

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Research

Sustainable development in the era of globalization had a significant impact on the sustainability of the life of the world community. Globalization had a positive and negative impact on the country.¹ These include global dependency, environmental crisis, inequality, and the exploitation of natural resources caused by high demand. Therefore, is important moving to a development model that prioritizes sustainability for future generations. Sustainable development is important to minimize the negative impacts caused by globalization and global destruction.

The UN have continuously promoted the importance of sustainable development in pushing the world's biggest agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Actors that can encourage sustainable development in a country can be divided into several parts. First, the government is in control of formulating public policies that support the sustainability agenda. Then the private sector, through sustainable and efficient business practices, becomes one of the actors in promoting sustainable development in a country. In this study, researchers will focus on private actors who can contribute to promote-sustainable development in some of the problems a country faces

In recent decades, there has been significant progress in development in developing countries, especially in line with the operations of multinational companies. The United Nations has vigorously promoted corporate social responsibility, recognizing its impact on social and environmental development.² These initiatives have succeeded in encouraging a number of companies to recognize their-responsibility

¹ "The Effects of Globalization on Economic Development - ResearchFDI," accessed May 18, 2024, <https://researchfdi.com/resources/articles/the-effects-of-globalization-on-economic-development/>.

² "Corporate Responsibility," accessed May 25, 2024, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do/crinfo>.

as “Corporate Social Responsibility” that is not only focused on creating profits. As such, these companies are becoming more aware of the importance of contributing to sustainable development and paying attention to social and environmental impacts in their operations.

The UNGC initiative was founded by the United Nations in 2000 to promote sustainable corporate social responsibility. The UNGC promotes companies to adopt ten principles relating to human rights, labor standards, the environment and anti-corruption. These principles include protecting human rights, eliminating discrimination in all forms and ensuring labor rights, eliminating forced and child labor, and adopting environmentally friendly business practices. The influence of the UNGC on MNCs' CSR programs is substantial.³ By following UNGC principles, companies can improve their corporate reputation, increase public trust, and strengthen relationships with governments and other stakeholders. Companies can also access UNGC's global network, enabling them to collaborate with other companies and stakeholders to implement-CSR and other collaborative programs.

In an increasingly complex and global business environment, the UNGCs are an important guide for MNCs in implementing effective and sustainable CSR programs. Through the UNGC, companies can strengthen their reputation and take a more active role in promoting human rights, a sustainable environment and good working standards worldwide.⁴

Definitions of sustainable development can be found in various international treaties and other instruments. According to the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED), as mentioned in the 1987 Brundland Report, sustainable development is defined as development that seeks to meet the needs of today, without

³ Monica Taniya Soetanto and Dianne Frisko Koan, “CONTENT ANALYSIS DIMENSI BUDAYA NASIONAL DALAM PELAPORAN KINERJA CSR SERTA IMPLIKASINYA Studi Badan Usaha Milik Negara Di Tiongkok Dan Indonesia,” *Calyptra* 5, no. 1 (2016): Hal. 1-24, <http://journal.ubaya.ac.id/index.php/jimus/article/view/2544/2007>.

⁴ Kurniawan, A., & Rusmin, R. (2020). *Corporate Social Responsibility and Community Empowerment: Evidence from Indonesia*. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 7(4), 329-339

compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.⁵ This definition shows that the utilization of natural resources is not only to meet the needs of the current generation but of course must also consider to the survival of future generations.

The UN Global Compact is an initiative that encourages companies worldwide to voluntarily integrate 10 universal principles into their operations and strategies. These principles include human rights, labor, environmental protection, anti-corruption, and support for the UN Sustainable Development goals.⁶ Through voluntary engagement, companies are expected to contribute to sustainable development and create a positive impact in society and the environment. By doing this, companies can ensure that their operations are conducted in a way that benefits economies and communities around the world.

