Implementing an Effective and Excellent Governance Framework toward Sustainability

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Abstract

Environment is an interdisciplinary subject, a subject that requires policy-making, management, government cooperation, empathy and civil society participation with regard to the economy and legal framework. The nature of the environment, which is a complex and cross-sectoral interwoven system. In terms of scale, it is even extended to a trans-territorial scale and includes or affects issues such as political, social, economic, cultural, energy, regional development, poverty, etc. Meanwhile, the government's role in the economy has become more colorful and the government's management in providing public goods such as environmental protection and its quality has become more colorful and effective than in the past. Governance is a challenging, subtle and complex concept that requires more description and explanation, and from the point of view of the environment and sustainable development, it should be in such a way that they can have the most economic efficiency and political acceptance, this concept has a more effective meaning in the context of environmental governance. This concept has a more effective and efficient meaning in the framework of environmental governance. This research analyzes the concept of governance by relying on the concept, action framework and approach of environment and sustainable development and explains the reasons for paying attention to environmental issues from the traditional approach of command and control to sustainable governance, case examples of environmental crises. In this research, it has been reviewed and finally, a framework for effective transcendental governance with a sustainable development approach has been presented.
Keywords: Excellent Governance Framework, Sustainable Development, Governance Definitions, Environmental Governance

Introduction

Today, developing countries have many concerns to achieve development. Development is an issue that has attracted the minds and actions of all policymakers and thinkers; There are various factors in the concepts of development, economic factors that deal with the production of wealth and improvement of the material conditions of life and equal distribution of wealth and property, and social factors that are based on the improvement and progress of indicators related to health, education, housing and employment. are taken; Political factors that include values such as human rights, political freedom, the right to vote and a form of democracy, as well as cultural factors are

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important in order to understand the fact that cultures induce identity and self-worth. Another very important factor and dimension in development that has been considered more recently is the environmental aspect, which is closely related to concepts such as security, participation in life, social and cultural issues, justice and economics. The issue of the environment is more important because other variables also affect it, including economic variables (the degree of industrialization, the amount of trade and technological inequality), political variables (democracy and tyranny), social variables (degree urbanization and literacy rate) and government (size and quality of government) (Gupta et al., 1998). Due to these variables, the environment is currently one of the main and most important concerns of governments and human societies at the national and international levels (Pisano and Lubell, 2017). And so far, important international conferences and meetings have been held in this regard, and countries have committed to numerous treaties and conventions to prevent the deterioration of the global environment. Having enough information about the environmental status of the countries and examining the process of environmental changes has been one of the topics of interest of the world assemblies in recent years. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) report that shows the state of environmental health, air quality, water resource quality, productive natural resource quality, biodiversity, habitats and sustainable energy; It defines the role of individuals, governments and our social relationships between them and is crucial in determining the environmental performance of countries (Ansari et al., 2019; Bucher, 2016; Chang and Hao, 2017).

Therefore, in recent years, much attention has been paid to the quality of the environment. Today, the environment has a special connection with other important fundamental issues such as the right to health, the right to well-being and mental and physical comfort, etc., in such a way that responsibility for the tasks and duties of the environment is not only the responsibility of conscientious and responsible citizens. It is, but in this regard, the governments also have special duties. In fact, paying attention to the environment is one of the issues that require political preparations and legal and legal policies; When environmental pollution is an economic, social problem and the result of policy makers' decisions, then it is necessary to pay special and careful attention in this regard.

Why Governance and Environment

In fact, the issue of the environment is an interdisciplinary issue, an issue that requires policy making, management, government cooperation, empathy and participation of civil society with regard to the economy and legal framework (Rieckmann, 2018). In other words, the definitional and operational basics of the environment imply that the environment is not managed alone or by a single department, rather the environment is a fundamental concept and its management in a society requires the cooperation of government departments, civil society and organizations. environmental and social according to laws and regulations (Ojha et al., 2019). The government is considered one of the important economic sectors of any country, which in the form of establishing laws and creating economic security, provides a suitable basis for the optimal allocation of resources as well as economic growth and development (Vasylieva et al., 2018; Kazakova et al., 2016). During the last few years, people's demands and expectations from governments have changed, and people have wanted to respond to the relevant needs and spread technology quickly,

and solve poverty and environmental concerns. The role of the government in the economy has become more colorful and the management of the government in providing public goods such as environmental protection and its quality has become more colorful and effective than in the past (Pang et al., 2019; Van Buren et al., 2016).

Bennett & Satterfield (2018) believe that governance is one of the most important factors to ensure effective environmental management and conservation measures. However, there is still a relative lack of comprehensive and practical guidance that can be used to frame the assessment, design and analysis of environmental governance systems. This review and conceptual synthesis article seek to address this problem by bringing back the vast body of governance literature into a practical framework for environmental governance. The presented framework draws on a rich history of governance knowledge to suggest that environmental governance has four general goals or objectives: effectiveness, fairness, accountability, and robustness. Each of these four goals must be simultaneously considered among the institutional, structural and procedural elements of environmental governance. Through literature review, a set of features has been developed for each of these purposes. They should be linked to the overall capacity, performance and performance of environmental governance (Figure 1).

The aim of this research is to provide a practical and adaptable framework that can be applied to the design, evaluation and analysis of environmental governance in different social and political contexts, different environmental problems and methods and in a wide range of scales. (Bennett & Satterfield, 2018)

Chaffin et al., (2016) have viewed governance with a transformative governance approach, governance that is an approach to environmental governance that has the capacity to respond, manage, and bring about regime change in accompanying social-ecological systems (SES) at multiple scales. The goal of transformative governance is to actively transform degraded SESs into alternative, more favorable or functional regimes by changing the structures and processes that define the system. Chaffin and colleagues argue that transformative governance has the potential to proactively respond to climate change-induced regime shifts, and therefore future research should focus on identifying system drivers and leading indicators associated with ssocial-ecological focus (Chaffin et al., 2016).

