

The Integration of Islamic Principles and Emirati Environmental Initiatives: An Analytical Study in Light of the Sustainable Development Goals

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Abstract

This study examines how Islamic principles are integrated with environmental initiatives in the United Arab Emirates as a practical governance model that links religious values with contemporary public policy within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. It argues that Islamic values function not merely as cultural references, but as a normative framework that guides environmental decision making, enhances policy implementation, and strengthens societal legitimacy, thereby supporting institutional, economic, and social sustainability. Adopting an analytical approach, the study conceptualizes Islamic principles as a value system shaping policy design, legislation, and social behavior. It focuses on four pillars: stewardship as a foundation for responsible and sustainable resource use, the prohibition of extravagance as a basis for regulating consumption and improving efficiency, public interest as a guiding logic for prioritizing long-term environmental benefits despite short-term costs, and environmental protection in Islamic law as a principle translatable into enforceable regulations. The study also highlights green endowments as an innovative financing mechanism that diversifies funding sources and enhances the financial sustainability of environmental initiatives. The findings show that the UAE has developed an integrated approach that reconciles international commitments with cultural specificities. Environmental initiatives are operationalized through policies in clean energy, resource management, biodiversity protection, and emissions reduction, while societal acceptance is strengthened by linking sustainability to religious values such as trust and integrity. This integration aligns with the SDGs and helps bridge the gap between planning and implementation by transforming commitments into nationally grounded practices. The study concludes that this model can be adapted in other Arab and Islamic contexts if implementation tools, environmental awareness through religious and educational institutions, and value linked measurement mechanisms are further strengthened.

Keywords: Islamic Principles, Environmental Initiatives, UAE, Sustainable Development

Introduction

In light of rapid global transformations and the intensification of environmental challenges, sustainability and environmental protection are no longer intellectual luxuries or optional policy choices. Rather, they have become strategic necessities that directly shape the economic, social, and human security of states. Within this context, the United Arab Emirates has positioned itself as an active regional actor in adopting environmental initiatives and committing to the Sustainable Development Goals. However, existing analyses of the Emirati model tend to adopt a largely descriptive and affirmative tone, often overlooking the structural challenges, implementation constraints, and policy gaps that accompany these initiatives. A more critical engagement is therefore necessary in order to assess the effectiveness and limitations of the Emirati experience, as well as to situate it comparatively within the broader landscape of sustainability governance in Muslim majority countries (Al-Muqbali, 2025).

This vision is frequently grounded in a value system rooted in Islamic principles, which historically articulated foundational norms for responsible engagement with the environment and natural resources. Islamic legal and ethical thought emphasizes stewardship (*istikhlaf*), the prohibition of corruption on earth, moderation in consumption, and intergenerational justice. While these principles conceptually intersect with contemporary sustainability frameworks, their translation into concrete policy instruments remains uneven and contingent upon institutional capacity, regulatory coherence, and political prioritization. Consequently, the integration between Islamic principles and Emirati environmental initiatives should be examined not as a self-evident harmony, but as a negotiated process shaped by political, economic, and administrative considerations (Othman, 2022).

The United Arab Emirates has, at an early stage, articulated environmental sustainability as a pillar of long-term economic resilience and national competitiveness, reflected in policies related to renewable energy, water governance, biodiversity protection, and emissions reduction within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals. Nevertheless, the implementation of these policies has faced practical challenges, including high levels of resource consumption, continued dependence on carbon intensive sectors, and tensions between rapid urban development and ecological conservation. Moreover, when compared with experiences in other Muslim majority countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, or Morocco, the Emirati approach reflects a distinctive state led and capital-intensive model that raises questions about replicability, inclusiveness, and long-term socio environmental equity (Al-Qarni, 2024).

From an analytical perspective, Islamic principles may be conceptualized as a value based ethical framework capable of informing environmental governance. The notion of stewardship implies responsibility for the preservation of resources and aligns with intergenerational sustainability, while the prohibition of waste provides a normative basis for policies aimed at rationalizing consumption and enhancing energy efficiency. The principle of public interest (*maslahah*) further legitimizes policy choices that involve short term economic or social costs in pursuit of long term collective benefits. Yet, the practical influence of these principles on policy outcomes remains difficult to measure, and their invocation risks

becoming symbolic if not embedded within enforceable regulatory mechanisms and accountability structures (Othman, 2022).