United Nations Global Compact or abbreviated as UN Global Compact is a United Nations (UN) organization and is non-binding, engaged in business to encourage countries to adopt sustainable policies and social responsibility, then report the results of implementation to the organization. The working principles of the Global Compact are based on the business field, prioritizing ten areas including human rights, labor, environment and anti-corruption.

In the current era of globalization, major companies are no more faced with the responsibility of profit-oriented aspects of their own companies or from an economic point of view, but companies must also pay attention to social and environmental aspects around the company that is affiliated. Through its 10 Principles, the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) encourages sustainable business practices. These principles cover human rights, labor rights, the environment, and anti-corruption. Companies can contribute to the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development by

⁵ Brian R. Keeble, "The Brundtland Report: 'Our Common Future,'" *Medicine and War* 4, no. 1 (1988): 17–25.

⁶ "Our Mission | UN Global Compact," accessed May 18, 2024, <https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc/mission>.

supporting these principles, which are critical to the sustainability of business, people and the planet.

The UNGC is uniquely positioned to help companies adapt their practices for a sustainable and inclusive future, with the aim to promote—the global business community to increase their contribution to sustainable development.⁷ UNGC is uniquely positioned to help companies adapt their practices for a sustainable and inclusive future, with the aim of encouraging the global business community to increase their contribution to sustainable development. This proves that the UNGC is engaged in promoting the progress of sustainable development and continues to coordinate the business practices of business actors, both multinational companies and local networks in each of the countries that join the UNGC.

Due to its abundant natural and cultural resources, Africa still faces a number of complex problems in its development process. In order to achieve sustainable progress in the economic, social, and environmental fields, sustainability is essential. However, a number of issues, such as poverty, inequality, environmental degradation and lack of infrastructure, often stand in the way of progress in Africa.⁸

The role of the business sector is particularly important in the complexity of these issues. Companies have great potential to contribute to sustainable development in Africa, but sometimes unsustainable business practices can exacerbate existing problems, causing environmental damage, worker exploitation and economic inequality. Faced with this dynamic, the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) is a global initiative that seeks to address this issue by offering a framework that encourages companies to adopt sustainable business practices and promote sustainable development. In its efforts to promote sustainability in Africa.

⁷ “What Is the UN Global Compact | UN Global Compact,” accessed November 29, 2023, <https://unglobalcompact.org/what-is-gc>.

⁸ United Nations Global Compact, “UN Global Compact Africa Strategy, Mobilising African Business for Impact” (2021).

The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) embraces a number of key actors who have a vital role in the implementation of its strategy. From multinational corporations (MNCs) to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), UNGC seeks to engage various business entities to champion the principles of sustainability.⁹ Collaboration with the government is also a key focus, as policies that support sustainable development can have a significant impact.

In addition, the UNGC is mindful of the role of a broad civil society, including non-governmental organizations, advocacy groups, and local citizens. The involvement of these actors is important to ensure that community interests are thoroughly considered in every step of sustainability. Therefore, in this research, researchers will try to describe and analyze the strategy of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) as an international organizational actor that can encourage sustainable development in Africa by engaging in the private sector. Not only that, UNGC is also present as an advocate for its support for sustainable development in Africa in the private sector.

1.2. Research Question

How is the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) strategy in promoting sustainable development in Africa?

1.3. Research Objectives

This research aims to describe the strategy of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) in promoting sustainable development in Africa.

1.4 Research of Benefits

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits both academically and practically, as follows:

⁹ Ibid.

1.4.1 Academic Benefits

1. Can provide benefits for all elements and add insight to the problems that exist in this study and it is hoped that in the future it will be able to become one of the sources in further research.
2. Can provide knowledge value to the efforts of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) in encouraging sustainable development in Africa.

1.4.2 Practical Benefits

This research is expected to be able to be considered a reference and help position holders or academics.

