**Sustainable Development Policies and SDG Goals: Role of UNEP, Society, and NGOs for Environmental Protection**

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**Abstract**

Sustainable development is a multidimensional approach that integrates economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection for the well-being of present and future generations. Since the adoption of the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** in 2015, countries worldwide have pledged to achieve 17 goals and 169 targets by 2030 [1]. This paper critically examines the role of policies, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and society in advancing sustainable development. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of national parks, the contribution of developed and developing nations, and the need for collective global responsibility. The article also discusses how SDGs act as a framework to safeguard ecosystems, address climate change, and reduce inequalities.

**Keywords**

Sustainable Development, SDGs , International Policy, UNEP, NGOs, Environment Protection, Climate Change .

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**1. Introduction to Sustainable Development**

The idea of sustainable development gained worldwide attention through the 1987 Brundtland Report, which described it as a way of meeting today’s needs without limiting the ability of future generations to fulfill their own. [2]. Today, sustainable development acts as a guiding framework that seeks to harmonize economic progress with environmental care and social equity. The increasing threats of **climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, and inequality** have highlighted the urgency of adopting sustainability frameworks globally [3]. Governments, NGOs, communities, and international organizations are working collectively to achieve this vision through **policy measures, awareness campaigns, and conservation efforts.**

**2. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

In 2015, the **United Nations General Assembly** adopted the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, consisting of 17 SDGs and 169 targets [4]. The SDGs provide a global roadmap designed to tackle challenges such as poverty, inequality, environmental harm, and the pursuit of peace.

**2.1 Data Table of 17 SDGs**

| **Goal No.** | **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)** | **Focus Area** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | No Poverty | End poverty in all forms |
| 2 | Zero Hunger | Food security & sustainable agriculture |
| 3 | Good Health and Well-being | Universal healthcare access |
| 4 | Quality Education | Inclusive & equitable education |
| 5 | Gender Equality | Empower women and girls |
| 6 | Clean Water and Sanitation | Ensure water availability |
| 7 | Affordable and Clean Energy | Renewable energy transition |
| 8 | Decent Work and Economic Growth | Sustainable employment |
| 9 | Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure | Sustainable industrialization |
| 10 | Reduced Inequalities | Social, economic, and political inclusion |
| 11 | Sustainable Cities and Communities | Urban resilience |
| 12 | Responsible Consumption & Production | Reduce waste, circular economy |
| 13 | Climate Action | Combat climate change |
| 14 | Life Below Water | Conserve marine resources |
| 15 | Life on Land | Protect biodiversity and forests |
| 16 | Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions | Strengthen governance |
| 17 | Partnerships for the Goals | Global cooperation |

**2.2 Explanation of Each SDG**

Each SDG addresses specific global challenges. For example:

* **SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):** Ensures safe water management for ecosystems and human health [5].
* **SDG 13 (Climate Action):** Emphasizes the need for immediate and collective efforts to confront the impacts of climate change. [6].
* **SDG 15 (Life on Land):** Focuses on restoring degraded ecosystems and halting deforestation [7].

**3. How SDG Goals Protect Our Environment**

* **SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):** Promotes renewable energy, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
* **SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption):** Encourages recycling, waste reduction, and circular economy.
* **SDG 14 & 15:** Protect oceans, forests, and wildlife habitats, ensuring biodiversity conservation [8].

**4. Role of International Policy for Sustainable Development**

International policies such as the **Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015)**, the **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**, and the **UNFCCC** provide frameworks for nations to collaborate in tackling global challenges [9].

**5. Role of UNEP**

The **United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)** plays multiple roles in Sustainable development including the following :

* Conducting environmental assessments.
* Supporting nations in green policies.
* Promoting climate adaptation and biodiversity conservation [10].

**6. Role of Society and NGOs**

NGOs and civil society organizations are critical in:

* Raising awareness at community levels.
* Implementing grassroots conservation projects.
* Acting as watchdogs for corporate and governmental sustainability commitments [11].