According to Van der Molen (2018), creating and mobilizing knowledge is one of the key issues in environmental governance. Consequently, understanding the roles that knowledge may play in governance is critical to enabling informed governance arrangements. This is an aspect of knowledge-governance interactions that has received relatively little focused attention, and that is that knowledge can be understood as an intrinsic element of environmental governance.

The aim of this research is more theoretical and experimental insight in this aspect. To do so, it develops a framework that conceptualizes the different capacities of governance, i.e. regulatory, adaptive, and integrative capacity, in terms of the co-production of knowledge, values, and social order. This framework is applied in the analysis of three areas of governance. Findings suggest that resolving disputes over natural resources, and working towards a sustainable balance between conservation and exploitation of nature, may be possible using interactive and flexible governance arrangements that complement centralized governance. Furthermore, knowledge may constitute the governance capacities needed to achieve such a balance in several ways: as a guiding mechanism, as a key to learning, and as a communicative element of governance. The findings

show that enabling fully informed environmental governance is not just a matter of managing the interface between knowledge and governance, but rather a matter of capacity building in order to create flexible governance arrangements (Van der Molen, 2018).
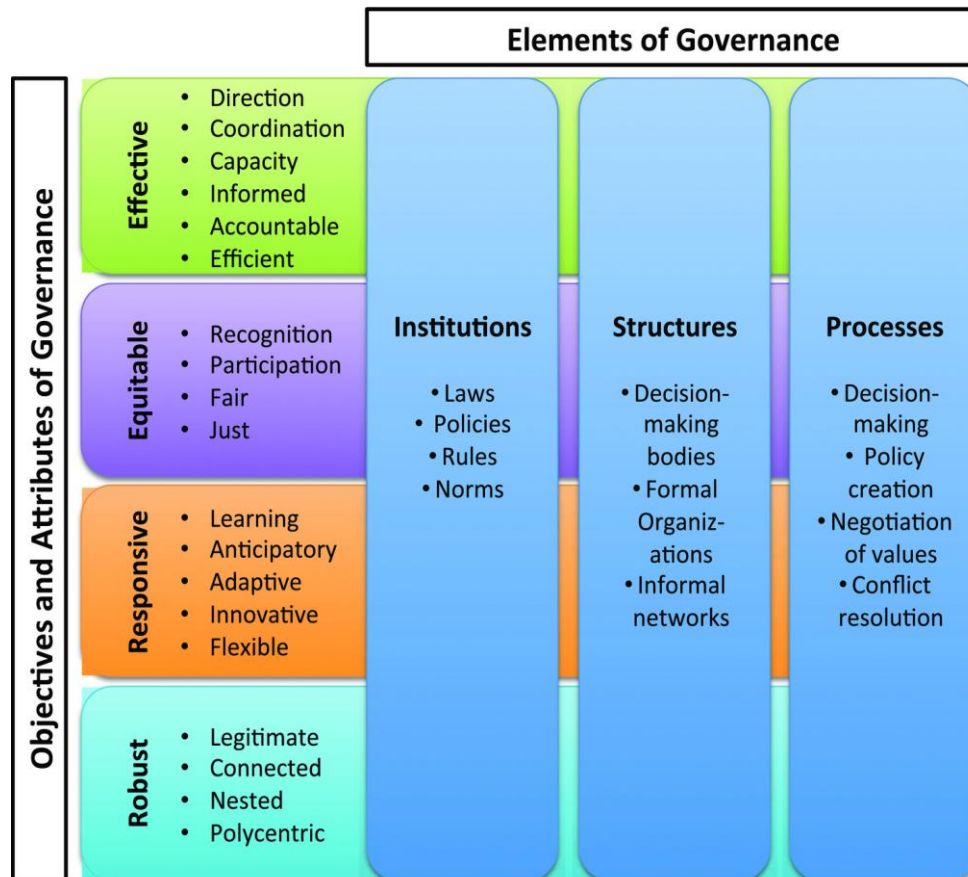
Elements of Governance

Objectives and Attributes of Governance		Institutions	Structures	Processes
Effective	• Direction • Coordination • Capacity • Informed • Accountable • Efficient	• Laws • Policies • Rules • Norms	• Decision-making bodies • Formal Organizations • Informal networks	• Decision-making • Policy creation • Negotiation of values • Conflict resolution
Equitable	• Recognition • Participation • Fair • Just			
Responsive	• Learning • Anticipatory • Adaptive • Innovative • Flexible			
Robust	• Legitimate • Connected • Nested • Polycentric			

Figure 1. A practical framework for understanding the objectives, attributes, and elements of environmental governance (Bennett & Satterfield, 2018)

The United Nations Development Program has considered environmental decision-making as a major factor in the implementation of good governance in many countries (Naciti, 2019; Ntongho, 2016). What is more effective than the past in the economy and development of countries is the role of power in decision-making and environmental policies. In other words, environmental programs should be in such a way that they can have the most economic efficiency and political acceptance, this concept can have a more effective and efficient meaning in the framework of environmental governance (Peters et al., 2018). Governance is one of the important and at the same time new topics that have been raised in development literature since the 1980s. This issue has a special place especially in developing countries and in line with the establishment and institutionalization of civil society.

Although the theory of governance is mainly developed in the framework of global capitalism, it is gradually being transferred to socialist countries such as Russia and China, and today governance is seen as a fundamental issue in the development strategy of countries that have a weak performance (Ten Brink, 2019; Ngo and Tarko, 2018; Taylor, 2016).

Definitions and concepts of governance

Governance is a challenging, subtle and complex concept that requires detailed explanation and interpretation. Although governance is a concept related to sovereignty and government, it cannot be synonymous with them.

