Araştırma Makalesi

THE UNITED NATIONS AND PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Assist. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Emin ERENDOR

Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University
mehmeterendor@gmail.com
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8467-0743

Cem SUNGURAY

Çukurova University, Political Science and International Relations
cemsunguray@gmail.com
ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6984-7854

Abstract

With the dissemination of the use of factories and open market principals in the 18th and 19th centuries, people and states started to reach products easily. Although this process eased life, it affected severely nature and human life. More than half-century international communities, like the United Nations (UN), tried to find solutions to tackle poverty, environmental problems, and scarcity of resources. In 1987 Brundtland Commission report explained the need for united development and environment which then called sustainable development. In the following years, with the increase of fears from the terroristic threats and environmental disasters, Millennium Development Goals (MDG) were published by the UN in 2000 along with 22 non-governmental organizations with the aim of providing decent lives and protecting the environment. However, MDG was not successful in fulfilling its targets, so at the concluding of it, set of new goals called as Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were agreed to be implemented under 2030 Agenda with wider-pattern and human-centred approach. Despite SDGs broad approach to the subject, there are still incontrovertible lacks between targets and policies and therefore the main aim of this article is to analyze the short comparison between the MDGs and the SDGs effectiveness and explain why more concrete policies and decentralized mechanisms are needed to accomplish goals.

Keywords: Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations Development Groups, United Nations, Brundtland Commission

BİRLEŞMİŞ MİLLETLER VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMANIN DESTEKLENMESİ

Öz

18. ve 19. yüzyıllarda fabrikaların ve serbest piyasa ilkelerinin yaygınlaşmasıyla birlikte insanlar ve devletler ürünlere kolayca ulaşmaya başladı. Bu süreç hayatı kolaylaştırsa da, doğayı ve insan hayatını ciddi şekilde etkiledi. Birleşmiş Milletler (BM) gibi uluslararası topluluklar, yarım yüzyıldan fazla yoksulluk, çevre sorunları ve kaynakların azlığı ile mücadele etmek için çözümler bulmaya çalıştı. 1987'de yayınlanan Brundtland Komisyonu raporu, daha sonra sürdürülebilir kalkınma olarak adlandırılan, birleşik kalkınmaya ve çevreye olan ihtiyacı açıkladı. İlerleyen yıllarda terörist tehditlerden ve çevresel felaketlerden duyulan korkuların artmasıyla, Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri (Milenyum Kalkınma Hedefleri), 2000 yılında BM tarafından iyi bir yaşam sağlamak ve çevreyi korumak amacıyla 22 sivil toplum kuruluşu ile birlikte yayımlandı. Bununla birlikte, Binyıl Kalkınma Hedeflerine ulaşmada yaşanan başarısızlık nedeniyle, sonuç olarak, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri (SDG) olarak adlandırılan yeni hedefler dizisinin 2030 Gündemi altında daha geniş kapsamlı ve insan

merkezli bir yaklaşımla uygulanması kabul edilmiştir. Yeni kabul edilen Sürdürülebilir Kalkınmanın Desteklenmesi (SKD) her ne kadar konuya geniş bir şekilde yaklaşsa da, hedefler ve uygulamalar arasında hala tartışılmaz derecede eksiklikler bulunmaktadır ve bu sebeple bu çalışmanın temel amacı Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri ile SKD'lerin etkinliğini kısaca karşılaştırıp analiz etmek ve hedeflere ulaşmak için neden daha somut politikalar ve ademi merkeziyetçi mekanizmalara ihtiyaç duyulduğunu açıklamaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Binyıl Kalkınma Hedefleri, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınmanın Desteklenmesi, Birleşmiş Milletler Kalkınma Grupları, Birleşmiş Milletler, Brundtland Komisyonu

1. INTRODUCTION

After the Industrial Revolution brought machines, factories, and particular tools that eased peoples' life such as in reaching products from other countries, creation of various assembly lines which actually boosted Gross Domestic Products (GDPs) and in doing so standard of living of people yet those machines were also used hazardously for creation of new harmful weapons and its subsidiaries which disrupted the environment and societies in the World Wars such as causing many deaths, poverty, increase of greenhouse emission, degradation of green areas etc.

