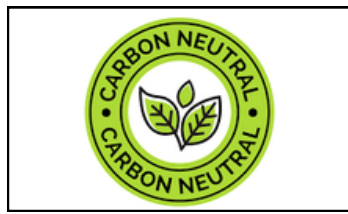




Misinformation



Carbon-Neutral



Urbanisation



Social Media



# MUNITY VOICE



DAY 3

31ST JANUARY 2025

**Gaurika Singh**  
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## Behind the Headlines: Insights from THIMUN Qatar's Deputy Heads of Press

The THIMUN Qatar Press Team is where all the action happens — from breaking stories to snapping memorable photos and crafting creative content. But who’s keeping the chaos organized? Enter the Deputy Heads of Press: the energetic masterminds making sure everything runs smoothly. Balancing tight deadlines, creative ideas, and a buzzing newsroom, they’re the glue holding it all together. We caught up with these dynamic leaders to hear their stories, challenges, and behind-the-scenes moments. Here’s what Alyaa Al Thani & Jana Muhiyaddin had to say!

### What inspired you to join the Press Team at THIMUN Qatar?

I’ve always been so passionate about press and media, especially in MUN. Press is so powerful in documenting the whole conference. Being a deputy head of press is so amazing because it builds my love for press as I see all the press members document the conference and all the hard work they’ve done. - *Alyaa*

### How do you decide on the themes or key angles for conference coverage?

We focused on aligning coverage with the



conference’s key topics, tracking major debates, and ensuring content was engaging and relevant for both delegates and external audiences. - *Jana*

### What advice would you give to someone who wants to become a Deputy of Press at THIMUN Qatar?

To become a Deputy of Press at THIMUN, you need to have strong leadership, creativity, and teamwork. It’s not just

about media skills but also managing a team, making quick decisions, and maintaining high-quality coverage. I advise you to gain experience in school and extra curricular activities related to media & press to establish your experience. - *Alyaa*

### What is the most challenging aspect of working in the press at a major conference like THIMUN Qatar?

Managing a fast-paced newsroom, balancing real-time reporting with in-depth analysis, meeting tight deadlines, and ensuring diverse perspectives in coverage. - *Jana*

### Can you walk us through a typical day for you during THIMUN Qatar?

A typical day as Deputy of Press at THIMUN is fast-paced. It starts with a team briefing to set priorities, followed by check ins with each department. Throughout the day, I manage the team, troubleshoot issues, and ensure deadlines are met. I also help suggest ideas for the press members to build on so that they can have more ideas for their work. The day ends with making sure everyone’s assignments are done. Despite the exhaustion, the teamwork and energy make it rewarding. - *Alyaa*

### As a deputy, what leadership qualities do you feel are crucial to succeed in this role?

Strong communication, adaptability, teamwork, and the ability to manage a team under pressure while maintaining high journalistic standards. - *Jana*



## Fake News and Environmental Misinformation: A Threat to Sustainability

Lillian Amina Govender  
Doha College



We are currently in a time dominated by communication and this has caused misinformation to emerge as a daunting challenge, especially in the context of sustainability and environmental issues. As the world strives to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), fake news poses a significant obstacle, undermining efforts to build a more sustainable future.

From exaggerated claims about the environmental benefits of certain products to outright denial of climate change, misinformation about sustainability is pervasive. Social media platforms, with their algorithms designed to amplify engagement, often unintentionally promote exaggerated or inaccurate content. False narratives, for example claims that electric vehicles are more harmful to the environment than gasoline cars or that recycling efforts are futile, spread rapidly, creating confusion and skepticism among the public. Such misinformation can have

dire consequences. When individuals or communities believe inaccurate information, they may resist adopting sustainable practices, such as recycling, conserving energy, or supporting eco-friendly policies. This, in turn, hinders progress toward SDG 11, which emphasizes creating inclusive and sustainable urban environments, and SDG 12, which focuses on responsible consumption and production patterns.

Fake news not only misguides individuals but also affects policy making. Politicians and policymakers often rely on public opinion to guide their decisions. When misinformation shapes public perception, it can lead to misguided policies or resistance to necessary reforms. For instance, if a community believes that climate change is a hoax, they may oppose investments in renewable energy or infrastructure designed to make cities more resilient to environmental challenges.

Moreover, environmental misinformation can dissipate trust in scientific research and credible institutions. This lack

of trust makes it harder to build consensus on the urgent actions needed to address environmental crises, further delaying progress on global sustainability goals. Media outlets and social media platforms play a pivotal role in combating environmental misinformation. As gatekeepers of information, they have a responsibility to fact-check and verify the content they share. Transparent reporting and collaboration with experts can help ensure that accurate, science-based information reaches the public.

