

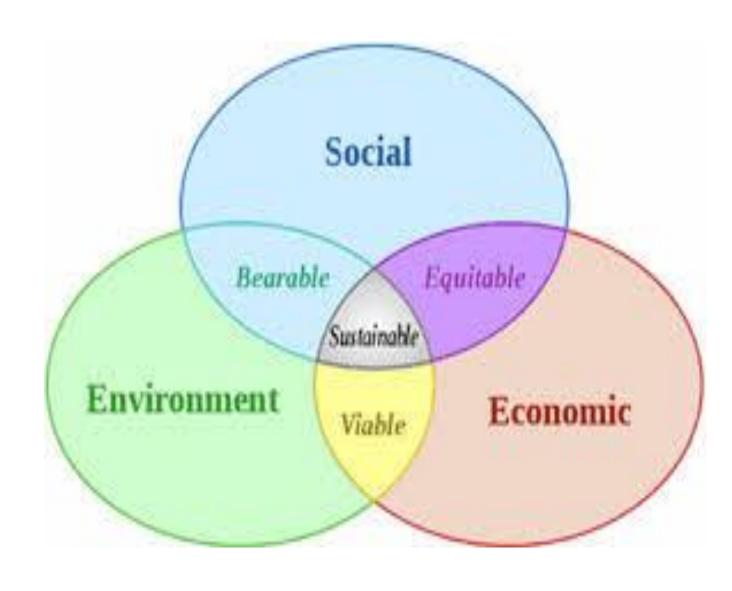
1. Definition

In 1987, the United Nations Brundtland Commission defined sustainability as "meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."



2. Les trois piliers (dimensions) du développement durable

The three pillars of sustainable development are popularly known as ecological, social and economic. These pillars are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. They recognize that environmental, social, and considerations economic are interconnected and essential for achieving sustainable development.



3. Brief history

- The period following World War II saw remarkable economic growth, This era, often referred to as the "post-war economic boom" or the "Golden Age of Capitalism".
- ❖ The pursuit of economic growth and well-being, while bringing many benefits, has also had significant consequences for both the environment and societies like. Environmental degradation, Public health challenges, Social inequalities,....

1713 "Nachhaltigkeit" von Carlowitz 1795 Hartig "Instructions for the Taxation and Characterisation of Forests" 1798 Malthus "An Essay on the Principle of Population" 1962 Carson "Silent Spring" 1971 Ramsar Convention 1972 Stockholm Conference: UNEP, "The Ecologist" 1972 The Club of Rome "Limits to Growth" 1977 Daly "Steady-State Economics" 1980 IUCN, WWF, UNEP "World Conservation Strategy" 1987 Brundtland Report "Our Common Future" 1991 IUCN "Caring for the Earth" 1992 Earth Summit: Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, UNFCCC, CBD 1996 The German Enquete-Commission on "Protection of Man and Environment" 1997 Kyoto Protocol 2000 UN Millennium Development Goals 2002 Johannesburg Summit 2006 Stern Review 2010 The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity final report 2012 Rio +20

1972. Stockholm Summit. Meadows Report "Limits to growth".

• Awareness of the limited nature resources on Earth, and therefore of the capacity for economic growth.

1987: Brundtland Repport « Our common future »

• First mention of the notion of "sustainable development", defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. » (Brundtland, 1987)

1992. Rio Conférence. Agenda 21

- Creation of Agenda 21 containing concrete objectives
- Optimism about the future of sustainable development (Longet, 2016)





2002. Johannesburg Summit

- Priorities for the fight against terrorism following the 2001 attacks.
- No results observed on Agenda 21 objectives.
- No new commitments, start of partnerships with private companies (Diemer, 2015)



2009. The Copenhagen international conference (COP 15)

- Negotiate an international agreement able to effectively combating climate change,
- But resulted in an incomplete agreement presented by 26 countries at the "last minute" (China and the United States notably opposed to the establishment of a binding agreement)



2010. The Copenhagen International Conference (COP 16). Cancun Summit

• The major challenge of the conference was to have the Copenhagen political agreement adopted by the United Nations framework convention, and to decide on the follow-up to

be given to the Kyoto protocol.



2012 : Rio+20, the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development « The Future We

Want »

- It is a continuation of the Rio Summit of 1992.
- The start of a process leading to the establishment of Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs).





2015: United Nations Summit: The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

- 17 SDGs for unite countries in the fight against inequality, poverty and climate change
- One of the goals concerns sustainable cities and communities (Kahn-Jochimek, 2018)

2023. Dubai Climate Change Conference (COP 28)

- Ensuring fairer access to climate finance
- Focus on the conditions of the Global Goal on Adaptation and improve financing for

adaptation.



Sustainable development consists of **economic** development accompanied by **social** and **ecological** development. It does not only consist of economic growth and consumption. The word **sustainable** means development that aims to improve the human condition in the long term, in the same time as economy and environment. These three elements are inseparable.

The UN has defined 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to improve the world by 2030. The first 15 corresponding to the 3 pillars of sustainable development, people (social), planet (ecological) and prosperity (economic). The last 2 shape the essential framework, peace (SDG16 – peace and security) and partnership (SDG17).







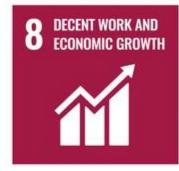
































Objectif 1: Eradicate poverty in all its forms and everywhere in the world

Objectif 2: Eliminate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Objectif 3: Enable everyone to live in good health and promote the well-being of all at all ages.

