

Unit IV: Sustainability and Management

4.7 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Definition

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

4.7.1 Aim of true sustainable development

It aims at optimum use of natural resources with high degree of sustainability, minimum wastage, least generation of toxic by-products and maximum productivity.

1. Inter generational equity: It states that we should hand over a safe, healthy and resourceful environment to our future generations.
2. Intra generational equity: It states that the technological development of rich countries should support the economic growth of the poor countries and help in narrowing the wealth gap and lead to sustainability.
3. Place more emphasis on pollution prevention and waste reduction.
4. Recycle and reuse as many of our waste products and resources possible.
5. Make more goods that last longer and easy to use, recycle and repair.
6. Depends on renewable sources of energy (sun, wind, water, bio-mass).
7. Sustain earths biodiversity.
8. Earth degrading activities should be discouraged.
9. Reduce poverty and rate of population growth.
10. Don't use high quality energy to do a job.

4.7.2 Goals of Sustainable Development

There are a total of 17 goals

1. End poverty everywhere, in all its forms..
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition.
3. Ensuring good health and promote the well-being of all age groups.
4. Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education.
5. Achieving gender quality and empowering all women and children.
6. Ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.
7. Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, clean and modern energy for all.
8. Promoting sustainable economic growth.
9. Building resilient infrastructure and promoting sustainable industrialisation.
10. Reducing inequality within and among countries.
11. Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable.
12. Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
14. Conserving and sustainability using the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
15. Protecting, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.
16. Promoting peaceful societies for sustainable development.
17. Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development.

4.7.3 Sustainable development targets

1. Eradicate extreme poverty for all the people everywhere.
2. Reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty.
3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all including floors.

4. Ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, natural resources and new technology and financial services.
5. Built the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure to climate related events and disasters.
6. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources from developed countries to less developed countries.
7. End hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor people and people in vulnerable situations.
8. End all forms of malnutrition.
9. Double the agricultural productivity and income of small scale food producers.
10. Ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices.
11. Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed animals.
12. Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and technological development to enhance agricultural productive capacity.
13. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. 14. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets.
14. Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births.
15. Reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 1,00,000 live births
16. End preventable deaths of new born and children under 5 years of age.
17. End the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis, water-borne diseases.
18. Reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment.
19. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse like narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.
20. Halve the number of global death and injuries from road accidents.
21. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive healthcare services like family planning.
22. Achieve universal health coverage including financial risk protection.
23. Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, soil pollution.

4.7.4 Sustainable development indicators

1. Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status.
2. Proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by sex and age.
3. Proportion of population covered by social protection floors.
4. Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land with legally recognized documentation.
5. Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.
6. Proportion of total government spending on essential services.
7. Prevalence of under nourishment.
8. Prevalence of stunting and mal-nutrition among children and 5 years of age and prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years.
9. Average income of small-scale food producers.
10. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agricultural practices.
11. Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction.
12. Total official flows to the agricultural sector.
13. Agricultural export subsidies.
14. Indicator of food price anomalies.

15. Maternal mortality ratio.
16. Under 5 mortality rate.
17. Hepatitis B (or) Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population. Malaria incidence (or) HIV infections per 1000 population.
18. Suicide mortality rate.
19. Alcohol per capital consumption within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol.
20. Death rate due to road traffic injuries.
21. Proportion of women of reproductive age, who have their need for family planning. 22. Coverage of essential health services.
23. Mortality rate due to unsafe water, sanitation and lack of hygiene.

4.7.5 Intervention areas of sustainable development goals

Implementation of sustainable development goals are some what difficult because of the following interventions.

1. Climate change.
2. Use of natural resources.
3. Waste production.
4. Water pollution.
5. Deforestation.
6. Over fishing.
7. Poverty.
8. Ocean acidification.
9. Air pollution.

