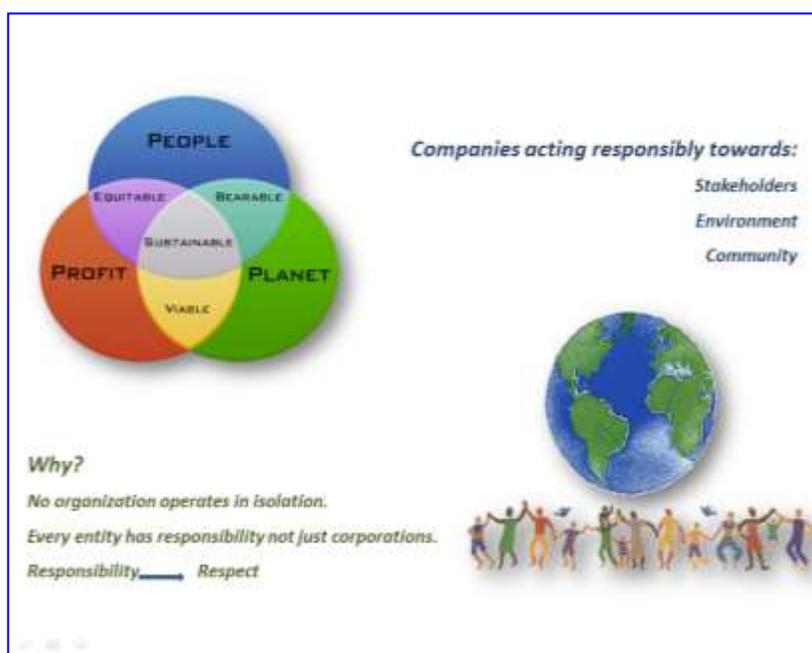
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 **AICÓN**
Strategic Sustainability Management

Ms. Shahamin S Zaman, CEO of CSR Centre presented on the “Corporate Social Responsibility to Improve Economy”. The presentation started with a quote from Winston Churchill “RESPONSIBILITY IS THE PRICE OF GREATNESS”. World Business Council for Sustainable Development defined CSR as the “continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large”. Legal responsibility of a company is the first priority of the CSR pyramid then comes accordingly the philanthropic activities, ethical responsibilities and economic responsibilities.



She stated that CSR can contribute to the national economy to assist in achieving the SDGs through Social investment programme, resource mobilization, innovation & technology transfer, Public Private Partnerships, Skill development & Employment. The presentation also narrated on the public sector initiatives on CSR in Bangladesh. Two major policy initiatives which are “National CSR Policy for Children” & “National CSR Guideline for Bangladesh” steered by the Ministry of Labor & Employment (MoLE), GOB and Ministry of Planning, GOB accordingly. This is the opportune time for Bangladesh to have National CSR Guideline. The need for developing the “National CSR Guideline for Bangladesh” is a first step forward for the nation in addressing the SDGs and linking the National development agenda of government with the private sector in Bangladesh. Several Ministries, Business Chambers, Development Partners, Business Organization, Academics and Civil Society are involved in the process of developing this guideline.

Ms. Zaman, CEO of CSR Centre concluded her presentation with a quote from Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary General “Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth... these are one and the same fight. We must connect the dots between climate change water security, energy shortages, global health, food security and women’s empowerment. Solution to one problem must be solutions for all.”

Day – 2: 23 July 2016

Site Visit (Plummy Fashion Limited)

On 23rd July 2016, SR Asia team along with other conference participants visited Plummy Fashion Limited situated in Naryangonj, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Plummy Fashion Ltd being managed by a highly qualified, experienced and professional team. This excellent team is being led by Mr. Md. Fazlul Hoque with 20 years of experience in the Knitwear industry. Mr. Haque was the president of the Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters' Association (BKMEA) for term of 6 years and was also the President of Bangladesh Employers Federation (BEF) and Director of the International Apparel Federation (IAF). In these roles Mr. Fazlul travelled extensively and has developed a strong understanding of the requirements of major markets and customers. This strong team also consisted of Directors with a minimum of 15 years' experience in the export Knitwear industry. The Company employees over 1500 Numbers of people and have established Quality Management system. Key Feature of the plant and operation are:

