

# Sustainable Development

4.7



## THE GLOBAL GOALS



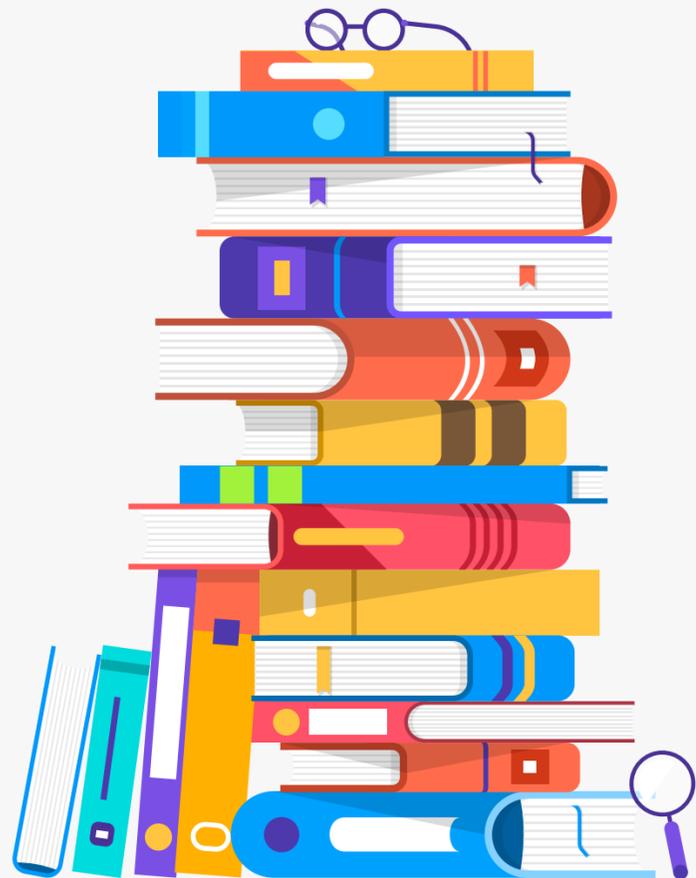
**There is a difference between economic growth and development. Discuss with a partner what you think the difference is.**



# Economic Growth vs Development

## Economic Growth

Increase in real GDP over time.

