

## **Sustainable Rural Development:**

Now and Into the Future 2030

Sustainable rural development based on four basic pillars which are Social, Economic, Political and Environment could be achieved with the seventeen United Nations Sustainable Development Goals which are agreed by the member countries. According to the report on the 17th session of Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) of United Nations reported that “Sustainable rural development is vital to the economic, social and environmental viability of nations. It is essential for poverty eradication since global poverty is overwhelmingly rural. The manifestation of poverty goes beyond the urban-rural divide; it has sub-regional and regional contexts. It is therefore critical, and there is great value to be gained, by coordinating rural development initiatives that contribute to sustainable livelihoods through efforts at the global, regional, national and local levels, as appropriate. Strategies to deal with rural development should take into consideration the remoteness and potentials in rural areas and provide targeted differentiated approaches.” Eric Sabourin (2017) Sustainable development led to the leopardization of the notion of development by emphasizing superficial changes without any real change. Technically, the real policy, institutional and economic innovations came before the invention of sustainable development. The problem is that these innovations were forgotten. In fact, the notion of sustainable development continues to be an interesting utopian proposal with no theoretical basis.

The ultimate goals are to improve their life quality and preserve the environment. The rural-urban gap still existed in the whole world. There are basic needs in rural development for a sustainable future. Rural development is about a process that seeks social change and sustainable economic development for the rural community’s on-going progress. The ultimate goal is to improve their life quality and preserve the environment. Justice Mensah & Sandra Ricart Casadevall (2019) Sustainable development has become the buzzword in development discourse, having been associated with different definitions, meanings and interpretations. Sustainable

Development (SD) has become a ubiquitous development paradigm the catchphrase for international aid agencies.

**FPI's areas of interest include, but are not limited to:**

- To Promote Social innovations for sustainable rural development with inclusive transformation
- To integrate rural development strategies into poverty reduction strategies
- To promote social capital and resilience in rural communities
- To Promote and ensure equitable access to land, water and financial resources
- Active participation of vulnerable groups and to safeguard their livelihood
- To encourage rural communities, participation in decision making, promote rural communities, in particular for youth, young girls, women and indigenous people
- Alternative and renewable reliable sources of energy for sustainable development in rural areas
- Support of both agriculture and non-agriculture services towards sustainable development
- To assess Equal opportunities for women and men in all aspects of rural development
- Promote sustainable natural resources use and management including ecosystem conservation through community-based Institution based organisations
- To make rural areas and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Policies and strategies provide the required coherence by the government
- To draw pathway towards Sustainable Development Goals 2030
- Access to knowledge, information and education, political empowerment of people, equity, sustainability, attitudes and values that foster responsibility, solidarity and tolerance

- To promote complementary economic activities that could further stimulate rural entrepreneurship while decreasing rural community dependency on one main economic sector