



INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Sustainable Development:
Issues, Principle & Practice

Chapter 1





JABATAN PERDANA MENTERI

keMampanan

Kemajuan mutu kehidupan bangsa dalam acuan yang seimbang antara manusia dan alam, bernuansakan citra Malaysia yang unik.

M

Daya cipta

Mengandungi beberapa konotasi antaranya pembaharuan, reka cipta dan reka baharu.

A

D

keyakiNan

Keyakinan punyai kaitan yang erat dengan amanah yakni suatu ikrar pertanggungjawaban moral duniawi dan ukhrawi.

A

N

I

kesejAhteraan

Membawa makna keseimbangan atau lebih tepat lagi kehidupan dan segala sisinya yang terangkum dalam keseimbangan.

hormAt

Mengandungi konotasi maruah manusia. Suatu kalimat lain yakni adab yang berasal daripada bahasa arab.

Ihsan

Ihsan itu sinonim dengan makna peduli dan belas kasihan.

f Jab.PerdanaMenteri @jabatanperdanamenteri @jpmgov_ @jpmgov



SCRIPT Framework

Pathway Towards a Better Malaysia.

- S** SUSTAINABLE
- C** CARING AND COMPASSIONATE
- R** RESPECT
- I** INNOVATION
- P** PROSPERITY
- T** TRUST

By Anwar Ibrahim
Presiden KEADILAN
Ahli Parlimen Port Dickson





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

11 FOKUS

**PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN**

**DATO' SERI
MOHAMED KHALED NORDIN**
MENTERI PENDIDIKAN TINGGI





KEHENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 1

Segala yang dilakukan di KPT dan semua agensi di bawahnya menterjemahkan aspirasi nasional secara tegas, tuntas dan tepat.



KEHENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 2

KPT akan bersikap profesional, adil, objektif dan tidak politikal dalam menterjemahkan pelbagai dasar dan program nasional.





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 3

Menilai semula kedudukan KPT secara keseluruhan. Baik dari segi kemampuan, prestasi pencapaian mahupun misi masa depannya.



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 4

Memperkukuh kekuatan sumber intelektual Malaysia.





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 5

Melihat dan membuat persediaan
mengurus pelbagai perubahan dan
ledakan teknologi.



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 6

Memperkukuh peranan Malaysia
sebagai '*the lynchpin*' untuk menarik
kedatangan pelajar, penyelidik dan
bakat global.





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 7

Melakukan rombakan besar-besaran terhadap sistem dan ekosistem TVET nasional.



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 8

Memastikan kepentingan IPTS sebagai salah satu penyumbang utama keberhasilan sektor pendidikan tinggi.





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 9

Kualiti dan
kecemerlangan
akademik.



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

II FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 10

Memperbaiki akses dan
rejim pembiayaan
pendidikan.





KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

11 FOKUS

PENDIDIKAN TINGGI:
HARAPAN & MASA DEPAN

FOKUS 11

Pemeriksaan
mahasiswa.



Learning Outcomes

Emphasizing sustainability from both a general and Islamic perspective



Knowledge of Sustainability Concepts

Gain a thorough understanding of the concept of sustainability, including the principles and practices necessary for sustainable development



Islamic Perspective on Sustainability

Explore sustainable development from an Islamic viewpoint



Development of Values and Skills

Develop appropriate attitudes, values, and skills to address challenges related to sustainable development, especially in a globalized world.



Critical Analysis of Case Studies

Identify and understand the challenges and barriers to implementing sustainable development at the local, national, and international levels.

Learning Outcomes



Understanding of Sustainable Development Concepts

Demonstrate knowledge of sustainable development, balancing economic, social, and environmental perspectives with Islamic dimensions.



Collaborative Analysis

Work together to analyze development challenges like healthcare, education, and environmental degradation.



Creative Solutions

Collaboratively develop innovative solutions to address sustainable development issues within the campus community.