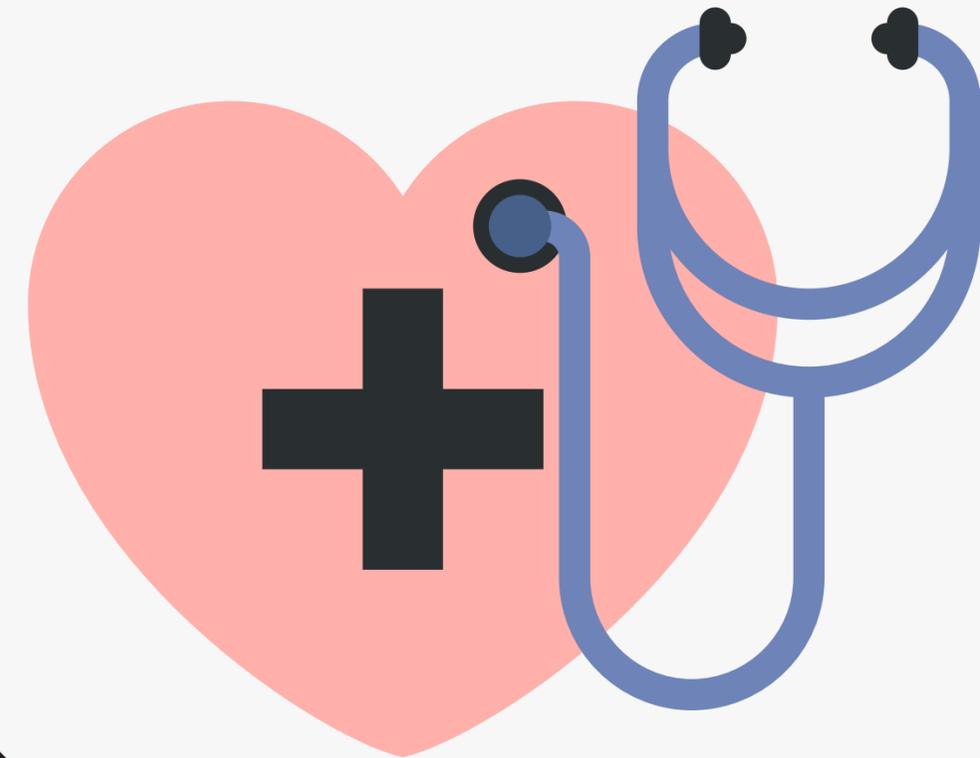


## Economic Development

A multidimensional concept involving a sustained increase in living standards that implies higher levels of income and thus greater access to goods and services, better education and health, a better environment to live in as well as individual empowerment.

# Economic Development

Development was formerly measured traditionally using real GDP with the understanding that increases in income lead to development. However, now we understand that access to food, water, shelter, education, and healthcare are more important.



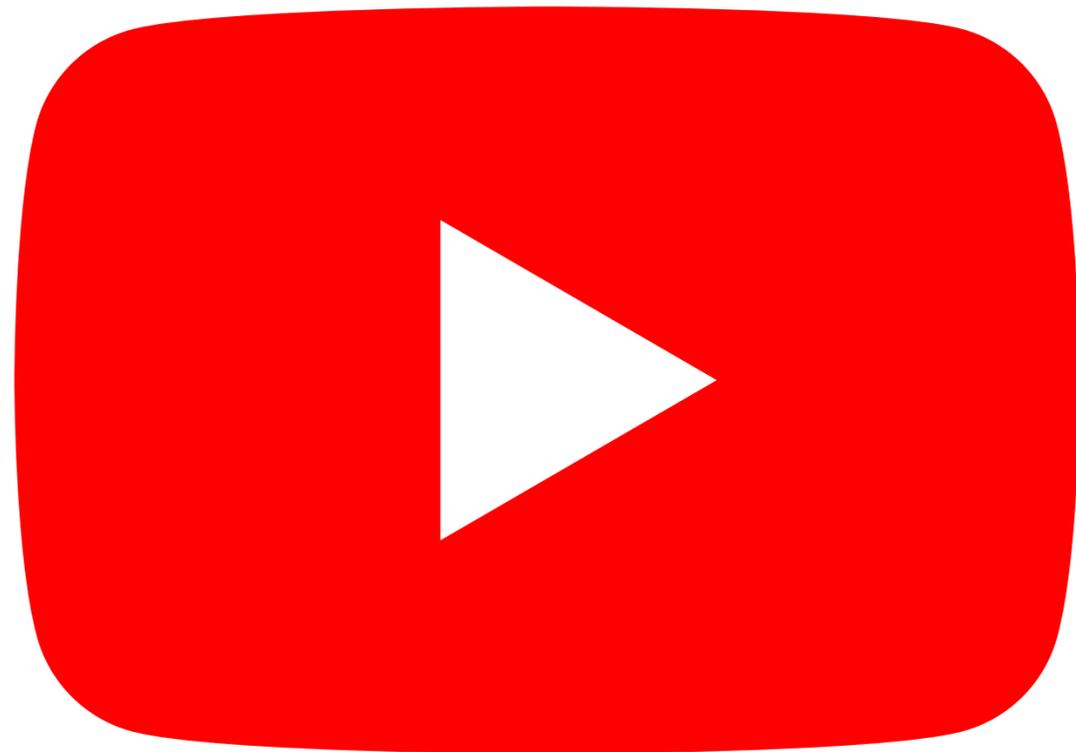
# Sustainable Development

## **What is sustainable development?**

Refers to the degree to which the current generation is able to meet its needs today but still conserve resources for the sake of future generations.

**The United Nations have developed an important guideline for sustainable development called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).**





Do you know all 17 SDGs?

United Nations

# SDG Inquiry

Explore the 17 Sustainable Development goals below.



