

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter provides the conclusion of the explanation from the second chapter and third chapter which explains the changing of the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the role of Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa of which programs support UN SDGs.

The emergence of the Millennium Declaration is the result of the long struggle of developing countries and some developed countries. The Declaration brings together the commitment of world leaders to address issues of peace, security, development, human rights and fundamental freedoms in a single package. MDGs is a combination of efforts to promote the development and economy of the country. The target of the MDGs is not only oriented to the current generation, but also for generations to come. MDGs is a combination of efforts to promote the development and economy of the country. The target of the MDGs is not only oriented to the current generation, but also for generations to come. Before UN SDGs is launced, UN already has MDGs. But, MDGs ended in 2015 because they consider it is good to continue the program and try to make it better than MDGs. SDGs start from 2015 until 2030.

SDGs concept is necessary as a new development framework that accommodates all the changes that occur post 2015. Issues raised by SDGs are sustainable development such as poverty and hunger eradication, improving health

and education, sustainable urban empowerment, the fight against climate change, and marine protection.

This research has succeeded in showing that the NGO such Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa can be an actor in international relations. NGO can influence the way of thinking or even decision conducted by the other actors like United Nations. NGO is also beneficial not only for the society in their country but the impact can be feel to another country.

This undergraduate thesis focuses on NGO in Indonesia which is Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa (YCAB) or in Loving The Nation's Children Foundation that is supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). YCAB was established on August 13, 1999 from the figure of Veronica Colondam who concerned about the number of young people involved in risky behavior and the millions of young people dropping out of school.

YCAB focuses on youth development. YCAB believes that economic independence can be built with youth coaching inherent to YCAB's vision. It empowers the youths to become self-reliant through the education, economic assistance, and welfare creation for a better and sustainable future. It is hoped that it will be a way for youth to be independent and responsible.

As an NGO their funding does not come from the government. Their funding comes from the cooperative units. The support from a number of YCAB cooperative units provide an opportunity to manage the programs or situations controlled by the donors to ensure that the programs are financially stable, YCAB's

main funding comes from a variety of sources as; partnership, direct invest, internal sources, grants, and intermediary investors.

As a recognition that supports UN SDGS, YCAB has a several appreciations. One of them from a coordinator of UN programs against HIV/AIDS for South-East Asia and the Pacific and UN-ECOSOC General Consultative Status as Special Consultative Status of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (UN ECOSOC).

Regarding to the relations toward international relations, this topic is considered interesting for the international relations studies because this topic is discussing about one of actors in international relations which is NGO, that is Yayasan Cinta Anak Bangsa and also its involvement within the UN SDGs as a fundamental program. More, writer also wants to make the readers to know about the UN SDGs because there are still a lot of people in Indonesia who do not know about this platform.

YCAB does not only apply the SDGs but has also already applied their program from the beginning of MDGs. MDGs ended on 2015 and continued with the new platform SDGs. The changing of the goals does not only because the time has ended and found a new term. But also, the SDGs can be applied to all the countries not like MDGs that apply only several countries especially the develop countries.

YCAB has an important role to succeed the program of UN SDGs. There are as a supporting innovation, supporting pilot project and facilitating program.

In this case, YCAB takes 7 goals of the 17 goals in UN SDGS such as no poverty, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, and reduced inequality.

The research contribution within this undergraduate thesis is that by using concept of NGO and Sustainable Development concept. The hypothesis are first, YCAB as a NGO is based on voluntary program and the funding come from the company that cooperate with YCAB and supporting innovation, demonstration and pilot project, facilitating communication and research, monitoring and evaluation. Second, YCAB as an actor of international relations implements some projects to succeed the UN SDGs. Their program is divided by 3 pillars, they are health, educations and entrepreneurship. HeLP, HoLD, and HOPE are YCAB's main programs. Their programs implement 7 goals of the 17 UN SDGs, there are: no poverty, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure and the last reduced inequality.

YCAB also cooperates and collaborates with some companies and implements the CSR from some company. They also accept the students to be volunteers or internships in YCAB in some area.

Although this research has already proved the hypotheses above and shown the relations between NGO as a actor to succeed UN SDGs and the applied

concepts, this undergraduate thesis only covers limited scope of the programs from YCAB to succeed the UN SDGs.