مقال د.جابر الوندة بعنوان: الاستدامة في حقل العمل الإنساني

Sustainability in the field of humanitarian tasks

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In the previous articles, we discussed the definition of sustainability, its relationship with the humanitarian charitable sector, and the challenges associated with it. We defined sustainable development and briefly traced the emergence of this term and its connection to sustainability, culminating in the United Nations' adoption of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015. In this article, we will introduce these seventeen goals based on the United Nations' own documents.


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To begin with, these seventeen goals cover and address several issues that are of priority to the United Nations, society, and humanity in three main areas and pillars, which constitute the fields and frameworks of sustainability: the economic, social, and environmental pillars. These three pillars are associated with international cooperation and partnerships to achieve these goals. Recently, there has been a shift toward using the term 'people' (PEOPLE) instead of or alongside the social pillar, which we view as a positive development, as it emphasizes and focuses on the core goal of sustainability, which is 'people.' These goals also address several issues – within the context of these three pillars, as we mentioned – such as poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, water, sanitation, energy, environment, social justice, and gender equality. The United Nations aims for countries to achieve these goals by 2030.

The goals can be referenced in the United Nations document, specifically in paragraph 54 dated September 25, 2015. Among these goals, several are particularly relevant to the third sector in Kuwait, including: "Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere; ending hunger and ensuring food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture; ensuring healthy lives and well-being for all at all ages; ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all; ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth; reducing inequality within and among countries; making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable; ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns; taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas, and marine resources; protecting terrestrial ecosystems; promoting peaceful and inclusive societies; and providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions."

It is noteworthy that these goals were chosen in a "democratic" manner, as stated by the United Nations, with 193 countries participating in their formulation, along with numerous global civil society organizations. The United Nations emphasizes this information to highlight the inclusivity of these goals and the consensus around their content and relevance.

— Concluded

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