This study therefore seeks to critically analyze the integration between Islamic principles and Emirati environmental initiatives in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals by identifying points of convergence, examining areas of tension, and evaluating the extent to which religious values are substantively operationalized within policy design and implementation. It further aims to assess whether this value-based framing has contributed to measurable improvements in environmental performance or whether its impact remains primarily discursive and legitimizing in nature (Al-Muqbal, 2025).

The significance of this study lies in offering a critical and non-conventional analytical reading of sustainable development that moves beyond narrow technical or economic interpretations to incorporate cultural and normative dimensions, while simultaneously interrogating their practical limitations. Its findings carry applied implications for the design of environmental policies that are culturally resonant yet institutionally robust, particularly in Arab and Muslim societies where religious values continue to shape public discourse and policy legitimacy (Al-Qarni, 2024).

Accordingly, this study contributes to the literature on sustainability from a contemporary Islamic perspective by moving beyond celebratory or rhetorical accounts toward a more balanced and evidence informed analysis of the relationship between religion and public policy. It seeks to link ethical frameworks to empirically observable governance outcomes within a strategic vision that critically engages the past while responding to present challenges and anticipating future constraints (Al-Muqbal, 2025).

Stewardship and Environmental Policy

The principle of stewardship (*istikhlaf*) constitutes one of the foundational intellectual pillars in the Islamic conception of the relationship between human beings and the universe. It is based on viewing humans as vicegerents on earth, entrusted with its cultivation and the preservation of its balance, rather than as absolute owners who may dispose of its resources without constraint. This concept establishes an ethical and legal responsibility governing the conduct of individuals, societies, and states in dealing with the environment and natural resources, in a manner that ensures the realization of public interest and the protection of the rights of future generations. Thus, the principle of stewardship provides an advanced value framework that clearly intersects with the philosophy of contemporary sustainable development (Al-Muqbal, 2025).

In contemporary contexts, stewardship has acquired practical relevance in environmental policy debates. It is no longer merely a theoretical religious concept but has become an intellectual reference that can be mobilized in the formulation of public policies, particularly in states whose legislative and cultural systems are grounded in Islamic values. Within this framework, the United Arab Emirates represents a prominent model in translating this principle into concrete environmental policies aimed at achieving balance between economic development and environmental protection (Hadiwa and Raad, 2024).

The UAE has adopted a development vision based on long-term sustainability, recognizing that the depletion of natural resources or the degradation of ecosystems constitutes a direct threat to future economic and social security. This is evident in national strategies related to clean energy, water resource management, biodiversity protection, and carbon emissions reduction. These orientations can be analytically interpreted through the lens of stewardship, which obliges policymakers to manage resources as a trust rather than merely as production inputs (Abdel Hafiz, 2025).

From the perspective of public policy, stewardship provides ethical and legal justification for state intervention in regulating environmentally harmful economic activities. The imposition of environmental standards, the tightening of oversight over polluting industries, and the redirection of investments toward the green economy are measures that may face resistance from some economic actors. Framing such policies within the concept of stewardship enhances their legitimacy by presenting them as religious and ethical obligations aimed at protecting the public interest, rather than as constraints on development (Al-Muqbali, 2025). Moreover, stewardship reinforces the principle of intergenerational justice, which is a core pillar of the Sustainable Development Goals. Emirati environmental policies do not focus solely on addressing current challenges but seek to ensure the sustainability of resources for future generations, in line with the Islamic vision that rejects sacrificing the future for short-term gains. This orientation is reflected in long-term national plans in the fields of energy, water, and urban planning (Abdel Hafiz, 2025).

In addition, stewardship strengthens the societal dimension of environmental policies by linking individual environmental behavior to religious responsibility. When environmental protection and resource rationalization are perceived as part of fulfilling a moral trust, environmental compliance shifts from being a mere legal response to an internally motivated commitment. This perspective is reflected in awareness campaigns that link Islamic values with sustainability concepts in official and educational discourse.

At the institutional level, integrating stewardship into Emirati environmental policies has contributed to building a more comprehensive model of environmental governance that combines technical efficiency with value-based legitimacy. This integration has not limited openness to international standards; rather, it has enhanced the state's capacity to harmonize its global commitments with its cultural and religious particularities, giving the Emirati experience a distinctive civilizational dimension (Al-Qarni, 2024).