After the establishment of the UN, the UN Scientific Conference and Utilization of Resources was held to discuss how to reconstruct the world away from poverty, inequalities, air pollution and the threat of nuclear war. When it came to 1960s, the book which was called Silent Spring mentioned the first time regarding environmental problems and the need for a battle against environmental degradation (Evans, 2012: 3). Following years faced devastated weather incidents like drought and floods which led the UN to hold a conference called Human Environment to take decisions and passing laws for the establishment of 'UN Environment Programme' and peoples' right to clean air respectively.

Despite taking solid actions, countries started to move for growing their economies to tackle with the issues and to do that they used natural resources. That insusceptible behaviour of states contributed to the increase of efficiency of several incidents like ozone depletion and caused many public reactions against their governments. States, by taking into account their citizens, started to hold conferences on the issue and in one these conferences Brundtland report expressed the common definition of sustainable development which was "meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Blowers, Boersema & Martin, 2012: 1), and advice for common intergovernmental actions to eliminate the environmental problems in 1987.

This report also sat the stage for Rio Summit which also followed by UN Millennium Summit which declared the 8 Millennium Development Goals, by the acceptance of all UN members and 22 non-governmental organizations, to carry out the problems stem from

poverty, health conditions, education, and environmental deformation and so on. The commitment made for turning the world into a more livable place also showed the unity of states for common troubles (Quental, Lourenço & Da Silva, 2011: 21). As time passed the MDG achieved some tangible targets yet it was implemented only to developing countries and in particular areas so it laid out new and more problems which could have only be overcome by stricter and wide-ranging plans.

Being aware of the fact, states gathered at United Nations Sustainable Development Summit and declared the 17 SDGs which was distinct from the former in its structure as the latter will be applied to all countries, integrate stakeholders for global development by considering the people, planet, and prosperity. The implementation of the goals will depend on countries' own policies and programmes since it is not binding, but it is for sure that countries will need to create a partnership among civil societies, different non-governmental organizations, private companies, and stakeholders. Reviewing the goals, on the other hand, belongs both to states and Inter-Agency groups, which was created by the Economic and Social Council. The financing of goals will generally be provided by the Official Development Assistance from developed countries and the UN. Though having significant positive outcomes, there is no any progress on some goals up to now so the primary purpose of this article is to compare the MDGs with SDGs in their core structures and effectiveness with their commitments and then try to explain why various coherent policies, like empowering education, integrating three dimensions of sustainability (social, economic and environmental) and shifting the UN-based system to decentralized mechanism, are needed to reach the targets without causing any harm at the right time.

2. PRECISE IN THEORY, INCOMPLETE IN PRACTICE: MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

United Nation's first action for promoting sustainable development was its declaration of Millennium Development Goals for the following 15 years in 2000. The goals extended from the fair, prosperous and free world to zero poverty idea to provide decent lives and equalize the gap between the North and South.

The first goal was eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by providing decent work opportunities not only to men but also to women and youths which would eventually increase their income level and decrease the poverty ratios. The outcomes of the goal were halving the extreme poverty both in developing countries and worldwide who lived less than $ 1.25 through job creation but those work conditions were away from being clean-cut and amount

of underweight children rose. The second and third goals, universal primary education and promoting gender equality and empowering women respectively, are interconnected which had aimed to provide equal education conditions to all and actually increased the literacy rate of all, to 91 per cent, by decreasing the number of children out of school. As the literacy rate increased women became more independent and started to work in diverse jobs especially in parliaments and private companies. The vital improvements were seen in the Sub-Saharan region where the illiteracy rate was the lowest before the MDG. Another goal was reducing child mortality. The goal became successful to some extent where deaths of under-five decreased half and reduction ratios tripled as children started to get measles vaccination. However, by and large, 16.000 children die due to preventable illnesses every day. The fifth goal was to improve maternal health. UN worked hard to provide necessary services such as employing more stuff, cleaning the clinics and increasing the contraception which reduced maternal mortality, especially in Northern Africa. The sixth goal was combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. As the healthcare was restructured at the countries, now there are less HIV viruses spread at the amount of 2.1 million and in addition, people started to get better quality treatments called antiretroviral therapy (ART) which saved many lives. Other diseases like tuberculosis and insect-related become more preventable as special treatment to a person and creation of insecticide-treated mosquito nets were provided respectively. The seventh goal was ensuring environmental sustainability in which targets aimed for engaging national laws with the UN's goals and reduce the environmental change from people to animals and to green areas. This subject was in high priority of the UN which was necessary for all humanity so required laws for protecting the environment and ozone layer have been passed in a strict manner which led renewing of many water tools and resulted with enjoying piped sanitized drinking water, especially in Africa. The last goal of the MDG was the creation of a global partnership for development. That goal actually covered all other goals since having a partnership is necessary to carry out the goals. The targets were the establishment of an equal partnership to uphold and respect the rule of law in which least developed and developing countries can fulfil their comprehensive needs such as being able to learn know-how and transfer it to their own productions. Under this goal, Official Development Assistance was provided nearly $135 billion to least developed and developing countries so trade ratios shifted to numerous numbers which increased non-tariffed goods, -duty-free goods (United Nations, 2015: 7). Furthermore, the partnership also contributed to the dissemination of internet-led tools like cell phones.