The word governance is derived from the Greek words "kybernan" and "kybernets" and it means to guide or keep things together. While the concept of government refers to the political unit to perform the task of policy-making and is more prominent than the implementation of policies. So it can be said that the word governance refers to being accountable both in the field of policy making and in the field of implementation (Keping , 2018; Fukuyama, 2016)

During the 1990s, governance has become one of the core words of social sciences, especially in the field of political theory, political science, and human geography. Therefore, governance can be considered as an action, method or system of administration in which the boundaries between organizations and the public and private sectors disappear in each other's shadow. The essence of governance refers to the existence of interactive relationships between and within the government and non-government forces (Howlett et al., 2017). According to the concept of governance, various definitions have been presented, in each definition more attention is paid to certain aspects of that concept. Therefore, although in the application of this concept, a single purpose is considered by everyone; Paying attention to the differences and different aspects shows the extent of the scope of this concept, which itself can be the basis for policy making and optimal action.

In the Oxford dictionary, the meaning of the word governance has been expressed as follows: "the activity of governing a country or controlling a company or an organization; the way in which a country is governed or a company or institution is controlled" A country or control of a company or organization; the way a country is run or control of a company or institution" refers; In the Oxford Political Dictionary, this meaning is more precisely defined, "The activity or method of ruling, exercising power or control over military subordinates is defined according to rules and regulations.

In fact, governance is a process through which societies or organizations make their important decisions and determine who will be involved in this process and how to perform their duties. According to the concept of governance, various definitions have been presented, in each definition more attention is paid to certain aspects of that concept. Therefore, according to the purpose of this research and the need to benefit from this concept, its purpose and meaning, definitions and different aspects, the extent of the scope of this concept is examined, which itself can be the basis for determining the framework of defining environmental governance with a sustainable approach. Governance is broader than the state and covers non-state actors. Changing state boundaries means that the boundaries between the public, private and voluntary sectors are changing and becoming blurred (Rhodes, 2007).

- Governance is the exercise of administrative, economic, and political authority in line with the management of the country's affairs at all levels and includes the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups of society connect their interests and their rights. follow up, fulfill their obligations and settle their disputes (Keping, 2018).

- Governance is a collective activity carried out by a wide variety of organizational forms, including governments, business corporations, non-profit organizations, voluntary associations, and tribal, religious, or family groups (Taylor, 2016).

- Governance is the exercise of authority in the political, economic and executive fields in the management of national affairs at all levels (Crum, 2018).

- Governance is a subject that focuses on how governments and other social organizations interact with each other, how to communicate with citizens and how to make decisions in a complex world, and it is a process through which societies and organizations make their decisions and through it determine who is involved in this process and how to perform their duties (Renn, 2017; Dickinson, 2016).

- Governance, as a new approach in management and public policy, emphasizes the cooperation of the government, civil society and the market (Runya et al., 2015; Bryson et al., 2014).

In fact, governance is a process through which societies or organizations make their important decisions and determine who should be involved in this process and how to perform their duties;
In a more precise definition, it can be said that the governance system is a framework consisting of criteria and standards, procedures and principles of governance through which governments carry out public affairs and manage public resources, which means that a set of Agreements, procedures, contracts and policies that determine who has the power, how decisions are made, and how duties are performed.
This concept is based on the fundamental principle that instead of governments alone managing the society at all levels, it is better that governments participate in community management and act only as one of the responsible institutions or agents, along with citizens, the private sector and civil institutions. With this attitude, the government plays a regulatory and grounding role in the development of society at the national, local and city levels. In fact, governance deals with organizations and people who play a role in the decision-making process and the implementation of decisions, and it is necessary to note that governance recognizes the existence of power inside and outside the authority of formal and informal institutions, and the main groups of It includes government actors, the private sector and civil society, and it also includes the process of identifying and recognizing the decisions that are based on that set (Armitage et al., 2012; Deng, 2010).
Modern governance focuses on the solutions by which the public and private sectors can cooperate successfully and emphasizes the importance of participatory governance and self-regulation through the provision of institutions as well as institutionalizing the culture of supervision and self-organization, these are the same characteristics. is what makes it different from the traditional command and control approach.

Defining governance from the perspective of the World Bank

According to the World Bank document on "Governance and Development" (1992), governance is considered a process in which legitimate power is exercised to use a country's resources for development rather than growth.

In 1989 the World Bank studied "Sub-Saharan Africa from Crisis to Sustained Growth" which referred to governance as the need for institutional reforms and a better and more efficient public sector. The main focus of this bank study was the analysis of development problems in sub-Saharan countries.

This bank emphasized on the reform of public sectors from government to sovereignty. In this period, the term governance was distinct from the government and was associated with civil society actors. After the 1990s, governance became more important. At this time, government departments were reformed with new public management objectives. Economy, efficiency and effectiveness through the principles of decentralization and de-bureaucracy. Currently, it is considered in terms of using socio-economic resources to ensure effectiveness and efficiency in public services. The manager is considered as the manager and consumer city. It has also been considered in the field of providing services to citizens. In other words, it can be said that "governance involves decisions that define expectations, empower, or validate performance" (Kerzner, 2019; Munjuri, 2011).

Governance can be defined as "the exercise of political authority and the use of institutional resources to manage society's problems and affairs." According to the definition of the World Bank, governance is the way in which power is exercised in managing the economic and social resources of a country for development.

According to Rhodes, "Governance refers to self-organizing and inter-organizational networks characterized by interdependence, resource exchange, rules of the game, and significant independence from government." "Government is the supervision of the formal and informal political rules of the game," he told Hayden. Governance refers to those actions that include determining the rules for exercising power and resolving conflicts over these rules. From the above definitions, it can be concluded that governance is defined as a set of networks in pursuit of common goals. These networks of governance processes can be inter-governmental or inter-organizational or transnational. It can also be defined as the interaction between the government and society (Rhodes, 2007).

Definition of governance from the perspective of UNESCAP

Governance is as old as human civilization. In simple terms, "governance" means: the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented). Governance can be used in various fields such as corporate governance, international governance, national governance and local governance (Bhaumik, 2018; Escap, 2009).

Since governance is a process of decision-making and a process of implementing decisions, the analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making and the implementation of decisions made, and the formal and informal structures that arise to achieve goals and implement decisions in a place.