- Sustainable Site
- Rain Water Harvesting
- Heat Island Effect
- Reduce Ozone Depletion
- Contemporary Landscape
- CO2 Monitoring System
- Certified Woods and Paints
- Use of Recyclable Contents in Construction Materials
- Use of Local Materials for Construction
- Energy Efficient Machineries
- Maximum Day Lighting
- Onsite Renewable Energy
- Efficient Water Fixtures
- Water Efficient Landscaping
- Light Pollution Reduction
- Adequate Open Area





The company has established fire security, people safety and compliances of the highest standards. The company is exporting to the USA and EU based companies.

Day – 3: 23rd July 2016

Expert Session

The expert session held and discussed the outcome and way forward from the conference. SR Asia ensures that it will continue to focus on SDGs and support the stakeholders in successfully planning and implementing the same. The next conference on the subject was discussed too and it has been proposed to plan the same in Vietnam.



Day – 4: 24th July 2016

Seminar on SDG Compass & CSR

The session covered SDGs proposed roll out process at state levels to the local one. The program covered a detailed discussion in which it was concluded that planning commission shall be considered as a national agency and policy makers considering the new challenges of population growth, disruption in governance and political system and external and internal threats for countries.



The speakers of the seminar were **Mr. Birendra Raturi**, International Director of SR Asia, **Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka**, Country Director of SR Asia Indonesia and **Ms. Gayatri Subramaniam**, Chief Programme Executive & Convener, National Foundation for CSR, Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs. **Ms. Sumaya Rashid**, Country Director of SR Asia Bangladesh addressed introductory remarks and shared the last two days conference update to the audience. Adding to the subject, **Dr. Mahfuzul Haque**, Former Secretary said that Bangladesh is facing challenges in Food Production, Cost of Agri-Inputs, Subsidy to Farmers, and fair Price for Farmers. It was chaired by **Dr. Shamsul Islam**, Member (Sr. Secretary), Planning Commission, Bangladesh.

The topics which were covered in the seminar were:

- Creating national strategy for successful implementation of SDGs by Mr. Birendra Raturi
- Evolution of CSR in India by Ms. Gayatri Subramaniam
- SDG Compass by Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka

Day – 5: 25th July 2016

Network Meet

SR Asia local and international experts visited Bangladesh Bank, NPO Bangladesh, NCC Bank Ltd., NRB Global Bank Ltd to disseminate information and shared knowledge on local and global perspective of SDGs – what are the challenges – gaps and how to handle and mitigate gaps and potential risks to defend. Meaningful discussion was held while visiting stakeholders. SR Asia endeavors that network meet to engage stakeholders to work together for a sustainable Asia.

Day – 6: 26th July 2016

Seminar on MFCA & CSR

In view of the importance of the CSR, SME Foundation and SR Asia jointly organized a Seminar on “Material Flow Cost Accounting & CSR” on 26th of July 2016 at SME Foundation Conference Hall. The objective of this two hours session was to make aware the SMEs members on MFCA concept and architecture and tools which if applied can companies to cut down cost and therefore maximizing profit. The session was chaired by Mr. SM Shaheen Anwar, General Manager, SME Foundation and facilitated by Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka, Country Director of SR Asia Indonesia.



Recommendations

Experts and various speakers on the occasions of 5th international conference gave new ideas and points of consideration for the successful implementation of SDGs keeping in mind all the constraints and limitations which are there in the public domains and knowledge. The key points are highlighted as below

1. Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are relevant to the world irrespective of the geographic boundaries and development status.
2. Involvement of stakeholders and particularly civil society organizations in spreading awareness, implementation and monitoring will be vital to the successes of final outcomes.
3. The SDGs agenda may be disrupted in case urgent problems like terrorism, climate change and their impacts become more political than real issues.
4. Technology innovations and access to the technology for the underdeveloped world will determinate pass and failure of taking up issues of priority.
5. Promotion to small and medium entrepreneurship / business must find place for easy access to finance and priority from the government in developing countries like Bangladesh which has huge potential from the current level to grow and contribute to the growth of GDP and employment opportunities.
6. Learning from success and failure from i.e Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) 2015, shall find the place while planning for SDGs successfully.
7. The robust framework for SDGs Planning by the countries along with credible monitoring and evaluation shall be highly consultative process by which most of the stakeholders have their inputs and buy in.
8. While planning for SDGs, it has come in the discussion that all targets and goals may not be applicable to all countries and therefore supporting the same credibility of data, date integrity, checks and balances and possible new architecture for IT will be required. While maintaining the voluminous data, data security and cybercrime laws need to be strengthened and implemented.
9. The UN role in supporting countries is limited to the governments and international agencies as a result of which majority of the population have no idea of the initiatives it has. Networking and maximizing the reach to the civil society organization and most of the stakeholders will be a key enabler for the UN dream of SDGs.
10. Good governance, transparency, accountability and responsible government will be able to find solutions despite constraints highlighted.
11. The role of the societies and personal responsibilities must be stressed in all forum and educations so that year 2030 is realized.
12. The role of people, process and partnership at all levels need to be highlighted and developed as these 3Ps are core in terms of bringing systematic and sustainable changes.

Supporting Material (Publicity)

daily sun Tuesday, 8 September 2016

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People, process and partnership- three pillars for SDGs adoption: Conf

27th Sep 2016 04:32:02

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Discussions at a conference in the capital on Thursday said the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be assessed and implemented according to the particular context, issues and characteristics of the stakeholders and their surrounding environment.

They also observed that people, process and partnership - three pillars - are significant and they should be considered as the three pillars for SDGs adoption and successful implementation.

Social Responsibility Asia (SRA) Asia organized the 5th SRA Asia International Conference to convey the main theme of 'Implementable Challenges of SDGs and Business Competitiveness' in the city.

The conference was organized through collaboration with INSPIRED Project funded by European Union and other partners in Dhaka, Bangladesh. ICB, HRB Global Bank Ltd and Southeast University.

International Director of SRA Asia Swanda Natak delivered keynote speech at the inaugural session.

Labour and Employment Secretary Mital (Pratap, Director, NPO-AGI Kumar Prasad, Head of Cooperation, European Union Mitali Marcori) and Country Director of SRA Asia Bangladesh Suranya Rashid were, among others, present.

To make SDGs adoption and implementation a success, people need to have the right perspective on SDGs, the education and/or capacity building on SDGs, and balancing their goals and values with SDGs, the speakers said.

They said stakeholders must recognize that a good process leads to a good result and impact.

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Popular

- 23 die in Ethiopia prison fire over weekend
- 5th Lanka envoy to Malaysia recalled, 5 detained
- 10 Bangladesh leaders take position in Singapore
- Ministry pays little attention to CJA post
- Aviation watchdog probes in 40 hrs, 3rd to services
- Salman Shah's 20th death anniversary

Coverage of the 5th SR Asia International Conference by Online Media

<http://www.daily-sun.com/post/152748/People-process-and-partnership-three-pillars-for-SDGs-adoption:-Conf>



Coverage of the 5th SR Asia International Conference by Massranga Television



Coverage of the 5th SR Asia International Conference by Online Media

<http://www.daily-sun.com/printversion/details/152805/%E2%80%98Partnership-important-for-SDGs%E2%80%99-success%E2%80%99->

Expert Profile: The 5th SR Asia International Conference (Listed by Sessions)



Mr. Mikail Shipar has been the Permanent Secretary of Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh since February, 2012. He possesses vast experience in administrative duties including Magistracy, Field Administration and also held the post of Director General (Administration) in Prime Minister's Office. He awarded his MS degree in Agricultural Extension from Institute of Post Graduate Studies in Agriculture, Gazipur, Dhaka. He has been graduated from Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensing. He is now the National Commissioner of Bangladesh Scouts and along with that he holds the position of Chair in Dhaka Women's College, Uttara, Dhaka.