That is to say, people are very close to each other like never before and that leads to the emergence of many non-governmental organizations which strive for the creation of a just and prosperous world where all can engage. The results of those goals have brought supporters and critics face to face. While those who favour the result advocated that poverty, education, health subjects recorded vital to progress, critics argued the lack of green environment, partnership for global water resources and above all the increasing of gaps between the developing and least developed countries.

Implementation of policies at the national level through reliable data usage has revealed many inequalities such as the amount of safe drinking water resources, gender inequality, green gas emission, and education levels among countries which in turn encouraged the governments to take necessary precautions and eliminate the gap. Additionally, the territory of protected water resources and a number of enrolment to a primary school, holding of cell phones and computers rose dramatically by the establishment of common workgroups between stakeholders and civil societies. In spite of those gains, MDG was unable to reach all regions due to its core deficiency. Women are still, in many regions, not even close to the rights or if so, not in practice as in much of least developed countries especially in Africa women don't have a proper job to be independent in doing so they can not raise their voice and get represented at the parliament buildings. Moreover, those poor still have couple times less chance to attend the school due to the various reasons like income, to be able to recover from sickness and drink piped drinking water.

That said, poor lives in worse conditions than rich. Notwithstanding the attempts to reduce the effect of climate change by strict laws, it is estimated that growing number of factories when merged with companies' illegal acts such as not using a filter to absorb the dirty air, world will face a harsh and growing and irreversible natural incidents as in the case of California wildfires in 2008 which killed many animals and caused deformations of agricultural lands and forests. What's more, some states have already bought lands next to the water resources due to water scarcity so it was essential for countries to create a strategy that may figure out those incidents for the post-2015 period. On data provision, only those developing countries have such strengthened data system which again leaves the door open for not completing the goals because without knowing the reason, an effective policy can't be designed. While the electronic reviewing system of some countries provide real data collection and dissemination, in general, African and South Asian countries lack of having such a system to provide accurate, current, and objective information to new and specific data reviews are needed and only geospatial data system can do it which find the reason of the case

and thus leads the government to reach the solution immediately. However, to make those data available, governments must involve in the process by both being a bridge between the stakeholders and increase its capacities like provision of more funding for technological innovations and train those who will take place in the monitoring process. Once the new technology has been found, it is necessary to make an in-depth analysis of the system to reduce the possibility of wrong information (United Nations, 2015, p. 1).

In brief, it is immensely needed for a new data system that can review and share the information with rights parties which in turn leads to the creation of better plans that can overcome the reason in its place for the post–2015 period.

3. TOWARDS MORE CONCRETE POLICIES: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

When the MDGs came to an end with much-failed goals, all members of the UN adopted the new set of goals in 2015, which is called 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which will be implemented at local, sub-national and national levels as well by integrating the three pillars of sustainable development - social, economic and environmental.

