



Sustainable Cities



Global Waste Crisis



Leadership



Consumerism



MUNITY VOICE



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Building Cities for Tomorrow: Insights from THIMUN Qatar 2025

As cities continue to grow around the world, the need to create sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban spaces has never been more urgent. Cities drive innovation, culture, and economic growth, but they also confront critical challenges like overcrowding, pollution, and rising inequality. At THIMUN Qatar 2025, delegates will focus on **Sustainable Development Goal 11**, tackling the issues surrounding urban growth and development that are affecting millions of people globally.

Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG 11), or “Sustainable Cities and Communities,” aims to make cities safer, more inclusive, and more resilient. Currently, over half of the world’s population lives in urban areas - a number that is expected to rise to almost 70% by 2050. This makes SDG 11 critical for ensuring that cities can handle this growth while improving the quality of life for their residents and protecting the environment. With cities accounting for a large portion of global carbon emissions and resource consumption, creating sustainable urban environments is essential to achieving a more sustainable future.



SDG 11 looks at the many interrelated issues cities face, such as housing, transportation, and disaster resilience. If cities expand without careful planning, problems like overcrowded slums, pollution, and environmental degradation will only worsen. Sustainable cities, however, provide a solution. Through the adoption of green technologies, renewable energy, and smarter urban planning,

cities can tackle these challenges and become more livable and environmentally friendly.

THIMUN Qatar 2025 provides a platform for students from around the world to come together and address these challenges; the conference offers them an opportunity to collaborate, exchange ideas, and develop solutions to urban problems that affect people across the globe. Participants will explore topics like affordable housing and climate-resilient infrastructure, gaining a deeper understanding of the complexities involved in urban development. More than just a conference, THIMUN Qatar is an opportunity for delegates to think critically about how to shape the future. It encourages them to consider not only the technical aspects of urbanization but also the social and environmental effects of their ideas.

The role of young people in these discussions is more important than ever. As the leaders of tomorrow, today’s students will face the challenges of urbanization head-on in the coming decades. THIMUN Qatar 2025 demonstrates the importance of youth-driven solutions in addressing global issues, offering hope for a future where cities are not only functional but also fair, sustainable, and resilient. Through their debates and resolutions, delegates will be contributing to a global effort to make cities places where people, the environment, and innovation can thrive together.

By engaging with the principles of SDG 11, the participants at THIMUN Qatar 2025 will take meaningful steps toward reimagining cities as sustainable spaces that support both people and the planet.





Bridging the Gap or Shifting the Blame? The Global Waste Crisis in Developing Nations



The world is drowning in waste. Over two billion tonnes of waste is generated every year, and that number could jump by 70% by 2050. For developing nations, the situation is especially dire as limited infrastructure, rapid urban growth, and imported waste from wealthier countries have left many struggling to keep their heads above the rising tide of trash. Some argue that international support can help these nations manage the crisis and create more sustainable systems but others believe that this story conveniently shifts the blame, letting richer countries get richer off their own wasteful habits- and leaves the poorer countries drowning in the mess. So, who's really responsible for cleaning up this mess?

The Growing Crisis in Developing Nations

In cities like Lagos, Nigeria, and Jakarta, Indonesia, the evidence is everywhere—piles of uncollected garbage line streets, clog rivers, and overflow into makeshift dumps. Without the infrastructure to properly manage waste, it becomes an

environmental and public health disaster. Toxic runoff pollutes water supplies, diseases spread more easily, and entire ecosystems are disrupted. Supporters of international aid point to solutions that are already working. India's "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan" (Clean India Mission) has improved waste collection and disposal in both urban and rural areas. Kenya is turning plastic waste into building materials, showing how circular economies—where waste becomes a resource—can create both environmental and economic benefits. But while these efforts are promising, they don't address the elephant in the room: much of the waste overwhelming these nations isn't even theirs.

The Reality of Waste Colonialism

Here's the harsh truth—developing nations aren't just dealing with their own trash. High-income countries have been exporting their waste for decades, often disguising it as "recyclable material." In reality, much of it ends up in landfills or illegal dumps, adding to the already

staggering burden. In 2019, Malaysia pushed back, sending 150 shipping containers of plastic waste back to countries like the United States and the UK. "We will not be the dumping ground of the world," officials said, making a powerful statement about the inequities of this system. Critics of the current approach argue that focusing on helping poorer countries manage waste ignores the root of the problem: overconsumption in wealthier nations. Why should countries that are already struggling have to clean up after someone else's mess?

Who's Responsible?