The government is one of the actors of governance. Other actors involved in governance differ according to their level of dependence on different levels of government. For example, in rural areas, other actors may include landowners with land influence, peasant farmers' unions, cooperatives, NGOs, research institutes, religious leaders, financial institutions, political parties, the military, etc (Noor and Noordin, 2016; Kohler and Martinez, 2015).

Some environmental crises in Iran

Long-term drought crisis

Iran is located in a region where the average annual rainfall reached about 250 mm per year before the recent drought. Currently, Iran's average rainfall is reported to be 236 mm, which is almost one third of the world average and 35% of Asia's average rainfall, and its evaporation potential is three times the world average. Based on this, the total annual intake based on the long-term average, including the statistics of the last 20 years, has reached 430 billion cubic meters. A review of 45-year statistics shows that during an acute drought period in the 40s, the amount of rainfall in the country dropped to less than 200 billion cubic meters in a year, while in a drought in the 50s, the total rainfall was about It has also reached 580 billion cubic meters. It can be seen that the periodicity of drought and drought in Iran is a completely natural phenomenon and one of the characteristics of the climate of this region. Unfortunately, in the last 23 years, the amount of annual rainfall in the country has decreased drastically, so that in the last fifteen years, the total rainfall has been almost at the average level. Unfortunately, among the last fifteen rainy years, eight years of the country received less than the long-term average rainfall, while in the other seven years, the amount of rainfall did not increase significantly above the average level in most of the years. It is natural that this amount of reduction during a long period has direct and indirect effects on the ground conditions, which will always be lurking in Iran as an environmental crisis (Emadodin et al., 2019; Garshasbi, 2014; Keshavarz et al., 2013; Tabari et al., 2013).

Water crisis in Iran

Investigations by Iran's Environmental Organization also show that the water shortage crisis in Iran is so serious that it can easily turn into serious tension, conflict and even war. For comparison in this field, we can refer to Syria. Syria was suffering from drought and water stress five years before the start of the civil war. This tension had fueled the dissatisfaction of the society, especially the rural communities, and caused them to move to the cities and increase the pressure of life in the cities, and finally, a sharp increase in unrest in the society. The start of the Syrian civil war undoubtedly had its roots in various factors, but the water tension prevailing in this country was one of the factors that had more than prepared the ground for the fire of the war to flare up. A look at the map prepared by the Environmental Organization shows that the water crisis in Iran is worse than the water crisis in South African countries (See Figure 2.) (Khatibi and Arjjumend, 2019; Maddocks et al., 2015; Gorjian and Ghobadian, 2015; Madani, 2014).

Worrying about the loss of hundreds of billions of dollars in the drying up of lakes

The year 2014 was not a good year for Parishan and Gavkhoni wetlands, Hamon Lake and Zayandeh Rood River. These four valuable sources of water, which are the habitat of many plant and animal species, are on the verge of complete destruction. Despite all the efforts of the government, the condition of Lake Urmia did not reach satisfactory conditions until the end of 2014. This lake is still on the verge of death due to lack of water due to improper use of resources, and its complete drying up will because losses equivalent to 200 billion dollars, according to the

head of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce. In the last months of 2014, the head of the Iranian Chamber of Commerce called "neglect of water diplomacy" as the reason for the crisis in Iran's ecosystem. Even though the experts of Lake Urmia consider the government's solutions as a positive step, they criticize that the government's action to save and restore the lake is slow and slow, and they believe that Lake Urmia does not have much time and opportunity (Sanjerehei and Rundel, 2017; Ebrahimnia and Jafari Bibalan, 2017).

Although the water level of this lake following the recent rains, the release of water from the Bukan dam and the connection of Zarineh River to Simineh River have caused a significant rise in the water level of Lake Urmia and the submergence of 700 square kilometers of the lake, but many illegal wells The area around the lake is not closed yet.
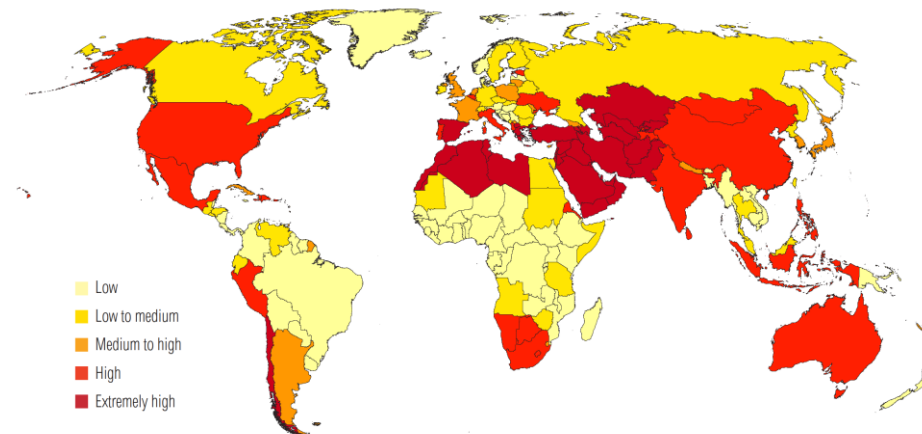

Figure 2. Country-Level Water Stress in 2040 under the Business-As-Usual Scenario (Maddocks et al., 2015)

Mismanagement and abuse of the environment

In 2014, mismanagement and abuse were the most important causes of environmental pollution in Iran, while according to the deputy of sustainable development and economy of Iran's Environmental Protection Organization, natural resource crises caused by air pollution cost the Iranian economy about eight billion dollars annually. hits. This damage is caused only by air pollution.

The capital of Iran in 2014 was among the most polluted cities in the world, just like the previous years. This year, the air pollution situation in Tehran was declared an emergency many times and the schools of this city were closed. In 2014, the head of the cancer research center of Shahid Beheshti University called the sewage of South Tehran the most polluted water in the world.