Those goals have been designed on the way of completing what MDG did not and creation of an inclusive, green, fair, and prosperous world where no one will be left behind and where all countries create global partnership including the stakeholders and people and work for common peace in doing so enjoying a decent standard of living. Those goals might be shortly aligned as follows; ending poverty, zero hunger in which food security and agricultural lands are promoted, ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being, promote lifelong equal learning for all, achieve gender equality, sustainable management of water and sanitation, providing reliable and sustainable energy, promoting employment thus economic growth, achieving sustainable infrastructure and environment friendly industrialization and investments for innovation, reduce inequalities, sustainable cities and communities, fostering for responsible production and consumption, taking necessary precautions for climate changes, promote and protect life below water, struggle with forestry and biodiversity loss, restore the agricultural lands and create liveable habitation for animals, encourage and forge institutions to ensure peace and justice at all levels, establish partnerships among countries for goals (United Nations, 2018: 4-13).

Why SDG is believed to be better is because its structure differs in its core. Not mentioning the cooperation of Open Working Groups of the UN with stakeholders at the regional level, those goals are placed at improving the all conditions worldwide rather than

just helping for country development so this has already broken the discrimination of developing and developed countries which was the case in previous goals. Results of MDG demonstrated the countries' approach to goals as either reluctant for implementation or gauging their development program with goals and show its own progress as progress of the MDG which misinformed the UN and led not to take any immediate actions so at the end those 8 goals showed up the uneven developments because not every country has the same level of development; while one needs investment in the health sector, other may require in education.

On the other hand, SDGs are expected to be successful because it tends to merge non-governmental actors with states and local communities which will provide instant information to the UN hubs. The second feature is an inclusive character. While countries themselves have their own problems to worry, they will also be merged for common goals and make partnership at a local and regional level to narrow the gaps between them so strategies, inclusive and green growth, for the implementation of the goals are fundamental for success.

First of all, countries must focus on increasing their economic competitiveness by employing more qualified people which in turn produce more sustainable products at the market and earn more money which will give governments a chance to take important steps for the economic flexibility when it faces a crisis which in turn will increase governments' budgets and social programs so more people will have decent works and social protection and natural problems will be able to be tackled in a sustainable way. The first strategy is inclusive growth which requires countries to invest in educating people in labour force, social fairness, and resilience of the economy. Since all jobs require different skills and experiences only way to improve them is educating them and make them produce more, earn more, and spend more which will strengthen the economic growth and thus diverse social programs, for women and youth, will be implemented for distribution of services to those low level income classes and make them reach decent jobs so inequalities among people will decrease. The low level of inequalities directly brings a balanced economy and reduce individual's debt and double the economic boom in a short period of time. It also contributes the social cohesion and less social discontent so higher credibility for investors and increasing of currency value. For instance, when one observes developed countries, it not hard to find how they merged different layers of society under specialized social programs and provide employment almost all to increase its growth.

To say that, all in all, inclusive growth is able to provide more sustainable and wealthy development amongst the people as their social inequality is low and programs regarding

environment are controlled by skilled persons. Particularly, Ghana government has brought national social protection policy to address poverty, social inequalities and other vulnerabilities as a result of society's wish which has aimed to provide basic jobs, food support, material aid for children for school to decrease the inequalities, reach them the basic public facilities. As a result, a visible decrease has been recorded in the school enrolment and poverty rates which contributed the economy even if with small rates.

The second strategy is green growth. It has put forward the goals for removing the mentality of growing now and care environment later, and environmental sustainability which in some regions are a core source of economic development where people produce and sell their plants and animals. This strategy is similar to the European Union's (EU) Common Agricultural Policy as being EU's high priority policy for sustainable ecology and thus an economic relief. Shifting the current environmental pollution to the same level before the Industrial Development is the core goal of countries. Notwithstanding the common misconception that funding for ecological development brings extra burden to the economy, the developed environment will manage natural resources effectively, animals and plant extinction will reduce, renewable energies will take remarkable responsibilities in energy export and thus economy will be able to get over easily in any economic contraction. Yet it is the fact that countries have to invest at least two per cent of their GDP to green growth policies such as putting a filter to factories and encourage for use of hybrid cars every year to accelerate the transformation. United Nations Environment Programme observed the possible effects of the using 2 per cent of countries GDP for global green growth policies. According to it, if investments are made to public transport, fisheries, energy resources, agriculture etc., the world will face considerable improvements in decreasing the climate change threat, water scarcity, and generally ecosystem of the world until 2050. Those goals, on the other hand, are needed to be supported through sound social policies (Brockington, 2012, p. 413).