The United Nations' **Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 12—Responsible Consumption and Production**—calls for global action to reduce waste and encourage sustainable practices. But what does "responsible" really mean? Some say it's about working together - wealthier countries have the money, technology, and expertise to help developing nations improve their waste systems. By sharing resources, we can tackle the problem as a global

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community. Others argue this approach lets richer nations off too easily. If high-income countries keep exporting their waste and overproducing disposable goods, no amount of aid will fix the issue. Instead of just helping poorer countries deal with waste, wealthier nations need to take a hard look at their own consumption habits and find ways to reduce their waste production.

Finding a Way Forward

There's no easy solution, but there is a middle ground. Developing nations need better infrastructure, and international support can play a role in making that happen. At the same time, high-income countries need to stop using poorer nations as their dumping grounds. Banning waste exports, reducing overconsumption, and investing in sustainable production are critical steps. Without these changes, we're just putting a band-aid on a broken system.

Let's Be Honest: We're All Responsible

The bottom line is: this isn't just a problem for developing nations to solve. It's not fair—or sustainable—to expect them to clean up after the rest of the world while struggling with their own waste issues. But it's also true that waiting for help isn't a solution either.

We all have a role to play in fixing this. At the end of the day, the question isn't just how we solve the waste crisis but instead whether we're willing to face the hard truths about where it comes from and who's really responsible for cleaning it up. Because this isn't just about waste. It's about fairness, accountability, and the future of our planet.



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Qatar's Role in Shaping Sustainable Cities



Qatar is setting a global example in creating sustainable, inclusive urban spaces. The country is committed to building cities that align with the United Nations' **Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDG 11)**, which seeks to make cities safe, resilient, and environmentally friendly. Through forward-thinking leadership and innovative projects, Qatar is transforming its urban landscape and shaping a brighter future.

Building Resilient Cities

Qatar has made impressive strides in developing modern, sustainable cities. One standout project is the **Doha Metro**, an

advanced transportation system that reduces traffic congestion, cuts down on pollution, and provides an efficient way for people to move throughout the city. Not only does this initiative contribute to environmental sustainability, but it also enhances the quality of life for residents by providing reliable, clean transportation options.

Beyond transportation, Qatar has heavily invested in **green infrastructure**. Buildings across Doha and other cities are now designed with eco-friendly technologies, such as solar panels and smart water systems, to conserve energy and minimize waste. These initiatives underscore Qatar's commitment to sustainable urban development, paving the way for a greener future in the region.

Leadership Through THIMUN Qatar 2025

In 2025, Qatar will host **THIMUN Qatar**, a significant conference that brings together young leaders from around the world to tackle global challenges, including sustainable urbanization. This event highlights Qatar's dedication to empowering the next generation of leaders, who will address pressing issues like climate change and the need for resilient cities. By hosting such

a pivotal event, Qatar demonstrates its leadership in the field of sustainable development and inspires other nations to take bold action in creating sustainable cities.

A Vision for the Future

Qatar's major initiatives, such as the **Doha Metro** and its focus on sustainable infrastructure, demonstrate how a nation can successfully balance rapid urbanization with environmental responsibility. These projects not only reflect Qatar's vision but also serve as a model for other countries working to create healthier, more resilient cities.

With its bold vision and forward-looking projects, Qatar is paving the way for a future where cities are not just modern but sustainable. By prioritizing sustainability, Qatar ensures that future generations will inherit cities that are environmentally responsible, resilient, and conducive to a higher quality of life.



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Qatar's Sustainable Development Path: Bridging Tradition and Innovation



As Qatar works to reshape its urban landscape to meet the needs of a growing population, it faces the challenge of balancing modern infrastructure with environmental stewardship and the preservation of its cultural heritage. The country's approach to urban development serves as a powerful example of how cities can flourish while staying committed to sustainability.

Qatar's urban development strategy is deeply influenced by both tradition and innovation. The country's iconic architecture often blends modern design with elements of its cultural heritage, creating spaces that are both functional and reflective of Qatari values. As **Minister of Environment and Climate Change Dr. Abdullah bin Abdulaziz bin Turki Al Subaie** stated,

"We are committed to providing sustainable cities that reflect our culture and heritage while addressing the demands of modern life."

This sentiment is reflected in projects like **Msheireb Downtown Doha**, which

combines traditional Qatari design elements with cutting-edge technology. This mixed-use development is designed to be environmentally sustainable, reducing energy consumption and embracing principles of smart city planning, with efficient public transport systems like the **Doha Metro** offering eco-friendly solutions to urban mobility.