In light of the foregoing, it is evident that the principle of stewardship has not been a marginal element in the Emirati environmental experience. Rather, it has functioned as a supportive reference framework for the country's strategic orientation toward sustainable development. This principle has contributed to establishing balanced environmental policies that combine economic growth, environmental protection, and the promotion of ethical responsibility, reflecting an integrated development model rooted in the past while oriented toward the future (Hadiwa and Raad, 2024).

Anti Waste and Sustainability

The prohibition of wastefulness constitutes a core principle in Islamic thought. It extends beyond individual moral guidance to form a comprehensive regulatory basis for resource

management at both societal and state levels. In the Islamic perspective, wastefulness does not merely signify exceeding need, but represents a harmful behavior that disrupts economic, social, and environmental balance through the depletion of resources and the violation of principles of justice. Accordingly, rationalizing consumption acquires a normative and developmental dimension that renders it a foundational pillar of environmental sustainability (Al-Shazly, 2022).

Amid global environmental challenges, excessive consumption has emerged as one of the primary drivers of environmental degradation, whether through increasing pressure on natural resources or through rising levels of pollution and emissions. Here, the convergence between the Islamic prohibition of wastefulness and the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly the goal of responsible consumption and production, becomes evident. By rejecting wastefulness, Islam offers an early framework for addressing the structural roots of the contemporary environmental crisis rather than merely its symptoms (Othman, 2022).

In the Emirati context, the state has recognized that achieving environmental sustainability is unattainable without addressing unsustainable consumption patterns at both individual and sectoral levels. Accordingly, national policies and programs have been adopted to rationalize energy and water consumption, improve efficiency, and encourage the transition toward more sustainable technologies. These policies can be interpreted through the lens of the prohibition of wastefulness, which rejects resource waste and promotes moderation in consumption (Jibran, 2025).

From a public policy perspective, the prohibition of wastefulness provides a normative foundation supporting regulatory measures that may be unpopular in the short term, such as pricing reforms, stricter consumption standards, or the reduction of poorly targeted subsidies. Although such measures may impose immediate burdens, they are justified within the framework of promoting the public interest and protecting resources, in alignment with both the objectives of Islamic law and the Sustainable Development Goals (Jibran, 2025).

Linking consumption rationalization to Islamic reference frames has also enhanced societal acceptance of environmental policies in the UAE. When conservation is framed as a religious and ethical obligation rather than merely an administrative directive, it becomes more effective and sustainable. This linkage reinforces the role of individuals as active partners in achieving sustainability rather than passive recipients of policy measures (Othman, 2022).

This dimension is particularly important in societies that have experienced rapid economic growth, where material well-being is often associated with high consumption patterns. In this context, the prohibition of wastefulness provides a critical framework for redefining well-being, shifting it from being measured by volume of consumption to being evaluated by efficiency of resource use and quality of life. This orientation is reflected in official Emirati discourse that links sustainability to quality of life rather than to excessive consumption (Al-Shazly, 2022).

From the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals, rationalizing consumption contributes to the achievement of several interrelated goals, including resource conservation, climate action, and economic sustainability. The integrative dimension is evident here, as

Islamic values function as cultural and ethical drivers that support the practical implementation of these goals and embed them more deeply within society.

At the strategic level, employing the principle of prohibiting wastefulness in Emirati environmental policies has contributed to constructing a sustainability model based on prevention rather than remediation, and on demand management rather than reliance on supply expansion alone. This approach reduces pressure on resources, enhances economic system efficiency, and mitigates future environmental risks (Abdel Hafiz, 2025).

In sum, the prohibition of wastefulness and the rationalization of consumption are not merely religious values or awareness slogans, but constitute a normative and strategic foundation for environmental sustainability. The UAE has successfully incorporated this foundation into its environmental policies, reflecting genuine integration between Islamic principles and contemporary environmental initiatives and strengthening the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals within a balanced civilizational framework (Jibran, 2025).

Islamic Law and Environment

Environmental protection has received clear attention within Islamic law, even though it was not articulated using contemporary terminological frameworks. Islamic jurisprudence established a set of general principles governing the relationship between humans and the environment, emphasizing the preservation of natural balance, the prohibition of corruption on earth, and the protection of resources as blessings and trusts. These principles constitute an integrated ethical and legal framework that can inform the formulation of modern environmental regulations in a manner that aligns the objectives of Islamic law with the requirements of sustainable development (Al-Shazly, 2022).

