



The Role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Through OIC-2025: Programme of Action in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in 2018-2019

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: SDGs, OIC-2025, Programme of Action, Organization Islamic Cooperation

Received : 12, March

Revised : 20, April

Accepted: 25, May

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ABSTRACT

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a global agenda aimed at promoting human development, considering the declining quality of life worldwide. This has prompted all Muslim countries to collaborate in creating a fair, prosperous, and prosperous life. This article utilizes the basic concept of SDGs combined with the theory of international organizations. The research method used in this article is qualitative-descriptive through Secondary Data Analysis (SDA). Therefore, this article will discuss more broadly the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in realizing SDGs action programs. The author's analysis in this article shows that OIC has long been implementing programs oriented towards and supporting SDGs. This can be seen in OIC's program, the OIC-2025: Programme of Action in 2018-2019. This program is a manifestation of Islamic countries' efforts to create and address all humanitarian issues. There are 13 priority areas of OIC that direct its programs towards the 4 pillars of SDGs development.

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global agenda adopted by United Nations member states in 2015. This agenda serves as a reference for countries in promoting the development and progress of a nation. The target achievement of the SDGs agenda is set for 2030, aiming to accelerate efforts to address various humanitarian issues worldwide. Historically, the emergence of the SDGs program stemmed from the unresolved agendas of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This prompted UN member states to transform their strategies in addressing global issues such as poverty eradication, peacebuilding, prosperity, environmental protection, global hunger, discrimination against women, and others (UNDP, n.d.).

Within these Sustainable Development Goals, there are several main components aimed at improving human life, including human development in the education sector, gender equality, health, social inequality reduction, hunger eradication, social protection, marginalized groups' attention, sustainable infrastructure, inclusive economic development, sustainable energy, biodiversity, habitat sustainability, and natural resource management. These components serve as the basis for all UN member states that have adopted the goals to promote their respective country's growth and progress. It should be noted that achieving these goals relies on cooperation between developed countries and developing or third-world countries. According to the UN's core document on the essence of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it states that "Alongside continuing development priorities such as poverty eradication, health, education, and food security and nutrition, it sets out a wide range of economic, social, and environmental objectives. It also promises more peaceful and inclusive societies. It also, crucially defines means of implementation" (Omer and Noguchi 2020).

When critically analyzed, several of the Sustainable Development Goals indicators have been indicated or implemented by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC). The Organization of Islamic Cooperation is the second-largest international organization after the UN. The OIC was established to create international peace and security based on Islamic values. Not only that, but this organization also has a program called the "OIC-2025: Programme of Action" for the years 2018-2019, which includes 18 priority areas that impact the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For instance, priority area 3 (Moderation, Dialogue, Harmony among cultures & religions) impacts SDGs point 16; priority area 4 (Peace & security) impacts SDGs point 16; Priority area 5 (environment, climate change, and sustainability) impact SDGs points 6, 7, 13, 14, 15; Priority area 6 (poverty alleviation) impacts SDGs point 1; Priority area 7 (trade, investment, and finance) indicates SDGs point 8; Priority area 8 (agriculture & food security) impacts SDGs points 2 and 3; Priority area 9

(employment, infrastructure & industrialization) impacts SDGs point 9; Priority area 10 (science, technology & innovation) impacts SDGs point 9; Priority area 11 (Education) impacts SDGs point 4; Priority area 12 (Health) indicates SDGs point 3; Priority area 13 (women's advancement & empowerment, family welfare & social security) impacts SDGs points 3, 5, and 10; Priority area 14 (Islamic humanitarian action) indicates all indicators of the SDGs agenda; Priority area 15 (Human rights, Good Governance & Accountability) impacts SDGs points 10 and 16 (Action 2016).

Therefore, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), albeit inadvertently, has played a crucial role in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals. This means that the contribution of Islam through the cooperation of the 57 OIC member countries has implemented human development efforts as a means of following the teachings of the Quran and Hadith, supported by humanitarian values (SESRIC, n.d.). Hence, the author elaborates on the "Role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) Through the OIC-2025: Programme of Action for the Years 2018-2019 in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals."