Beyond architecture, Qatar has made significant strides in promoting green technologies and sustainable practices across all sectors. Qatar's emphasis on renewable energy, especially solar power, is central to its efforts to lessen reliance on fossil fuels. The country's commitment to sustainability also spans waste management and recycling, with innovative systems designed to minimize landfill waste and encourage more efficient use of resources. In the words of **HE Dr. Mohammed bin Saleh Al-Sada**, former Minister of Energy and Industry:

"Qatar aims to lead in sustainable energy solutions, with solar energy playing a central role in reducing our carbon footprint."

organizing committee chair, Nasser Al-Khater, proudly stated,

"We are focused on delivering a sustainable and responsible World Cup, ensuring that we leave a positive environmental legacy for future generations."

These projects exemplify how sustainability can be integrated into urban infrastructure, not just on a local level but on a global stage as well.

Through its urban projects, technological innovations, and focus on sustainable practices, Qatar is demonstrating that it is possible to build cities that are both forward-thinking and environmentally conscious. The country's development path reflects a careful balance between embracing the future and respecting the traditions that define its identity. As **Qatar's Minister of Environment and Climate Change** emphasized,

"Our goal is to create a sustainable future for all residents, one where innovation meets tradition in perfect harmony."

As cities around the world look to Qatar for inspiration, its efforts serve as a reminder that sustainable urban development is not just an option—it's a necessity for the future of our planet.

Additionally, Qatar has invested in sustainable water management practices to address the region's arid climate, ensuring that water resources are used efficiently and responsibly.

Qatar's role as a host for global events, such as the 2022 FIFA World Cup, also highlights its commitment to sustainability. The country made considerable efforts to minimize the environmental impact of these large-scale events, including the use of solar-powered stadiums and waste reduction initiatives. **FIFA World Cup 2022**





Educating Tomorrow: How THIMUN Qatar is Building The Sustainable Leaders of Tomorrow

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Education as a Catalyst

At its core, THIMUN Qatar is an example of the transformative power of education. By focusing on SDGs 11 and 12, the conference challenges young people to rethink how cities are built and resources are used. It encourages them to ask difficult questions, such as how to make sustainability accessible and how to balance development with environmental responsibility. However, the effectiveness of this educational approach depends on what happens after the conference ends. Are delegates equipped to navigate the complex nature of turning theoretical solutions into practical ones? And are they given the support needed to overcome the obstacles they'll inevitably face?

The Road Ahead

THIMUN Qatar's impact is both inspiring and imperfect. For every success story of a delegate launching a community initiative, there's another of a student struggling to translate their passion into action. The conference is undoubtedly a catalyst for change, but its long-term influence depends on how well it supports participants in their journey beyond the event. As the world looks to young leaders to drive sustainability forward, THIMUN Qatar is planting seeds of hope. The question is, are we doing enough to help these seeds grow? If the leaders of tomorrow are to succeed, they'll need more than just inspiration—they'll need the tools, resources, and opportunities to make their vision a reality. What do you think?

In a world where climate change, overconsumption, and unsustainable urban growth dominate the headlines, the need for informed and capable leaders has never been greater. THIMUN Qatar, an international Model United Nations conference, aims to do more than just spark debates and draft resolutions—it seeks to equip young people with the knowledge and skills to tackle the world's most urgent issues. But how effective is it in achieving this goal?

A Vision of Sustainable Change

THIMUN Qatar places a strong emphasis on the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with each conference focusing on specific targets; this year, the spotlight is on SDGs 11 and 12—Sustainable Cities and Communities, and Responsible Consumption and Production. Delegates are tasked with understanding real-world challenges like urbanization, waste management, and resource efficiency. The conference's structure immerses students in debates, encouraging them to think critically and collaborate with other parties to work out solutions. It's an experience that often shifts

perspectives and ignites passion. However, while the discussions are enriching, the real question is if the discussions extend outside of the debate room and into the real world. Is the knowledge found here being used for real change?

A Platform for Global Collaboration

One of THIMUN Qatar's standout features is its ability to unite students from diverse cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. Delegates bring unique insights to the table, offering perspectives shaped by their own experiences; for students from rapidly urbanizing regions, the focus on sustainable cities can feel deeply personal. For others, the emphasis on responsible consumption highlights the urgency of reducing waste and rethinking production systems. This diversity fosters empathy and a wider understanding of global challenges; However, critics argue that while the conference strives for inclusivity, it still has room to grow. Are the voices of those from underrepresented or marginalized communities being amplified enough?

And if not, how can THIMUN Qatar address this gap?