Islamic law conceptualizes environmental engagement through the principle of cultivating the earth, which links development to reform and prohibits actions that lead to destruction or ecological harm. The prohibition of corruption on earth functions as a general rule encompassing pollution, excessive resource depletion, and harm to living organisms. Furthermore, the principle of balance reflects a profound understanding of the interdependence of natural systems and imposes upon humans the responsibility to preserve this balance rather than disrupt it (Al-Shazly, 2022).

Within this framework, contemporary environmental legislation can be viewed as a functional extension of these juristic principles, even if its instruments and mechanisms differ. Laws regulating resource use, limiting pollution, and protecting biodiversity intersect in essence with the objectives of Islamic law, particularly the preservation of life, property, and progeny, none of which can be secured in polluted environments or under conditions of resource depletion (Othman, 2022).

In the United Arab Emirates, the environmental legislative framework has undergone significant development in response to both local and global environmental challenges, within a strategic vision aimed at achieving sustainability. Laws and regulations governing industrial activities, wildlife protection, waste management, and the reduction of marine and terrestrial pollution have been enacted. These legal developments can be analyzed in light of Islamic

reference frames that form part of the cultural and legal fabric of Emirati society (Al-Muqbali, 2025).

What distinguishes the Emirati experience is its ability to harmonize international environmental standards with the objectives of Islamic law without contradiction or dualism. Environmental legislation has not been formulated in isolation from religious values but in coherence with them, enhancing social acceptance and the effectiveness of implementation. This harmony transforms environmental compliance from a purely legal obligation into an ethical commitment grounded in internal conviction (Abdel Hafiz, 2025).

From a public policy perspective, Islamic law provides a supportive normative framework that strengthens environmental legislation by legitimizing regulatory intervention to protect the environment, even when short-term economic interests conflict with environmental requirements. Within this framework, environmental protection is not a constraint on development but a prerequisite for its sustainability (Othman, 2022).

Moreover, linking environmental legislation to Islamic principles reinforces the preventive approach, which is shared by both Islamic jurisprudence and sustainable development paradigms. Rather than focusing solely on post-harm remediation, Islamic law emphasizes preventing harm before it occurs, in alignment with the preventive environmental policies adopted by the UAE in urban and industrial planning (Al-Shazly, 2022).

At the institutional level, this integration between Islamic law and environmental legislation has contributed to building a more comprehensive system of environmental governance that combines law, values, and institutional oversight. This is reflected in the development of implementation and monitoring mechanisms and in strengthening the role of regulatory bodies to ensure the achievement of declared environmental objectives (Al-Muqbali, 2025). In light of the Sustainable Development Goals, it becomes clear that environmental protection in Islamic law does not conflict with the international development framework but rather supports it. Goals related to terrestrial and marine ecosystems, clean water, and climate action find clear roots in Islamic principles that emphasize resource conservation and the prevention of harm.

In conclusion, environmental protection in Islamic law constitutes a normative and legal reference that can be effectively mobilized in constructing modern environmental regulatory systems. The United Arab Emirates has successfully reflected this integration through advanced environmental legislation grounded in a sustainable development vision that respects the cultural and religious specificities of society, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of environmental policies (Othman, 2022).

Green Waqf Financing

Waqf represents one of the most significant economic and social instruments in Islamic thought due to its inherently sustainable character, which ensures continuity of benefit and long-term impact. Historically, waqf supported education, healthcare, and social welfare. However, contemporary environmental transformations have necessitated the expansion of this instrument to encompass new domains, most notably environmental protection and sustainability initiatives. Accordingly, the concept of green waqf has emerged as a modern

formulation for mobilizing waqf in service of environmental causes in a manner consistent with Islamic principles and the requirements of sustainable development (Othman, 2022).

The concept of green waqf is grounded in the Islamic philosophy of promoting public interest, preventing harm, and safeguarding resources for future generations. The environment, as the encompassing framework of human and non-human life, falls squarely within the category of interests that require protection and care. Allocating waqf assets to support environmental projects thus represents a practical embodiment of stewardship and a concrete translation of collective responsibility for preserving the earth and preventing its degradation.

