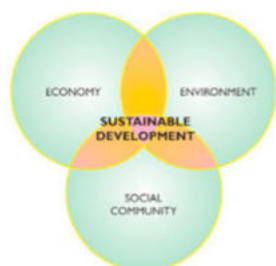


Introduction:

- The concept of sustainable development sees the survival, continued progress, and maintenance of the human community as dependent on the continued health and viability of the earth's life support systems.
- The term "sustainability" derives from the Latin root *sus-tinere*, which means to "under-hold" or hold up from underneath, implying robustness and durability over time.
- Sustainable development can be defined as the process of strategic changes in our social systems and institutions needed in order to achieve sustainability.
- The fundamental premise that underpins the concept of sustainable development is that the peoples of the world depend for their survival on an ecological system that is both global and finite.



- Seeking cooperation between states and people in achieving the declaration's sustainable development objectives and in the development of international law for sustainable development.
- Linking peace, development, and environmental protection as interdependent and indivisible.

Analysis:

- social and economic dimensions
- conservation and management of resources for development
- strengthening the role of major groups
- means of implementation

Results:

- More than 1 billion people have been lifted out of extreme poverty.
- Child mortality dropped by more than half.
- The number of out of school children has dropped by more than half.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



Literature:

- The notion of unsustainability has existed for centuries.
- The 1972 United Nations Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment marked the first occasion on which the environment was recognized as a global problem to be addressed by all nations.
- Another international effort in norm setting for environmental stewardship was the development of the World Conservation Strategy by hundreds of people world wide, working under the leadership of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
- Our Common Future (1987), is a Brundtland Commission's Report, in which the term "sustainable development" was given a central focus.



Methods:

- By building capacity for sustainable development through development in science and technologies, and also encouraging adaptation, diffusion and transfer of technologies.
- By raising public awareness and encourage participation in problem solving. This involves making information widely available and giving the public access to judicial and administrative processes that are key to decision making.
- Strengthening environment legislation and standards.
- Mobilizing the voluntary sector, specifically the women, youth, and indigenous people groups, as global partners in achieving sustainability, and including their concerns

Conclusions:

- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- The concept of SD was born from the need for education to address the growing and changing environmental challenges facing the planet. To do this, education must change to provide the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that empower learners to contribute to sustainable development.
- Sustainability can be defined as the practice of maintaining world processes of productivity indefinitely—natural or human-made—by replacing resources used with resources of equal or greater value without degrading or endangering natural biotic systems.

Important References:

- sustainabledevelopment.un.org