One of the key goals of THIMUN Qatar is to empower students to take action. The conference offers resources like workshops and task management to help participants turn their ideas into impactful initiatives. Programs such as the Global Act with Impact Awards (GAIAs) recognize and support student-led projects, encouraging schools to engage in meaningful SDG-focused work. Despite these efforts, some participants feel a disconnect between the conference's aspirations and the realities they face back home. While many students leave the event inspired, the challenge of implementing change in their communities—particularly in areas with limited resources—can be daunting. Critics suggest that more post-conference support, such as mentorship programs or partnerships with organizations, could bridge this gap and sustain the momentum.





Lessons from SDG 11: How Cities Can Prepare for a Sustainable Future



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and waste. However, for cities to truly thrive sustainably, they must also engage their communities in the planning process. **Public participation** is a key element of **SDG 11**, as cities that involve their citizens in decision-making are more likely to create solutions that work for everyone. This requires fostering collaboration between governments, private sectors, and local communities to develop policies and strategies that reflect the needs and aspirations of all residents.

In conclusion, **SDG 11** provides a framework for cities to not only cope with the challenges of rapid urbanization but to use innovation, sustainability, and inclusion as tools for building more resilient and livable cities. As the world continues to urbanize, it is imperative that cities embrace **SDG 11** and implement the lessons it offers to ensure that future generations can enjoy cities that are not only functional but also sustainable, equitable, and thriving.

As the world continues to urbanize at an unprecedented rate, cities face an array of complex challenges. Rapid growth, resource depletion, climate change, and social inequality are just a few of the pressing issues that demand urgent attention. The United Nations' **Sustainable Development Goal 11** - focused on making cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable - offers a roadmap for urban areas to address these challenges while ensuring a high quality of life for their residents.

To achieve this goal, urban areas must find ways to accommodate growing populations while also reducing their carbon footprints. This includes transitioning to renewable energy sources, improving waste management systems, and incorporating more green spaces into city designs. **Sustainable urban planning**—which includes the development of energy-

efficient buildings, integrated public transportation networks, and accessible green spaces—will play a vital role in achieving the objectives of **SDG 11**. One of the most crucial aspects of this goal is ensuring that cities are inclusive and accessible for all. As cities expand, they often experience rising inequality, with marginalized communities facing limited access to basic services, affordable housing, and job opportunities. Ensuring that cities are inclusive means that urban development should prioritize equity and social justice, ensuring that all residents, regardless of their background or income level, can access the resources and opportunities they need to thrive.

Another challenge addressed by **SDG 11** is disaster resilience. With climate change leading to more extreme weather events, cities need to become more adaptable to these changes. This means investing in infrastructure that can withstand floods, storms, and

heatwaves, while also preparing urban areas to be more energy-efficient and resource-conscious. This not only ensures the safety of urban residents but also contributes to reducing environmental degradation





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Redefining Consumption: Can We Be Sustainable in a Consumer-Driven World?

In today's fast-paced, consumer-driven world, the challenge of sustainability has never been more urgent. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG 12) calls for responsible consumption and production to protect the environment and ensure a sustainable future. However, achieving this balance in a world that prioritizes convenience and growth over sustainability is no small task.

The Challenges of Current Patterns

Our current consumption and production systems are straining the planet's resources. Overproduction, waste, and pollution are consequences of systems that prioritize quantity over quality. Products are often designed to be disposable rather than durable, leading to overflowing landfills and environmental degradation. Additionally, industries depend heavily on non-renewable resources, contributing to climate change and biodiversity loss.

Encouraging Ethical Consumer Behavior

Shifting towards sustainable consumption requires a change in mindset. Consumers play a key role in demanding products that are eco-friendly, ethically produced, and built to last. Small steps, like choosing reusable over single-use products or supporting businesses that prioritize sustainability, can make a significant difference.



Governments and businesses also need to step up. Policies promoting green technologies, circular economies, and sustainable supply chains can encourage ethical practices at every level. Companies must rethink how they design, produce, and market their products, placing environmental impact at the core of their decision-making processes.

Reimagining Global Systems

To create a sustainable world, economic systems must shift toward balancing growth with environmental protection. This means valuing the planet's natural resources as much as economic profits. Initiatives like carbon pricing, renewable energy investments, and global cooperation on reducing waste are essential. Education also plays a key role, raising awareness about the impacts of overconsumption and inspiring people to adopt sustainable lifestyles.

A Collective Responsibility

Building a sustainable future requires collective action. Consumers, industries, and governments must work together to redefine how we produce and consume. By embracing responsible consumption and

production, we can ensure that economic growth does not come at the expense of our planet.

Sustainability in a consumer-driven world is possible—but only if we reimagine our systems and take responsibility for the impact of our choices.