Mr. Mario Ronconi is the Head of Cooperation-Head of Unit, EU Delegation to Bangladesh



Mr. Birendra Raturi in his 24 years of industry exposure including 18 years as an entrepreneur and principal consultant to the company he founded have worked with spectrum of industry sectors from SME to large companies, international, multinational and government. He specialized in business process mapping and developments, facilitation, training to all the levels in the organization and successful completions. Since September 2011, He has been working for Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia) as International Director and oversees 10 countries in Asia Pacific. He is currently APO and CBI external expert and CBI trained master ECP expert. He is qualified to train and consult and facilitate trade between Europe and India. He has trained companies under the platforms of CII, FICCI, IEEMA, ELCINA aside of his own firm.



Mr. Ajit Kumar Paul has over 28 years of experience gained in administering Govt. programmes, coordinating public administration, reviewing and monitoring of financing and auditing programmes both in public as well as the private sectors for the enhancement of responsible financial management for organizations. Has developed high caliber policy briefs and provided policy advice to both public and private institutions and thereby was able to contribute to teamwork for ensuring full compliance with GOB as well as Donor funded (including World Bank) rules and procedures for accounting and auditing for organizations. Has formulated financial and audit plans with model fiduciary techniques for evidence-based reporting for

development projects related to foreign aided projects. He has membership of several Professional Associations. Currently Mr. Paul is employed as Director of NPO, under Ministry of Industries.



Ms. Sumaya Rashid is Masters in Business Administration (MBA) and PG diploma in Personnel Management besides certified trainer by APO Japan. Flashback of Ms. Rashid international work are CSR project with the Government of India and Government of Uttarkhand in 2014-15, her strong presence as an International Advisor to the project on “CSR Intervention to Rudrapur Plan for the Centre of Excellence” has been recognized by SR Asia Head Quarter India, Impact Assessment of 6 CSR project conducted by THDC, a project of India Government, Need Assessment of 88 Schools THDC, funded by the Ministry of Education, India. As an advisor, trainer and expert, she has conducted a number of international assignments of CSR & reporting system in Indonesia and India. In Bangladesh, Ms. Rashid is closely working with NPO-Ministry of Industries, international agencies like GIZ, IOM and other government, private and private sector. Ms. Rashid has conceptualized and developed several strategic planning and Integrated Service Delivery model. She has started her career since 2006 in Human Resource Management and continued her know-how in same field including corporate social responsibility and knowledge management. Since September 2011, Sumaya Rashid has taken responsibilities to represent Social Responsibility Asia (SR Asia) in Bangladesh- an International non for profit organization. She has passed her Masters of Business Administration in Human Resource Management.



Dr. Mahfuzul Haque, Director, SR Asia, Bangladesh and a former Secretary of the Government of Bangladesh has been teaching for a decade and half in different public and private universities on environment and development; sustainable development; natural resource management; climate change; biodiversity conservation; and natural disaster management. During his decade-long stint at the Ministry of Environment and Forests, he received on the job training home and abroad on environmental conservation, natural resource management and environmental laws and compliance. He led official Bangladesh delegation at the Conference of Parties (COPs) of various conventions, including UNFCCC, CBD, Montreal Protocol, Ramsar Convention etc. He was elected as the Vice President of Montreal Protocol; President of Montreal Protocol Implementation Committee; and Vice President of CBD Bureau. He is a prolific writer and extensively contributed in various journals home and abroad. He has authored books on ethnic issues in South Asia, climate change, Rohingya refugees and street children. He also contributed articles in peer-reviewed journals on issues related to sustainable environment, natural resources management, bio-diversity conservation, global warming, ozone layer depletion, desertification and environmental laws. He is currently teaching at both post-graduate and undergrad levels at the Department of Development Studies, University of Dhaka as an Adjunct Faculty.