**7. Contribution of Developed and Developing Countries**

**7.1 Data Table of Top 5 Developed and Top 5 Developing Nations**

The progress of sustainable development varies across nations depending on their economic capacity, policy frameworks, and environmental priorities. Developed countries generally contribute through technological innovations, renewable energy transitions, and international funding, whereas developing nations focus on poverty alleviation, biodiversity conservation, and adaptation strategies to balance growth with sustainability [1][7].

**Table 1: Top 5 Developed Nations and Their Contribution to SDGs**

| Country | Key Contributions to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | Notable Achievements |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sweden | Leader in renewable energy, strong climate-neutral targets | Ranked 1st in SDG Index 2023, aiming net-zero by 2045 |
| Denmark | Green energy transition, offshore wind energy | Over 50% electricity from wind power |
| Finland | SDGs supported Circular economy model, sustainable forestry adopted by Finland | This is World’s first national circular economy roadmap |
| Germany | Renewable energy (Energiewende), international climate finance | Major funder of developing nations’ climate projects |
| Norway | Key role in Conservation, funding for global forest protection | Norway’s International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) is performing in this direction and supporting UN SDGs Goals. |

**Table 2: Top 5 Developing Nations and Their Contribution to SDGs**

| Country | Key Contributions to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) | Notable Achievements |
| --- | --- | --- |
| India | Large-scale reforestation, renewable energy adoption | World’s 3rd largest solar energy capacity (2023) |
| Brazil | Amazon rainforest conservation, sustainable agriculture | 80% renewable electricity, Amazon protection laws |
| Indonesia | Mangrove restoration, sustainable fisheries | World leader in mangrove reforestation |
| South Africa | Renewable energy mix, poverty reduction programs | Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Programme (REIPPP) |
| Nigeria | Poverty reduction, clean energy access | Expansion of solar mini-grids to rural areas |

**Analysis:**

* Developed countries play a financing and technological role, ensuring their innovations and funds help global sustainability.
* Developing nations, despite limited resources, are implementing large-scale projects in reforestation, renewable energy, and social development, contributing significantly to global SDG progress [3][8].

**7.2 UN Veto-Powered Countries and Their Role in Sustainable Development**

The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) has five permanent members with veto power: United States, United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China. These nations are critical in shaping international policies on climate action, global peace, and funding for sustainable development programs. Their political will and cooperation largely determine the effectiveness of international frameworks like the Paris Agreement (2015), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development [9].

**Table 3: UN Veto-Powered Countries and Their Contribution to Sustainable Development**

| **Country** | **Role in Sustainable Development** | **Key Achievements / Initiatives** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| United States | Climate finance, technological innovation, renewable energy investment | Rejoined Paris Agreement (2021), IRA Act funding $369B for climate action |
| United Kingdom | Green energy leadership, international climate diplomacy | Hosted COP26 (Glasgow 2021), strong offshore wind industry |
| France | Climate agreements, biodiversity protection | Paris Agreement (2015) host, French Biodiversity Plan |
| Russia | Russia also supporting SDG Goals by Energy transition challenges, forestry management | Key achievements of Russia are Ratified Paris Agreement (2019), largest boreal forests acting as carbon sink |
| China | World’s largest renewable energy producer, carbon neutrality target | World leader in solar & wind capacity, pledged carbon neutrality by 2060 |

**Analysis:**

* These five veto powers account for over 50% of global CO₂ emissions combined, making their commitments to SDGs and climate action crucial [6].
* While the US, UK, and France have taken leadership in climate diplomacy, China leads in renewable energy deployment, and Russia plays a major role in forestry and energy resource management.

**8. Role of Natural and National Parks**

National parks safeguard biodiversity, provide carbon sinks, and maintain ecological balance. Examples include **Yellowstone (USA)**, **Jim Corbett National Park (India)**, and **Amazon Rainforest Reserves (Brazil)** [12].

**9. Summary**

Sustainable development is essential for achieving global equity and environmental stability. SDGs provide the roadmap, and cooperation between policies, UNEP, NGOs, and society ensures progress. National parks serve as ecological lifelines, while developed and developing countries contribute uniquely to the sustainability journey.

