

# Introduction to Sustainable Development



**Taufiq Akhter**  
taufiqakhter@yahoo.com

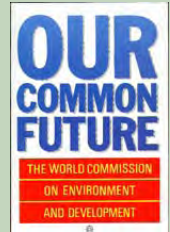


# What is Sustainable Development ?

- "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs... As such it requires the promotion of values that encourage consumption standards that are within the bounds of the ecologically possible and to which all could reasonably aspire." (Our Common Future, WCED, 1987)



# Background



- **1972- Stockholm Conference**

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was held in Stockholm, Sweden from 5 June to 16 June 1972. It was the first occasion on which the political, social, and economic problems of the global environment were discussed at an intergovernmental forum with a view to actually taking corrective action.

- **1987 - Brundtland Report**

The idea of sustainable development was popularised in 1987 by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) report, Our Common Future, also known as 'The Brundtland Report'.

- **1992- Earth Summit**

It examined the relationship between human rights, population, social development, women and human settlements and the need for environmentally sustainable development.

# Background



- **2000 – MDGs**

In September 2000, 147 heads of State and Government, and 189 nations in total, in the United Nations Millennium Declaration committed themselves to making the right to development a reality for everyone and to freeing the entire human race from want.

- **2002 – WSSD**

World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa, called for concrete action to materialize these goals.

# What is Sustainability?

- **1. Economic Growth**

Foster responsible long-term growth while ensuring that no nation or community is left behind.

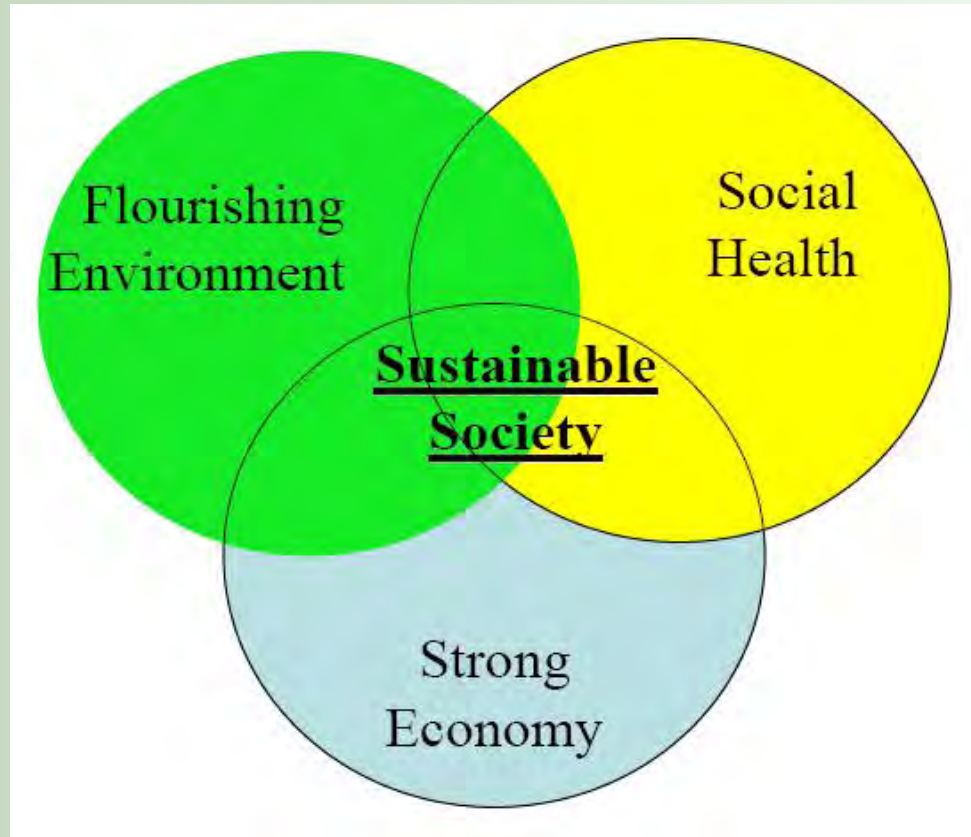
- **2. Conserving Natural Resources and the Environment**

For future generations, reduce resource consumption, stop pollution and conserve natural habitats.

- **3. Social Development**

Throughout the world, people need jobs, food, education, energy, health care, water and sanitation. People also need respect for cultural and social diversity and the rights of workers. All members of society need a role in determining their futures.

# Sustainable Society



# Indicators of Sustainable Development

- For monitoring progress towards sustainable development indicators are needed in order to assist decision-makers and policy-makers at all levels and to increase focus on sustainable development.
- There are 58 indicators under four category. categories are:
  1. Social
  2. Environmental
  3. Economic
  4. Institutional

# Bangladesh Perspectives

## **Sustainable Environment Management Programme (SEMP)**

Ministry of Environment and Forest is executing a five year programme funded by UNDP. The main objectives of SEMP are:

1. Prevent and reverse present trend of environmental degradation.
2. Promote sustainable development
3. Reduce poverty
4. Capacity strengthening at community, local and national level.



# Bangladesh Perspectives

- SEMP covers following 5 sub themes
  1. Policy and Institutions
  2. Participatory Eco-system Management
  3. Community Based Environmental Sanitation
  4. Awareness and Advocacy
  5. Training and Education.

# Governance for Sustainable Development

- looking more specifically at governance issues, the Plan of Implementation does detail some broad commitments for institutional enhancement. This includes six areas:
  - Institutional strengthening and capacity building
  - Integrated management and ecosystem approach
  - Legal and regulatory frameworks
  - Partnerships
  - Coordination and cooperation
  - Good Governance

# Thank You