Mr. Md. Ziaul Haque is working as a Director in the department of environment since 1996 at several sections, e.g. international conventions, research, planning, law, enforcement, air quality management, etc. He is involved in formulation, revision and amendments of national policies/ strategies/ action plan/ act/ rules/ guidelines on environmental protection and management and attached to climate change wing of the department since 2005, and involved in climate change activities at national and international level; including preparation of national documents, e.g. national communications on climate change, national adaptation program of action (napa), bangladesh climate change strategy and action plan, etc. He is participating in international climate change negotiations (conference of parties & other inter-sessional meetings) as one of the core members of bangladesh delegation since 2005. Mr. Haque is Master in Management of Natural resources from Norway university



Mr. Syed Ali Bin Hassan is working as an cadre officer of Bangladesh Civil Service (Economic) for the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. He is M.A. in Policy Economics - Center for Development Studies from Williams College, Massachusetts, USA. He passed M.S.S. in Economics from University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh. He is closely working in the shaping of Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan of Bangladesh and SDGs in Bangladesh Context in terms of Action Plan for SDGs.



Mr. Ali Sabet is the Team Leader of the European Union funded INSPIRED Project Component 1 & 2b which is the Technical Assistance in areas of SME development the capacity building of the national SME support infrastructure and the preparation of the Bangladesh national SME development strategy as well as the management of the SME competitiveness grant scheme. Prior to joining the Component 1 & 2b in July 2015, Ali Sabet was in charge of INSPIRED Component 3 which aimed at introducing sustainable improvements in SME access to appropriate and affordable banking through knowledge transfer working closely with Bangladesh Bank Training Academy (BBTA) and Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM). Ali Sabet has over 15 years professional experience in areas of Organizational and Institutional Development – Business/strategic/financial planning; development of strategic planning and planning for organizational change; Business and Management Consultancy – development of business enabling environment; managing and organizing policy development and advocacy linking the mutual interest of SME and banking sectors; public private dialogue platforms; bank consulting in SME lending methodology, organizational management, asset based lending, portfolio management; and Skills Development, Training & Education – capacity building through design and development of educational/training strategic plan, including curricula and programmes, in particular banking & finance for improving access to finance for SMEs, business & financial management, including business intermediary organizations and women entrepreneurs; as well as management of training/education institutions and departments (commercial banks, central banks, universities/business schools). Since

2002, Ali Sabet has been implementing numerous international donor funded projects.



Mr. Md. Safiqul Islam is the Managing Director of Small and Medium Enterprise Foundation (SME Foundation). He joined in the Foundation on 01 October 2015. Mr. Safiqul Islam began his career as a lecturer in the Department of English, Rajshahi Government College. Later, he joined Bangladesh Civil Service (BCS) in 1982. During his long tenure in the civil service career he served in a number of important positions like Upazila Nirbahi Officer (UNO), Deputy Commissioner (DC), Chairman RAJUK, and DG Archaeology Department. He also served as Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary in the Ministry of the Local Govt. Division, Cabinet Division, and the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. He retired from the civil service as an Additional Secretary. During his long career, he participated in various important training courses in home and abroad. Mr. Islam obtained his post-graduation degree in English. In addition to his current responsibility, Mr. Islam is actively engaged in different social development activities.



With an academic and industrial experience of more than 30 years, **Ms. Gayatri Subramaniam** has been associated with Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs since its inception. Her main area of work is to contribute towards policy advisory service and undertake capacity building and knowledge dissemination initiatives in the Corporate Social Responsibility. She has been a part of the evolution of the new legislation on CSR in India representing IICA at various national stakeholders' consultations. She has also represented IICA at various international forums. She is the Convener for NFCSR - a unique platform created for Government, Corporates and NGOs for taking up development and sustainable initiatives at a national level. At present, she is heading the Implementation Agencies Hub of IICA and in her personal capacity, she is on various advisory committees of leading Corporates and NGOs.