A look at the portal of Tehran Province Water and Sewage Company shows that the daily consumption of water in Tehran has increased in 2014 despite the increase in water tariff compared to the previous year. The increase in water consumption in the rural areas of Tehran went up to such an extent that the director of rural water supply in Tehran called this situation alarming (Tabesh et al, 2019; Madani, 2014).

While the standard of water consumption during the day and night is 150 liters, this figure is 189 liters in the villages of Tehran province.

Paying attention to the pattern of energy consumption and proper management is a solution that the UN representative in Iran has recommended to the officials of this country. Gary Lewis, the

coordinator of the UN Development Program in Iran and the head of the UN Development Program, emphasizes that the source of environmental challenges is climate change, population and mismanagement.

UN Development Program show that Iran and the region where it is located will have a hotter and drier future, so we either have to adapt to these conditions or reduce the amount of global warming and or choose both ways together (Jamshidi et al., 2019; McFarlane et al., 2012).

Sustainable development and Good Governance

Good Governance

In some researches, good governance is also defined as good government, but these two concepts cannot be considered synonymous, because as mentioned before, not all the institutions of the society are summarized in the experienced power and other institutions also contribute to the process of running a country.

But there is a consensus among many thinkers that the existence of a good government is a necessary condition for good governance. The Economic, Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) has explained the important principles of good governance and the effective factors in strengthening these principles; By respecting these principles and implementing them, governments can take effective steps in the process of sustainable development. ESCAP defines the principles of good governance as follows (Héritier and Moury, 2012; ESCAP, 2009; UNDP, 1997):

Participation
The level of people's participation in the affairs of the society is considered one of the key foundations of good governance. Participation can be done directly or indirectly (through legal entities). Of course, it cannot be expected that in the decision-making system of a country, all existing opinions will be taken into consideration, but the concept of participation here refers to the freedom of expression and the diversity of views and the organization of a civil society.

Rule of Law
Good governance requires a fair framework of laws that includes full protection of the rights of individuals (especially minorities) in the society and is properly implemented. It should be noted that the fair implementation of laws requires the existence of an independent judicial system and an incorruptible executive arm (police) for this system.

Transparency
Transparency means the free flow of information and the ability to easily access it for everyone. Also, transparency can be seen as the knowledge of society members about how decisions are made and implemented. In such a situation, the mass media will easily be able to analyze and criticize the policies adopted in the decision-making and executive system of the country.

Accountable
Accountability of institutions, organizations and institutions within the legal framework and specific time to their members and clients is one of the factors that lead to establishing the foundations of good governance in a society.

Formation of general agreement

As stated, providing the basis for the emergence of different opinions in different political, social and economic fields is one of the principles of good governance. A good ruler should guide different opinions in the form of general national consensus in a direction that has the greatest convergence with the goals of the whole society. Playing this vital role requires a precise understanding of the long-term needs of society in the direction of sustainable development (Kim and Manger, 2017).

Equal rights (justice)
Prosperity and lasting peace in the society will be possible by recognizing equal rights for all people. In the society, there should be the certainty that people will contribute to the interests of the society in proportion to their activities. In other words, in good governance, all people should have equal opportunities.

Effectiveness and efficiency
Good governance is also mentioned as a tool to regulate the activities of institutions in the direction of efficient use of natural resources and environmental protection. Efficiency and effectiveness in the category of governance is one of the topics that has become more important with the passage of time (Kim et al., 2013).

Responsibility
Accountability can be considered one of the key components of good governance. Along with governmental institutions and institutions, private organizations and civil institutions active in the society must also be accountable for their policies and actions (Vetterlein, 2018; Andreeva et al., 2014). It should be mentioned that the principles of good governance are connected in a chain and the implementation of each of them requires the implementation of other principles. For example, it cannot be expected that responsibility and accountability without transparency and the rule of law will have much executive aspect in the society. The 8 principles of good governance show in Figure 3.
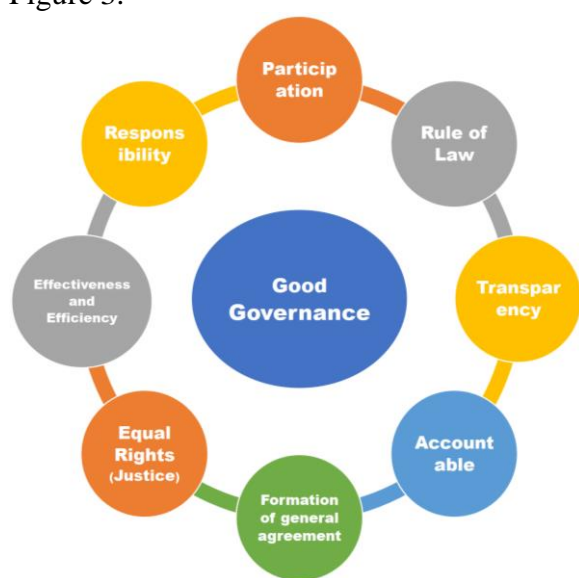

Figure 3. Principles of good governance

Sustainable Development

The term sustainable development in its broad sense includes the correct and efficient management and utilization of basic resources, natural resources, financial resources and human resources to achieve the optimal consumption pattern along with the use of technical facilities and appropriate structures and organizations to meet the needs of today and future generations continuously and efficiently. It is satisfied. Attention to environmental issues worldwide began after the intensification of polluting activities in the 1950s and 1960s, that is, about 65 years ago. Achievements that guide sustainable development include "Rio Declaration" or "Earth Summit", "Biological Diversity Convention", "Climate Change Convention", "Forest Principles" and "Agenda 21", which is the world agenda for the 21th century (Saint-Laurent, 2019; Rowbotham, 2019; Pevato, 2017; Nilsson and Pitt, 2013; Boisvert and Vivien, 2012; Boon and Eyong, 2010).

The factors mentioned in "Agenda 21" as effective factors in sustainable development are: reforming international trade based on non-discrimination, fighting poverty, changing consumption patterns, population control program, supporting human health, providing suitable housing for humans.