Based on these issues, this article will elaborate on the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) through its program, the OIC-2025; Programme of Action, and its correlation and implications for SDGs. The problem formulation to be discussed in this article is how does the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) contribute to human development worldwide?; and How does the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) strive to achieve the SDGs?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Basic Concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs consist of 17 goals that can be categorized into 4 pillars that correlate and mutually depend on each other. These four pillars aim to illustrate the importance of balance among the 3 main pillars, namely the social, economic, and environmental dimensions, which are then supported by the governance pillar. These three pillars are interconnected and correlate with each other. The environmental pillar is the most crucial element, as current growth depicted in the economic pillar requires maintaining sustainable environmental stability. Similarly, regarding the social behavior of society depicted in the social pillar, transformation is needed to adopt environmentally friendly behaviors.

Table 1. Development Pillars of Sustainable Development Goals

Pillar of Social Development	Pillar of Economic Development	Pillar of Environmental Development	Pillar of Legal and Governance Development
Goal 1: No Poverty	Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	These are translations of the Sustainable Development Goals:	Goal 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
Goal 2: Zero Hunger	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth		
Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	Goal 9: Industry, Innovation, and	Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	
Goal 4: Quality Education	Goal 10: Reducing Inequality	Goal 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	
Goal 5: Gender Equality	Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Goal 14: Marine Ecosystems	
		Goal 15: Terrestrial Ecosystems	

(Alisjahbana and Murniningtyas 2018)

International Organization Theory

The author employs the hypothesis in this logical work is the International Organization. According to Clive Archer's perspective, international organizations can be formal and maintainable structures manifested through the attention between at least two autonomous countries with the aim of achieving a common interface of several countries. Agreeing with Clive, one part of organizations worldwide is as performers; that worldwide organizations are too often considered as independent performers and operate in their capacity as universal organizations and are now unfair in conducting their individual interfaces (Ii 2010). In this way, Worldwide Organizations can be categorized into two specific groups:

1. Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO). These organizations consist of official assignments from the governments of countries. For example, the United Nations (UN) and Universal Organizations under the UN such as the ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO.
2. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). These are private groups in the fields of logical, charitable, social, specific, or financial aid. Examples include the Red Cross and Greenpeace. Following Clive Bowman in his book titled "Worldwide Organizations," part of worldwide organizations is isolated into three categories, to be more specific:
 - a) Instrument, a universal organization is used as an instrument for domestic/foreign approach from the member states of an organization.
 - b) Forum, as one of the universal organizations, the aspect of being a forum means that a global organization can provide a gathering place where every part of the organization can come together and discuss issues that at that moment lead to endorsement or dismissal.
 - c) On-screen Character, the definition of worldwide organizations as performing artists is that every universal organization is a substance or form of an on-screen character that is independent. The term independent here implies that universal organizations can make arrangements and decisions without being influenced by external parties (Ii, n.d.).

Therefore, this article employs the theory of international organizations from Clive Archer's perspective as it holds relevance to the raised theme. This serves as a foundation for the author in analyzing the role of international organizations such as the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) with its programs and implications for the SDGs.

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is an intergovernmental organization representing Muslims worldwide. It was formed to address various issues spread across different parts of the world, especially in the East, with diverse religious concerns. This has led countries with larger Muslim populations to connect with other Islamic nations and establish Islamic organizations. The establishment of the OIC aims to foster solidarity among nations, create peace through cooperation, resolve conflicts among member states and within the Muslim community, and enhance participation in areas such as finance, legislation, and science (OIC, n.d.).

The founding of the OIC was based on a decision made on September 25, 1969, during a high-level conference in Rabat, Morocco, prompted by Islamic countries' reaction to the events at the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, namely its burning. The OIC convened a meeting in Jeddah in 1970 and chose to establish a permanent secretariat led by a Secretary-General. Currently, the OIC is a significant organization globally, with 57 member countries across four

continents. Its founding, based on the concept of ummah, also reflects the desire of Muslims worldwide to unite irrespective of legislative, financial, and cultural issues (Puri and Yumitro, 2022).