13. Assessment Methods Weightage:

Methods	Percentage	Learning Outcomes
Online activities (forum, quizzes, games etc.)	15%	LO1
Written reflective journal (blog)	15%	LO1
Final paper (Individual)	20%	LO1
Group SD Project		
a. Proposal of Project	25%	LO2
b. Creative Presentation of Final Project	25%	LO3
TOTAL	100	

LEARNING INPUTS/ OUTCOMES

- 1. What is System Thinking?**
- 2. What is Sustainable Development**
- 3. Debate about the Development – what need to be developed and what need to be sustained?**
- 4. Finding the balance between economic development, social sustainability, and environmental conservation**
- 5. The fundamental principles of Sustainable Development – 5P – People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership**
- 6. International Framework of Sustainable Development**

WHAT IS SYSTEMS THINKING?



Systems Thinking



- Approach to understanding complex problems by viewing them as part of an interconnected system, rather than focusing on individual components in isolation.
- Emphasizes how different parts of a system—whether social, economic, environmental, or organizational—interact and influence one another



#systemsthinking #systems #thinking
What is Systems Thinking?

3,234 views • Aug 23, 2019



27



1



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Where are we currently? Systems are interconnected with each other and each system is composed of other systems. Therefore decisions that affect one system can have unforeseen and uncertain impacts on other systems.

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Up next

AUTOPLAY



Systems Thinking!

james swanson
168K views •
5 years ago



A Systems Story (Systems...

BEE Environment...
144K views •
6 years ago



Systems Theory of Organizations

Organizational Co...
240K views •
3 years ago



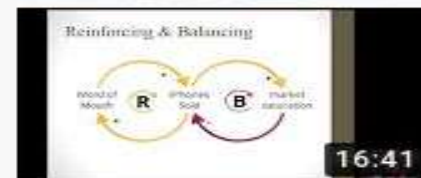
What is Systems Thinking?

OpenLearn from ...
7.7K views •
2 years ago



Tom Wujec: Got a wicked problem...

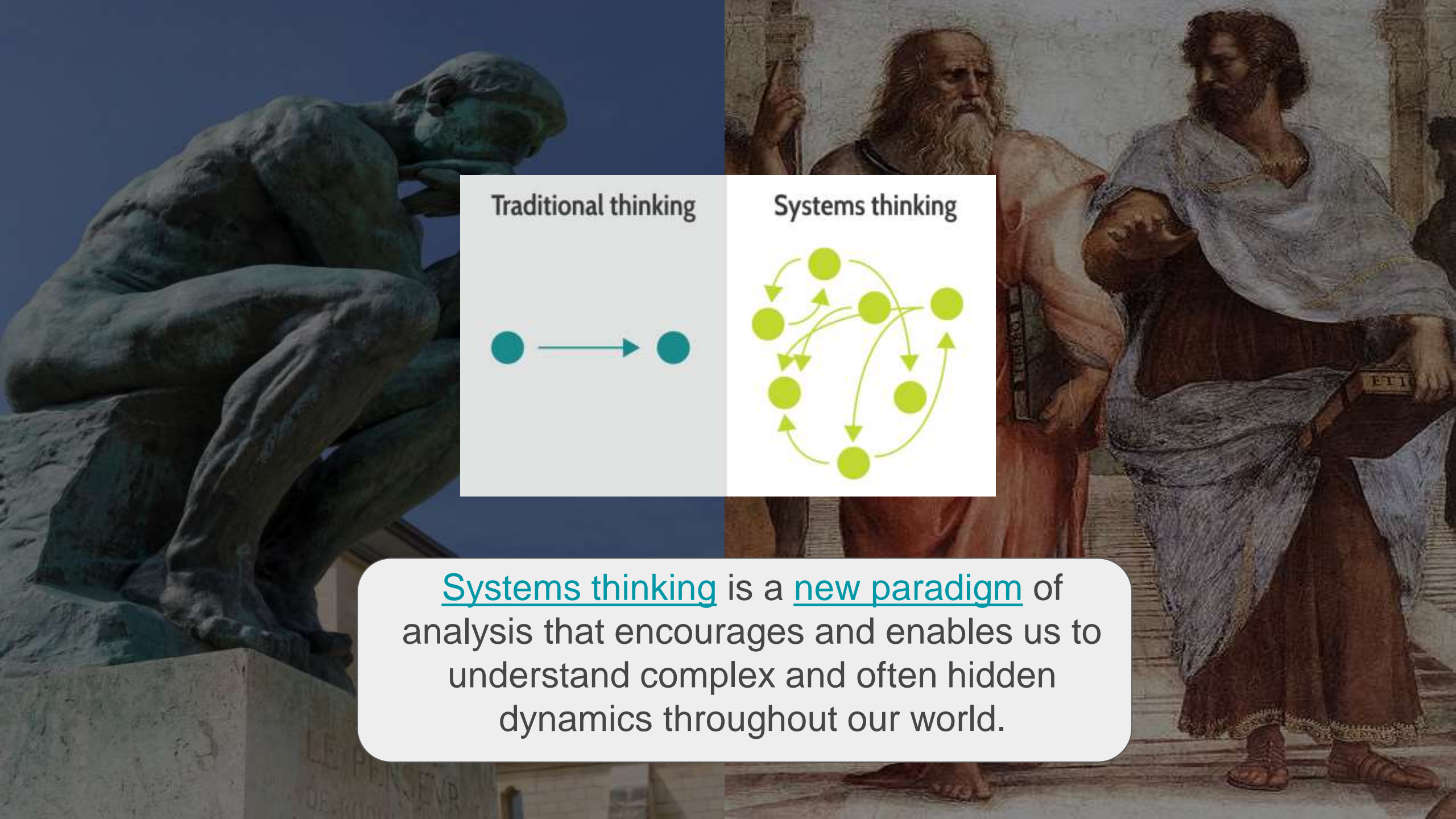
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Systems Thinking: Causa...