Social media companies, in particular, must prioritize the development of algorithms that detect and limit the spread of fake news. Initiatives like flagging dubious content, promoting authoritative sources, and improving user education on identifying misinformation are critical steps. Platforms must also hold creators of false content accountable by enforcing strict penalties for spreading disinformation. Combating environmental misinformation requires a proactive approach. Education and awareness campaigns can empower

individuals to critically evaluate the information they encounter. Schools and community organizations can play a crucial role by integrating media literacy into their curricula, teaching people how to distinguish between credible sources and misinformation. Public awareness campaigns, led by governments, NGOs, and environmental organizations, can further amplify accurate information. Campaigns like "Climate Facts First" or partnerships with influencers and content creators can engage diverse audiences and correct misconceptions about sustainability.

Addressing environmental misinformation directly supports SDG 11 and 12 by fostering informed communities that are more likely to adopt sustainable practices and support policies that promote urban resilience and responsible consumption. Accurate information empowers individuals to make choices that reduce waste, conserve resources, and contribute to the creation of sustainable cities. As the world races against time to meet the SDGs by 2030, the battle against fake news and environmental misinformation must become a global priority. Media outlets, social platforms, educators, and individuals all have a role to play in ensuring that truth prevails in the discourse around sustainability. By promoting accurate information and debunking myths, we can create a well-informed society ready to tackle the pressing environmental challenges of our time. The stakes are high, but so are the opportunities. Together, we can build a world where information empowers action, driving us closer to a sustainable and equitable future.



## Changing Urban Consumer Habits through Media

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In urban areas, consumer habits are rapidly evolving, driven in part by the influence of media. Overconsumption, fueled by aggressive marketing and advertising, has contributed to significant environmental challenges, resource depletion, and rising waste levels. Media, however, can serve as a powerful tool in reshaping these habits by promoting more sustainable lifestyles. Through campaigns that encourage minimalist living, second-hand shopping, and the use of local products, media can help inspire a shift toward responsible consumption in cities.

One effective way media is changing consumer behavior is through campaigns that highlight minimalist living. These initiatives emphasize buying only what is necessary and focusing on experiences rather than material possessions. The message of simplicity challenges the idea that more is better, urging consumers to rethink their purchasing decisions. Platforms ranging from social media influencers to documentaries play a critical role in spreading this message, showing how reducing consumption can lead to a more fulfilling and environmentally responsible lifestyle.

Another powerful tool in promoting sustainability is the **second-hand shopping** movement. Media is rebranding second-hand stores and thrift shopping as not only environmentally friendly but also stylish and trendy. Whether it's clothing, furniture, or electronics, buying used goods is gaining popularity as a sustainable alternative to purchasing new items. Media campaigns that highlight the value and



uniqueness of second-hand goods are helping urban dwellers understand that they don't need to buy new to live well, and that pre-owned products can be a more affordable and sustainable option.

Alongside minimalist and second-hand shopping, the media is also focusing on the importance of local products. Encouraging consumers to buy locally sourced goods—from food to clothing to furniture—helps reduce the environmental impact associated with long-distance transportation and the carbon footprint of mass-produced items. Campaigns promoting local purchasing not only support the local economy but also help reduce pollution and foster a sense of community, encouraging sustainable production practices within cities.

Showcasing urban success stories is another way the media is helping to inspire change. By highlighting cities or neighborhoods that have successfully adopted sustainable consumption habits, media outlets serve as a model for others. From zero-waste initiatives to sustainable food movements and sustainable fashion trends, urban success stories can provide a roadmap for other cities looking to make similar changes. These stories focus on the tangible benefits—whether environmental, financial, or social—that come from adopting more sustainable practices, making the idea of sustainable living more accessible and appealing.