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION





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الحياة البحرية وتأثير الاستهلاك المفرط والنفايات



يعد النظام البيئي البحري، الذي يضم تنوعاً هائلاً من الكائنات الحية، عنصراً أساسياً في الحفاظ على توازن كوكب الأرض. فمن الشعاب المرجانية النابضة بالحياة إلى المحيطات الشاسعة التي توفر 50% من الأكسجين في العالم، تعتبر الحياة البحرية ضرورية لبقاء جميع الكائنات، بما في ذلك البشر. ومع ذلك، فإن الاستهلاك المفرط للموارد والنفايات المتزايدة الناتجة عن أنماط حياتنا الحديثة يهددان هذا النظام الحساس بشكل خطير. وترتبط هذه القضايا مباشرة بالهدف 12 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة (الاستهلاك والإنتاج المسؤولان)، الذي يدعو إلى اتخاذ إجراءات عاجلة للحد من النفايات وتعزيز الممارسات المستدامة.

أحد أكبر التهديدات للحياة البحرية هو التلوث البلاستيكي. إذ ينتهي المطاف بملايين الأطنان من النفايات البلاستيكية في المحيطات كل عام، وتتحلل إلى جزيئات دقيقة يتم الخلط بينها وبين الغذاء من قبل الكائنات البحرية مثل الأسماك والسلاحف البحرية والطيور البحرية. يؤدي تناول البلاستيك إلى إصابات داخلية وانسدادات وحتى المجاعة. فالسلاحف البحرية، على سبيل المثال، غالباً ما تخلط بين الأكياس البلاستيكية وقناديل البحر، وهي أحد مصادر غذائها الرئيسية. وبالمثل، فإن الطيور البحرية مثل القطرس تطعم صغارها الحطام البلاستيكي، مما يؤدي إلى عواقب مميتة. ولا يتوقف تأثير التلوث البلاستيكي عند

الكائنات الفردية، بل إنه يخل بتوازن السلسلة الغذائية بأكملها، حيث تتسرب المواد الكيميائية السامة من البلاستيك إلى الأسماك التي يستهلكها البشر.

بعد الصيد الجائر، وهو نتيجة مباشرة للاستهلاك المفرط، مشكلة أخرى تلحق الضرر بالنظم البيئية البحرية. فقد أدى الطلب المتزايد على المأكولات البحرية إلى دفع العديد



يتطلب التصدي لهذه التحديات جهداً جماعياً لتبني ممارسات الاستهلاك والإنتاج المستدامة، كما يؤكد عليه الهدف 12 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة.

يجب على الحكومات والصناعات والأفراد العمل معاً للحد من النفايات، وإعادة تدوير المواد، وإعطاء الأولوية للبدايل الصديقة للبيئة. على سبيل المثال، يمكن أن يساعد الحد من استخدام البلاستيك أحادي الاستخدام، ودعم المأكولات البحرية المستدامة، والاستثمار في الطاقة المتجددة في حماية النظم البيئية البحرية. وحتى

التغييرات البسيطة، مثل استخدام الأكياس والزجاجات القابلة لإعادة الاستخدام، يمكن أن يكون لها تأثير كبير إذا تم تبنيها على نطاق عالمي.

إن محيطاتنا مورد مشترك، وهي ضرورية للحياة البحرية وللإنسانية. فالخيارات التي نتخذها اليوم ستحدد ما إذا كانت الأجيال القادمة ستترث نظاماً بحرياً مزدهراً أو محيطات خالية من الحياة. ومن خلال تبني الاستهلاك والإنتاج المسؤولين، يمكننا حماية المحيطات وضمان مستقبل مستدام للجميع.

من أنواع الأسماك، مثل التونة والقد، إلى حافة الانقراض. ولا يقتصر تأثير الصيد الجائر على استنزاف أعداد الأسماك، بل إنه يضر أيضاً بالشعاب المرجانية والموائل الأخرى، حيث تؤدي تقنيات الصيد المدمرة مثل الجرف القاعي إلى تدمير قاع المحيط. وبدون وجود أعداد كافية من الكائنات البحرية للحفاظ على التوازن، يمكن أن ينهار النظام البيئي بأكمله، مما يؤثر على سبل عيش الملايين من الأشخاص الذين يعتمدون على المحيط في الغذاء والدخل.

كما تساهم النفايات المفرطة الناتجة عن الصناعات البرية في تدمير الموائل البحرية. إذ تؤدي التسربات النفطية والجريان السطحي الزراعي ومياه الصرف الصحي غير المعالجة إلى إدخال مواد كيميائية وسموم ضارة في المياه، مما يسبب تبيض الشعاب المرجانية وظهور مناطق ميتة لا تستطيع الحياة البحرية البقاء فيها. وتعتبر الشعاب المرجانية، التي يُعرف بـ "غابات البحر المطيرة"، من أكثر النظم البيئية تأثراً. ومع موت الشعاب المرجانية بسبب التلوث وتغير المناخ، تفقد العديد من الأنواع موائلها، كما تخسر المجتمعات الساحلية مصدراً رئيسياً للغذاء والحماية من العواصف.