Mr. Kazi Md. Shafiqur Rahman is the former Managing Director of Mutual Trust Bank Limited. He has got 35 years colorful and successful banking career with vast practical experience of working in both rural and urban areas at home & abroad. He also worked in Janata Bank and NCC Bank Ltd. He is the author of 10 (ten) important and useful banking books of the modern times. As recognition of his professional success, he has been honored with Banking Award by Rafiqul Islam Foundation and Shilpacharja Award in 2005; Banking Award 2008 by Sir Salimullah Foundation and Best Banker Award 2008 by IIUC, Chittagong. Mr. Rahman is the Consultant, Entrepreneurship Development (E2K) Project, DCCI, Acting Executive Director, Dhaka Chamber Business Institute (DBI), Director, Hajj Finance Company Ltd., Chairman & Managing Director, Project Analysis & Consultancy Services Ltd. and President, Bankers' Welfare Association Bangladesh. He is the life member of Bangladesh Red Crescent Society and Bangladesh China People's Friendship Association. As to his academic background, he is an MBA

(Finance & Banking) from University of New Castle, USA, completed Financial Management Course from University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, UK. He is a Diploma Associate (DAIBB) of Institute of Bankers Bangladesh completing Banking Diploma Part-I & Part-II.



Mr. Muhammad A. (Rume) Ali joined Bangladesh International Arbitration Centre (BIAC) as Chief Executive on Thursday, October 01, 2015. Muhammad A. (Rume) Ali started his career with ANZ Grindlays Bank in Bangladesh in 1975 after completing Masters in Economics from the University of Dhaka. In 1997, he was appointed CEO of the Bank's Bangladesh operations. His career with ANZ Grindlays included stints with their offices in Mumbai, London and Melbourne. In 2000, ANZ in Bangladesh was taken over by the Standard Chartered Group, and Rume Ali continued as the CEO, Bangladesh of the combined operations of the two Banks. In November, 2002 he joined Bangladesh Bank as Deputy Governor and was responsible for driving the regulatory reforms in the banking sector, especially in the Risk Management and Corporate Governance areas. From January, 2007 Rume Ali served as Managing Director, Enterprises & Investments at BRAC. During this period he was Chairman of BRAC Bank Ltd. and Founder Chairman of bKash Limited. He also served as a member of the Board of BRAC and BRAC International. He is a member of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Bangladesh Investment Climate Found; Alliance for Bangladesh Workers Safety (USA). He served on the boards of Global Alliance for Banking on Values and Performance Based Funds Initiative of IFC/World Bank Washington. He was made a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, Bangladesh in 2001 and participated in many international forums as key- note speaker and panelist.



Dr. Semerdanta Pusaka is the Country Director of SR Asia (Social Responsibility Asia) Indonesia and the Co-founder and Managing Partner of PT Aicon Global Indonesia – a consulting company that promotes strategic sustainability management. He is also the Co-founder of International Society of Sustainability Professionals (ISSP) Indonesia Chapter and Gerakan Anak Indonesia Suka Baca (Foundation for Reading Habit of the Indonesian Children), the Panel Expert and Honorary Professor of IIC University of Technology, Cambodia, the Council Member of Human Behavior Academy, UK, and the Director of Sandikta College of Administrative Science, Indonesia. Semerdanta is an expert in ISO 26000, sustainable business, corporate reporting, business administration, change management, and corporate communications. He has extensive years of experience working with the government, private sector and NGOs at national and international level. He serves various industry sectors, such as pulp and paper, oil and gas, mining, fertilizer, and banking.



Ms. Shahamin S. Zaman is an economist and has over 20 years of development sector experience with international organizations including Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID), Ashoka Foundation, CIDA, Actionaid, UNDP, DFID and others across a wide range of sectors including private sector development, agriculture, gender, health & population and education. She has also led teams on fundraising, partnership development, international communications, resource mobilization, child sponsorship and research monitoring and evaluation. She is an expert on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and private sector engagement, multi-stakeholder dialogues and policy advocacy. Her experience ranges in facilitating dialogues with donors, NGOs, INGOs, CSOs and private sector as well as Government. She is an advocate for CSR at the national, regional and international levels. She has initiated multi-stakeholder discussions on the UNGC Principles. She is on the board of the UN Working Committee for Labour & Human Rights; a member of the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS) Regional Steering Committee for South & Central Asia led by UN Secretary General, Board Member of Solidaridad, a Netherland based fair trade NGO and member of the Board of Governors of UCEP a national NGO working on education for underprivileged children and youth.

Sustainability Reporting & Assurance



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