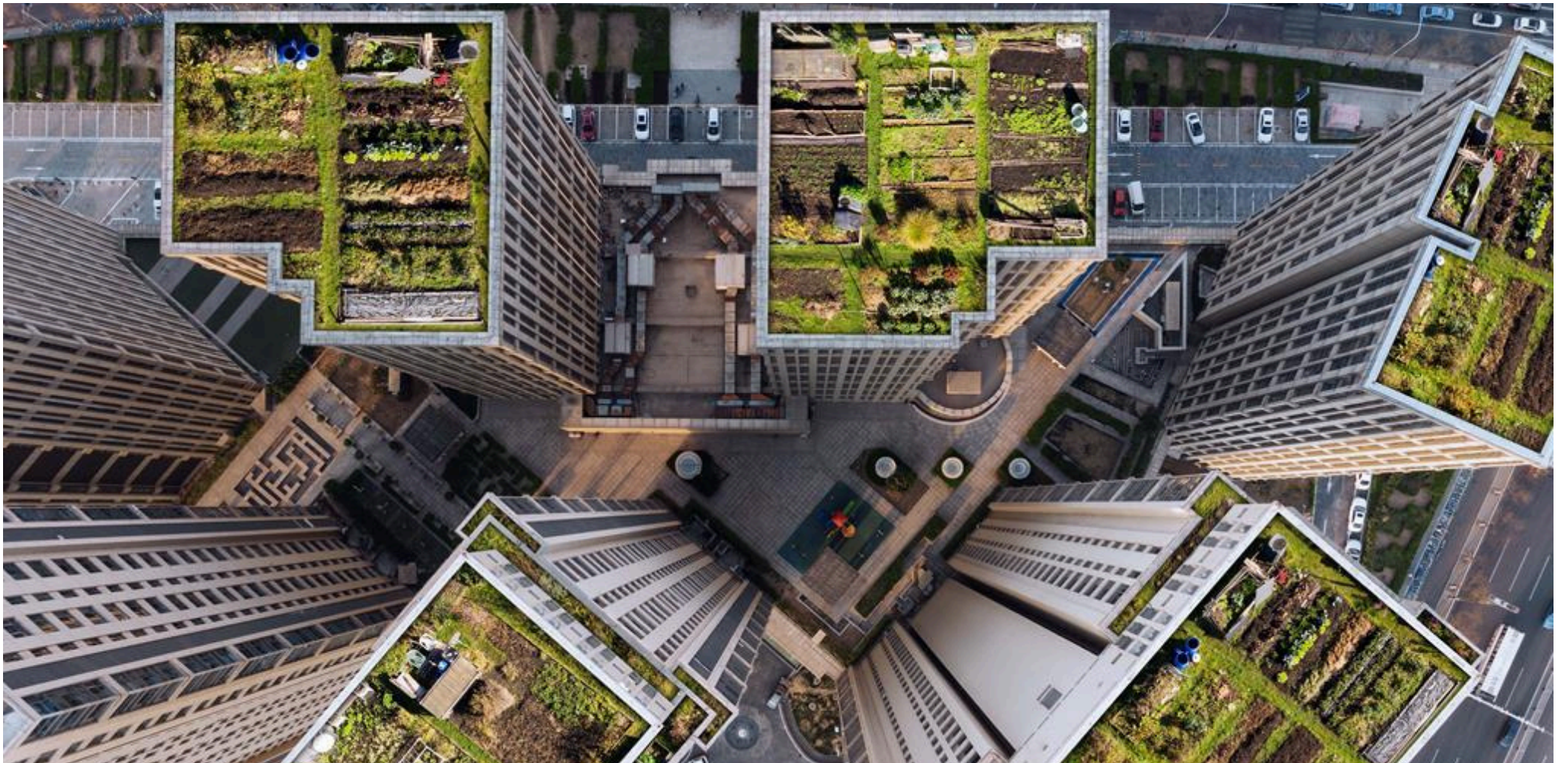
backgrounds, cultures, and economic situations, and media messages must address these differences in order to be effective. Campaigns should reflect the realities and needs of various communities, offering practical solutions that are inclusive and relevant. For example, minimalist living may appeal to more affluent urban residents, but low-income communities might be more receptive to campaigns focusing on affordable, sustainable practices that fit their budget.

By creating media content that speaks to the diverse experiences of urban populations, we can better foster sustainable consumption practices across cities. Ultimately, media can drive significant change by promoting responsible consumer habits, reducing overconsumption, and supporting more sustainable urban living.



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## Edible Cities: How Urban Spaces Could Feed the Future



Imagine a city where skyscrapers aren't just offices but vertical farms, where rooftops are covered in thriving vegetable gardens, and where community parks double as food forests. As the global population rises and arable land diminishes, cities must rethink how they produce and consume food. Could the urban landscape itself become a source of nourishment? The concept of edible cities offers a vision of a future where urban spaces don't just house people—they feed them. With over 68% of the world's population projected to live in cities by 2050, food security is an increasing concern. Traditional farming methods rely heavily on rural land, long supply chains, and extensive water use. But with climate change threatening crop yields and global crises disrupting food distribution, cities must find local, sustainable solutions. Urban agriculture—through vertical farming, rooftop crops, hydroponics, and community gardens—could revolutionize how cities feed their people.

One of the most promising innovations in urban agriculture is vertical farming—the practice of growing crops in stacked layers, often indoors, using LED lighting, hydroponics (soil-free growing), and controlled environments. This method:

- Uses up to 95% less water than traditional farming
- Requires no pesticides or herbicides
- Produces food year-round, regardless of climate
- Can be located directly in urban centers, reducing transportation emissions

Cities like Singapore, which has limited farmland, have embraced vertical farming, with high-tech facilities producing fresh greens and herbs in the heart of the city.

Beyond high-tech solutions, urban agriculture can also thrive through rooftop gardens, community farms, and edible landscapes. Schools, office buildings, and residential complexes can integrate food

production into their spaces, transforming underutilized areas into productive, green environments. Community gardens, in particular, not only provide fresh produce but also foster social connections, improve mental health, and reduce food deserts in underserved areas.

Edible cities align with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities and SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.

- SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): Urban agriculture can enhance food security, reduce urban heat, and promote green infrastructure.
- SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production): Growing food locally cuts down on waste. Composting initiatives can turn food waste into fertilizer.