METHODOLOGY

The research method employed is qualitative-descriptive through the approach of Secondary Data Analysis. This article utilizes secondary data analysis as a writing reference, by using data obtained from journals, the official website of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, UNDP website, official documents related to SDGs, and others related to the title of this article, which are then elaborated and processed systematically and analytically. The research method using a secondary data analysis approach involves analyzing the extent to which the OIC contributes to and promotes Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Qualitative research is a method for researchers to document data gathered from various sources, and then the results of the data analysis are incorporated into this article. Meanwhile, the descriptive approach aims to depict the role of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation in striving to achieve the SDGs. There are 13 OIC programs that have implications for all 17 global SDGs agendas. This illustrates that the role of Islam in building human civilization continues to be pursued as the practice of Islamic teachings itself.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Implications of OIC-2025: Programme of Action in Sustainable Development Goals

The OIC-2025 Programme of Action is established based on the cherished vision and standards outlined in the Constitution of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The mandates contained in various statements, agreements, traditions, and resolutions adopted by OIC meetings provide the fundamental framework for the sought-after global perspective improvements within this Programme of Action. This note marks a pivotal moment in the Ten-Year Programme of Action of the OIC (TYPOA), which commenced in 2005.

OIC-2025: The OIC's Programme of Action encapsulates renewed commitments from OIC member states, all stakeholders of the OIC framework, partners worldwide, and other stakeholders to work together for a far better, higher, stronger, and brighter future. Recognized objectives for the decade ahead (2016-2025) encompass ongoing goals as well as evolving objectives of political and financial enhancements worldwide. However, the improvement objectives tend to be visionary and act as guiding principles. The modalities and means to achieve these objectives may undergo changes to fit different

scenarios, but the set objectives remain crucial. Meanwhile, the current global efforts to characterize the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also influence the goalposts of the OIC plan. Nevertheless, the issues of particular concern to OIC member states frame the core of OIC-2025 (Action 2016).

In a general sense, objectives under different areas of need are driven by the comprehensive standards of the Constitution aimed at advancing and strengthening solidarity among OIC member states in their efforts to seek common interfaces in meetings worldwide. The Constitution upholds the necessity to protect and promote the grand values of Islam such as peace, compassion, resilience, equality, and human dignity as we strive to revitalize the Islamic forefront in the world and ensure dignified progress and success for community groups in member states.

OIC member states share the same values and social beliefs and are bound together by a firm commitment to Islamic ethical and socio-economic values. The shared beliefs, common goals, shared challenges, and similar levels of progress form a strong basis for collaboration among them. Hence, Islamic Joint Activities remain an integral component of OIC's participatory system and progress. However, in the current global landscape, various modern challenges such as poverty, infections, environmental degradation, food security, transnational crime, spread of fear, and so forth, require collective responses at the global level. Thus, the OIC's main vision recognizes the importance of participation and association at the territorial, sub-regional, and global levels (Of and Cooperation 2016).

DISCUSSIONS

Priority Area 3 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Point 16

The General Secretariat (Discourse and Outreach Division) continues to address the topic "Changing China-Muslim World Relations," by advancing relations between China and the Muslim world, especially through intercivilizational and intercultural exchanges. The OIC also aims to create comparative changes in relations with Russia, known as a Standard Civilization agent. A joint exchange event is proposed for early 2020 in Moscow, Russia. In its development, the General Secretariat (Discourse and Outreach Office) plans to initiate arrangements for reconciliation events between the Muslim World and the Western Social Order, Interfaith Exchange Meetings in Africa, and between the Muslim World and Hindu Civilization.

Furthermore, the General Secretariat (Exchange and Outreach Office) continues to collaborate with the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) in its work and training. The General Secretariat (Discourse and Outreach Office) continues to engage and collaborate with UNAOC in concrete

activities within the scope of Education, Youth, and Media; and specifically aims to combat fanaticism, generalization, bias, and segregation.

Priority Area 4 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Point 16

As the collective voice of the Muslim world, the OIC is mandated to protect and secure Muslim world affairs in the spirit of advancing world peace and harmony among nations. Subsequently, the OIC Contact Group for Peace and Discourse held a brief meeting in New York during the 74th session of the UN General Assembly and reiterated OIC's firm rejection or defense against the use of insults, atrocities, and narrow-mindedness based on misguided beliefs, thereby endangering world peace and security. Furthermore, the General Secretariat (Political Division) also participated in the 4th Conference on Intercultural Exchange and Radicalization and Barbarism Prevention, on November 7, 2019, in Prague. This reflects the OIC's efforts to engage actively in issues of common concern.