In the Emirati context, the notion of green waqf acquires strategic significance given the state's ambition to attain leadership in sustainability, clean energy, and climate action. Despite the substantial progress achieved through public policies and state investments, the long-term sustainability of environmental initiatives requires diversification of funding sources and reduced reliance on direct public expenditure. Here, green waqf emerges as a long-term financing mechanism capable of supporting environmental projects in a sustainable manner that is relatively insulated from economic fluctuations (Abdel Hafiz, 2025).

Green waqf can be mobilized to finance a wide range of environmental initiatives, including renewable energy projects, energy efficiency programs, biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration, and environmental scientific research. Waqf assets may also be invested in environmentally friendly economic activities, with generated returns allocated to financing environmental initiatives, thereby achieving a balance between economic and environmental dimensions (Al-Muqbali, 2025).

From the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals, green waqf intersects with several core goals, such as clean energy, climate action, and the protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems. It is distinguished by its capacity to provide sustained financing for these goals rather than relying on short-term or temporary funding. Moreover, it contributes to strengthening partnerships between the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, in line with the SDG agenda.

At the institutional level, green waqf can strengthen environmental governance in the UAE by providing independent financial resources that support policy implementation and alleviate pressure on public budgets. It also facilitates societal participation in financing and protecting the environment, thereby reinforcing collective responsibility and transforming sustainability from a government project into a societal culture (Othman, 2022).

Furthermore, green waqf carries an important cultural and value-based dimension by linking environmental action to religious merit and enduring spiritual reward, granting it motivational power that is not always available in conventional financing tools. The donor thus contributes not only to a development project but also to a sustained charitable act whose benefits extend over time, thereby increasing societal willingness to support such initiatives (Abdel Hafiz, 2025).

Nevertheless, activating green waqf requires a clear legislative and regulatory framework to ensure sound management of waqf assets, transparency in the allocation of returns, and alignment with national environmental policies. In this regard, the UAE possesses an advanced institutional and regulatory infrastructure upon which innovative green waqf models can be developed, achieving integration between Islamic reference frames and contemporary development visions (Al-Muqbal, 2025).

In light of the foregoing, green waqf represents a promising strategic instrument for supporting environmental initiatives in the United Arab Emirates. It integrates financial sustainability, Islamic value-based reference frames, and the requirements of sustainable development, thereby enhancing the effectiveness and continuity of environmental policies. Moreover, it offers a model that can be generalized to other contexts seeking to mobilize traditional instruments to address contemporary environmental challenges within an integrated developmental framework (Al-Qarni, 2024).

Public Interest in Policy

Public interest (maslahah) constitutes one of the central concepts in Islamic thought, serving as a fundamental معيار for evaluating state policies and decisions, particularly in matters that affect society as a whole. Public interest refers to the realization of collective benefit and the prevention of harm to people, even when this entails restricting certain individual interests or bearing short-term costs. In environmental matters, public interest acquires heightened significance, given that the environment is a shared resource whose degradation extends beyond the individual and the present generation (Faraj, 2025).

From an Islamic perspective, public interest is inseparable from the objectives of Islamic law (maqasid al-shari'ah), particularly the preservation of essential necessities, foremost among them the protection of life and property. A healthy environment is a fundamental condition for human well being and for the sustainability of economic resources. Accordingly, environmental protection falls within the core domain of public interest. On this basis, environmental policies that impose restrictions on certain economic activities or increase their costs can be normatively justified, insofar as they secure broader and more enduring collective benefits (Al-Qarni, 2024).

In the United Arab Emirates, the concept of public interest constitutes an implicit foundation of environmental policy making. The state has adopted strategic decisions aimed at reducing pollution, limiting emissions, and regulating the use of natural resources, even in cases that require substantial investment or structural adjustments in certain economic sectors. These decisions can be interpreted as prioritizing long-term public interest over short-term economic gains, in line with the Islamic conception of maslahah.

From a public policy perspective, environmental decisions are among the most complex forms of policy making due to the intersection of economic, social, and environmental interests. Such decisions often encounter resistance from actors who bear short-term costs. Framing environmental decision making within the concept of public interest enhances the legitimacy of these policies and provides policymakers with ethical and legal justification for measures that may appear restrictive, yet are necessary for achieving sustainability (Faraj, 2025).

Moreover, the Islamic concept of public interest is not confined to the present, but extends to the future, which aligns clearly with the principle of intergenerational justice embedded in the Sustainable Development Goals. The environmental decisions taken by the UAE today, such as the transition toward clean energy and the protection of ecosystems, aim to secure the rights of future generations to sound resources and a safe environment. This temporal dimension reinforces the guiding role of public interest in environmental policy making (Yazumrah et al., 2024).