### Turning Cities Into Food Hubs

Cities worldwide are already leading the way in urban agriculture. Paris has pledged to turn 100 hectares of urban space into food-producing land, while New York's Brooklyn Grange operates some of the world's largest rooftop farms. Copenhagen, known for its sustainability efforts, incorporates urban farms into public spaces and restaurants.

Governments, businesses, and individuals all have a role to play in making edible cities a reality. From investing in agri-tech innovations to supporting local urban farms, the transition to food-producing cities is not just possible—it's essential for a sustainable future.

The cities of tomorrow won't just be places to live and work; they will be places to grow, harvest, and nourish. The future of food is not in distant farmlands—it's right above us, beside us, and beneath our feet.



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## What Happens When Brands Go Carbon-Neutral? The Real Impact on the Environment

As more brands claim to go carbon-neutral, it raises the question: What real impact do these claims have on the environment? Are these promises as impactful as they sound, or are they just another marketing tactic?

Carbon neutrality means balancing the carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions a company produces by either reducing them through cleaner technologies or offsetting them by investing in projects that prevent or remove CO2 from the atmosphere. These projects can include planting trees, investing in renewable energy, or funding carbon capture technologies.

As concern about climate change grows, businesses face increasing pressure from consumers, activists, and governments to reduce their carbon footprints. Major companies like Apple, Google, IKEA, and Microsoft have made carbon-neutral pledges, claiming they are reducing emissions and offsetting the remainder with green energy investments and carbon offsetting projects.

While the idea of carbon neutrality sounds great, the reality is more complex. The effectiveness of these claims depends on how well a company measures, reduces, and offsets its emissions. Critics argue that carbon offsets can be problematic when used to delay the



transition to sustainable practices.

For example, while planting trees can help absorb CO2, this solution is not permanent. Trees can die, forest fires can occur, or land can be cleared for other purposes, releasing stored carbon back into the atmosphere. Many carbon offset projects also lack proper verification, meaning companies might invest in ineffective or low-quality initiatives. Moreover, offsetting is not a substitute for reducing emissions in the first place. If a company continues to increase emissions while simply buying carbon credits, the planet won't see the reductions needed to address climate change.

Carbon neutrality should be part of a broader sustainability strategy. Businesses must focus on reducing emissions at the source—using renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and transitioning to sustainable materials. Only then should they consider carbon offsetting as a secondary measure for unavoidable emissions. Transparency is crucial, and consumers need to

easily track the carbon-neutral claims of brands. Companies should disclose their methods for reducing and offsetting emissions and provide independent verification of their claims.

The trend toward carbon neutrality is part of a larger shift toward corporate responsibility, where businesses recognize the environmental and social impact of their actions. However, true sustainability can't be achieved through carbon neutrality alone. It requires long-term commitments to systemic changes, including sustainable supply chains, product lifecycles, and innovation in emissions reduction across industries.

In the end, carbon neutrality is just one part of the puzzle. The real impact on the environment will come when businesses focus on creating sustainable products, reducing emissions, and minimizing their carbon footprints in meaningful ways. Only then can the promises of a carbon-neutral future become a reality. For consumers, staying informed and holding brands accountable will play a vital role in ensuring that carbon-neutral claims are not just empty slogans but part of the solution to the global climate crisis.





Lillian Amina Govender  
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## The Urban Apocalypse: What Happens If We Lose Our Green Spaces?

Picture a city without parks, trees, or gardens—a sprawling mass of concrete and glass, where the air is thick with pollution, and the streets radiate unbearable heat. A world without green spaces is more than just a bleak vision; it's a dangerous reality that threatens our health, biodiversity, and the very livability of urban life. As rapid urbanization continues, the importance of sustainable development has never been more urgent.

One of the most immediate and alarming consequences of losing green spaces is the further intensification of the urban heat island effect. Without trees and vegetation to provide shade and cool the air through evapotranspiration, cities become heat traps. Research shows that urban areas can be up to 7°C hotter than surrounding rural regions. This temperature surge increases energy consumption for cooling, worsens air pollution, and heightens the risk of heat-related illnesses and deaths. Green spaces are not just a luxury—they are essential for mental well-being. Studies have consistently linked access to nature with reduced stress, anxiety, and depression. Parks and tree-lined streets offer a much-needed escape from the relentless pace of urban life, providing spaces for exercise, socialization, and relaxation. Without them, city dwellers—especially children and the elderly—face higher risks of mental health disorders, social isolation, and cognitive decline.

Urban green spaces serve as vital habitats for countless species, from birds and bees to small mammals and pollinators. As cities expand and forests are replaced by concrete, ecosystems collapse. The decline of pollinators like bees and butterflies, for example,



directly threatens global food security. Biodiversity loss isn't just an environmental concern—it has cascading effects on agriculture, public health, and climate resilience.

### Sustainable Development Goals: A Framework for Change

The urgency of protecting green spaces is reflected in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities and SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.

- SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): This goal emphasizes the need to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. Ensuring access to green spaces is a fundamental part of this vision. Urban forests,

rooftop gardens, and community parks are not just aesthetic additions—they are critical for climate adaptation, air quality improvement, and overall well-being.

- SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production): The destruction of green spaces is often a result of unsustainable land use, excessive resource consumption, and short-term economic gains. Cities must prioritize circular economy practices, sustainable construction materials, and responsible urban expansion to ensure long-term environmental and social stability. The loss of green spaces is not an inevitable price of progress. Cities around the world are proving that development and nature can coexist through

innovative urban planning. From Singapore's vertical gardens and rooftop farms to Copenhagen's extensive bike-friendly greenways, there are countless ways to integrate sustainability into urban life.

Governments, architects, and city planners must take decisive action to protect and expand urban greenery. The solutions are within reach—green roofs, reforestation projects, eco-friendly architecture, and protected parklands can transform cities into resilient, thriving spaces.

A world without green spaces is a world on the brink. The time to act is now—before the urban apocalypse becomes our reality.



## Social Media Campaigns: Driving Urban Waste Reduction

Lara Al-Jaber  
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In an era where digital trends shape behavior, social media has emerged as a powerful tool for addressing environmental issues, including urban waste reduction. Platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and YouTube are transforming how people engage with sustainability by promoting creative campaigns and encouraging individuals to adopt greener lifestyles. With their ability to reach vast audiences quickly, social media campaigns are helping turn waste reduction from a niche concern into a global movement.

### The Power of Challenges and Hashtags

One of the most effective strategies on social media involves challenges and viral hashtags. These initiatives often encourage users to document and share their waste-reducing efforts, creating a ripple effect that inspires more participation. From zero-waste movements to recycling challenges, such campaigns leverage social engagement to normalize eco-friendly habits. The interactive nature of these challenges makes waste reduction more accessible and fun, encouraging people to view sustainability as a lifestyle rather than a chore.

**Influencers: Catalysts for Environmental Change**  
Influencers and content creators have become key players in promoting waste reduction. Their relatable content and ability to connect with diverse audiences make them powerful advocates for environmental causes. When influencers share personal journeys toward reducing waste or demonstrate creative ways to upcycle everyday items, they motivate followers to take action. Their role is especially impactful among younger generations, who are more



likely to be influenced by social media trends than traditional media campaigns.

### Targeting Urban Audiences Through Digital Platforms

Urban areas face unique challenges when it comes to waste management due to dense populations and high levels of consumption. Social media platforms, with their advanced targeting algorithms, can tailor campaigns to address the specific waste issues faced by city dwellers. Content that highlights practical tips for reducing single-use plastics, composting food waste, or participating in

community clean-ups resonates with urban audiences who are looking for accessible solutions to everyday problems.

### Transforming Digital Engagement Into Real Change

Social media has the power to do more than just raise awareness—it can inspire meaningful action. Campaigns that encourage urban residents to rethink their consumption habits, share sustainable practices, and engage in

waste-reduction efforts are reshaping urban environments. By harnessing the influence of digital platforms, society can move closer to creating cleaner, greener cities where sustainability becomes second nature.

As these campaigns continue to evolve, their impact is a reminder that meaningful change can begin with a simple hashtag or a shared video. By participating in these digital movements, individuals can contribute to a collective effort to make urban spaces more sustainable, vibrant, and waste-free.



## الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات في إطار الهدف 11 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة

بقلم شما السلاطين  
أكاديمية قطر الدوحة



يُعدُّ الهدف 11 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة (SDG 11) المستدامة الرئيسية التي وضعتها الأمم المتحدة لتحقيق مدن ومجتمعات مستدامة بحلول عام 2030. يهدف هذا الهدف إلى جعل المدن أكثر شمولاً وأماناً ومرونة واستدامة، ومن بين القضايا الأساسية التي يتناولها هو الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات، نظراً لدورها المحوري في تحسين جودة الحياة والحفاظ على البيئة.

### أهمية إدارة النفايات في تحقيق الاستدامة الحضرية

تمثل النفايات الصلبة مشكلة متزايدة في العديد من المدن حول العالم، حيث تؤدي إلى تلوث التربة والمياه والهواء، وتساهم في انبعاث الغازات الدفيئة، مما يؤثر على الصحة العامة والبيئة. وفقاً لبرنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة، يتم إنتاج ما يقرب من 2.24 مليار طن من النفايات الصلبة البلدية سنوياً، ومن المتوقع أن تزداد هذه الكمية بسبب التوسع الحضري السريع والنمو السكاني.

تعتمد الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات على نهج الاقتصاد الدائري، الذي يشجع على تقليل النفايات وإعادة استخدامها وإعادة تدويرها بدلاً من التخلص منها في المكبات أو حرقها. يساعد هذا النهج في الحفاظ على الموارد الطبيعية وتقليل التلوث وتعزيز الاستدامة الاقتصادية.