Integration of environmental development, atmospheric protection, proper land use, fighting against forest destruction, desertification, mountain development, sustainable agricultural development, preservation of biological species diversity, sustainable biotechnology, protection and management of water resources, Management of toxic chemicals, management of hazardous waste, management of solid and hazardous waste, management of atomic waste.

In addition to technical programs, the strengthening of important social groups including women, youth, indigenous people, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, workers and farmers are also considered as components of the comprehensive sustainable development program and suggestions have been presented in this regard. Due to the wide range of environmental and development programs, implementation methods have been foreseen to achieve the goals, which include financial resources, technical knowledge transfer mechanisms, scientific cooperation for sustainable development, public education, capacity building in countries, and the creation of international institutions. It is the provision of legal instruments and development of environmental database.

The responsibility of carrying out sustainable development at the national level is a complex matter that consists of several components such as economic, social, political, cultural and ecological issues, and it is the strategy and management of all these things that make sustainable development in countries possible. It seems that good governance also has many common concepts and characteristics with sustainable development and this importance can provide a great help in providing a framework for effective and excellent governance. Some of these commonalities between good governance and sustainable development are presented in Table 1.

Dimensions of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is the ultimate goal for integrated planning of conservation and regeneration of life and sustainability. It was first mentioned in a report called "Our Common Future" and defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).

Table 1. Common concepts and characteristics of good governance and sustainable development

Good Governance	Sustainable Development
Striving for **optimal governance** in all dimensions	Striving for **comprehensive development** in all dimensions
The governance of the phenomenon with the **priority of legalism and legal system** is effective.	Development is a multidimensional phenomenon that **people define**
Concrete and result-oriented public policy based on effectiveness, efficiency, productivity, trust and participation	**Institutional planning** with multiple centers, popular organizations, regulatory frameworks
An increasingly central idea of governance: **planning**	Incremental thinking of development: An **evaluation**
The role of the government: **as one of the actors of governance, and is the main actor**.	The role of the government: **creating legal frameworks, empowering, delegating power, encouraging cooperation, people's activities and public institutions.**
The goal is to **maximize profit and efficiency** in all aspects of procedures, structures and institutions	The goal of **human development is sustainable**
It is the main philosophical basis of **collective policymaking**	The main philosophical basis is **collective responsibility**
In development, **little attention is paid to the environment** and to increase efficiency	The choice of technology is made **according to environment**
The indicator of success is **profitability and growth**	The indicator of success is **sustainability**
Natural resources are viewed as a **factor of production**	Natural resources are the **basis of life and development**

The concept of sustainable development has been widely accepted and expanded and includes different dimensions of development. An interesting model developed by UNESCO (2005) consists of three stacked circles. The middle circle represents the four dimensions of development - natural, economic, social and political. The inner circle shows the four major themes associated with the four aspects. The outer layer represents the four tools of development – conservation, appropriate development, peace combined with equality and human rights, and democracy (Figure 4).

Dimension of Governance

According to the World Bank document "Governance and Development" (1992), there are 4 key dimensions of governance (Isham et al., 1995; World Bank, 1992), which are:
1. Public Sector Management
2. Accountability
3. The Legal framework for Development
4. Transparency and Information

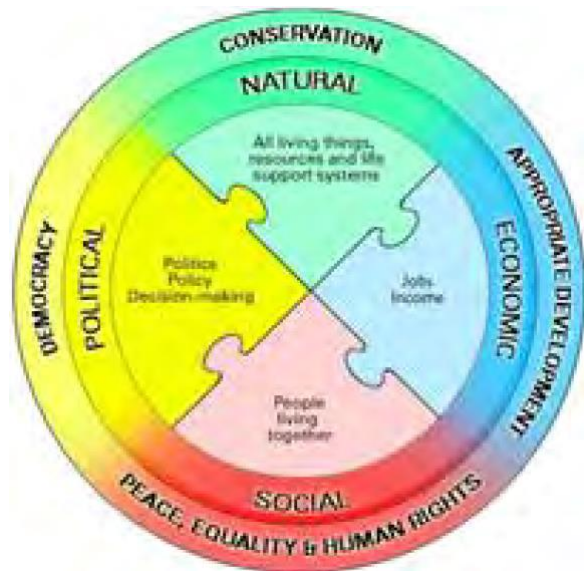The key areas related to each of the dimensions are presented in Figure 5.

Figure 4. The Four Dimensions of Sustainable Development (UNESCO, 2005; Peerapun, 2012)

Figure 5. The dimensions and key areas related of Governance

The Proposed Effective and Excellent Governance Framework Based on Sustainability

Framework and conceptual model

Based on Bennett and Satterfield, studies, the basis of the proposed model and framework for environmental governance is based on four general objectives: to be effective, fair, responsive and robust (Bennett and Satterfield, 2018).

The philosophy of these four goals is defined as follows:
(1) Effective governance that supports the maintenance of system integrity and performance.
(2) Just governance employs inclusive processes and produces just outcomes.
(3) Responsive governance enables adaptation to different contexts and changing conditions.
and (4) strong governance ensures that functioning institutions survive, maintain their performance, and cope with disruptions and crises (Figure 6).
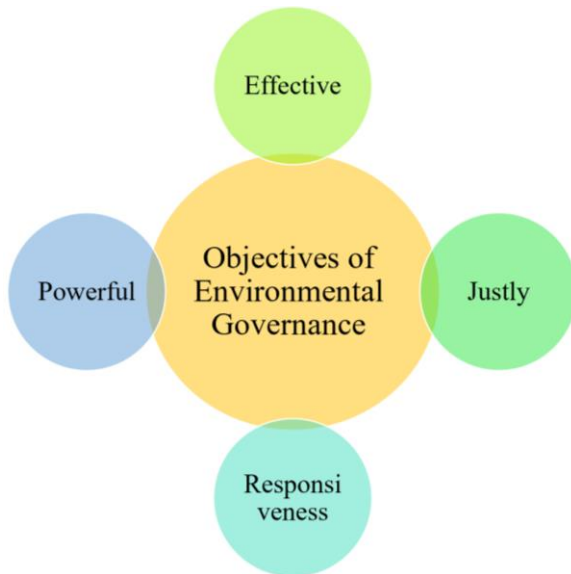

Figure 6. The proposed model and framework for environmental governance (Bennett and Satterfield, 2018).