The last step is to integrate green growth and inclusive approaches in order to carry out fiscal issues and create an environment that completes its necessities from technological innovations. For example, in Asia, the UN's Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) concluded that almost two and a half trillion dollars are needed for green and inclusive strategies every year (United Nations ESCAP, 2015: 15). The system for funding should be deeply extracted from the taxes from the general budget to create national and regional markets which will be incorporation with private investments for social cohesion. Once social cohesion is expected to be fair, other investors will find the region appealing and additional investments will be made.

On the other hand, countries might encourage private companies or people through various channels to produce its own energy, electric etc., which would, in turn, lead economic burden to get rid of much spending especially in the regions which tend to energy demand. Yet this support shouldn't be for fossil fuels in which government funds for fossil fuels worldwide was recorded $5.3 trillion in 2015, which equals almost % 6.5 of global GDP, which is useful in industrial production, because it harms society from land and sea pollution to extending the depletion of ozone layer (Coady et al., 2016: 2). Instead, funds may be shifted to innovation and technological areas where more friendly and renewable energies can be produced. Another vital requirement for better inclusive and green growth is the adaptation of economies to technological innovation which will provide job and create new sectors. Furthermore, investment in innovation gives chances even to least developed countries to make their economy highly demanded market due to innovative products which will also increase the rivalry among countries for producing of more friendly, innovative and less harmful products. In the end, states will find itself in a more renewable and liveable place.

4. MAINSTREAMING, ACCELERATION AND POLICY SUPPORT

When a number of countries asked for further support from United Nations Country Teams for running the implementation process at a country-based level, United Nations Development Programme started to apply Mainstreaming, Acceleration, and Policy Support (MAPS) approach. In its framework, mainstreaming is to emplace the 2030 Agenda on States' local, subnational plans as well as on budgetary plans. Acceleration is to put the resource of the country and the UN on the areas where are found in mainstreaming and give a unique shot to interplay and trade-offs over the sectors such as constriction and partnership on behalf of the Agenda goals. Lastly, policy support to train and educate the UN development agencies with less cost which will monitor the developments of the states.

The UN's reference guide's plan is very critical for deepening the process into the heart of society. The planning phase contains raising public awareness and inclusive participation. Within this context, UNCT works for combining the knowledge of society with stakeholders in all levels and governments which would eventually lead to work together for the goals. Initially, the establishment of workshops series is important for educating the government officials who work for the national goal placement and statistical departments along with stakeholders, local municipalities and non-governmental organizations. Then, general public awareness raising will take place. Especially after the 2000s when the internet came into almost every house, it is relatively easy to share information and train them. Usage

of internet platforms like social media, TVs, radios, meeting with people at the public fairs and events, publishing articles on government websites, preparing brochures, connecting society in a common online platforms and train them and even using of public figures such as presidents for giving information on meetings are all tools to disseminate and place the SDGs to those people. Moreover, inherited from the former goals, now there is a platform open to all world for exchanging the knowledge regarding goals. Inclusive participation is central to accomplish the result.

It suggests to have a close partnership basically among governments, universities and civil society groups to make the development sustainable in local areas and grow faster with more innovative ideas. In order to work with national multi-stakeholders, countries need to form a mechanism that will allow either for easing communication between government and people and for reviewing the results. Specifically, some countries have established the system which amalgamates the governments and businesses with employees so the early indicators have demonstrated the success. UN also developed a consultation process to engage people that are out of the decision-making process to the implementation like immigrants. It will also review governments actions whether they make the clear-cut inclusion of all people or not.

The last phase of planning part of MAPS mechanism is reviewing and modifying the plans. The main aim of this section is to check the status of goals early and make some changes in order not to extend the time planned for it. Firstly, a group from UNCT and states will extract the areas for possible changes, by taking into consideration of UN's statistics regarding human rights. Later, because all countries development and capacities are different, they won't cope with the goals easily so national governments will have to determine the coherence of national, and local targets with SDG itself and design new plans according to areas which have flaws.