### التحديات التي تواجه إدارة النفايات في المدن

رغم أهمية الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات، تواجه المدن العديد من التحديات في هذا المجال، منها البنية التحتية غير الكافية: تعاني

في تطوير أنظمة فعالة لإدارة النفايات، ومنها:

مدينة سان فرانسيسكو (الولايات المتحدة): حيث نجحت في تحقيق معدلات إعادة تدوير تتجاوز 80% بفضل سياسات صارمة في فرز النفايات وإعادة تدويرها. مدينة ستوكهولم (السويد): تستخدم نظام تحويل النفايات إلى طاقة، مما يساهم في تقليل الاعتماد على الوقود الأحفوري. مدينة سيول (كوريا الجنوبية): اعتمدت نظاماً ذكياً لجمع النفايات يعتمد على الدفع حسب الكمية الملقاة، مما أدى إلى تقليل إنتاج النفايات بشكل كبير.

تلعب الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات دوراً حيوياً في تحقيق الهدف 11 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة، حيث تساهم في تحسين جودة الحياة في المدن وتقليل التأثير البيئي للنفايات. ومع تزايد حجم المخلفات الناتجة عن الأنشطة البشرية، يصبح من الضروري تبني حلول مبتكرة تعتمد على التكنولوجيا والسياسات الذكية لتعزيز الاستدامة الحضرية. ومن خلال التعاون بين الحكومات، القطاع الخاص، والمجتمع المدني، يمكن تحقيق مدن أكثر استدامة وصديقة للبيئة.

أنظمة المعالجة والتخلص. **استراتيجيات وحلول لتحقيق إدارة مستدامة للنفايات**

لتحقيق الهدف 11 وتعزيز الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات، يمكن اعتماد عدد من الاستراتيجيات، أبرزها:

تعزيز ثقافة إعادة التدوير: من خلال توفير حاويات مخصصة للنفايات القابلة لإعادة التدوير وزيادة حملات التوعية بأهمية التصنيف من المصدر.

تطوير تقنيات المعالجة: مثل تحويل النفايات إلى طاقة أو إنتاج الأسمدة العضوية من النفايات العضوية.

تشجيع السياسات الداعمة للاستدامة: مثل فرض ضرائب على المنتجات غير القابلة لإعادة التدوير أو تقديم حوافز للشركات التي تعتمد ممارسات بيئية مستدامة.

إشراك المجتمع في إدارة النفايات: من خلال برامج التثقيف البيئي، ودعم المبادرات المجتمعية لجمع النفايات وإعادة تدويرها.

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بعض المدن، خاصة في الدول النامية، من نقص في أنظمة جمع النفايات ومعالجتها. الافتقار إلى الوعي البيئي: يؤدي ضعف التوعية بين السكان إلى ممارسات غير مستدامة مثل التخلص العشوائي من النفايات. التمويل المحدود: تحتاج تقنيات إعادة التدوير الحديثة وأنظمة الإدارة الفعالة إلى استثمارات كبيرة لا تستطيع بعض المدن توفيرها. الزيادة المستمرة في حجم النفايات: مع ازدياد عدد السكان، يزداد إنتاج النفايات، مما يزيد من الضغط على







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أكاديمية قطر الدوحة

## الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات في إطار الهدف 12 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة



يهدف الهدف 12 من أهداف (SDG 12) التنمية المستدامة الذي وضعته الأمم المتحدة، إلى ضمان أنماط استهلاك وإنتاج مستدامة. أحد الجوانب الأساسية لتحقيق هذا الهدف هو الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات، والتي تهدف إلى تقليل المخلفات، وتحسين طرق إعادة التدوير، وتعزيز كفاءة استخدام الموارد، مما يحد من التأثيرات البيئية السلبية.

لماذا تعتبر إدارة النفايات ضرورية لتحقيق الاستهلاك والإنتاج المستدامين؟

يؤدي الإنتاج والاستهلاك غير المستدامين إلى زيادة كميات النفايات، التي تسبب أضراراً بيئية واقتصادية وصحية جسيمة. تشير التقديرات إلى أن العالم ينتج أكثر من 2 مليار طن من النفايات الصلبة سنوياً، ومع ذلك، لا يتم إعادة تدوير سوى جزء صغير منها. يؤدي ذلك إلى تراكم النفايات في المكبات، وتلوث التربة والمياه، وانبعاث الغازات الدفيئة، مما يزيد من تأثير تغير المناخ.

تساعد الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات في تحقيق الاقتصاد الدائري، حيث يتم تقليل استخدام الموارد، وإعادة استخدامها، وتحويلها إلى منتجات جديدة بدلاً من التخلص منها، مما يقلل من الضغط على البيئة ويوفر فرصاً اقتصادية جديدة.