1.5 literature Review

1.5.1. Review Of Related Research

The following is a literature review of several relevant research journals:

First, the article written by Mohammad Husni Sysam in 2019 was titled “Corporate Social Responsibility in ASEAN: Case Study of ASEAN CSR Network” and published in advances in social science, Bandung Islamic University, Indonesia.¹⁰ The concept used in this article is the concept of CSR adopted by multinational companies. Based on the research conducted, it can be concluded that ACN has an important role in promoting responsible business in ASEAN. ACN has three cooperation schemes namely membership, strategic partnership, and corporate partnership. However, ACN's corporate partnership model has the disadvantage of focusing on corporate profits and paying less attention to social and environmental aspects. ACN is also committed to following international standards in managing CSR and working with different donors. Therefore, ACN needs to continue to develop its CSR management so that it can

have a positive impact on ASEAN communities and the surrounding environment.

A significant difference in focus to the research that researchers will write how the UNGC strategy in Africa encourages sustainable development in Africa. However, the author uses this research to illustrate how the UN Global Compact encourages a responsible business environment in the region which is a local network incorporated in the UN Global Compact.

Second, the article used by the author as the basic foundation of this research is research conducted by Nur Azizah and Sri Asfarina Murti in an article entitled “The Role of European Women's Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs) in Constructing Gender Equality Regimes in the European Union”.¹¹ This study discusses the role of European Women's Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs) in building a gender equality regime in the European Union. This research uses qualitative methods and literature studies with secondary data. The research findings show that persistent and continuous advocacy by European Women's TANs has succeeded in building an effective gender regime in Europe. The European Union has successfully initiated women-friendly policies and realized a high level of gender equality, partly due to the role of TANs in advocating for gender equality policies.

In the author's research, this research is used to understand and describe the transnational actors that the author uses as the object of the author's research. The research above helps the author provide an overview of the Transnational Advocacy Network actors.

The difference between the above article and the author's research is the research focus used by the author. The author's research focuses on the African region and the implementation of the UNGC strategy to encourage sustainable development in Africa. The position of the above research in the author's research

¹¹ Nur Azizah, “Peran European Women’s Transnational Advocacy Networks (TANs) Dalam Mengkonstruksi Regime Kesetaraan Gender Di Uni Eropa,” *Indonesian Journal of International Relations* 3, no. 1 (2019): 52–79.

is that the author makes the above article an illustration of the author's research related to UNGC as an international organizational actor engaged in a particular region and supports sustainable development.

Third, an article written by Štěpánka Zemanová and Radka Druláková in 2020 with the title “Mainstreaming Global Sustainable Development Goals through the UN Global Compact: The Case of Visegrad Countries”. The article was published in the Faculty of International Relations, University of Economics, Prague, Winston Churchill. The article discusses the impact of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Visegrad Four (V4) countries. The research used qualitative content analysis of 42 Progress Reports (COPs) submitted by 25 companies from the V4 in 2017-2019. The main findings show that companies involved in the UNGC are clearly fulfilling their obligations to report on their activities related to the SDGs.

The difference between the above article and the author's research is the research focus used by the author. The author's research focuses on the African region and the implementation of the UNGC strategy to encourage sustainable development in Africa. The position of the above research in the author's research is that the author makes the article above as an illustration of the author's research related to UNGC as an international organizational actor engaged in a particular region and supports sustainable development in the region.

Fourth, conducted research Felix Chidozie and Oluwatobi O. Aje entitled “International Organizations and Global Governance: SDGs As A Paragon”.¹² This article was published in 2017. In this study, international organizations are born out of the complexity of international relations between states and cause

¹² F Chidozie and O A Oluwatobi, “International Organizations and Global Governance Agenda: SDGs as a Paragon,” *Acta Universitatis Danubius ...* 10, no. 1 (2017): 43–60, <http://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/internationalis/article/view/2379%0Ahttps://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/internationalis/article/viewFile/2379/4114>.

interdependence. Thus, international organizations become very important in international relations for implementing and operating global governance. However, this study also explains some of the challenges international organizations face in the forces of globalization.