In its development, a crisis meeting of the OIC Contact Meeting on Jammu & Kashmir was held in Jeddah on May 6, 2019, to audit the latest developments in Jammu & Kashmir involving India (IoK). This meeting issued a communique calling for swift arrangements for the emergency situation. Furthermore, the 14th Islamic Summit held in Makkah Al Mukarramah on May 31, 2019, reaffirmed all resolutions adopted by previous Islamic Conferences on the Cyprus issue, conveying strong support for the genuine struggle of Turkish Cypriot Muslims, and for valuable efforts to achieve authentic, reasonable, and generally satisfactory solutions. Additionally, the OIC Mediation Support Contact Meeting held a meeting at the Permanent Agent level on June 27, 2019, at the Joint Secretariat, examining the planning of the Contact Code Among and preparing OIC mediation organizations, special envoys, and specialists to strengthen OIC intervention capacity ("Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC -2025: Programme of Action Progress Report" 2018).

Priority Area 5 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Point 6, 7, 13, 14, and 15

Recommendations for SDGs are that the General Secretariat (Science and Innovation Division) participated in the 5th meeting of the Islamic Executive Bureau of Environment (IEBE) held at the ISESCO central command in Rabat on April 19-20, 2019. At this point, the most interesting aspect here is that the Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC) expressed interest in participating in the 29th Universal Conference on "Nature Security as a Life Necessity" held in Cairo, Egypt, on April 20-22, 2019. This event was held concurrently with workshops on Climate Change Impacts, Petroleum and Environmental Vitality, College Sections in Natural Security, Water Assets and

the Environment, Economics and Green Innovation, and Environmental Quality.

The Organization of Islamic Capitals and Cities (OICC) participated in the Marmara Cities Union Urban Meeting held in Istanbul on October 1-3, 2019. Workshops were held with various perspectives such as environment and climate change, city systems, city innovation and development, progress around, transportation and development, social amenities, urban framework and adaptability capacity, urban accommodation and environment, open responsibility, movement and administration. Lastly, the OIC Water Council Momentum Meeting was held in Cairo on October 21-22, 2019. The OIC Water Council received a number of proposals to enhance intra-OIC participation in realizing the OIC Water Vision exercise.

Priority Area 6 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Point 1

Under the COMCEC Extend Financing, in 2018, Indonesia implemented the initiative "Making Strides One Stop Benefit Framework for Social Security and Poverty Reduction in OIC Countries" to enhance the capacity of nearest facilitators and community assistance related to social security programs and poverty alleviation. At that time, in 2019, within the COMCEC Venture Subsidizing system, Turkey implemented a project titled "Enhancing the Framework Rules of Social Security for OIC Countries" to advance human assets and regulatory capacity in Indonesia, Tunisia, Iran, and Gambia in the field of the National Social Security Framework (Jamsosnas). Of public interest is when IsDB continues to invest in equity capital of Islamic microfinance institutions. In 2017/2018, IsDB invested in the equity of an Islamic microfinance institution in Tunisia and approved the institution in Senegal. Several other speculations are still in the early stages. In its expansion, IsDB continues to enhance availability to return to Islam through continued cooperation in the value of interest of Islamic banks, takaful companies, and other Islamic budget education.

Job creation programs. This program aims to create at least one million conventional jobs for marginalized communities in several countries by 2030. Eight countries were initially recognized as short-term recipients of this program; Tunisia, Gambia, Bangladesh, Morocco, Mauritania, Nigeria, Comoros, and Egypt. In its expansion, OIC countries also hold Territorial Rice Price Chain programs, a ten-country territorial program benefiting Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Senegal, and Sudan ("Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC -2025: Programme of Action Progress Report" 2018).

Priority Area 7 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Point 8

Considering the recommendations sought by the OIC, the COMCEC Exchange Working Meeting has compiled an approach proposal on "Promoting Exchange: Advancing the Traditional Opportunity Administration Framework in OIC Member States" to be accommodated in the 34th COMCEC Joint Meeting held on November 28, 2018. At that time, in 2018, under COMCEC Business Subsidies, an initiative titled "Potential Reflection on the Interoperability of Selected Single Window Frameworks" was executed by Morocco with Tunisia and Cameroon. Not only that, Nigeria realized an effort in 2018 titled "Enhancing Intra-OIC Exchange through Evolving Exchange Assistance Measures in OIC Member States" with Morocco and Indonesia.