DonnaGurule
46K views •
2 years ago

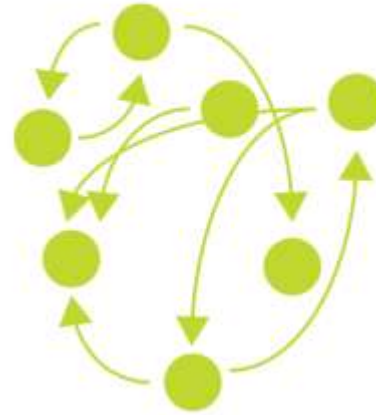
Systems-



Traditional thinking



Systems thinking



Systems thinking is a new paradigm of analysis that encourages and enables us to understand complex and often hidden dynamics throughout our world.



Systemic thinking, planning, action and leadership must now be mainstreamed – individually, organisationally, societally, across public, private and charity sectors. As one American diplomat recently reflected: **"from climate change to the coronavirus, complex adaptive systems thinking is key to handling crises"**. In fact, some epidemiologists, suddenly the world's most valuable profession, **have been calling for more systemic ways of working for years**. However, we currently do not think and act in accordance with how our complex systems function and this has been part of the Covid-19 problem.

What are Systems Approaches?

Systems thinking goes beyond individual actions to connections, causes and consequences. Systems approaches incorporate tools and frameworks to help us do that, and to act in a way that reflects the complex and interconnected characteristics of our world. Systems are not external. We are part of them and we influence them, as demonstrated in the "butterfly effect" examples above. Linked to this, complexity is a field that seeks to understand and work with the uncertain, non-linear, adaptive, self-organising nature of systems.

ENVIRONMENTAL

A VIABLE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT



SOCIAL
NURTURING
COMMUNITY



ECONOMIC
SUFFICIENT
ECONOMY

An aerial photograph of a city skyline during sunset. The sky is a warm orange and yellow, with the sun low on the horizon. Several modern high-rise buildings are prominent in the foreground and middle ground, their windows reflecting the light. The city extends into the distance, with a mix of residential and commercial buildings. A highway with traffic is visible in the lower right corner.

A QUESTION OF 'DEVELOPMENT'

**WHAT HAPPENED IN
CURRENT DEVELOPMENT?**

Environmental Issue in Malaysia

How serious is environmental issues in Malaysia?

The daily toll

60 million tons
of carbon dioxide
(CO₂) emitted

Every day
(worldwide)

50 000 hectares
of forests destroyed

200 000 tons
of fish caught

up to 100
species extinct

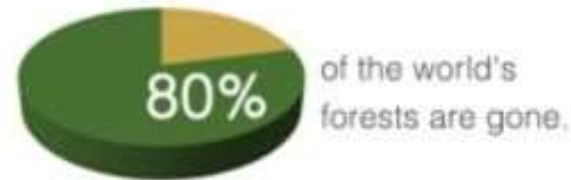
20 000 hectares
arable land
converted/deteriorated

Source: UBA, OECD

ENVIRONMENTAL Facts & Statistics

World Environment Day stimulates awareness of the environment and enhances political attention and public action.