Being in one of MAPS' action phase, the creation of horizontal policy coherence is an important milestone for providing an intertwined way for policies and programmes with national goals. For instance, Switzerland has established national assessment centre where citizens will be able to contribute information for assessing. To do that governments have such roles such as forging of inter-agency mechanism which contains many different stakeholders and important public figures to organize the policy practice, as in the case of many European countries' government which draw up the necessary subject in their own sphere, then parliaments will have to pass the law regarding to implement and monitor the goals through the secretariat created again by parliament. In addition, governments will also

need to use social network analysis to determine the correlation among policies in a deeper and accurate way (Zhou & Moinuddin, 2017: 122).

The second phase of action is the establishment of vertical coordination. It means, placing the SDGs with proper national goals at sub-national areas through established regional coordination mechanism which has close links with the national government to direct information. Those regional bodies, on the other hand, will receive the statistics from the community index system which has to be designed uniquely to the region's geographic and demographic features. The last phase of action is budgeting. Initially, financial opportunities of the country are needed to be observed and once found, it will be aligned with yearly budget completed with appointing the specific ministries to coordinate the funding process and alert the government when immediate funding is needed. After the actions, countries will need to monitor the evaluation of goals so the first phase of the checking mechanism is the follow-up and review. Governments and SDG-led bodies first have to decide which indexes they will use to assess the current goals, once determined they will do necessary amendments yet not all countries are able to scrutinize the indexes and their accuracy so in that case, the UN will be ready to provide large statistical base for collecting indexes by separating people to their gender, and economic background. Similarly, countries may also build data on behalf of improvements on same level countries. For example, if a country in Africa has a problem to collect indexes for policy assessment, the country may use similar indexes from another African country where the country profiles are similar. This section will also decrease the burden of horizontal and vertical coordination by telling them which indicators are to be used at the subnational level. Conducting this phase also needs systematic research on the possible worst case which will give a chance to governments to implement policies that are more concrete and flexible to cope with the issue fast and make the development sustainable.

As a country example for SDG implementation on a national level, Indonesia would be a clear example of demonstrating the effectiveness of the goals. The country has shown its willingness, even during the MDG period, to have deep and more concrete goals by the due of MDG. Right after 2015, the country has started to implement the goals at the national level. Scrutinizing the needs of the country, the National Statistical Agency along with Development Agency started to place medium ranged goals and nine national goals to local areas and it turned that targets of national goals have almost 65% alignment with SDG targets. Bringing it to the life, local and sub-national bodies, which are responsible for placing the goals, following up and reviewing and providing necessary information to national agencies, have been established. Indonesia gives high importance to the healthcare which is why

country referred it on its first target. In practice, the country brought together the non-governmental organizations, private organizations, civil society groups such as and UNDG agencies to an open discussion and then determining the goals to localize them at the regional level. In the country, many public and private agencies have established different forums and platforms like special University Centers to provide a suggestion, Philanthropy Platform for open and ongoing discussion and mutual corporation among implementation bodies. Lastly, on the follow-up and review mechanism, Indonesia works closely with regional municipalities and ministries for assessing the goals and designing new targets whenever possible (UNDG, 2016, p. 24).

Even if SDG has been created in a universal and more decentralized matter, there are foreseeable problems which can be an obstacle for achieving the goals. Firstly, countries will try to carry out only the goals which are complementary to their national interests, which are seen as a threat, but because those goals are all interconnected tackling with a particular goal will disrupt the chain and cause even more problems. The second possible problem is the collection of data and assessing it to deliver national bodies. The assessment of goals will be done by national monitoring mechanism but because not all countries have the same technology to collect data, evaluate, and deliver it agencies to redesign the plan, countries will face more difficulties to promote sustainable development. Thirdly, there is disagreement between the developed and developing countries over the financing method. While the SDG declaration made it clear that the most of the fund will be provided from developed nations, countries are no longer intend to provide money to least developed or developing countries by placing their claims on their continuous failure on implementing goals (Woodbridge, 2015: 4).

5. NEED FOR MORE CONCRETE POLICIES?

The significant attempts between the UN and national governments to complete what MDG did not in achieving the goals and promote sustainable development have not reached a satisfactory level. Structure of the goals and countries' ability to implement those goals have been bringing problems like not being binding leads countries to implement accordingly to their own interest, the reluctance of governments to allocate money to goals bring the process to a halt and not having enough infrastructure is breaking the process and thus failure occur. To cope with these issues some structural changes must be made.