The most interesting aspect of the OIC program is in 2019, under COMCEC Extend Financing (CPF), an effort titled 'Empowering the Halal Industry to Enhance Intra-OIC Trade' was implemented by Indonesia. This effort aims to expand industry awareness and compliance with the concept of Halal, basic rules, and controls run by OIC member countries. In its expansion, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture (ICCIA) carry out programs focused on enhancing intra-Islamic exchange, capacity building, trade administration improvement, tourism enhancement, poverty alleviation, Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) enhancement, and environmentally friendly economic enhancement.

In the financial sector, it can be seen from the COMCEC Project themed "Islamic Liquidity Management Instruments for Sustainable Development of Islamic Financial Institutions" has been implemented. The project aims to encourage the development of Islamic Bank and Financial Controller capabilities in OIC membership for the development of Shariah-based High-Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) ("Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC - 2025: Programme of Action Progress Report" 2018).

Priority Area 8 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Points 2 and 3

Efforts to address Food Security issues, COMSTECH formed a Plant Genetic Resources (PGR) Working Group in 2018. Five OIC Member Countries, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, and Pakistan have agreed to cooperate in this area. Subsequently, COMSTECH collaborated with FAO, as well as the Pakistan Agricultural Research Council (PARC), to develop a multinational project on "Promotion of Plant Genetic Resources Utilization, Variety Development, and Integration into Seed Systems" in April 2019. The aim is to further enhance the capacities of member countries in preserving, protecting, and expanding the reach of their plant genetic resources to achieve food security.

In addition to COMSTECH's efforts, IsDB also implemented the Agricultural Support Project for Small Farmers in Southwest Bangladesh aimed

at improving the quality of life for 150,000 small, marginal, and landless farmers. Cutting-edge and location-specific innovations have been realized in enhanced, expanded, and efficient agricultural efficiency. In relation to COMCEC Venture Financing, Turkey also had to implement a project titled "Enhancing the Rural Water System Expansion Administration with cooperation from Morocco and Tunisia. In 2018, overall endorsement for the rural segment reached 14.4% of the portfolio, the second-largest allocation after vitality. This year, ITFC confirmed 12 agricultural division operations in six states including Egypt, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Cameroon, and Indonesia.

Priority Area 9 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Points 7, 8, and 9

In the Industrial sector, IsDB is developing Member Country Partnership Strategies (MCPS) based on successor value chain. Four MCPS for Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Morocco, and Maldives have been launched and are progressing well. Meanwhile, in the Transportation sector, there is financing for the COMCEC Project, where Iran implements a project titled "Feasibility Study of the Iran-Caucasus Transportation Corridor." The goal is to enhance transnational transportation corridors between Asia and Europe to improve the effectiveness, functionality, and sustainability of transportation in Azerbaijan, Iran, and Turkey.

Moreover, IsDB implemented the Electricity Network Expansion Project in Bangladesh to promote the expansion of electricity network infrastructure and improve the efficiency and quality of electricity distribution systems. Additionally, in 2018, there was approval for energy product financing of 67%, balanced between financing oil and crude oil products. Most energy-related financing is directed towards countries in the MENA, Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa regions. For the tourism sector, SESRIC carries out an effort called "Enhancing Islamic Tourism Environment in OIC Member States: Objectives and Industry Enhancement" as a continuation of previous COMCEC-funded efforts ("Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC -2025: Programme of Action Progress Report" 2018).

Priority Area 10 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Point 9

COMSTECH organized the 1st OIC Technology Challenge in Robotics Mechanics for students aged 17-23, in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, October 27-31, 2019. This is an effort to advance imaginative efforts in modern innovation, energize competitiveness, and awareness of cutting-edge science, and enhance friendship among youths in several countries. In its expansion, ICYF organized the Doha Desert Spring for Development, a universal science and innovation event in conjunction with the Doha OIC Youth Capital 2019, where more than

40 Muslim Trend-setter youths from 32 OIC member countries gathered to develop their capabilities and skills in Development and manufacturing.

Most notably, the work of the Inter-Islamic Network on Information Technology (INIT), Islamabad, Pakistan focuses on utilizing Comprehensive Innovation for individuals with disabilities, minority groups, and utilization of innovation in Least Developed States. In this manner, in March 2019, specifically in Islamabad, COMSTECH has arranged the implementation of the OIC IMS plan that establishes the needs and procedures to strengthen the IMS capabilities of OIC countries. The main control committee meeting consisting of OIC educators was held at the COMSTECH Secretariat.