63,000 square miles of Rainforests are being destroyed each year.



Over 40%

of all tropical forests have been destroyed and another acre is lost each second.

The garbage in a landfill stays for approximately 30 years.

Every ton of recycled office paper saves

380 gallons of oil.



Each person throws away approximately 4.6 pounds of garbage every day.

About 1% of U.S. landfill space is full of disposable diapers, which take 500 yrs to decompose.



The US has 5% of the world's population and 30% of the waste.

84% of all household waste can be recycled.

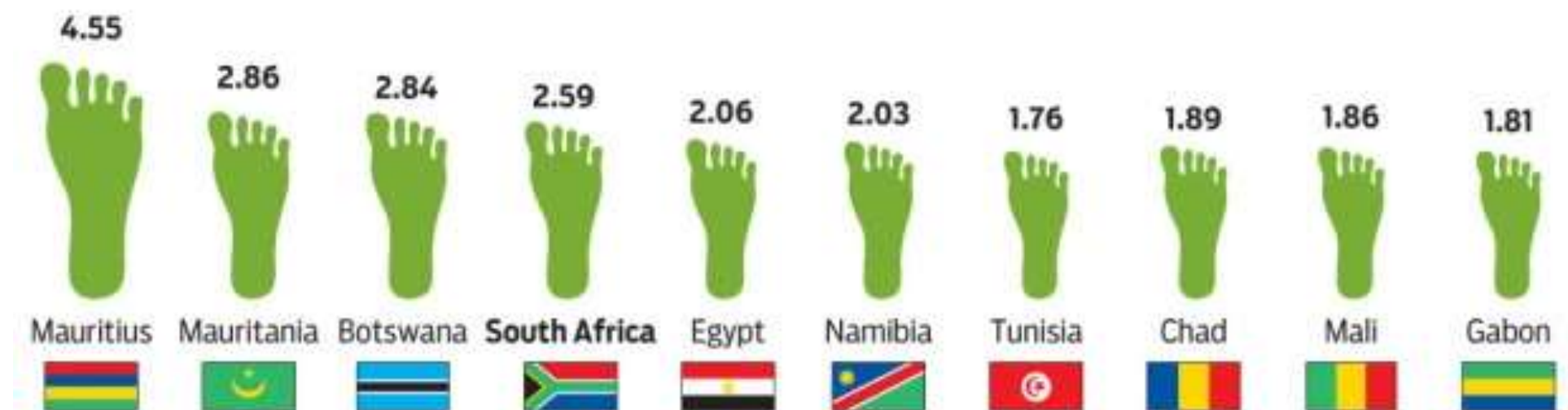




Top 10 countries with the biggest ecological footprint per person



Top 10 African countries with the biggest ecological footprint per person



* United Arab Emirates

Source: WWF

Graphics24

How fair is Malaysian economy?

- ☐ A. Very fair - the economic gap does not exist between different group of societies
- ☐ B. Somewhat Fair - the economic gap is narrow between different group of societies
- ☐ C. Unfair - there is a huge economic gap between different group of societies
- ☐ D. Totally unfair- there are two different planets (one for the rich, one for the poor)

EQUALITY VERSUS EQUITY



In the first image, it is assumed that everyone will benefit from the same supports. They are being treated equally.



In the second image, individuals are given different supports to make it possible for them to have equal access to the game. They are being treated equitably.



In the third image, all three can see the game without any supports or accommodations because the cause of the inequity was addressed. The systemic barrier has been removed.



10.10
SALE

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ZALORA

PM: Racial tension still a major issue in Malaysia



By Nuradzimmah Daim - September 29, 2020 @ 11:39am



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Social Issue in Malaysia

How stable is Malaysian society? Is there any issues of racial unity among Malaysian?