The difference between this research and the author's research is that the author uses it as reference material related to international organizations that are actors in global governance aimed at the global community needs, one of which is the SDGs agenda which is the subject of the author's research. In the research that the author conducted, the above research was used as a reference in understanding international organizations formed by agreements made by sovereign states to solve common problems.

The novelty contained in the author's research is that the author's research will describe and analyze the strategy of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) to support sustainable development in Africa using the author's research concepts, namely, International Government Organization and Transnational Advocacy Network which the author uses as a tool to describe and analyze the UN Global Compact itself and the UNGC strategy in the context of actors who encourage sustainable development in the African region.

1.5.2. Conceptual Framework

1.5.2.1. International Governmental Organizations (IGO)

International Governmental Organizations (IGOs) are formed through agreements between countries to address issues and achieve common goals. IGOs are made up of member states. The United Nations (UN) is one example of an IGO that has worldwide influence.¹³ UNGC is an organization established by

¹³ "Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) - Harvard Law School | Harvard Law School," accessed November 30, 2023, <https://hls.harvard.edu/bernard-koteen-office-of-public-interest-advising/about-opia/what-is-public-interest-law/public-service-practice-settings/international-public-interest-law-practice-setting/intergovernmental-organizations-igos/>.

the United Nations to encourage the business sector to support the principles of sustainability and corporate social responsibility. As part of the UN, the UNGC mobilizes businesses and groups to commit to ten principles relating to human rights, the environment, anti-corruption, and labor.

According to Felix and Oluwatobi, it can be understood that an international organization can be defined as a formal and sustainable structure that is formed based on an agreement between governmental and non-governmental members of two or more sovereign states with the aim to achieve the common interests of its members.¹⁴ From this definition, it can be seen that the definition of international organizations can be broadly said that IOs operate in the world and operate when there are contracts between other countries. This occurs due to the recognition of certain problems that are common to all countries and there must be consensus among countries to jointly regulate and solve the common problems that have been identified.

Then to understand international organizations, it is necessary to classify them based on their scope and potential membership. International organizations or IOs can be designed to focus on a particular field or solve a particular problem. In other words, they operate based on their areas of concern. While some have specific goals, and there are some IOs have-universal goals. Within international organizations, there are some IOs have-universal membership and those that are limited and targeted. Although many actors are involved in the global governance process, in the absence of a world government, international organizations are the actors which have great influence in directing the international system. International organizations provide a coordinated mechanism for managing the complex dynamics of international relations.

¹⁴ Chidozie and Oluwatobi, "International Organizations and Global Governance Agenda: SDGs as a Paragon."

As such, UNGC serves as a concrete example of how IGOs and can collaborate with the private sector to achieve global development goals. UNGC's commitment to fostering collaborative efforts between the business sector and governments is critical in addressing global challenges and promoting sustainable growth.

In this research, the author uses the IGO concept to describe and understand more about the UNGC (United Nations Global Compact). As an IGO, the UNGC shows the characteristics of a government organization under the UN with a focus on creating sustainable business practices and supporting sustainable development through business strategies that not only focus on profit oriented but also business practices that care about the environment and sustainable development based on UNGC principles and SDGs points. Through this approach, the author wants to see how UNGC operates in various countries, one of which is in Africa as part of the author's research focus on promoting sustainable development.

1.5.2.2. Transnational Advocacy Network Concept

The concept of TAN (Transnational Advocacy Network) in international relations refers to an advocacy network which involving actors from different countries or regions working together to promote a common goal or support a particular issue.¹⁵ TANs often emerge as a form of civil society participation in the global arena and can have a significant impact on decision-making processes at the international level.

Transnational advocacy networks are becoming increasingly important in international politics, operating in concert with states and international organizations. TANs involve non-state actors, such as economic firms,

¹⁵ Keck, M. and Sikkink, K., "Transnational Advocacy Networks In\nternational and Regional Politics," *International Social Science Journal* 159, no. marzo (1999): 89–101.

scientists, experts and activists, who collaborate to influence policy and promote shared values.¹⁶ These networks are crucial in shaping social and cultural norms and have the potential to influence regional and international integration processes.