Priority Area 11 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Point 4

In the Education sector, IsDB has been ratified under the topic centered on "instruction for human enhancement." Its fundamental pillars are "enhancing basic instructional arrangements" and "post-basic instructional arrangements." Meanwhile, the third pillar is "promotion and warning administration" that encompasses all levels. A methodology for division is being developed with the aim of segregating approaches based on regions.

Moreover, OIC strives to accelerate the internationalization process by increasing the number of students and educational personnel, making universities centers of excellence, expediting the accreditation process with international accreditation bodies. The most interesting aspect is the OIC Education Exchange Program, where the Government of Pakistan announced 100 additional scholarships for students from 15 Least Developed OIC countries. Not only that, ISESCO has implemented various activities to enhance higher education in member countries. This is an effort to enhance the quality of human resources (HR), scientifically and technically capacity. And broadening the societal mindset about advancements in new science and technology and integrating knowledge in socio-economic development processes.

Priority Area 12 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Point 3

The OIC Workshop on Cold Chain Vaccine Management was held in Bandung, on October 1-2, 2019. The goal of this workshop is to build a useful network for joint Islamic action in achieving independence in the production and supply of quality, safe, and affordable vaccines among OIC member countries. Moreover, Sudan, in collaboration with Turkey, SESRIC, and the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), has implemented efforts aimed at enhancing the capacity of healthcare workers in OIC member countries targeted under the project titled "Strengthening Coordination and Capacity Building in Preparedness and Response to Health Emergencies in OIC

Member Countries" ("Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC -2025: Programme of Action Progress Report" 2018).

Priority Area 13 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Points 3, 5, and 10

Efforts by OIC countries include increasing the participation and performance of girls in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in Burkina Faso, Senegal, and Togo (2019-2021) through a partnership with the pan-African NGO, Forum for African Women and Educationalists (FAWE). Moreover, ICYF organized the "National Executive Model OIC Pakistan 2018," in collaboration with Karachi University and MOIC Club Pakistan on December 21-23, 2018, at Karachi University/Pakistan. MOIC is an academic simulation of the OIC aimed at educating participants about current trends in international relations theory and practice, effective communication, and multilateral diplomacy. Additionally, ICYF organized training side events for more than 50 African students on "Irregular Migration" at the 3rd Pan African Youth Conference on African Unity and Development on March 24-25, 2019, in Banjul, Gambia. This training was organized to benefit African youth from OIC Member States in Africa regarding challenges related to irregular migration.

Priority Area 14 OIC-2025: Implications for 4 Pillars of SDGs Development

OIC Member States collaborate with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICIC) in delivering humanitarian aid to victims of disasters, armed conflicts, refugees, and displaced persons in several Islamic regions through coordination with National Red Crescent/Cross Societies. Additionally, ICIC cooperates with several OIC member countries in the humanitarian field, particularly with the Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies in Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Kosovo.

Most importantly, OIC plays a crucial role in the Support Project for Livelihoods for Farmers in the Kosi Village of Bosnia; Second, Food and Hygiene Support Project for Asylum Seekers in the Republic of Djibouti; third, Project to support repatriation and peace in countries experiencing humanitarian disasters and crises; fourth, Food Support Project for Refugees in the Central African Republic; fifth, Project to improve access to health services for the most vulnerable groups in Kyrgyzstan; sixth, Community Capacity Development Project in Disaster Risk Reduction and Response in Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan; seventh, And Education Support Project for Children, Students, and Religious Leaders in Macedonia (Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC -2025).

Priority Area 15 OIC-2025: Implications for SDGs Points 10 and 16

The IPHRC continues to raise awareness about human rights violations committed by Israeli security forces against innocent Palestinian civilians. The IPHRC condemns the increasing human rights violations by Israel in Palestine and calls for an end to the long-standing Israeli occupation of Palestine. Furthermore, the IPHRC strongly condemns two terrorist attacks against innocent Muslims in Christchurch, New Zealand. The Commission urges the Government of New Zealand to promptly prosecute the perpetrators of these crimes and take concrete actions to ensure the safety and security of all minority groups, including religious groups.