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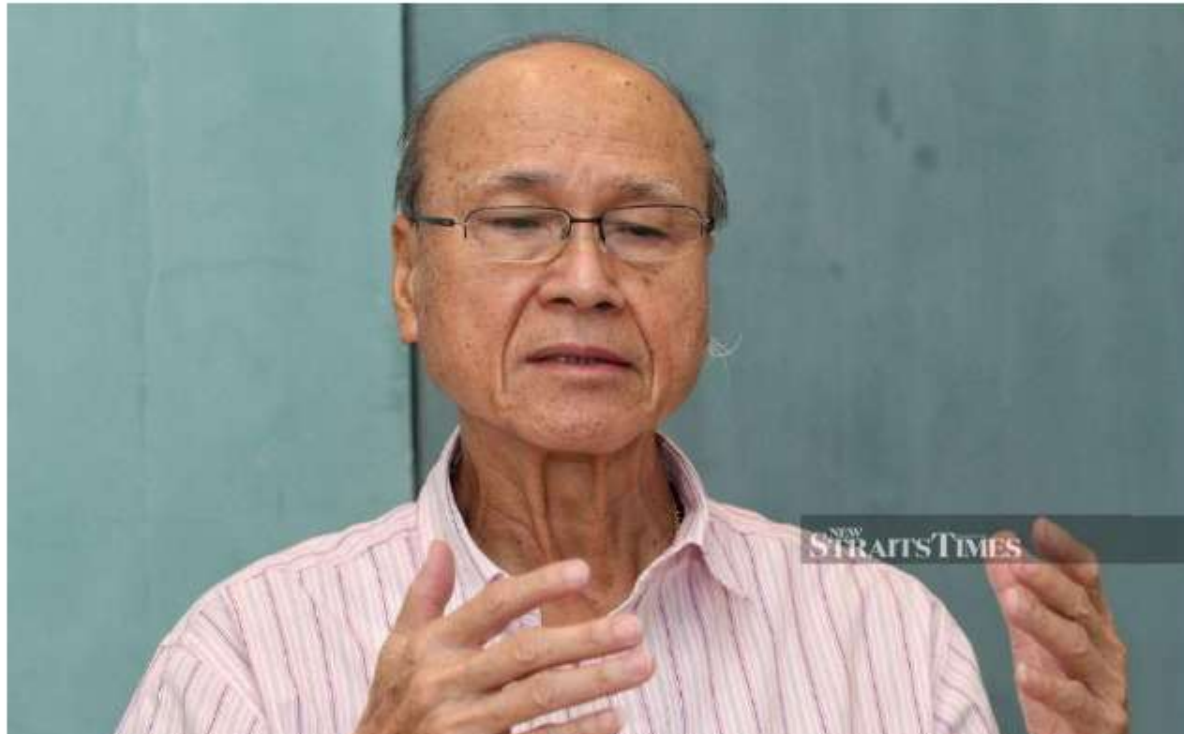
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'Irresponsible parties are exploiting racial, religious matters'

By **New Straits Times** - September 20, 2020 @ 8:15am




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TRENDING



BUSINESS 2 hours ago

Anwar Syahrin resigns from CEO post in UEM



BASIC CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABILITY

THREE BASIC CONCEPTS IN SUSTAINABLE MEASURE :

LIVING WITHIN CERTAIN LIMITS OF THE EARTH'S CAPACITY TO MAINTAIN LIFE;

2. UNDERSTANDING THE INTERCONNECTIONS AMONG ECONOMY, SOCIETY AND ENVIRONMENT



3. MAINTAINING A FAIR DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES AND OPPORTUNITY FOR THIS GENERATION AND THE NEXT.



Sustainable means 'able to maintains'

Sustainable Development as "***development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs***" and advocated integration of environmental considerations into all aspects of economic and development policy in order

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Our Common Future (WCED, 1987 p. 41)

Sustainability is just another way of "The Good Life" as a combination of

- i) a high level of human well-being and
- ii) the high level of ecosystem well-being that supports it"

(Allen Presscott)

