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UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTION OF 2023 ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Abstracts

This paper examines the 2023 resolution of Unted Nations on the Sustainable Development Goals in accordance with its establishment in September 2015, and with the 17 goals agenda that include: Poverty Elimination, Good Health and Well-being, Economic growth, Redued Inequalities, Quality Education for all, Gender Equality, Climate Action, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, Industry, Innovation and infrastructure, among others. These are to be achived by the year 2030. the paper instrumentalized the secondary approach for data collection and library instruments. Findings show that the previous programs such as the millenium development goals failed to be achieved despite campaigns by the United Nations and other relevant agencies as there was no commitment towards achieving that sincerely. The paper concludes that there has to be a colective engagement, support and inclusive financing to achieve the sustainable development goals as envisaged. The paper recommends great emphasis on security, poverty, employment, climate and industry for a better world and inclusive global governance, among other things.

Key words: *Sustainable, Development, Goals, Resolutions, Poverty*

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are also known as the Global Goals have become a subject that has attracted the attention of many members States of United Nations with questions on the achievement of its agenda as adopted in 2015. That centered on the well-being of humanity and this lead to the summit of September, 2023, where emphasis on the inevitable challenges that have been hindering human progress have been put forward for conversation and the drive to finding solutions to such hinderances. All these issues are viewed as instruments slowing down the proccess and halted some of the stipulated goals of the 2030 sustainable development agenda. The 2023 United Nations Resolution on sustainable development reemphasized on the inevitablity of member states to work together to secure the right and well-being of everyone on a healthy, thriving planet without leaving any nation behind. In order to acheive the set time, there is the need for every member state to work together in a collective effort and as a matter of urgency to build momentum, embrace solidarity, and to accelerate the progress on achieving the sustainable development goals.

Literature Review and Thoretica Framework

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been adopted as the UN agenda for 2030, and Sustainable Development (SD) has been growing as a concept since 1987 when the Brundtland Report was published. Both concepts SDGs and SD have become istruments of analysis for social scientist. Although Sustainable Development has been transformed into a UN agenda only in 2015, the process of integrating the economy, environment, and ethics has three decades. Key

ideas relating to sustainable development with an interrelationship between people, resources, environment, and development, may be found below:

> *Long-term environment strategies for achieving sustainable development by the year 2000 and beyond;Co-operation among developing countries and between countries at different stages of economic and social development and lead to the achievement of common and mutually supportive objectives that account of the interrelationship between, people, resources, environment, and development (*Brundtland,1987).

The United Nations september 2023 summit on the agenda of 2030 Sustainable Development Goals realisation, is a ground measurement of the realisation of the 17 known 2030 Sustainable Development Goals by the member states. This summit can be considered as an important and neccessary, but seeing it from another point of view, it can be argued that the summit actually came a bit late seeing the year 2030 arriving in less than 8 years and with the confluence of crises, pandemic, rising inflation, high cost-of-living and enviromental and economic distress, along with regional and national unrest, conflicts, that have put the SDGs agenda in jeopardy as the progress stalls in terms of economic functions. According to Global Susutainable Development Report (2023), since 2019, challenges have multiplied and intenstified. The world has moved forward on some fronts, such as the development of zero carbon area partly as a consequence of a confluence of crisis-the cost-of-living crisis, that the world is changing at an accelerated rate, halfway to 2030, there is an ever-greater urgency to build momentum, embrace solidarity, and speed up progress on the SDGs. This is because lack of unity among the decision makers may affect severely the vision for achieving the SDGs.

Theoretical Framework

This paper adopts Dependency theory as its theorical framework of analysis. Dependency theory originates from two papers published in 1949 one by Hans Singer, the other by Raul Prebisch, in which the authors observed that the terms of trade for underdeveloped countries, relative to the developed, widen inequalitybetween the two worlds. The theory arose as a reaction to the modernzation theory; an ealier theory of Developmeent which held that all societies progress through similar stages of development and that today's developed areas sometimes in the past, and tha the best strategies to bail the underdeveloped countries out of poverty is to accelerate them along this pupposed path of development shared with the West through acceptance of foreign direct investment, technology transfer and closer integration into the world market. Dependency theorists rejected this view and rather opined that what is causing the underdevelopment in poor states are the rich ones enriched by the disadvantaged way the former states are integrated into the world system.

