

DP IB Economics: HL



4.7 Sustainable Development

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The Sustainable Development Goals

Your notes

Defining Sustainable Development

- Sustainable development is economic development that meets the needs of the present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
- In 2015 the United Nations Member States committed to a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future
 - This blueprint is called The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Integral to the blueprint are the 17 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** which recognise that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and generate economic growth while tackling climate change and working to preserve oceans and forests
 - The SDGs build on more than fifty years of work by countries and the United Nations

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

 The SDGs provide both a target for sustainable development and also a metric to measure and gauge the progress made

An Explanation of the 17 SDGs (Source: UN SDGs)

2030 Goal	Explanation
1 POURTY / Transfer	■ End all forms of poverty by 2030, including absolute and relative poverty
2 ZERO HUNGER	 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture





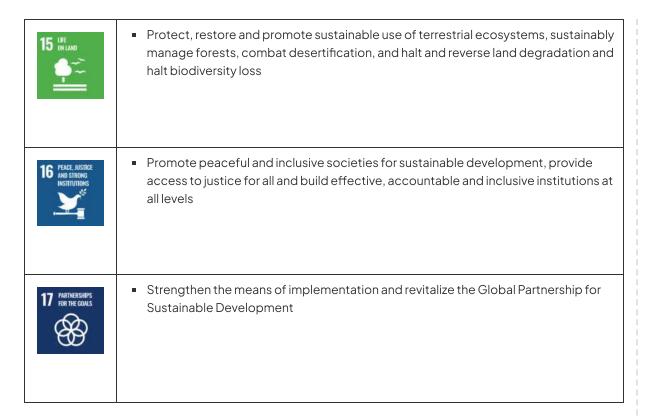












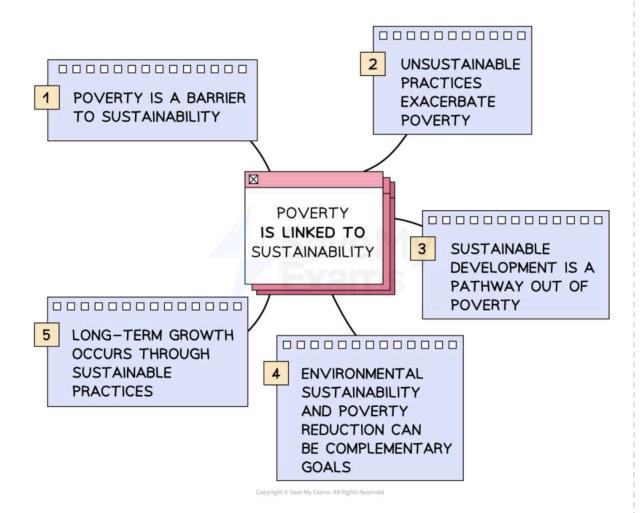


The Relationship Between Sustainability & Poverty

Your notes

The Relationship Between Sustainability & Poverty

 The interdependent relationship between sustainability and poverty emphasises the importance of integrated approaches to address both environmental and social challenges



Poverty and sustainability are not separate concepts but have an interdependent relationship

- By pursuing sustainable development, societies can break the poverty cycle, protect the environment, and build a more inclusive and prosperous future
- The interdependent relationship between sustainability and poverty in economics can be understood as follows



An Explanation of the Interdependent Relationship Between Poverty & Sustainability

Your notes	

The Link	Explanation
Poverty as a barrier to sustainability	 When people are trapped in poverty, they may resort to unsustainable practices, such as overexploitation of natural resources to meet their immediate needs E.g. Illegal deforestation in Brazil so as to allow greater stock farming
Unsustainable practices exacerbate poverty	 Unsustainable economic activities, such as deforestation, pollution, and overfishing deplete natural resources, degrade ecosystems, and disrupt livelihoods that depend on them Impoverished communities bear the brunt of the negative consequences, leading to increased vulnerability and deepening poverty levels
Sustainable development is a pathway out of poverty	 By integrating economic, social, and environmental considerations, sustainable development aims to address poverty alleviation alongside environmental conservation and social equity It promotes inclusive growth, access to education and healthcare, and the development of sustainable livelihoods, contributing to poverty reduction
Environmental sustainability and poverty reduction as complementary goals	 Protecting and restoring ecosystems, managing natural resources sustainably, and mitigating climate change can create opportunities for poverty reduction E.g. Investments in renewable energy, eco-tourism, and sustainable agriculture can generate income, create jobs, and enhance the well-being of communities living in poverty
Long-term economic growth through sustainable practices	 Embracing sustainability can lead to long-term growth by protecting natural resources and promoting innovation Sustainable business practices, responsible consumption and green technologies can drive economic growth while reducing environmental impacts



 By adopting sustainable practices, societies can secure their future well-being, reduce poverty, and ensure the availability of resources for future generations