In order to answer research questions about how the United Global Compact's strategy in promoting sustainable development in Africa requires a concept to see and understand how the UNGC works in Africa in carrying out the strategies used by the UNGC itself. The concept that researchers will use is the concept of Transnational Advocacy Networks or TAN. The author uses the TAN concept explained or promoted by Margareth Keck and Kathryn Sikkink. As the author has explained above, TANs are often located or appear in issues which are found in the Boomerang Pattern, political Entrepreneurs, and international contacts where TANs are present in them to encourage, suppress, design, mobilize, and launch-their strategies in four typologies of strategies such as information politics, symbolic politics, influence politics, and accountability politics..

In this research, the author uses the concept of TANs as a concept to see how the UNGC is engaged in the issue that the author found, namely, international contact. TANs' international contacts can take many forms, including collaboration between local and international NGOs, partnerships with foreign governments, participation in global conferences and forums, and utilizing international media. These contacts allow TANs to amplify their voices, access global resources, and exert pressure on various fronts to achieve their advocacy goals. In the context of TANs, UNGC can be a key actor that leads or drives advocacy efforts and campaigns for its strategies in Africa to promote sustainable development. UNGC has the ability to build, design

¹⁶ Ibid.

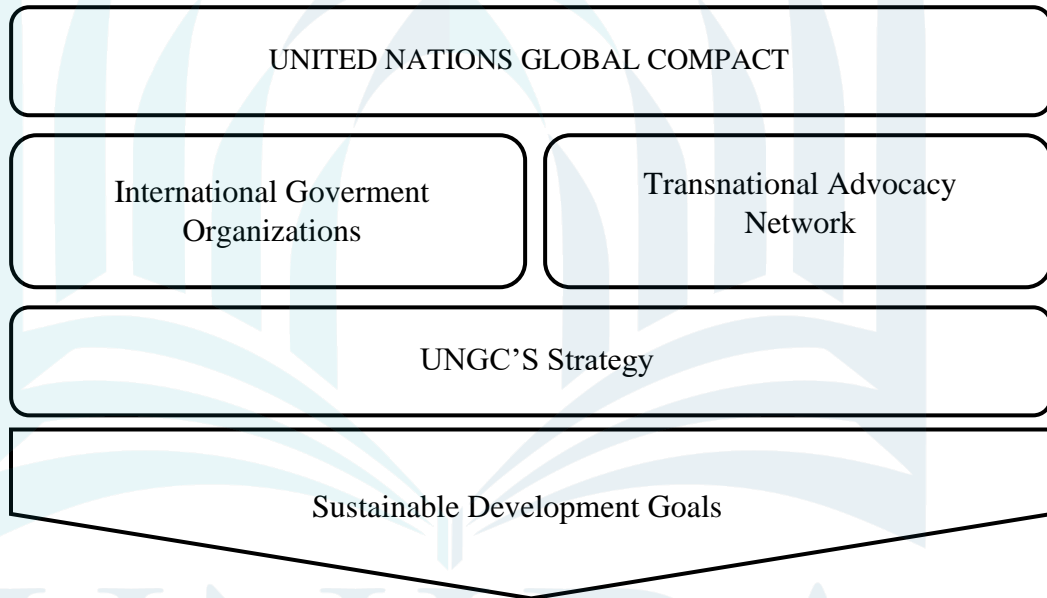
strategies and mobilize resources to achieve UNGC's interests in promoting sustainable development in Africa.

UNGC's strategy in Africa in promoting sustainable development in the context of TANs includes Leverage Politics and Information Politics. According to Keck and Sikkinks, the tactic of leverage politics is a tactic where TANs actors seek greater influence through support from other actors who have more power in influencing policy-making actors or stakeholders. In using this tactic, UNGC must strengthen cooperation capabilities to increase political opportunities and increase opportunities to convey information and significantly impact on the strategy carried out by UNGC itself in promoting sustainable development in Africa. Often connections with other actors who have great power are also the main key in achieving success through this tactic.