The environmental crisis is one of the critical crises in the world, and every country has plans and solutions to protect its environment; In the meantime, although the country of Iran, which is among arid and semi-arid countries and is facing the crisis of water scarcity, climate change and environmental problems, it does not have a basic plan to protect the environment as it should. According to the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) of 2018, which was conducted by Yale and Columbia universities and examined 22 environmental factors such as water resources, air pollution, biodiversity, and climate change, Iran ranked 80th out of 132 countries studied (Davari and Najmabadi, 2018). Some of these crises were reviewed and references were made to them, a summary of important issues that are important inside and outside the countries and from the point of view of environmental governance is presented in Figure 7.

Effective and Excellent Governance Framework Based on Sustainability

Experiences, documents and documents show that there are no single and fixed solutions for environmental challenges, there are very diverse conditions and situations within and between countries, so by accepting that governance is highly dependent on the existing conditions. And it has an important role in the appropriateness of countries' policies, it is necessary to apply the policies and methods of governance according to their territorial characteristics. The proposed framework shows in Figure 8.
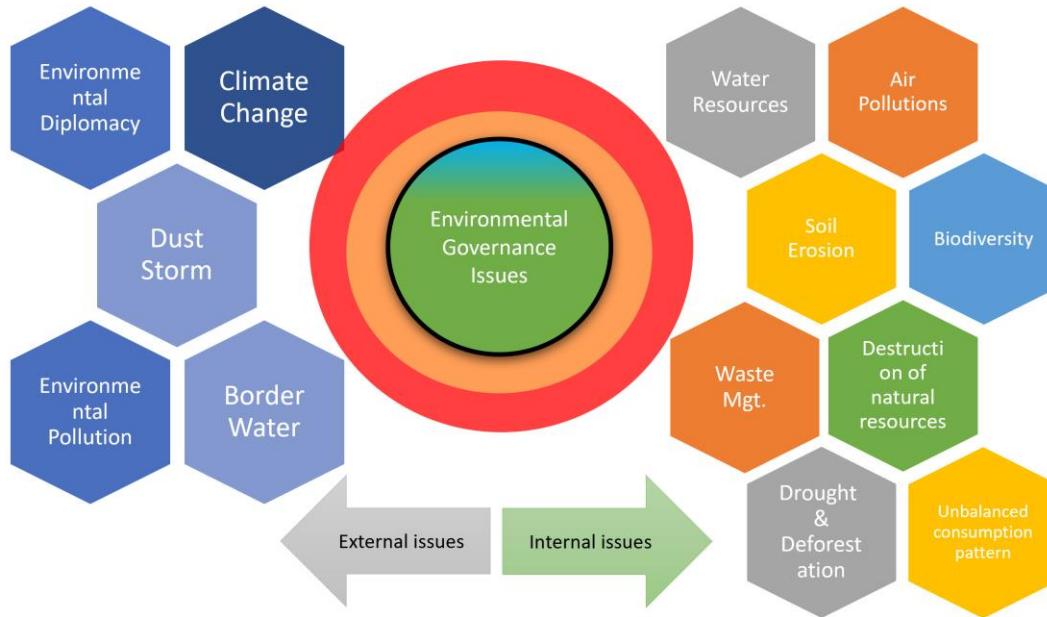
Figure 7. Environmental crises from the point of view of environmental governance
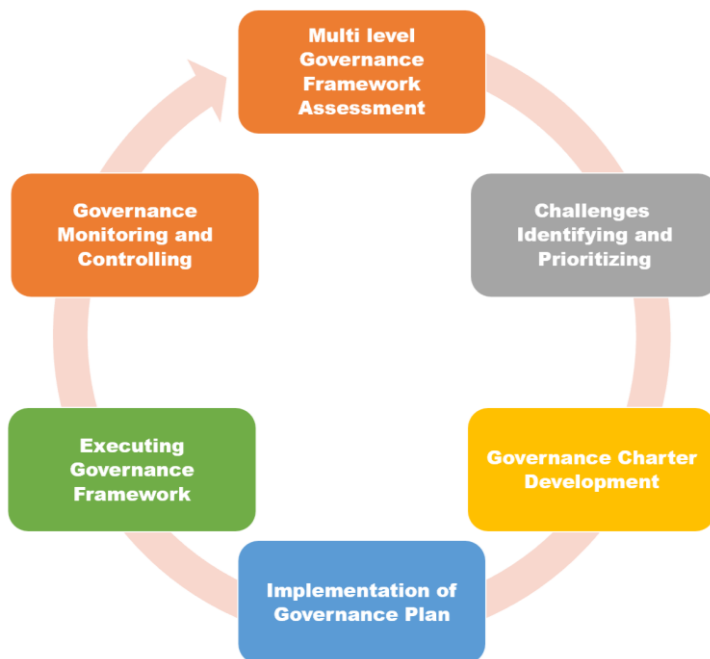

Figure 8. Proposed Effective and Excellent Governance Framework Based on Sustainability