At the societal level, invoking the concept of public interest contributes to enhancing public acceptance of environmental policies. When individuals recognize that certain restrictions or costs are intended to protect collective welfare rather than to serve administrative objectives alone, compliance becomes more attainable. This dynamic has been reflected in the Emirati experience through rising levels of environmental awareness and compliance with environmental regulations (Al-Qarni, 2024).

From the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals, public interest functions as a conceptual bridge between Islamic values and the international development framework. Goals related to climate action, biodiversity conservation, and clean water are grounded in the protection of global public goods, which resonates with the Islamic understanding of *maslahah* as transcending narrow individual or national interests (Abdel Hafiz, 2025).

Furthermore, the concept of public interest provides normative flexibility that allows environmental policies to evolve in response to changing conditions without undermining core value commitments. Islamic jurisprudence does not prescribe fixed instruments for realizing public interest, but leaves room for contextual reasoning aimed at maximizing benefit and preventing harm. The UAE has drawn on this flexibility by adopting innovative environmental solutions that combine advanced technologies with a value based vision (Yazumrah et al., 2024).

In light of the foregoing, public interest clearly constitutes a foundational principle for environmental decision making in Islamic thought, and this principle finds practical expression in Emirati environmental policies. The operationalization of *maslahah* has supported strategic decisions aimed at environmental protection and sustainability, while maintaining balance between economic and social requirements. This reflects a coherent integration between Islamic principles and Emirati environmental initiatives within a framework that seeks to realize present and future public welfare in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (Faraj, 2025).

Islamic Values and Sdgs

The Sustainable Development Goals constitute a comprehensive international framework for addressing the economic, social, and environmental challenges facing the contemporary world. Although global and secular in formulation, the substance of these goals intersects deeply with the Islamic value system, which for centuries has emphasized justice, resource preservation, and balance between human needs and environmental integrity. Accordingly, the integration between Islamic values and the Sustainable Development Goals represents not a superficial convergence, but a substantive alignment reflecting unity of objectives amid diversity of contexts (Abdel Hafiz, 2025).

At their core, Islamic values emphasize the realization of the public good, the prevention of harm, and the establishment of justice, principles that form a shared foundation with the philosophy of sustainable development. The concept of stewardship (*istikhlaf*), for example, aligns with environmental sustainability and intergenerational equity, while the prohibition of wastefulness corresponds to the goal of responsible consumption and production. Likewise, values of social solidarity and economic justice intersect with goals related to poverty eradication, equality, and social well being (Al-Shazly, 2022).

In this context, the United Arab Emirates emerges as an applied model that seeks to harmonize Islamic values with the global framework of the Sustainable Development Goals without contradiction or dualism. The state has adopted the SDGs within its national development vision while maintaining its cultural and religious reference frames. This approach reflects a strategic understanding of sustainable development as a comprehensive process inseparable from societal values, from which it derives both legitimacy and durability (Faraj, 2025).

From a public policy perspective, such integration enhances the effectiveness of SDG implementation. When global goals are framed in ways that resonate with prevailing religious and cultural values, their societal acceptance increases and they are transformed from international commitments into national priorities. The UAE has successfully employed this value based dimension to strengthen public awareness of sustainability and to link it to religious concepts such as trust, responsibility, and the prohibition of corruption on earth (Yazumrah et al., 2024).

This integration also helps address critiques directed at global development agendas, particularly those concerning the imposition of uniform development models that neglect cultural specificities. The Emirati experience demonstrates that global goals can be localized within an Islamic value framework without undermining their core standards or objectives. Such contextualization strengthens institutional sustainability and reduces the gap between policy design and implementation (Yazumrah et al., 2024).

At the environmental level, this integration is reflected in policies that link environmental protection to religious values such as maintaining natural balance and avoiding harm to living beings. Goals related to climate action and the protection of terrestrial and marine ecosystems find strong normative grounding in Islamic thought, thereby reinforcing the ethical dimension of environmental discourse beyond narrow economic rationales (Yazumrah et al., 2024).

From an economic development perspective, the pursuit of sustainable growth aligns with Islamic values that reject injustice and exploitation and emphasize equitable distribution of resources. This alignment is reflected in Emirati policies aimed at sustainable economic diversification, reducing dependence on non renewable resources, and promoting investment in green and knowledge based sectors (Faraj, 2025).