And most importantly, the IPHRC regularly contributes to the OIC Ministerial Ad-Hoc Committee process on Accountability for Human Rights Violations against the Rohingya to ensure that the government of Myanmar fulfills its obligations under international law and to pursue accountability through legal action in the International Court of Justice. The IPHRC also visited China in January 2019, holding consultations with the Chinese government on all mutually concerning issues, including the situation of Uyghur Muslims in Xinjiang.

Despite this, the OIC Summit held in Mecca on May 31, 2019, mandated the OIC General Secretariat to collaborate with the IPHRC to design a comprehensive strategy to combat Islamophobia with the aim of forming legally binding international instruments to prevent the rise of acts of intolerance, hatred, and religious discrimination. The IPHRC has submitted the draft proposal for this strategy to the General Secretariat for finalization and subsequent submission to the CFM. Additionally, SESRIC, in collaboration with the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) of the OIC, is preparing a report on "Standards and Human Rights Institutions in OIC Member States" to address the increasing concerns and human rights efforts in OIC Member States (Organization of Islamic Cooperation OIC -2025: Programme of Action Progress Report" 2018).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The OIC-2025 Program of Action is a program initiated by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), encompassing 18 priority areas. It should be noted that out of the 18 priority points, only 13 points have implications for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In essence, the religious contribution through the Islamic Cooperation organization has endeavored to realize the SDGs adopted by the United Nations (UN). Therefore, the SDGs have also been adopted by the OIC through the comprehensive program of OIC-2025. In the teachings of Islam, guidance from the Quran emphasizes that humanity should assist and support one another.

This has propelled Islamic countries to implement priority programs ranging from 3 to 15, directly impacting the four pillars of SDGs.

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), through its priority programs, is implemented because it is the responsibility of Islamic countries to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. These programs are carried out by strengthening cooperation between countries, where advanced Islamic nations provide surplus aid to poorer or developing countries. This ongoing program continues to impact the global community because it is characterized and grounded in Islamic teachings and humanitarian norms. All of these OIC programs are aimed at improving the quality of life for people as part of achieving the welfare of nations and religions.

Various priority programs of the OIC begin with priority area 3, which focuses on the implementation of religious moderation, implicating SDGs point 16: peace, justice, and strong institutions. It's important to note that out of the 18 priority program points of the OIC, only up to priority area 15 have implications for the SDGs. It is worth noting that the OIC has used this program as a foundation to improve the Human Development Index, which includes three main points: poverty, health, and education. The issue of poverty has been addressed through priority area 6 (poverty alleviation), which impacts SDGs point 1, where poverty alleviation is crucial as it measures societal well-being and a nation's progress. This means that when poverty is alleviated, all aspects of national and religious life become more enjoyable and systematic.

Furthermore, health issues are a priority in the OIC program oriented towards SDGs point 3: ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being. This step serves as the foundation for the OIC to address health issues globally, especially in Islamic countries. Additionally, through priority area 11, which addresses education issues, the OIC also impacts SDGs point 4: enhancing the quality of education. In conclusion, it can be inferred that the OIC-2025: Programme of Action for 2018-2019 has gradually succeeded in achieving SDGs programs and will continue to be enhanced according to the conditions present in the societies of OIC member countries.

Despite this, the contribution of Islam has had a significant impact on the global agenda outlined in the SDGs. This means that the SDGs have been pursued and implemented by the OIC despite being a project initiated by the UN. Hence, the SDGs project will continue to progress, with contributions from Islamic countries continuing to address humanitarian issues, especially in diverse national and religious contexts.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

This research has potential limitations. The effect estimates in the model are based on observational studies, which may introduce bias to the research. Additionally, the study is limited by a lack of literature, as there are very few studies that have examined the theme of this article. Consequently, this research may not be fully elaborated by researchers due to the scarcity of studies addressing it. My initial scenario assumed that the OIC program has had a significant impact on rural communities. Secondly, I assumed that there is ample literature discussing this study. Therefore, the researcher suggests to the readers of this article to further investigate comprehensively.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Muh. Zulhamdi Suhafid, who is currently pursuing his undergraduate education majoring in International Relations at Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar. The author would like to express gratitude to Mr. Mifta Farid, S.IP., M.A., as the lecturer of International Relations at UIN Alauddin Makassar, who has dedicated himself to this research

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