

A Unique Approach to Sustainability

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Abstract. The framework for sustainable development (SD) is reshaped with the introduction of UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. The SDGs delineate a clear set of goals to be reached by 2030 in order to alleviate the grand problems humanity is currently facing. Since solutions to SD challenges are context specific, OzU first understood the priorities of Turkey to achieve SD in terms of SDGs. Subsequently, the university conducted a self-assessment to determine the SDGs that it is most competent at. By combining these two analyses, OzU determined the areas in which it can have the highest impact. In this paper, this strategic decision-making process of OzU to contribute to the SD of Turkey will be outlined. Practical insights will be developed based on this structure.

Introduction

The framework for SD is redefined with the introduction SDGs in 2015. The SDGs delineate a clear set of goals to be reached by 2030 in order to alleviate the grand problems. While deliberating her contribution to SD of Turkey, Ozyegin University (OzU) overcome two main challenges: i. the context-specificity of SD solutions (Nerini et al, 2008); ii. the interlinkages among the SDGs.

To address the locality of SD solutions OzU matched the needs of the context (i.e. Turkey) with its strengths. The needs of the context are made visible by various reports which OzU benefited from significantly. Subsequently OzU made a self-assessment understanding its own competencies regarding SDGs.

One of the challenges while conducting these analyses is the interdependent nature of the SDGs. For instance, Nerini et al (2018) investigate the relationships between Sustainable Development Targets (SDTs) to attain the 2030 target for one of the SDGs, SDG 7 and show that 143 SDTs are in relationship with each other to reach SDG 7 targets. Therefore, attaining SDGs require high cross-disciplinarity. However, for instance in research, coordination among different disciplines can be challenging (Morse et al, 2007; Gardner, 2013). There are various reasons for this failure such as scarcity of funding, a dearth of cooperation among departments and disciplines historically, differences in methodologies and disciplinary norms, turfism, and egos (Brewer 1999, Golde and Gallagher 1999, Thurow et al. 1999, Lele and Norgaard 2005, Eigenbrode et al. 2007).

In order to overcome these obstacles and foster cross-disciplinarity Ozyegin University (OzU) established Sustainability Clusters providing a unique organizational structure to manage SD initiatives. While forming these clusters, OzU first understood the priorities of Turkey to achieve SD in terms of SDGs including the interlinkages at the goal level. Subsequently, she conducted a self-assessment to determine the SDGs that she is most competent at. By combining these two

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analyses, OzU determined the areas in which she can have the highest contribution to the SD of Turkey.

In this paper, the approach of OzU to conduct cross-disciplinary research contributing to SD by addressing the obstacles in performing research in a cross-disciplinary manner will be outlined. Practical insights will be developed based on this unique approach.

Determining the Contribution to SD: OzU's Competences, The Turkish Context, and Interlinkages Among the SDGs

In order to determine the SDGs that the university can contribute the most, the intersection between the priorities of Turkey and the competences of OzU are intersected. To this end, initially the competencies of OzU had been determined. OzU has been founded as an entrepreneurial research university in 2007. Sustainability is one of the core values of the university and this value manifests itself in all the activities of the university including from operations to civic engagement as well as research and education. In all of these activities OzU takes SDGs as the basis. In order to determine the SDGs that OzU is competent at, all the projects (both research and implementation projects) to date have been evaluated on the basis of their contributions to SDGs. This process -that took almost a year- revealed that OzU has accumulated significant competencies in SDGs 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Second, the priorities of the context, i.e. Turkey, has been introduced to the analysis. To this end, the Escarus (2017) report is employed. The report not only evaluates Turkey in terms of the situation of the SDGs in Turkey but also it introduces the relationships among the SDGs in the Turkish context. The relationships are categorized as affecting or being affected by a relevant SDG. The competencies of OzU, the priorities of Turkey and the interactions among the SDGs are depicted in Figure 1 which also includes the direction of the interactions, i.e. affecting and being affected. In addition, in this figure the size of the SDG node determines the degree centrality of this specific SDG emphasizing its importance in the network of SDGs. The higher the size of the node of an SDG, the higher the degree centrality therefore the higher its importance for the sustainable development of Turkey.

In this analysis, the SDGs that are not Turkey's priorities or OzU's competences are not included for the sake of simplicity. Three SDGs are left out: SDG 3, 6, and 14. SDG 3 and SDG 14 are the goals that OzU is not competent in as the university does not have faculty or department in medicine or marine life. OzU is contributing to SDG 3 only with its Psychology Department both in terms of research and education. Since all the Turkish population has access to clean water and sanitation SDG 6 is regarded as completed hence not a priority for Turkey (Escarus, 2017).

The Escarus (2017) Report, also listed the inter-SDG interactions that are important for Turkey as well. In Figure 1, these interactions are depicted with dark blue. In addition, Turkey's priorities (in red rectangles) and the competencies of OzU (in blue rectangles) are illustrated.