**10. FAQs on Sustainable Development**

**General FAQs**

1. What is sustainable development?
Sustainable development is a multidimensional approach that integrates economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection for the well-being of present and future generations. [2].

2. Who introduced the concept of sustainable development?
The idea of sustainable development gained worldwide attention through the 1987 Brundtland Report, which described it as a way of meeting today’s needs without limiting the ability of future generations to fulfill their own. Published by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) [2].

3. What are SDGs?
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 under the 2030 Agenda, aimed at eradicating poverty, reducing inequality, and addressing climate and environmental challenges [1].

4. Why are SDGs important?
SDGs provide a universal framework for global development, ensuring coordinated action among nations to reduce poverty, improve health and education, and safeguard ecosystems for long-term sustainability [4].

5. Which international policies support sustainable development?
Among the most significant global frameworks are the Paris Agreement of 2015, which focuses on climate action, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). [9].

6. How does UNEP contribute to sustainability?
The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) monitors global environmental trends, supports countries in implementing eco-friendly policies, and provides scientific reports such as the *Emissions Gap Report* [10].

7. How NGOs can play a vital role to achieve the SDGs Goals ?
NGOs create grassroots awareness, implement sustainable projects (like water harvesting and afforestation), and hold governments accountable for meeting SDG targets [11].

8. Which countries lead in SDG progress?
Countries such as Sweden, Denmark, and Finland rank at the top for SDG implementation due to strong renewable energy policies, gender equality, and robust environmental laws [7].

9. How can individuals contribute to sustainable development?
Individuals can contribute by reducing waste, conserving energy, supporting eco-friendly businesses, planting trees, and adopting sustainable lifestyles [3].

10. Why is climate action vital?
Climate action (SDG 13) is essential because unchecked global warming leads to extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, rising sea levels, and threats to food and water security [6].

**Specific / Scientific FAQs**

11. How does SDG 6 address water scarcity?
SDG 6 ensures access to clean water and sanitation, promotes wastewater treatment, and encourages integrated water resource management to combat water scarcity and pollution [5].

12. What is the link between SDG 13 and the Paris Agreement?
Both aim to reduce global carbon emissions. SDG 13 encourages urgent action to fight climate change, while the Paris Agreement legally binds nations to limit global temperature rise to 1.5–2°C above pre-industrial levels [9].

13. How can renewable energy achieve SDG 7?
SDG 7 promotes affordable and clean energy. The shift to solar, wind, hydro, and bioenergy reduces fossil fuel dependence, lowers greenhouse gas emissions, and makes energy accessible to marginalized populations [8].

14. Why are national parks important for biodiversity conservation?
National parks protect endangered species, preserve habitats, and serve as carbon sinks, mitigating climate change while providing sustainable tourism opportunities [12].

15. How do SDGs reduce global carbon emissions?
SDGs encourage countries to adopt renewable energy (SDG 7), sustainable cities (SDG 11), responsible consumption (SDG 12), and climate action (SDG 13). Together, these strategies significantly reduce carbon footprints [6][8].

**11. Conclusion**

Sustainable development is essential requirement for human survival and our earth planet existence . By aligning with SDGs, implementing strong policies, empowering NGOs and communities, and supporting natural ecosystems, the global community can achieve a balance between economic growth and environmental protection.

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Sandeep Kumar Sharma is the **Editor-in-Chief of Prakriti Darshan – Nature and Environment Magazine**, a reputed publication dedicated to promoting ecological awareness and sustainable development. He has been instrumental in shaping the magazine as a platform that bridges **scientific research, policy dialogue, and public awareness & engagement.**

His editorial vision emphasizes raising awareness on pressing global challenges such as **climate change, biodiversity conservation, disaster management, renewable energy, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).** By working closely with researchers, NGOs, educators, and activists, he ensures the magazine serves as both an **academic reference and an advocacy tool.**

Through *Prakriti Darshan*, he continues to encourage dialogue on how societies can pursue progress while respecting natural ecosystems, guided by the principle that *sustainability is essential for humanity’s future.*

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