According to Keck and Sikkink, information politics can increase the power of activist networks by disseminating information and developments related to the issues being fought for. This information politics strategy involves the exchange of information. In the information politics strategy, transnational advocacy networks can generate politically useful information and direct the information to generate great influence. Thus, information politics can shape public opinion and increase their bargaining power in fighting certain issues. Keck and Sikkink state that transnational advocacy networks are formed from social networks consisting of actors who exchange information and resources to work together on certain issues. In the context of TANs, UNGC utilizes the role of information in its strategy to strengthen the strategy promoted by UNGC. UNGC uses the media as an information network that is easily obtained and easily understood by the public and other actors in understanding related issues.

The UNGC is an initiative that plays an important role as an actor in promoting sustainable development in Africa and the world. UNGC is an actor in advocating for companies in Africa to apply sustainability principles. This

initiative effectively serves as a form of the Transnational Advocacy Network (TAN). UNGC also conducts policy advocacy and campaigns that enable companies to support the policy position and actions strategies carried out by UNGC in promoting development. UNGC has key actors in promoting sustainability in Africa, namely, MNCs, MSMEs, Governments, civil society, academics and workers.



The picture above illustrates the author's research process. This study uses two concepts to decipher and analyze the UNGC's strategy in promoting sustainable development in Africa and as an international actor in promoting development in Africa. In addition, the image above illustrates the relationship between one kosnep and another. In the figure above, it can be seen that the United Nations Global Compact plays an important role in promoting sustainable development in Africa in the private sector due to responding to several challenges in Africa itself through the UNGC strategy.

This research will explore the concepts of International Organizations (IGOs) and Transnational Advocacy Networks, in the context of the United Global Compact's strategy to promote sustainable development in Africa. International organizations (IGOs) such as the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) have an important role to play in developing global guidelines and standards for responsible business practices and have strategies to promote sustainable development. By becoming a member of the UNGC, the company is expected to contribute to sustainable development at the global level, including in Africa. In addition, the Transnational Advocacy Network is a key element in supporting the implementation of sustainable development by mobilizing support from various parties, including non-governmental organizations and civil society at the international and domestic levels through the UNGC strategy in Africa

1.6 Hypothesis

Following-the above research question regarding how the UNGC strategy is in promoting sustainable development in Africa, the UNGC has three general strategies in promoting sustainable development in Africa after highlighting various sustainable development issues in Africa, namely, "GROWING IMPACT THROUGH FOCUS". Second, "WHILE DRIVING INCLUSIVE IMPACT". Third, "THROUGH LEVERAGING ASSOCIATIONS, SUPPLY CHAINS AND CAPITAL". Through this strategy, the UNGC advocates for actors in Africa to work together to promote sustainable development in Africa. This strategy includes two tactics from the transnational movement with Leverage Politics and Information Politics. This tactic includes easy access to information related to sustainable development issues and UNGC strategies to raise awareness of the importance of sustainable development and the implementation of UNGC strategies.

1.7 Research Methodology

1.7.1. Research Design

This research is an effort on the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) strategy in encouraging sustainable development in Africa, so the author uses a qualitative research design.¹⁷ This qualitative research method is used to analyse the purpose and meaning of the research object to be researched. Thus, research that uses a qualitative research model is conducted to examine on the condition of the object to describe and understand something behind the phenomenon.

1.7.2. Research Objectives

The research object will focus on the strategic strategies implemented by the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) to promote sustainable development in Africa. In this study, use the concepts of international government organizations (IGOs) and transnational advocacy networks (TANs) used to describe and analyze UNGC as actors in encouraging sustainable development. This research will only highlight two of the four tactics of TANs, namely Leverage Politics and Informations Politics.