Moreover, this integration strengthens the human centered dimension of sustainable development. The SDGs are not limited to quantitative indicators, but encompass improvements in quality of life and human dignity, dimensions that closely correspond to the

objectives of Islamic law, which place the human being at the center of the development process and affirm the right to live in a healthy environment (Faraj, 2025).

In sum, the integration between Islamic values and the Sustainable Development Goals constitutes a foundational pillar of successful development policy in the United Arab Emirates. This integration has enabled the construction of a development model that combines adherence to international standards with fidelity to cultural and religious reference frames, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of environmental, social, and economic policies. The Emirati model also offers transferable lessons for other Muslim societies seeking to pursue sustainable development without sacrificing their value based identity, achieving a genuine balance between modernity and authenticity (Hadiwa and Raad, 2024).

Religious and Educational Institutions

Religious and educational institutions play a pivotal role in shaping societal awareness and guiding individual and collective behavior, a role that is particularly significant in environmental issues that require profound changes in patterns of thinking and consumption. In societies with Islamic reference frames, environmental efforts cannot be detached from cultural and value dimensions, as religion and education constitute two foundational pillars in the construction of values and social norms. Accordingly, the engagement of religious and educational institutions is a decisive factor in achieving environmental sustainability (Al-Shazly, 2022).

In Islamic thought, environmental protection is closely linked to ethical concepts such as trust (amanah), the prohibition of corruption on earth, and the rational use of resources. Religious institutions play a central role in translating these concepts from abstract principles into everyday practice through sermons, religious guidance, fatwas, and community activities. When environmental behavior is linked to religious values, it shifts from being an externally imposed legal obligation to an internally motivated commitment grounded in moral responsibility (Hadiwa and Raad, 2024).

In the United Arab Emirates, this role is reflected in the use of moderate religious discourse to support environmental causes and to link sustainability with the concepts of stewardship and gratitude for blessings. This approach has contributed to enhancing environmental awareness, particularly with regard to rationalizing water and energy consumption and conserving natural resources. Such integration between religion and environmental action has played an important role in raising societal compliance with environmental policies (Othman, 2022).

Alongside religious institutions, educational institutions play an equally significant role in embedding the concepts of environmental sustainability. Education constitutes the most effective means of building long term awareness, beginning from early schooling and extending to higher education. The UAE has integrated sustainability and environmental concepts into educational curricula, reflecting a strategic commitment to cultivating a generation that is aware of environmental challenges and capable of addressing them effectively. This role gains additional depth when environmental concepts are presented within a value framework consistent with Islamic culture, reinforcing students' understanding

of the relationship between religion and science and affirming that environmental protection is not an imported agenda, but an integral part of local value systems. Education also contributes to developing the skills and knowledge necessary for innovation in clean energy, resource management, and green technologies, all of which are essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Othman, 2022).

From a public policy perspective, integration between religious and educational institutions constitutes a powerful lever for supporting environmental initiatives. Laws and regulations, regardless of their strength, remain limited in impact if they lack cultural and societal backing. The UAE has recognized this reality and has strengthened partnerships between governmental bodies and religious and educational institutions to promote a culture of sustainability (Faraj, 2025).

In light of the Sustainable Development Goals, this integrative role contributes to the achievement of multiple goals, including quality education, climate action, and responsible consumption. It also enhances the durability of environmental policies, as societal awareness functions as the primary guarantor of long term compliance (Othman, 2022).

In conclusion, the role of religious and educational institutions in promoting sustainable environmental awareness represents a core element of the Emirati experience. This role has contributed to transforming sustainability from a governmental policy into a societal culture grounded in Islamic values and scientific knowledge, thereby strengthening the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals within an integrated civilizational framework (Hadiwa and Raad, 2024).

Islamic Sustainable Development

Sustainable development from an Islamic perspective represents a comprehensive vision that transcends narrow economic interpretations to encompass environmental, social, and ethical dimensions. Islam does not view development as mere material accumulation, but rather links it to balance, justice, resource preservation, and the safeguarding of human dignity. Within this framework, the United Arab Emirates emerges as a contemporary applied model seeking to embody this vision through development policies that combine modernity with value based reference frames (Othman, 2022).