Objectif 4: Ensuring access for all to quality education, equality and promote lifelong learning opportunities

Objectif 5: Achieve to gender equality and empower all women and girls

- **Objectif 6**: To guarantee access for all to water and sanitation and ensuring sustainable management of water resources
- **Objectif 7**: To guarantee access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services, at a reasonable cost.
- **Objectif 8**: Promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full productive employment and decent work for all.
- **Objectif 9**: To build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization that benefits everyone and encourage innovation
- Objectif 10: Reduce inequalities within and across countries.

- Objectif 11: Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Objectif 12: Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns

land degradation and put an end to the loss of biodiversity

- Objectif 13: Take emergency measures to struggle climate change and its impacts
- **Objectif 14**: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- **Objectif 15**: Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring they are exploited sustainably, manage forests sustainably, combat desertification, halt and reverse the process of

Objectif 16: Promote the advent of peaceful and open societies for the purposes of sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all and establishing, at all levels, effective, accountable and open institutions.

Objectif 17: Strengthen the means to implement the global partnership for sustainable development and revitalize it.



1. Public authorities and communities: Country governments, or international organizations, such as the European Union, for example. They implement global policies, adaptable by communities.

2. Associations and NGOs: On a local or international scale, associations play a major role: they make private initiatives heard publicly and among public organizations.

3. Companies: Today, more and more companies are committing to sustainable development. Aware of their environmental, economic and social impact, they are implementing new CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) practices. Energy saving, improvement of employees working conditions, rigor in the choice of supplies...the numerous actions within the company are beneficial for the environment, for society, and for the economy!

4. Citizens

Young and old, in town or in the countryside, at home or at work... individuals themselves play a major role in sustainable development, in all their daily actions. Limit packaging, consume locally, use transport in common, do not waste electrical energy, water,...

The Ecological Footprint

1. Ecological footprint: The

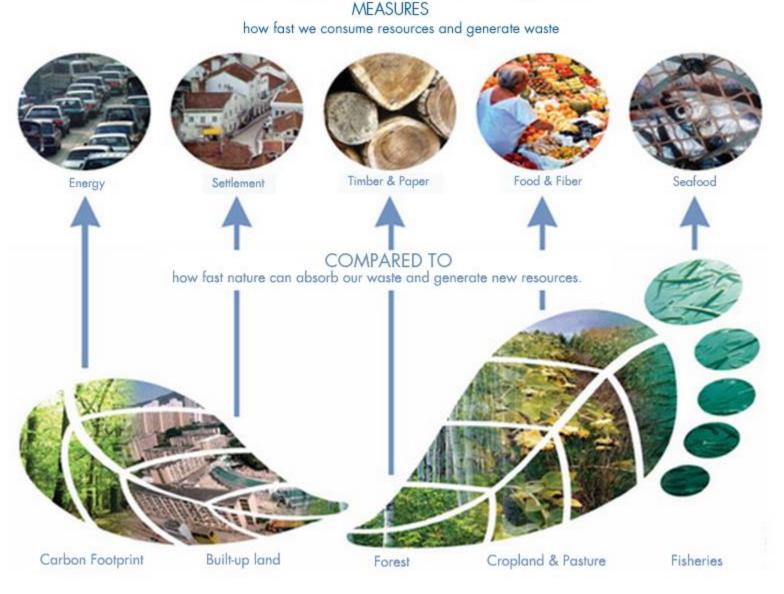
Ecological Footprint measures

how fast we consume resources

and generate waste compared to

how fast nature can absorb our

waste and generate resources.



2. The Human Development Index (HDI) created by UNDP in 1990.

is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The **HDI** is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

3. The Environment Performance Index (EPI) is an international ranking system that measures environmental health and sustainability of countries for example: air quality, water resources, natural resources, renewable energies, biodiversity, health and environment.

4. Female Participation Indicator in economic and political life(FPI)

is a metric used to measure the level of involvement of women in various aspects of economic and political life within a society.

Référence bibliographique

Bidhya J. G. 2023. Three Pillars of Sustainable Development: Challenges versus Achievements. *Journey for Sustainable Development and Peace Journal ISSN*: 2976-1328 (Online).

BOUACIDA R. Y. 2016. Quelle intégration de l'Algérie dans le développement durable ? Un essai d'analyse à partir d'indicateurs statistiques. El Bahith review. Université du 20/08/1955-Skikda; Algérie, CAE-CERGAM, AMU, France.

Brundtland, G. H. (1987). Rapport Brundtland.

DIEMER A. (2015), Le développement durable et les économistes, Editions Oeconomia.

DOUALLE B. 2018. Méthode d'évaluation de la soutenabilité en conception de Systèmes Produits-Services (PSS). THESE de DOCTORAT DE L'UNIVERSITE DE LYON. Ecole Doctorale N° 488 Sciences, Ingénierie, Santé.

Kahn-Jochimek, A. (2018). Le programme de Développement Durable. Développement durable. https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/development-agenda/

Longet R. 2016. Planète sauvetage en cours, une responsabilité collective. Coll. Le Savoir Suisse, n° 25, Presses polytechniques et universitaires romandes, Lausanne, 3e éd.

United nations: Peace, dignity and equality on a healthy planet. 2014. Sustainability.

https://www.unicef.org/algeria/rapports/ensemble-pour-un-developpement-durable-en-algérie

https://rosa-parks.paysdelaloire.e-lyco.fr/decouvrir-letablissement/developpement-durable-et-solidarite/