Sustainable Development Definition

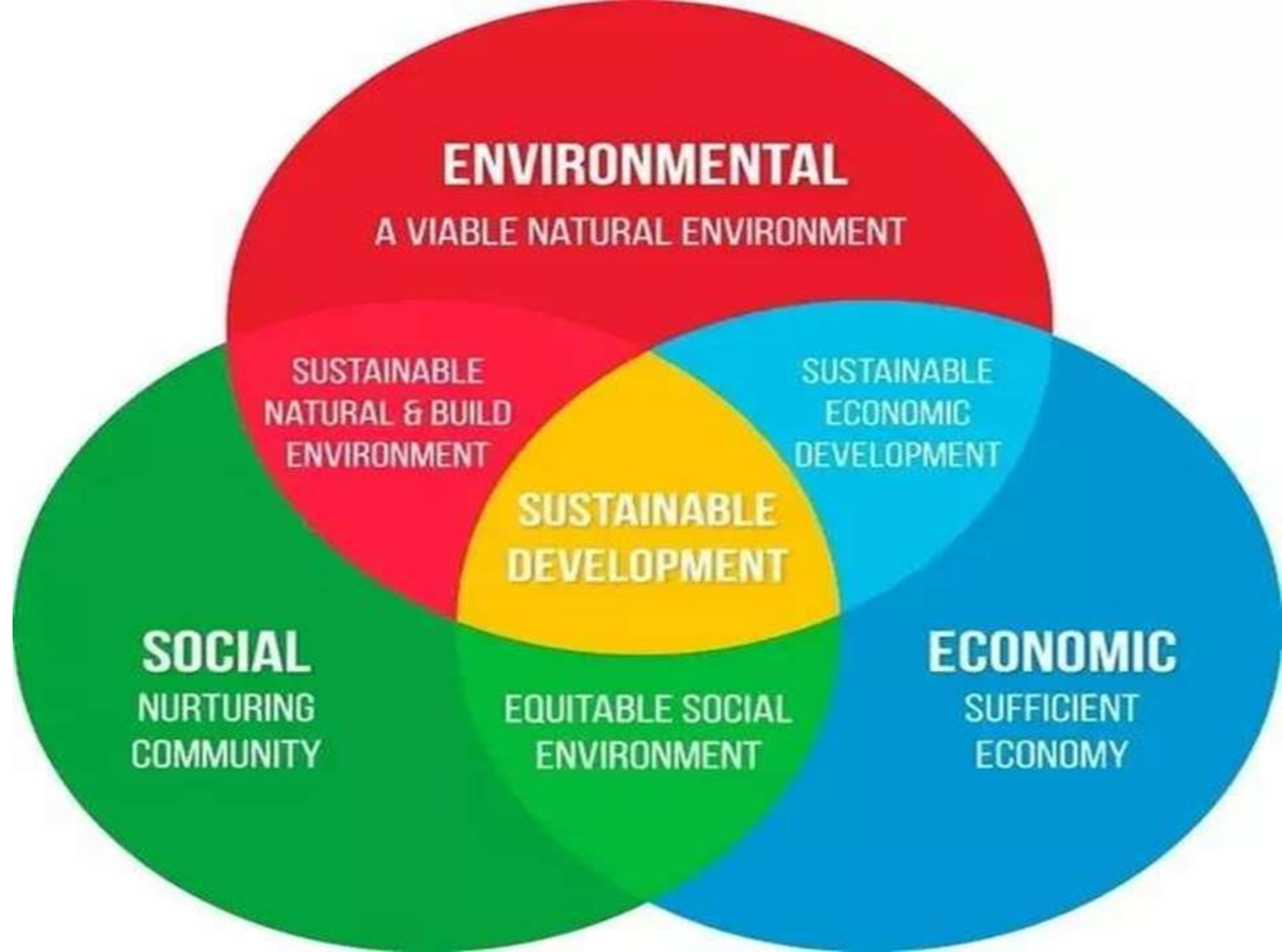
"To improve the quality of life while living within the carrying capacity of ecosystem".

(International Union for Conservation Union-1993)

"Any development activity can be sustainable if it is a dynamic process which enables all people to realize their potential, and to improve their quality of life, in ways which simultaneously protect and enhance the earth's life support systems".

(Forum for the Future, Annual Report, 2000)







Open Ended Question

What are the relations between the three components? How to see them as one ecosystem?