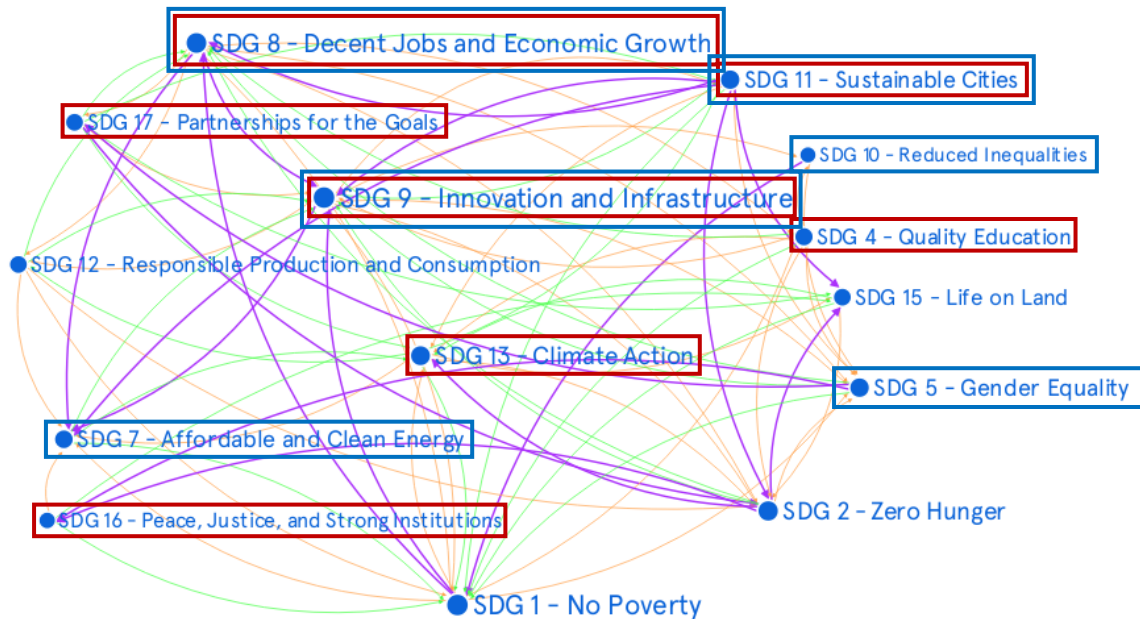


Figure 1. The interconnections among the SDGs.

At first glance, Figure 1 reveals 5 important SDGs: 8, 9, 11, 13, and 16. SDGs 8 and 9 are the ones that are the most important two SDGs for Turkey to achieve sustainable development (see Figure 2). This is due to, first, their separate impacts are high and second, they are highly interlinked. In addition, SDG 8 and SDG 9 have high degree centrality, i.e. they both affect and are affected by various SDGs.

OzU's Sustainability Management Structure: The Sustainability Clusters

This analysis led to the creation of four Sustainability Clusters, each of which led by a coordinator, the core of the structure that all the sustainability initiatives at OzU are managed through. Under each cluster are the SDGs that form a "cluster" by the intersecting Turkey's priorities, the interactions, and OzU's competencies. The clusters are presented in Figure 2.

As seen in Figure 2, every cluster has two types of SDGs: the primary and secondary SDGs. Primary SDGs are the core SDGs for the cluster whereas the secondary ones are the peripheral ones. The former SDGs are the ones in the first line under each cluster whereas the latter ones are depicted in the second line in Figure 2.



Figure 2. OzU Sustainability Clusters

The cluster structure is employed in essence to foster interdisciplinary initiatives. As Figure 1 illustrates all the SDGs are related with each other. Therefore, none of them can be tackled in isolation from the others. The analysis led to the clustering of the most interconnected SDGs with each other hence fostering interdisciplinary action. Moreover, the clusters themselves are not isolated from each other. Inter-cluster actions e.g. projects, research, etc. are highly sought after. As a matter of fact, cluster coordinators meet on a regular basis to both disseminate knowledge and identify and seize potential inter-cluster collaborations. Last but not least, SDGs under clusters are not static. This fluent structure allows the clusters to adopt to the changes that might occur in the SD landscape.

SDG 8 and Sustainability Cluster 1

The formation of only one cluster, Cluster 1, will be detailed here due to space restrictions. Other clusters are formed by using a similar method. Recall that interconnections among the SDGs are important for the formation of clusters. The interconnections of SDG 8 are presented in Figure 3.