التزام الخطوط الجوية القطرية بالتنمية الحضرية المستدامة

بقلم ليليان أمينا جوفيندر
كلية الدوحة



من الانبعاثات في الطيران وتضمن (CORSA) الدولي هذه الجهود التعاونية والتدابير التنظيمية أن عمليات الشركة تساهم بشكل إيجابي في التنمية الحضرية المستدامة.

تجسد الخطوط الجوية القطرية، من خلال التزامها المتعدد الأبعاد بالاستدامة، نموذجًا قويًا للإدارة البيئية، حيث تتماشى بشكل وثيق مع الهدف 11 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة. ومن خلال الاستثمار في التقنيات الفعالة في استهلاك الوقود، واعتماد الوقود المستدام، وتنفيذ أنظمة إدارة بيئية شاملة، والمشاركة في التعاون العالمي، لا تعزز الشركة كفاءتها التشغيلية فحسب، بل تلعب أيضًا دورًا محوريًا في تعزيز البيئات الحضرية المستدامة في جميع أنحاء العالم، مما يجعلها مثالًا يُحتذى به للشركات الرائدة في مختلف المجالات

فيها. كما يشمل التزامها الإدارة تقلل الشركة من تأثيرها البيئي وتعزز الاستدامة في المدن التي تعمل المستدامة للنفائات والمياه، حيث تسعى الشركة إلى تحقيق "صفر نفائات" والقضاء على تصريف مياه الصرف غير المعالجة، وهي جهود حاسمة في الحفاظ على النظم البيئية الحضرية وضمان صحة ورفاهية سكان المدن.

وإدراكًا لأهمية التعاون، تشارك الخطوط الجوية القطرية بنشاط مع الجهات المعنية في الصناعة لتعزيز استخدام وقود الطيران المستدام والوقود منخفض الكربون المعتمد بموجب معايير الاستدامة الصارمة المعترف بها من قبل منظمة الطيران المدني الدولي (ICAO). كما تلتزم الشركة بالأطر البيئية العالمية، بما في ذلك نظام تداول الانبعاثات في الاتحاد الأوروبي ونظام تداول (EU ETS) الانبعاثات في المملكة ونظام (UK ETS) المتحدة تعويض الكربون والحد

بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تعهدت الخطوط الجوية القطرية بدمج ما لا يقل عن 10% من وقود الطيران في استهلاكها (SAF) المستدام لوقود الطائرات بحلول عام 2030. وفي عام 2023، استخدمت الشركة 3.9 مليون لتر من وقود الطيران المستدام، مما أدى إلى تقليل انبعاثات دورة الحياة بنسبة 94.4% مقارنة بوقود الطائرات التقليدي. ولا يقلل هذا المبادرة من البصمة الكربونية للخطوط الجوية القطرية فحسب، بل يدعم أيضًا التحول العالمي نحو مصادر الطاقة المستدامة، مما يعود بالنفع على البيئات الحضرية في جميع أنحاء العالم.

طبقت الخطوط الجوية القطرية نظامًا لإدارة البيئة حاصلًا على أعلى مستويات الاعتماد في برنامج التقييم البيئي التابع للاتحاد الدولي للنقل الجوي (IATA). ويشمل هذا الاعتماد مختلف جوانب عمليات الشركة، بما في ذلك تشغيل الرحلات الجوية، والخدمات الأرضية، والوظائف الإدارية. ومن خلال الامتثال لهذه المعايير البيئية،

في عصر لم تعد فيه الاستدامة البيئية مجرد اتجاه، بل أصبحت ضرورة حتمية، اتخذت الخطوط الجوية القطرية خطوات كبيرة لمواءمة عملياتها مع الهدف 11 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة للأمم المتحدة، والذي يركز على جعل المدن والمستوطنات البشرية شاملة وآمنة وقادرة على الصمود ومستدامة. وتتميز استراتيجية الاستدامة الخاصة بالخطوط الجوية القطرية بنهجها الشامل الذي لا يعالج فقط القضايا البيئية العالمية، بل يساهم أيضًا في التنمية المستدامة للمناطق الحضرية.