Dependency is one of social sciences tool that elaborate the rate at which the advanced nations continue to flourish at the expense of underdeveloped nations. By flowing their resources to their own country for manufactured goods to return to the poor nations at expensive price, which has been creating economic system of exploitaion. Lustig (1960), explains that dependency is a "body of thought that explains the persistent poverty of most developeing countries by the fact that they are dependent on advanced countries for trade, investment, and technological progress" (lustig, 1977). Dependency theory was officially developed in the late 1960s following world war II, as the scholars searched for the root issue in the lack of development in Latin America. As a reaction to modernization theory, an earlier theory of development which held that all

societies are thus in a similar situation to that of today's developed areas at some time in the past, and that, therefore, the task of helping the underdeveloped areas out of poverty is to accelerate them along this supposed common path of development, by various means such as investment, technology transfers, and closer integration into the world market.

Some writers have argued for its continuing relevance as a conceptual orientaion to the global divison of wealth and dependency theory can be classified into two categories: liberal reformists and neo-marxists. Liberal reformists typically advocate for targeted policy interventions, while the neo-marxists believe in a command-centered economy. Many nations have been affected by both the postive and negative effects of the dependency such as the dependent nations come to owe the advanced nations so much money and capital that, it is not possible to escape the debt, continuing the dependency for the foreseeable future. Enuka (2010:11) also argues that the FDI from China has heightened Nigeria's dependence on the Chinese economy, thus undermining its economic security. Dependency is thus a stuation in which a certain group of countries have their economy conditioned by the development and expansion of another, in which the former is subervient. The main African proponents of dependency theory are Santos, Walter Rodney, Samir Amin, and Claude Ake. Nigeria's quest for sustainable economy growth has increased its economic relationship with China, but Chinese have been more of beneficiary to this economic alliance. As China adopted parttern of moving raw materials from Nigeria to China for industrial growth in return for Nigeria's reliance on imported goods from China instead of producing its own, which has caused one sided economic benefits between the two countries.

SDGs Resolution 2023

The United Nations 2023 resolution on the sustanable development goals is a global commitement to acheiving a sustainable future for all by the year 2030. It is built upon the previous sustainable development goals (SDGs) framework, which was adopted in 2015 and consists of 17 goals and 169 targets. This reaffirm the importance of addressing economic, social and enviromental challenges in an integrated and balanced manner. It looks into ineterelationship between different sectors and the need for a holistic appeoach to develpment as an urgent action needs to be taken on climate change, biodiversity loss, and other pressing issues. It emphasizes on the need for strong partinerships and cooperation to acheive the SDGs, including increased financial resources, technology transfer, and capacity-building support for the developing countries. It also calls for the mobilization of all stakeholders, including governments, civil society, private sectors, and academia, in implementing the SDGs, in participatory processes to ensure that no one is left behind. With the need for enhanced monitoring and accountability mechanisms to track progress towards the SDGs. That development of robust indicators and data collection systems to evaluate and review implementation efforts.

Findings

Half-way to 2030

At the half-way point of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the world is far off track as shown in the figure which captures current SDG status. Without urgent course correction and acceleration, humanity will face prolonged periods of crisis and uncertainty triggered by and reinforcing poverty, inequality, hunger, diseases, conflict, and disaster. At a global level, the Leave No One Behind principle is at significant risk. In 2019, the previous Global Sustainable Development Report found that for some targets the global community was on track, but for many others the world would need to quicken the pace. In 2023, the situation was much more

worrisome due to slow implementation and a confluence of crises. For Goals where progress was too slow in 2019, countries have not accelerated enough, and for others, including food security, climate action and protecting biodiversity, the world is still moving in the wrong direction. In addition, recent crises including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, cost-of-living increases, armed conflict and natural disasters have wiped out years of progress on some SDGs including eradication of extreme poverty. Progress has slowed down on targets including ending preventable deaths under 5, vaccine coverage and access to energy. These crises are not independent events: they are entwined through multiple environmental, economic, and social strands, each fuelling the other's intensities. Addressing interconnections was a starting point for elaborating the 2030 Agenda. This Report shows how these interconnections offer opportunities to act in an integrated way to release positive synergies and achieve the SDGs.

Inflation and The Rising Cost-of-living

Between June and September, 2022, around 89 per cent of the Least Developed Countries, 93 per cent of Landlocked Developing Countries and 94 per cent of Small Island Developing States had food inflation above 5 per cent. Worst affected were the poor who often responded by skipping meals or purchasing less nutritious food – short-term solutions that imperil family health and damage the future prospects of children. Many countries face debt levels at a 50-year high constraining options for investing in social protection that can help people cope with rising costs.