Initially, it starts at the individual level. Specifically, people should take a step to train themselves to increase their knowledge regarding their goals through various government supports. Once educated, they should tend to share their knowledge through the internet and

social media which can contribute to expanding of the knowledge. In addition, people should try to use friendly tools in the environment like recycling, hybrid cars and etc. Secondly, states must take some steps. While SDGs are effective in promoting many of its goals, it is not adequate to find the main crack of issues to deliver long-term aid because not all states or even regions are the same. For instance, while some states just suffer from recurrent violent, in other side regions suffer from various threats like bribery so it is necessary not just provide aid but also cut across those reason through engaging policies like solid laws in the constitution against bribery, creation of trust and increasing of interest rates slightly to attract saving of income and to attract Foreign Direct Investment which will make countries flexible to any possible crises.

Another possible action might be the transformation from UN-based to a decentralized approach. Instead of giving the duty to UN to carry out the much of policies at the local regions, countries must focus on establishment and provision of necessary institutions and technical support to local communities which can define the required policy with the best way which also be the first community to be in the region when a crisis occurs (Keny-Guyer, 2015). The UN should also convince the countries for collecting of funds fairly from all countries parties to the agreement and allocating them fairly. Lastly, the UN should bring various businesses and non-governmental organizations with states for capacity building, meaning working with countries to supply necessary technology and infrastructure for better follow up and review mechanism.

In brief, there must be more intentions from government and the UN side to the goals along with their collaboration with private sectors to better achieve the goals in the way that is sustainable and not harmful to nature.

6. CONCLUSION

Sustainable development has a long history which traces back to the 18th and 19th centuries. When the Industrial Revolution made vital changes in establishing modern nation-states, states started to search for raw materials and markets to produce more and sell more which eventually necessitated the private international institutions. At that time the revolution's benefits relieved people's life in many spheres like an increase in employment thus increase in income and have a good standard of living.

Day by day, the eagerness of producing more led those companies to harm the environment by using non-friendly tools to the environment and polluted them by their waste products. Another side effect was seen in military technology where countries manufactured

weapons which destroyed many countries - economically, politically and environmentally- in the world wars and caused environmental problems. Upon finishing the WW2, the UN was established in which countries gradually started to get interested by attending the conferences on environmental issues. In spite of the decisions that were taken by the UN on behalf of the effect of droughts and floods in the following years, states continued to act independently and worsened the process.

In 1987 Brundtland commission report expressed the unification of all countries for the needs for sustainable development and defined its meaning which raised the awareness of many nations and paved the way for establishment of Millennium Development Goals in 2000 by the UN in order to tackle with the development issues like poverty, environmental deformation, education, healthcare etc. However, those goals were not addressed to all countries and countries were able to make decisions over which issue they would like to work for. Even if those actions brought many positive outcomes, in 2009 the Stockholm Resilience Centre surfaced the many uncompleted goals such as on stratospheric ozone depleting, freshwater usage, ocean acidification, and chemical pollution.

These cases led the forming of Sustainable Development Goals by the UN in 2015 for the period of 2015-2030 with the hope of more concrete policies and by including all countries in the world in order to recover what MDG did not and promote a better standard of living to people by achieving sustainable development. SDG is different from MDG because it merges three pillars of sustainable development and implements it to the local, sub-national and national level. It was also aimed to integrate all stakeholders among countries to generate cooperation among people, planet, and prosperity. For monitoring mechanism, countries will work together with their regional assessment and monitoring centres and Inter-Agency groups created by Economic and Social Council.

Although it looks thorough, there are still many problems which are obstacles for development like in financing among countries, countries inability to follow up and review and their unreluctance to implement the goals so the UN support for necessary financing and equipment, states shifting to decentralized approach and individual training are required if countries would like to live in a more sustainable world.

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

After the establishment of the UN, the UN Scientific Conference and Utilization of Resources was held to discuss how to reconstruct the world away from poverty, inequalities, air pollution and the threat of nuclear war. That insusceptible behaviour of states contributed to the increase of efficiency of several incidents like ozone depletion and caused many public reactions against their governments. The financing of goals will generally be provided by the Official Development Assistance from developed countries and the UN.