تستند استراتيجية الاستدامة للخطوط الجوية القطرية إلى الاستثمار في أسطول حديث وفعال من حيث استهلاك الوقود. حيث تدير الشركة واحدة من أحدث أساطيل الطائرات في الصناعة ولديها أكثر من 200 طائرة جديدة قيد الطلب. ويضمن هذا الالتزام تقليل استهلاك الوقود وانبعاثات غازات الاحتباس الحراري، مما يساهم بشكل مباشر في تحسين جودة الهواء في المناطق الحضرية.



MUNITY VOICE



DAY 1

29TH JANUARY 2025



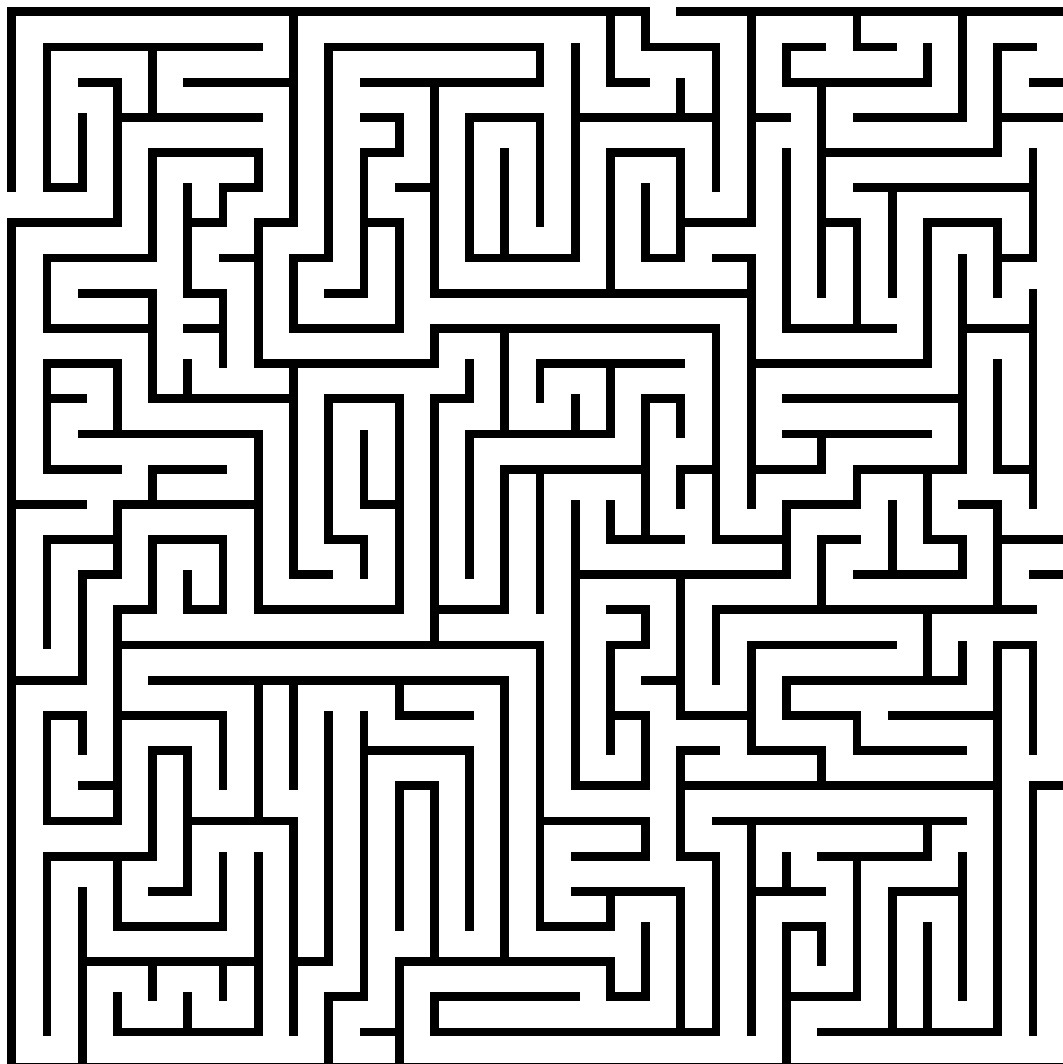
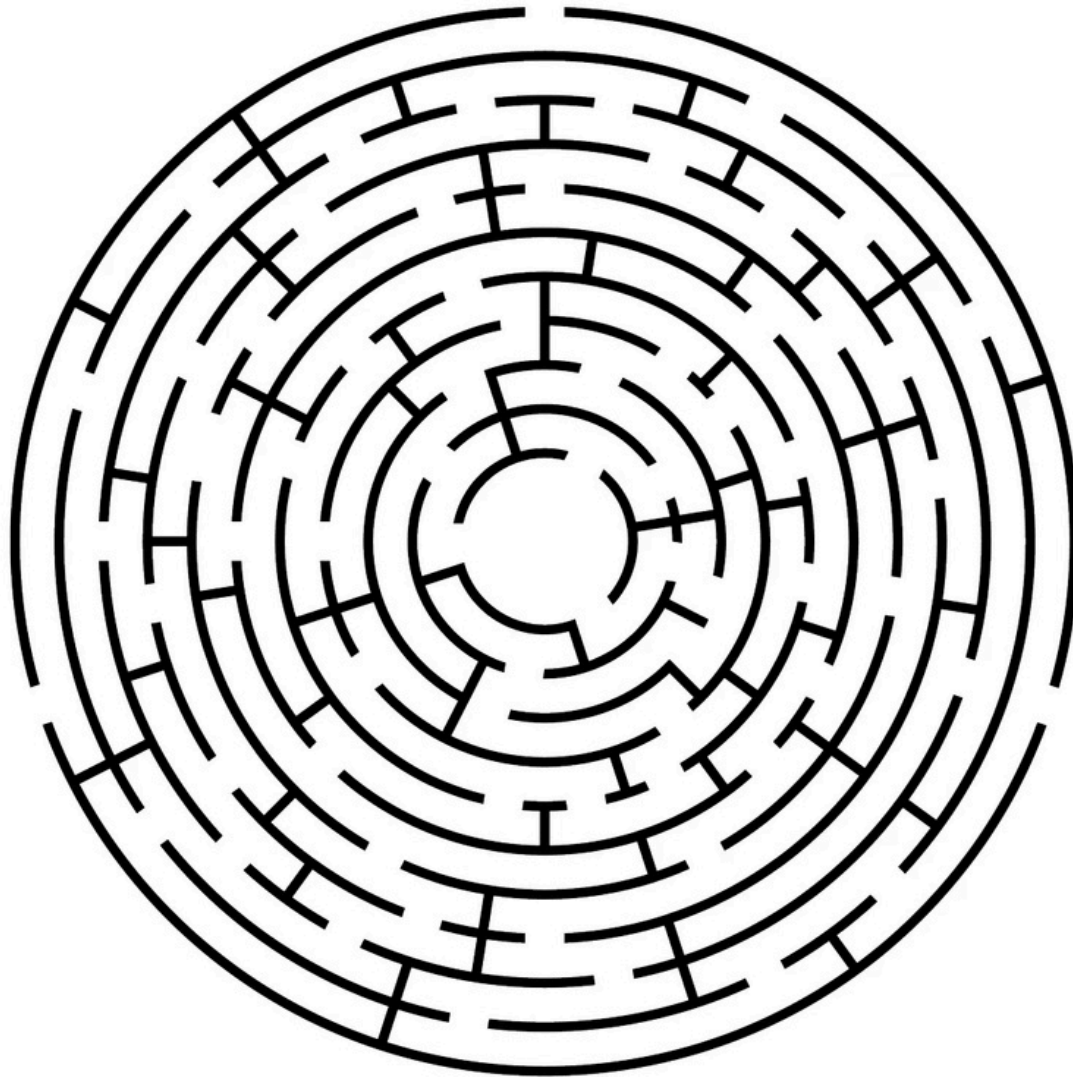