The Islamic perspective on sustainable development is grounded in the principle of stewardship, which imposes upon human beings the responsibility to manage resources in ways that realize the public good and prevent harm. This principle integrates with other concepts such as the prohibition of wastefulness, the realization of public interest, and intergenerational justice. When applied to the Emirati experience, it becomes evident that the state has adopted a development approach that seeks to achieve economic growth without compromising environmental resources.

This approach is reflected in Emirati policies emphasizing economic diversification, reduced reliance on non renewable resources, and investment in clean energy and the green economy. These policies are not merely responses to global environmental challenges, but practical expressions of a development vision consistent with Islamic values that encourage long term planning and the preservation of blessings (Faraj, 2025).

From a social perspective, sustainable development in Islamic thought emphasizes social justice and solidarity, which is reflected in Emirati policies that link sustainability to quality of life. Environmental protection is a prerequisite for human health and well being, and the provision of a healthy environment contributes to social and economic stability.

At the institutional level, the UAE has succeeded in building a development governance model that integrates international sustainable development standards with cultural and religious specificities. This model has enabled a high degree of coherence between global commitments and national development priorities, thereby enhancing policy effectiveness and sustainability (Faraj, 2025).

The Emirati model also demonstrates the possibility of mobilizing Islamic heritage to address contemporary challenges without falling into rigidity or isolation. Rather than invoking Islamic values solely at the discursive level, the UAE has operationalized them through measurable and implementable policies and initiatives, reflecting a pragmatic understanding of religion as a driver of development rather than an impediment to it (Al-Shazly, 2022).

In light of the Sustainable Development Goals, the Emirati model stands as a successful applied case seeking to balance the three dimensions of development, economic, social, and environmental, within a coherent value framework. It offers important lessons for other Muslim societies, demonstrating that sustainable development does not require abandoning identity, but can instead be grounded in it (Yazumrah et al., 2024).

In conclusion, sustainable development from an Islamic perspective, as manifested in the Emirati experience, represents an integrated development model that reconciles authenticity and modernity. This model has strengthened the effectiveness of environmental and development policies and achieved harmony between religious values and the Sustainable Development Goals, confirming that sustainability is not merely a technical option but a comprehensive civilizational project (Al-Qarni, 2024).

Conclusion

This study concludes that the integration between Islamic principles and environmental initiatives in the United Arab Emirates is not a superficial alignment between religious discourse and governmental plans, but rather a governance model that integrates values, policy instruments, and measurable outcomes. Islamic principles such as stewardship, the prohibition of corruption on earth, the prohibition of wastefulness, and the prioritization of public interest provide a normative framework that regulates the human relationship with resources and redefines development as responsible cultivation rather than unlimited consumerist growth. In turn, Emirati environmental initiatives operationalize this value framework through practical policies aimed at building a more efficient economy, a more environmentally conscious society, and a more resilient ecological system.

The analytical sections have demonstrated that stewardship provides a foundation for adopting long term policies that ensure intergenerational justice, while the prohibition of wastefulness constitutes a cornerstone for managing demand for energy and water and for transitioning toward responsible consumption patterns, in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly the goal of responsible consumption and production. The

analysis of legislation further shows that environmental protection in Islamic law is not merely exhortative, but constitutes a normative basis that can be translated into enforceable laws, regulations, and oversight standards that strengthen compliance and reduce harm. Moreover, green waqf emerges as an innovative financing instrument that provides environmental initiatives with financial sustainability and opens a non conventional pathway for mobilizing societal resources in support of environmental protection.

The study also affirms that the success of the Emirati experience is linked to its ability to build an institutional alliance between the state and society through activating the roles of religious and educational institutions in shaping environmental awareness and embedding responsible behavior. This transforms sustainability from a seasonal campaign into a daily culture. From the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals, this integration enhances implementation efficiency and narrows the gap between international commitments and cultural specificities, thereby transforming goals from pledges into a national project.

The added value of this study lies in presenting sustainability as a civilizational project that balances modernity and authenticity and demonstrates that Islamic reference frames can support contemporary environmental policies and enhance their effectiveness rather than obstruct them. The study recommends deepening this trajectory through the further development of green waqf models, the strengthening of environmental education, and the integration of maqasid based approaches into environmental policy evaluation tools, in order to ensure the sustainability of the Emirati experience and to facilitate the transfer of its lessons to other Arab and Muslim contexts.

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