1.7.3. Limitations of Research

The research limitation described in this context is to the four strategic priority regions of the UNGC in Africa, known as the “Four Centers,” namely Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, and Morocco.

1.7.4. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the author uses data collection techniques, namely literature studies (Library Research) and secondary data to obtain the data the author needs.

¹⁷ John W. Creswell, *Research Design- Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, Muqarnas, Third Edit., vol. 8, 1991.

Literature studies such as scientific journals or scientific articles, books, websites, E-Books, newspapers and other official documents. Then after the literature is collected the author will filter, select and then collected-into discussions.

1.7.5. Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the authors used data analysis techniques that according to Miles and Huberman. The Miles and Huberman model involves systematically searching and compiling data obtained through interview results, field notes and documentation.¹⁸ The analysis procedure in this research includes: First, thorough data collection in accordance with the research questions that have been compiled at the beginning and carried out continuously. Second, data reduction process. This process is a process of selecting, sorting and organizing data that has been collected from field notes, documentation and data that has been adjusted in the data collection techniques described in the sub-chapter on collection techniques. After the data has been reduced which is still relevant to the research, then the data has been categorized according to the research and then the relationship between the categories and the research theory or conceptual research used has been constructed, the next step is data display or data presentation in the form of narrative text so that it will be easily understood. The final step, namely drawing conclusions. Conclusions in qualitative research can answer the formulation of problems that have been formulated from the start..

1.8 Writing Systematics

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION. In the introduction the author provides an explanation related to, Background which contains a brief explanation of the problems and issues that will be discussed in this research; Problem Formulation is a sub chapter

¹⁸ Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*, ed. MT. Dr. Ir. Sutopo (Yogyakarta: ALFABET, cv, 2020).

that the author uses as a tool to focus on the main problem in this research; Literature Review is a collection of previous studies that are still quite relevant as the foundation of this research; Conceptual Framework which contains the theoretical basis and approach as an analytical tool in this research; Hypothesis contains the researcher's temporary argument which contains answers to existing research; Research Methodology is an explanation of how data is collected and the research preparation scheme which is the basic material for the formation of this research paper, as well as; Systematics of Writing which contains a brief description of the outline of the research.

CHAPTER II, UNITED NATIONS GLOBAL COMPACT (UNGC) AND THE DYNAMICS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. As explained in the previous chapter regarding the phenomenon of the issue that the author wants to analyze in this research, the next chapter will display data in the form of findings from the data that the author found with the methodology that the author explained in the previous chapter. This chapter will explain the United Global Compact (UNGC) can promote and encourage sustainable development by implementing the UNGC principles and the UNGC's space in the sustainable development goals. This chapter also describes the dynamics of sustainable development or SDGs and how the UNGC as an international organization has attention or concern for sustainable development. In addition, this chapter will also present data related to sustainable development issues that occur in Africa in general.

CHAPTER III, UNGC STRATEGY IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA. In the previous chapter, the author explained and displayed the data found in the author's research and then analyzed the data in the next chapter. In this chapter the author explains the results of the analysis in the previous chapter and describes the UNGC strategy in Africa using the concepts of Transnational Advocacy Network and International Organizations Governments. This chapter analyzes the UNGC strategy in promoting sustainable development in Africa. In

addition, before analyzing the UNGC strategy using the research concepts described in Chapter I, the author first explains the coherence between the problems in Africa that the author has described in the previous chapter and the UNGC's space so that the problems in Africa have a relationship with the UNGC. Therefore, the UNGC appears to advocate for development issues related to the UNGC's space.

CHAPTER IV, CONCLUSION. After analyzing the previous chapter, in this chapter the author draws conclusions from the results of the analysis in the previous chapter and in accordance with the formulation of problems or research questions that have been explained at the beginning of the research. In this chapter, it is emphasized that conclusions are made after deeply analyzing the data and theories that have been discussed previously. In addition, this chapter presents suggestions for further research by looking at the shortcomings in the research conducted by the author.