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WHAT IS TO BE SUSTAINED:	FOR HOW LONG? 25 years "Now and in the future" Forever	WHAT IS TO BE DEVELOPED:
NATURE Earth Biodiversity Ecosystems		PEOPLE Child Survival Life Expectancy Education Equity Equal Opportunity
LIFE SUPPORT Ecosystem Services Resources Environment	LINKED BY Only Mostly But And Or	ECONOMY Wealth Productive Sectors Consumption
COMMUNITY Cultures Groups Places		SOCIETY Institutions Social Capital States Regions

	Sustainable Development	Unsustainable Development
General Concepts	Slow Controlled Appropriate scale Long-term For the quality Local control	Fast Uncontrolled Improper scale Short-term For the amount Distance control
Development Strategies	Planned development (First plan later development) Taking into consideration all environmental Local investors Local architecture	Unplanned development (before development later plan) Appeal focused only Foreign investors Non-native architecture
Tourist Behavior	Travel in small groups Respectful and sensitive Repeated visits	Travel in large groups Intense and non-delicate Probably unrepeated visits

Sustainable and Unsustainable Developments in Tourism

KEY CONVENTIONS, DECLARATIONS AGREEMENT AND FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Governments first actively addressed the issues of global environmental needs when they gathered in Stockholm in 1972 to take part in the UN conference on human environment

The focus of the conference was international cooperation regarding the problems the earth's environment was facing.

Global conferences provide a platform for the development for the global strategies for sustainable development

1972 – UN Conference on Human Development, Stockholm – created UNEP

1987 – World Commission on Environment & Development published Brundtland Report, Our Common Future

1992 – Rio Earth Summit published Agenda 21,

1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) & 1997 Kyoto Protocol

1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD)

1995 UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

2000 – Millennium Development Goals

2002 – Johannesburg Declaration (WSSD)

2016 - SDG



KYOTO PROTOCOL

AFTER 3 CONFERENCES OF THE PARTIES
(COPS) MEETING IN BERLIN AND GENEVA,
EVENTUALLY IN KYOTO, JAPAN IN DECEMBER
1997 THE MEMBER COUNTRIES PREPARED THE
KYOTO PROTOCOL
THE KYOTO PROTOCOL DECIDED UPON:



- EMISSION-REDUCTION TARGETS OF GREENHOUSE GASES FOR EACH OF THE MEMBER COUNTRIES

- A GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION-TRADING PROGRAM

- HOLDING FUTURE MEETINGS TO SET PENALTIES FOR VIOLATORS OF THE ESTABLISHED TARGETS AND REGULATION RULES OF THE EMISSION-TRADING PROGRAM

- UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF PRESIDENT BUSH, AMERICA DID NOT SUPPORT THE PROTOCOL

THE KYOTO PROTOCOL FINALLY CAME INTO EFFECT ON
FEBRUARY 16, 2005



JOHANNESBURG (2002)

THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (WSSD), HELD IN JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA FROM AUGUST 26 TO SEPTEMBER , FOCUSED THE WORLD'S ATTENTION AND DIRECT ACTION ON MEETING DIFFICULT CHALLENGES, INCLUDING IMPROVING PEOPLE'S LIVES AND CONSERVING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES IN A WORLD THAT IS GROWING IN POPULATION, WITH EVER-INCREASING DEMANDS FOR FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, SANITATION, ENERGY, HEALTH SERVICES AND ECONOMIC SECURITY.
THE MAIN FOCUS OF THE CONFERENCE BEING:

OCEANS

COASTS

ISLAND

ONE OF THE MAIN SUCCESSES WAS THAT GOVERNMENTS AGREED TO HALVE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LACKING CLEAN DRINKING WATER AND BASIC SANITATION BY 2015.



BALI UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE IN BALI

– DECEMBER 2007

THE CONFERENCE BRINGS TOGETHER REPRESENTATIVES OF OVER 180 COUNTRIES TOGETHER WITH OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND THE MEDIA

THE AIM IS TO PRODUCE AMBITIOUS RESULTS CAPABLE OF PROVIDING A GLOBAL RESPONSE TO THE CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND IN PARTICULAR:

THE SATISFACTORY IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KYOTO PROTOCOL FOR THE PERIOD

THE ADOPTION OF A “ROAD MAP” LEADING TO A GLOBAL AGREEMENT BY 2009 FOR POST 2012

THE NEED TO PERPETUATE AND DEVELOP THE KYOTO PROTOCOL MECHANISMS

AND THE FORMULATION OF A DIFFERENTIATED CONTRIBUTION FROM



THE ROLE OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES BEGAN TO PLAY A CRUCIAL ROLE.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF THEIR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION
RECOGNISED.**

THEY WERE FINANCIALLY ASSISTED TO PARTICIPATE.