The goals extended from the fair, prosperous and free world to zero poverty idea to provide decent lives and equalize the gap between the North and South. The first goal was eradicating extreme poverty and hunger by providing decent work opportunities not only to men but also to women and youths which would eventually increase their income level and decrease the poverty ratios. As the literacy rate increased women became more independent and started to work in diverse jobs especially in parliaments and private companies. The vital improvements were seen in the Sub-Saharan region where the illiteracy rate was the lowest before the MDG.

Another goal was reducing child mortality. The fifth goal was to improve maternal health. The sixth goal was combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. As the healthcare was restructured at the countries, now there are less HIV viruses spread at the amount of 2.1 million and in addition, people started to get better quality treatments called antiretroviral therapy which saved many lives. Other diseases like tuberculosis and insect-related become more preventable as special treatment to a person and creation of insecticide-treated mosquito nets were provided respectively. That goal actually covered all other goals since having a partnership is necessary to carry out the goals. The results of those goals have brought supporters and critics face to face. In spite of those gains, MDG was unable to reach all regions due to its core deficiency.

Once the new technology has been found, it is necessary to make an in-depth analysis of the system to reduce the possibility of wrong information. In brief, it is immensely needed for a new data system that can review and share the information with rights parties which in turn leads to the creation of better plans that can overcome the reason in its place for the post–2015 period. The low level of inequalities directly brings a balanced economy and reduce individual's debt and double the economic boom in a short period of time. It also contributes the social cohesion and less social discontent so higher credibility for investors and increasing of currency value. Those goals, on the other hand, are needed to be supported through sound social policies. The last step is to integrate green growth and inclusive approaches in order to carry out fiscal issues and create an environment that completes its necessities from technological innovations.

Furthermore, investment in innovation gives chances even to least developed countries to make their economy highly demanded market due to innovative products which will also increase the rivalry among countries for producing of more friendly, innovative and less harmful products. In the end, states will find itself in a more renewable and liveable place. The UN's reference guide's plan is very critical for deepening the process into the heart of society. The planning phase contains raising public awareness and inclusive participation. Within this context, UNCT works for combining the knowledge of society with stakeholders in all levels and governments which would eventually lead to work together for the goals. Initially, the establishment of workshops series is important for educating the government officials who work for the national goal placement and statistical departments along with stakeholders, local municipalities and non-governmental organizations.

The last phase of planning part of MAPS mechanism is reviewing and modifying the plans. The main aim of this section is to check the status of goals early and make some

changes in order not to extend the time planned for it. Firstly, a group from UNCT and states will extract the areas for possible changes, by taking into consideration of UN's statistics regarding human rights. Later, because all countries development and capacities are different, they won't cope with the goals easily so national governments will have to determine the coherence of national, and local targets with SDG itself and design new plans according to areas which have flaws.

Being in one of MAPS' action phase, the creation of horizontal policy coherence is an important milestone for providing an intertwined way for policies and programmes with national goals. In addition, governments will also need to use social network analysis to determine the correlation among policies in a deeper and accurate way. It means, placing the SDGs with proper national goals at sub-national areas through established regional coordination mechanism which has close links with the national government to direct information. Those regional bodies, on the other hand, will receive the statistics from the community index system which has to be designed uniquely to the region's geographic and demographic features. Scrutinizing the needs of the country, the National Statistical Agency along with Development Agency started to place medium ranged goals and nine national goals to local areas and it turned that targets of national goals have almost 65% alignment with SDG targets. In practice, the country brought together the non-governmental organizations, private organizations, civil society groups such as and UNDG agencies to an open discussion and then determining the goals to localize them at the regional level. Lastly, on the follow-up and review mechanism, Indonesia works closely with regional municipalities and ministries for assessing the goals and designing new targets whenever possible. The second possible problem is the collection of data and assessing it to deliver national bodies. Thirdly, there is disagreement between the developed and developing countries over the financing method.

Although it looks thorough, there are still many problems which are obstacles for development like in financing among countries, countries inability to follow up and review and their unreluctance to implement the goals so the UN support for necessary financing and equipment, states shifting to decentralized approach and individual training are required if countries would like to live in a more sustainable world.