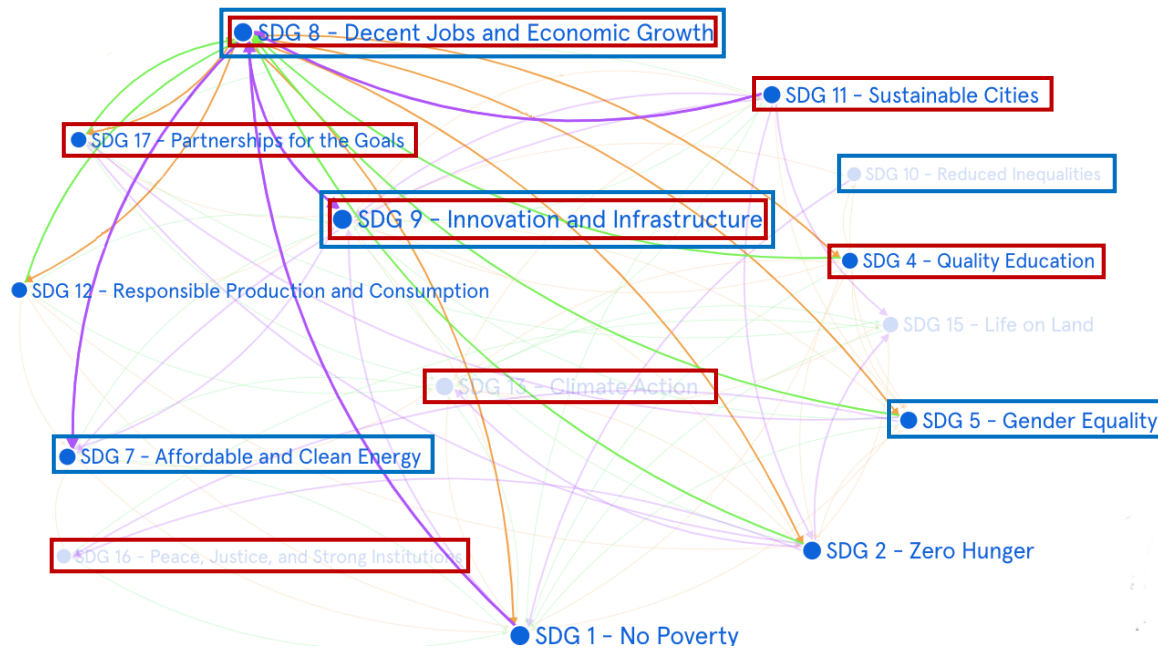


Figure 3. SDG interconnections focused on SDG 8.

For Turkey and thus for Sustainability Cluster 1, the most important SDG is SDG 8. SDG 9 is the second most important SDG as it is paving way towards development. These SDGs both affect each other and OzU is competent in both. Figure 3 depicts the interconnections among the SDGs in this Cluster by focusing on SDG 8 with its interlinkages and priorities for Turkey, forming the basis of Cluster 1 together with SDG 9. Considering SDG 8's ties with first SDG 9 and subsequently with SDGs 1, 2, and 12 these three SDGs become the other primary SDGs. The secondary SDGs are SDGs 4, 7, and 10. Among these, SDG 8 is strongly related with SDG 7 however it is not included in this cluster as SDG 7 is the primary SDG of Sustainability Cluster 3.

Other Clusters

Although the creation of one cluster is detailed, the path should be clarified for other clusters. For Sustainability Clusters 2 and 3, the formation process is straightforward and follows that of Cluster 1. For Cluster 4, the tie between SDGs 16 and 5 is utilized. SDG 10 is added to the association making the focus of this Cluster inequalities of all types.

Concluding Remarks

This paper provided the details of a strategic structuring process regarding the sustainability activities of Ozyegin University. The creation of the organizational structure initiated with self-assessment in which OzU determined the level competency it has regarding the in each SDG. Subsequently these strengths are aligned with the priorities of Turkey. Last but not least, taking into account the interconnections among the SDGs, OzU Sustainability Clusters are formed. These cooperative, fluent and adaptive clusters coordinate all the sustainability initiatives at OzU. This structure is expected to foster interdisciplinary activities which in turn is expected to increase both the quality and the quantity of all sustainability initiatives by improving effectiveness and efficiency of these activities. However, since the structure is recently formed, the outcomes are yet to be observed.

One point to note is that, according to Figure 1, SDG 13 is one of the most important SDGs however it is not one of the SDGs that OzU is most competent at. Nevertheless, as the figure reveals SDG 13 has strong ties with various SDGs and all the sustainability related initiatives contribute to tackling SDG 13.

Practical Implications

The path followed to create the cluster structure can be relevant for all type of organizations that aspire to contribute to the SD of their countries even if the resulting cluster structure may not be suitable for some organizations. OzU's experiences show that being aware of both the "self" and the context in terms of SD manifested in SDGs, makes the organizational design decision, if not all SD related decisions, effective and efficient. SDGs prove to be useful and clearly delineated tools to make such evaluations as well as making comparisons.

In addition, while designing these structures, it is important to refrain from creating rigid structures as the usually are rapid improvements in SD domain. For instance, during the design process the only tool that was present to understand Turkey was the report by Escarus (2017). However subsequently there have been many other reports as well as Voluntary Furthermore, for instance, regarding the interactions among SDGs there are various developments including guidelines on how to determine SDG interactions. The organizational structures designed in a way to adapt to these developments in the field.

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