1- Multi-level Framework Assessment

This step can be a good initial and analytical tool so that policy makers can identify and prioritize the main challenges and issues of environmental governance, this framework can be an analytical tool regardless of the institutional structure, laws and procedures. It is suitable for identifying gaps. The framework that can be very effective and practical in this step for gap analysis is the multi-level water governance framework (Figure 9). This analytical framework has been used to review

and evaluate the governance system of OECD countries as well as most Latin American countries, and it provides the possibility of conducting deep conversations and adjusting subject knowledge based on the needs and goals of governance (OECD, 2011).
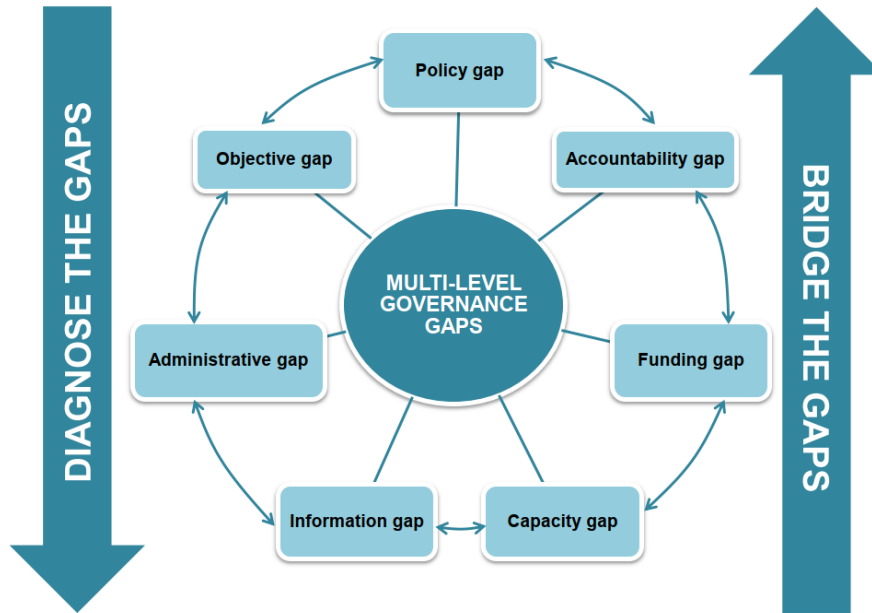

Figure 9. Multi-level Governance Framework: Mind the Gaps, Bridge the Gaps (OECD, 2011)

2- Challenges Identifying and Prioritizing
Based on the country's priorities in domestic and international issues, it can analyze and prioritize the existing challenges, in this section, a detailed analysis should be done for each challenge to determine the quantitative and qualitative status of each challenge and the factors related to it and the platforms related to Identify that challenge so that an appropriate action plan can be developed for it.

3- Implementation of Governance Plan
Aligning the procedure (including decision-making, policy making and creating an integrated policy, values policy based on sustainable development, conflict resolution), structure (including decision-making institutions, official organization and informal networks) and institutions (including laws, policies and norms) based on governance plan to implement the requirements and make sure to improve the probability of adoption success.

4- Executing Governance Framework
In this step, the programs and projects of each department are determined based on the specified mission, vision and planning, the outputs defined in the previous step are based on the financial resources and human resources assigned to the experimental findings, each of the executive project teams, participants with them and related stakeholders according to their duties related to themselves. The executive level of the work, the monthly (and weekly if needed) functions are determined and the functional results of the implementation of projects and programs are shared in a written form in each of the organizational functions.

5- Governance Monitoring and Controlling

Monitoring is necessary to ensure that the objectives of the projects are achieved according to the strategic planning and governance plan within the given time frame. Some of the things that are measured at this stage are:

- Project performance and achievements,
- Organizational resources
- Corrective action resolution
- Determining the level of escalation
- Integrated performance reporting
- Financial/budgetary ownership
- Final performance accountability

After reviewing the items required in this section, the status of programs and projects will be reviewed based on the need and gap analysis, and if necessary, a new program will be approved for implementation.

Conclusion

The responsibility of carrying out sustainable development at the national level is a complex matter that consists of several components such as economic, social, political, cultural and ecological issues, and it is the strategy and management of all these things that make sustainable development in countries possible. Sustainable development starts with improving people's quality of life from their place of residence. It is after this stage that the favorable economic environment or the creation of competitive opportunities in trade for countries is also added to sustainable development, therefore, sustainable development consists of domestic and foreign players, but it is obvious that none of the foreign players can replace efforts. The people of a country are involved in this matter. Political, social and economic combination plays an important role for a country's success in development. The mentioned composition completely depends on the nature of development policy in the country, authorities and type of government.

Developing countries are completely diverse and different in terms of some terms related to natural resources such as land, water, soil, natural resources, climate, etc., and in terms of social structures, a review of the past 30 years of progress and social and economic developments in the current state of the country it shows. Measuring child mortality, cost of living and literacy level is a key point for the quality of life that some countries have much more progress than others. These cases show that although historical pressures, incompatible international economic situations such as the fall in the value of raw materials or other external factors are important, they do not have a decisive and final effect on achieving a higher quality of life in the respective countries.

Despite the different forms of natural resources in each country, proper human development can be pursued by keeping away from conflicts and chaos over interests.

If the economy of a country will flourish if there are good, desirable elections and decent laws rather than the rule of sword and weapon. Governments fulfill the responsibility of sustainable development well when their people achieve security, cohesion, order and order, or respect it, because a space must be created where citizens can exercise their cultural, political and productive ability properly.

Adopting a strategy to overcome the problems of economic and social infrastructure in developing countries is very complex and enigmatic, because it is putting together different pieces of the

picture of a country's special situation that can show its face correctly. Despite the wide diversity in existing economic and social situations, lessons can be drawn to create successful sustainable development that have been used for more than 40 years. At a macro level, these policies have proven their criteria and efficiency. Confronting and adapting to current and future challenges require a strong public policy, the proposed framework according to its characteristics and according to environmental approaches, sustainable and balanced development, economic, social and cultural development in a country can be a framework be complete and applicable, but it is very important to achieve measurable goals according to the specified schedules and according to the real needs of the country.

Environmental governance with a sustainable approach can provide great help in formulating and implementing these policies as a shared responsibility between government levels, civil society, market institutions and a wide range of stakeholders who play an important role alongside policy makers, and its final result Enjoying the social, economic and environmental benefits of effective and excellent governance.

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