THEY THEMSELVES RECOGNISED THEIR BARGAINING POWER.

**AMBASSADOR DAS GUPTA OF INDIA COMMENTED "FOR
ONCE WE HAVE SOMETHING TO BARGAIN WITH. EITHER
WE ADDRESS THE ENVIRONMENT TOGETHER OR GO DOWN
TOGETHER".**

**THE IMMENSE POLITICAL PRESSURES BEING EXERTED BY
CIVIL SOCIETY IN DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WAS NOT MISSED
BY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.**



ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMON PRINCIPLES

IN THE PROCESS, CERTAIN BASIC PRINCIPLES WERE ESTABLISHED.

COMMON BUT DIFFERENTIATED RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEALING WITH THE ENVIRONMENT.


THE NEED TO ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH FINANCES AND TECHNOLOGY TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS.

THE NEED TO MEET ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS.

TRADE POLICY MEASURES SHOULD NOT CONSTITUTE ARBITRARY OR UNJUSTIFIABLE DISCRIMINATION.



MDGs (2000-2015) versus SDGs (2016-2030)

	 MDGs	 SDGs
When?	2000-2015	2016-2030
Theme?	Poverty	Sustainable Development
Who?	United Nations	Participatory Process
Where?	Developing Countries	Universal
Amount?	8 goals	17 goals



Transition From MDGs to SDGs



From MDGs
(2000-2015) – 8 Goals,
21 Targets, 60 indicators

To SDGs (2016-2030) – 17
Goals,
169 Targets, 304 indicators





Web Content



Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs

455,342 views • Sep 25, 2015



3.6K



125



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Development...

CAFOD

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4 years ago



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BIC Group Official

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TED ✓

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'We The People' for The Global...

The Global Goals

2.5M views •

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Do you know all

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SDGs

- . Focus on sustainability
- . Interconnected
- . Global focus

What's new with SDGs

MDGs	SDGs
Mainly for developing countries	Universal – for ALL countries
8 siloed goals for development	17 goals, 169 targets, integrating 3 dimensions of SD
From UN Secretariat	Negotiated by Member States with stronger country ownership
Means of Implementation (MoI), monitoring and follow-up not defined in advance	MoI inter-governmentally negotiated, global architecture and monitoring system being shaped

Source: Jomo KS, 2015



THE 5Ps: DIMENSIONS OF THE SDGs



5 Dimensions of SDGs:

The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next fifteen years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet...



1. People

We are determined to **end poverty and hunger**, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all **human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality** and in a healthy environment.

2. Planet

We are determined to **protect the planet from degradation**, including through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.

3. Prosperity

We are determined to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social and technological progress occurs in harmony with nature.

4. Peace

We are determined to foster **peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence**. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.

5. Partnership

We are determined to mobilize the means required to implement this Agenda through a **revitalised Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focussed in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDGs

17 Goals, 169 Targets and 240 Indicators

Social Pillar

6 goals, 55 targets
and 88 indicators

Goal 1 No poverty
Goal 2 Zero hunger
Goal 3 Good health
and well-being
Goal 4 Quality
education
Goal 5 Gender equality
Goal 6 Clean water and
sanitation

Economic Pillar

5 goals, 4 targets and
61 indicators

Goal 7. Affordable and
clean energy
Goal 8. Decent work,
and economic growth
Goal 9. Industry,
innovation and
infrastructure
Goal 10. Reduced
inequalities
Goal 11. Sustainable
Cities and communities

Environment pillars

4 goals, 38 targets,
43 indicators

Goal 12 Responsible
consumption and
production
Goal 13. Climate
Action
Goal 14. Life below
water
Goal 15. Life on Land

Inclusive Development
and MOI 2 Goals, 31
targets, 48
indicators

Goal 16. Peace,
Justice, Strong
institution

Goal 17. Partnerships
for the Goals