### التحديات الرئيسية في إدارة النفايات

رغم أهمية إدارة النفايات، تواجه العديد من الدول تحديات في تحقيق استدامتها، وأبرز هذه التحديات:

الزيادة الكبيرة في إنتاج النفايات بسبب النمو السكاني والتوسع الحضري المتسارع. ضعف البنية التحتية اللازمة لجمع وفرز ومعالجة النفايات بطريقة مستدامة. نقص الوعي البيئي بين الأفراد والشركات حول أهمية تقليل النفايات وإعادة التدوير. التخلص العشوائي من النفايات، مما يؤدي إلى تلوث

المياه والهواء وزيادة المشكلات الصحية. الاعتماد على مكبات النفايات، بدلاً من تبني حلول مبتكرة مثل إعادة التدوير والتحويل إلى طاقة.

### استراتيجيات لتحقيق إدارة مستدامة للنفايات وفق الهدف 12

لضمان تحقيق الاستهلاك والإنتاج المستدامين، يجب تنفيذ عدة استراتيجيات فعالة، منها:

تقليل إنتاج النفايات من المصدر: من خلال تحسين عمليات الإنتاج، وتقليل المواد المستخدمة، وتقديم حلول أكثر استدامة في التصميم والتعبئة والتغليف. تعزيز ثقافة إعادة الاستخدام وإعادة التدوير: من خلال حملات التوعية، وتحفيز الشركات والمستهلكين على تبني ممارسات صديقة للبيئة. تحفيز الشركات على الإنتاج المستدام: عن طريق فرض قوانين تحد من استخدام المواد الضارة وتقديم حوافز للمؤسسات التي تتبنى ممارسات مسؤولة بيئياً. تحويل النفايات إلى موارد: من خلال استخدام تقنيات مثل إنتاج السماد العضوي من النفايات العضوية، وتحويل النفايات

البلاستيكية إلى وقود حيوي، أو استخدام النفايات في توليد الطاقة. تعزيز التعاون بين القطاعين العام والخاص: لدعم الابتكارات في مجال إعادة التدوير والإدارة المستدامة للنفايات.

### أمثلة ناجحة على الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات

ألمانيا: تمتلك واحدة من أكثر أنظمة إدارة النفايات كفاءة في العالم، حيث يتم إعادة تدوير حوالي 67% من النفايات المنزلية بفضل سياسات صارمة وأنظمة فرز متقدمة. اليابان: تعتمد على نظام إعادة التدوير متعدد المراحل، حيث يتم فرز النفايات إلى فئات متعددة، مما يساهم في تقليل المخلفات وتحسين جودة المواد المعاد تدويرها. السويد: تستخدم تقنية تحويل النفايات إلى طاقة، حيث يتم حرق النفايات لتوليد الكهرباء والتدفئة، مما يقلل من الحاجة إلى الوقود الأحفوري.

### دور الأفراد في تحقيق الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات

لا تقتصر مسؤولية تحقيق الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات على

الحكومات والشركات فقط، بل يمكن للأفراد المساهمة من خلال:

تقليل استخدام المنتجات البلاستيكية أحادية الاستخدام.

إعادة تدوير وفرز النفايات المنزلية دعم المنتجات المصنوعة من مواد معاد تدويرها. نشر الوعي حول أهمية الاستهلاك المستدام بين أفراد المجتمع.

تعد الإدارة المستدامة للنفايات عنصراً أساسياً لتحقيق الهدف 12 من أهداف التنمية المستدامة، حيث تساهم في تقليل التلوث، وتعزيز كفاءة استخدام الموارد، ودعم الاقتصاد الدائري. من خلال تنفيذ سياسات ذكية، واستخدام التكنولوجيا، وتعزيز الوعي البيئي، يمكننا بناء مستقبل أكثر استدامة للأجيال القادمة.