MUNITY VOICE



DAY 1

29TH JANUARY 2025





COMMUNITY VOICE



DAY 1

29TH JANUARY 2025

P	C	R	I	S	I	S	S	J	H	P	I	D	X
C	H	A	L	L	E	N	G	E	S	O	I	Q	D
W	R	K	B	R	H	Y	X	X	K	K	S	J	W
N	D	V	Y	K	K	A	W	O	F	F	Z	D	L
B	Q	X	E	Y	O	J	T	H	I	M	U	N	G
M	I	N	N	O	V	A	T	I	O	N	H	R	A
S	Y	F	W	L	G	J	O	Q	A	T	A	R	Y
X	K	I	N	E	Q	U	A	L	I	T	Y	N	M
S	U	S	T	A	I	N	A	B	I	L	I	T	Y
U	C	O	N	S	U	M	E	R	I	S	M	O	X
P	M	R	W	B	P	D	A	J	S	B	U	B	S
C	C	A	O	D	U	O	A	T	E	Z	L	L	P
D	E	V	E	L	O	P	M	E	N	T	X	W	H
G	L	E	A	D	E	R	S	H	I	P	E	Z	L

SUSTAINABILITY
THIMUN
DEVELOPMENT
INEQUALITY
LEADERSHIP

CHALLENGES
CONSUMERISM
CRISIS
INNOVATION
QATAR