Sustainable Development

- Sustainable development is a central concept for our age. It is both a way of understanding the world and a method for solving global problems.
- Ours is a world of fabulous wealth and extreme poverty: billions of people enjoy longevity and good health unimaginable in previous generations, yet at least 1 billion people live in such horrible poverty that they struggle for mere survival every day. The poorest of the poor face the daily life and-death challenges of insufficient nutrition, lack of health care, unsafe shelter, and the lack of safe drinking water and sanitation.

• The world economy is not only remarkably unequal but also remarkably threatening to Earth itself. Like all living species, humanity depends on nature for food and water, materials for survival, and safety from dire environmental threats, such as epidemics and natural catastrophes. Yet for a species that depends on the beneficence of nature, or on what the scientists call "environmental services," we are doing a poor job of protecting the physical basis of our very survival! The gigantic world economy is creating a gigantic environmental crisis, threatens the lives and wellbeing of billions of people and the survival of millions of other species on the planet.

• Notice that sustainable development recommends a holistic framework, in which society aims for economic, social, and environmental goals. Sometimes the following shorthand is used: SDGs call for socially inclusive and environmentally sustainable economic growth. To achieve the economic, social, and environmental objectives of the SDGs, a fourth objective must also be achieved: good governance. Governments must carry out many core functions to enable societies to prosper. Among these core functions of government are the provision of social services such as health care and education; the provision of infrastructure such as roads, ports, and power; the protection of individuals from crime and violence; the promotion of basic science and new technologies; and the implementation of regulations to protect the environment. Of course, this list is just a brief subset of what people around the world hope for from their governments. In fact, all too often they get the reverse: corruption, war, and an absence of public services.

Definition:

- The Brundtland Commission gave a classic definition of the concept of sustainable development, one that was used for the next twenty-five years: "Sustainable Development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Brundtland 1987, 41)."
- This "intergenerational" concept of sustainable development was widely adopted, including at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. One of the key principles of the Rio Declaration was that "development today must not threaten the needs of present and future generations." Over time, however, the definition of sustainable development evolved into a more practical approach, focusing less on intergenerational needs and more on the holistic approach linking economic development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability.

• In 2002, at the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg, the WSSD Plan of Implementation spoke of "the integration of the three components of sustainable development—economic development, social development and environmental protection—as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars" (World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002, 2).

17 ta Goals:

The Goals of Sustainable Development

