Insufficient Progress on the SDGs

Slow progress towards the SDGs has made many countries far more vulnerable during the recent spate of crises. For example, high inequality, lack of universal healthcare and inadequate social safety nets left vulnerable groups even more exposed to the myriad health, social and economic impacts of COVID-19, while unequal gender roles placed an enormous burden on women. Similarly, many countries that had made insufficien investments in agriculture, or efforts to diversify their sources of energy, were highly dependent on food and fuel imports from a handful of countries, including Russia and People suffer from poverty not just in terms of low income but in many other aspects of daily life. The multidimensional poverty index (MPI) accounts for deprivations faced by households in health, education and standard of living. Under these three broad dimensions, MPI tracks deprivations in ten indicators of human well-being. In 2022, 1.2billion people live in multidimensional poverty. The health dimension accounts for 24.9 percent of the deprivations, the education dimension for 31.3 percent and the standard of living dimension for 43.8 percent. Most poor households are deprived in access to modern COVID-19 and the measures to contain it had a disproportionate impact on women, especially rural women, through reduced food production and distribution capacities, decreased purchasing power and reduced access to nutritious food. Women already face greater constraints in accessing productive resources, technologies, markets, and social protection.

Farming The Future

The world is far off track on achieving the SDGs at the halfway point on the 2030 Agenda. But it is possible to actively improve future prospects for action and progress by 2030 and beyond. Leveraging scientific knowledge, strengthening governance for the SDGs and unleashing the full potential of the SDG framework for promoting sustainable development can make this happen. SDG interlinkages, and international spill-overs and dependencies must be systematically considered. Uptake and governance using the SDGs has advanced in the last four years across

sectors and levels of government, despite urgent crises, which indicates the robustness and broad acceptance of the framework. Yet, aspirations and commitments are not yet translating into institutional change, action and implementation at a scale visible in SDG progress. While many circumstances are making it more difficult to attain the SDGs, in some respects, the prospects have improved. There is now a wealth of SDG-related knowledge and evidence. More people and organizations have learned about the Goals and are thus in a better position to put pressure on both governments and companies to operate more sustainably. A survey of 60 countries showed that by 2021, 75 percent of governments had developed SDG strategies and action plans. Many local governments have stepped up their efforts, by developing Voluntary Local Reviews or other SDG strategies. International organizations and institutions have widely adopted the SDGs and re-aligned their policy agendas. The private sector is more engaged, through SDG-aligned business strategies, though there is the risk of overclaiming and 'SDG-washing'. Given the large SDG financing gaps for developing countries, innovative financing solutions have been developed, the imbalance and injustice in the international financial architecture are being called out, and there are strong calls for its reform.

Conclusion

The SDGs progress along various pathways. Generally, these indicate that on a business-as-usual pathway the SDGs will remain out of reach by 2030, or even 2060. Gains would be made in key areas including extreme poverty reduction and global and national income convergence. But progress would be minimal on targets relating to malnutrition and governance. At the same time the world would regress in air pollution and associated health impacts, agricultural water use, relative poverty rates, food waste, greenhouse gas emissions, and biodiversity and nitrogen use But business need not continue as usual. More ambitious sustainable development scenarios reveal that decisive action can deliver strong gains on the SDGs by 2030. For example, an ambitious 'SDG-push' scenario would improve social protection, strengthen governance, promote a green economy, and address digital disruption, while improving secondary education and science. By 2030, this could lift million additional people out of poverty, with million fewer people malnourished. It would also generate gains across other SDGs in health, nutrition and education. Nevertheless, there would still be gaps, indicating the need for truly transformative initiatives and game-changing interventions.

Recommendations

It is a fundamental principle of every country of the world to prioritize its county economic sustainability growths. This paperwork, has highlighted some points such as: There is an urgent need for the stakeholders of the sustainable development goals 2030 agenda, to enable transformations through emergence acceleration and stabilization evolve accross the S-curve, countries can minimise impediments by creating supportive technological, social and political conditions aligned to the different phases. They can also work to build trust and consensus, provide finance, and safeguard against undesirable consequences. This will require bold leadership, a shared vision and direction, collective effort using the levers in a coordinated way, and mutual accountability. To collectively build common narratives, visions and missions will be important. Governments, multilateral development banks, private finance, philanthropists and others will need to support innovation and the piloting, prototyping and implementation of new knowledge. Governments can also send clear market signals for investment and adoption through

credible long-term policies and targets. Capacities are needed to innovate and generate sustainable alternatives and provide informal and protected spaces for innovation and dialogue.

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