12 الاستهلاك والإنتاج المسؤولان



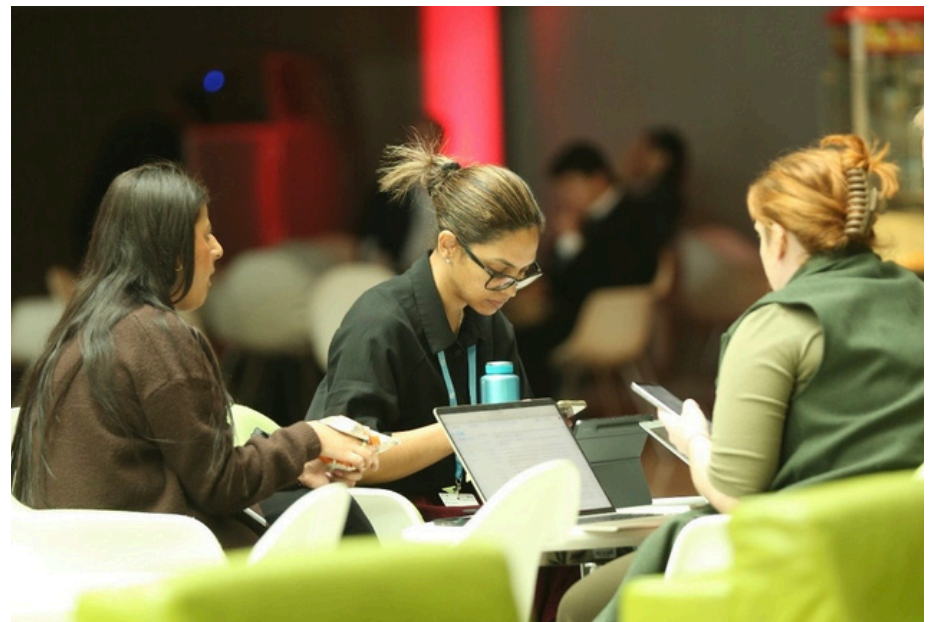


# MUNUNITY VOICE



DAY 3

31ST JANUARY 2025



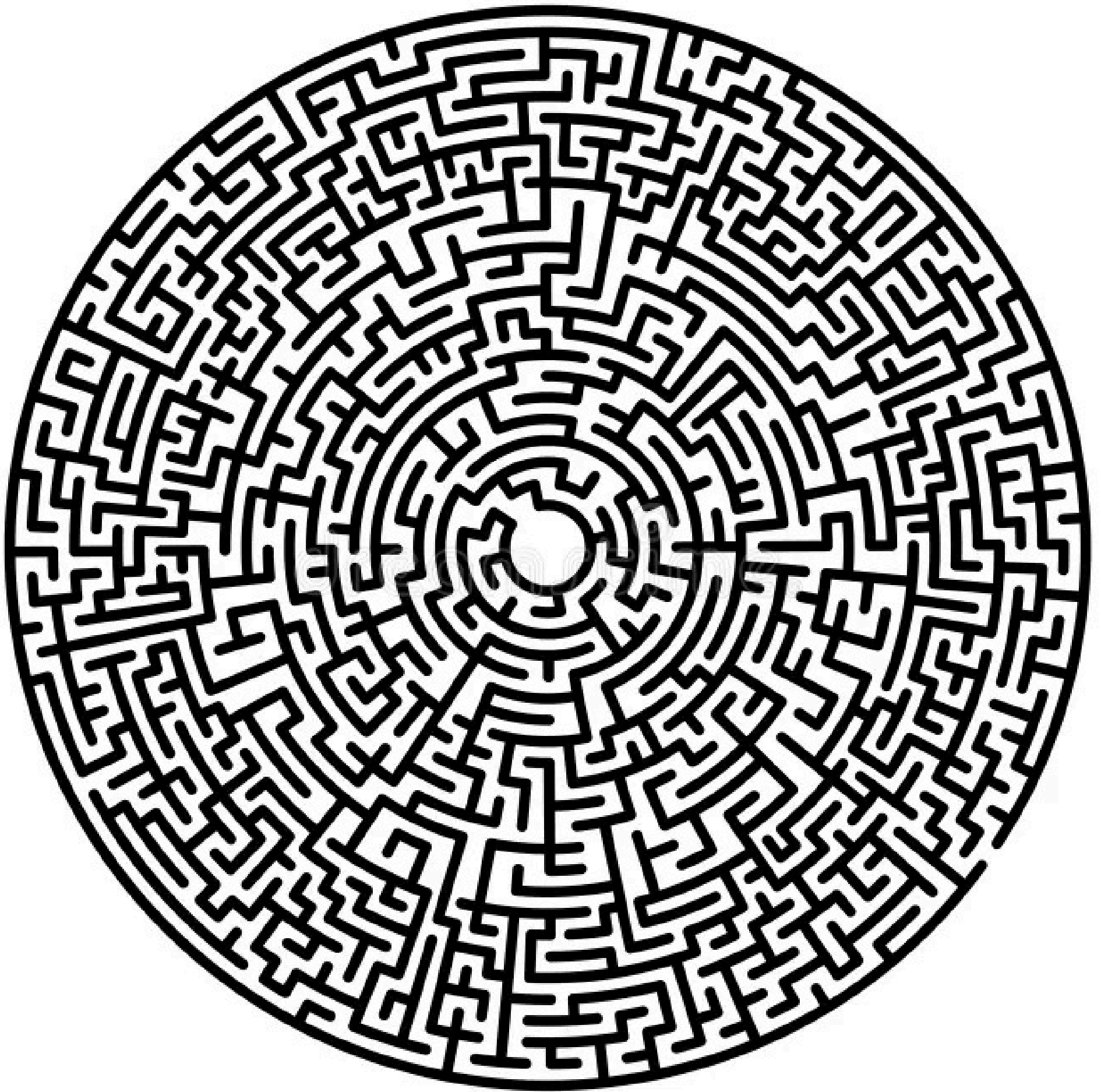


# COMMUNITY VOICE



DAY 3

31ST JANUARY 2025





# Q MUNITY VOICE



DAY 3

31ST JANUARY 2025

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

1. Apocalypse
2. Urbanisation
3. Overconsumption
4. Thrift
5. Fake
6. Green
7. Carbon
8. Neutral
9. Hub
10. Future