[CLICK HERE](#)

1. **Attempt to categorize them**
2. **Rank your top 10 SDGs by level of importance.**
3. **Provide a small 1 paragraph description of why you ranked them the way you did.**

# COVID and the SDG

**Go through and read the recent SDG update from the UN. How has covid impacted the SDG?**

**Write down a few key takeaways.**

**CLICK HERE**



**THE GLOBAL GOALS**

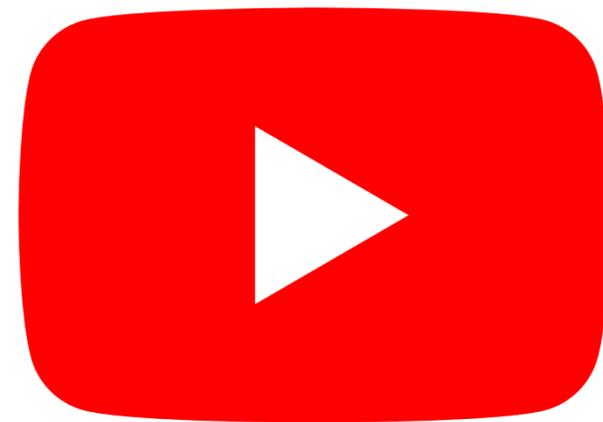
# Sustainability and Poverty

(HL ONLY)





**During the video, ask yourself what is the relationship between sustainability and poverty?**



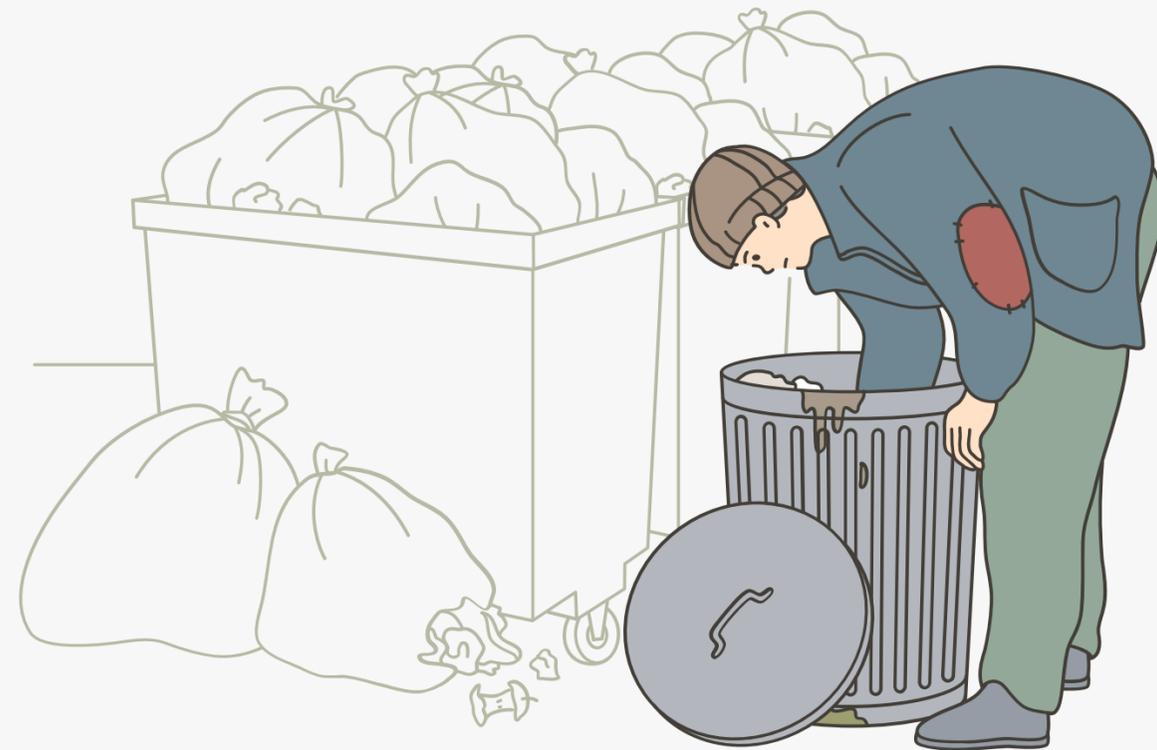
Nigeria becomes major transit hub for illegal pangolin trade to Asia

South China Morning Post

# Poverty and Sustainability

Poverty creates an unsustainable relationship between people and natural resources. Typical unsustainable practices are deforestation, overhunting, land degradation, or pollution (specifically plastic pollution).

**People that deal with poverty are more concerned with food, water, and shelter rather than sustainable practices.**

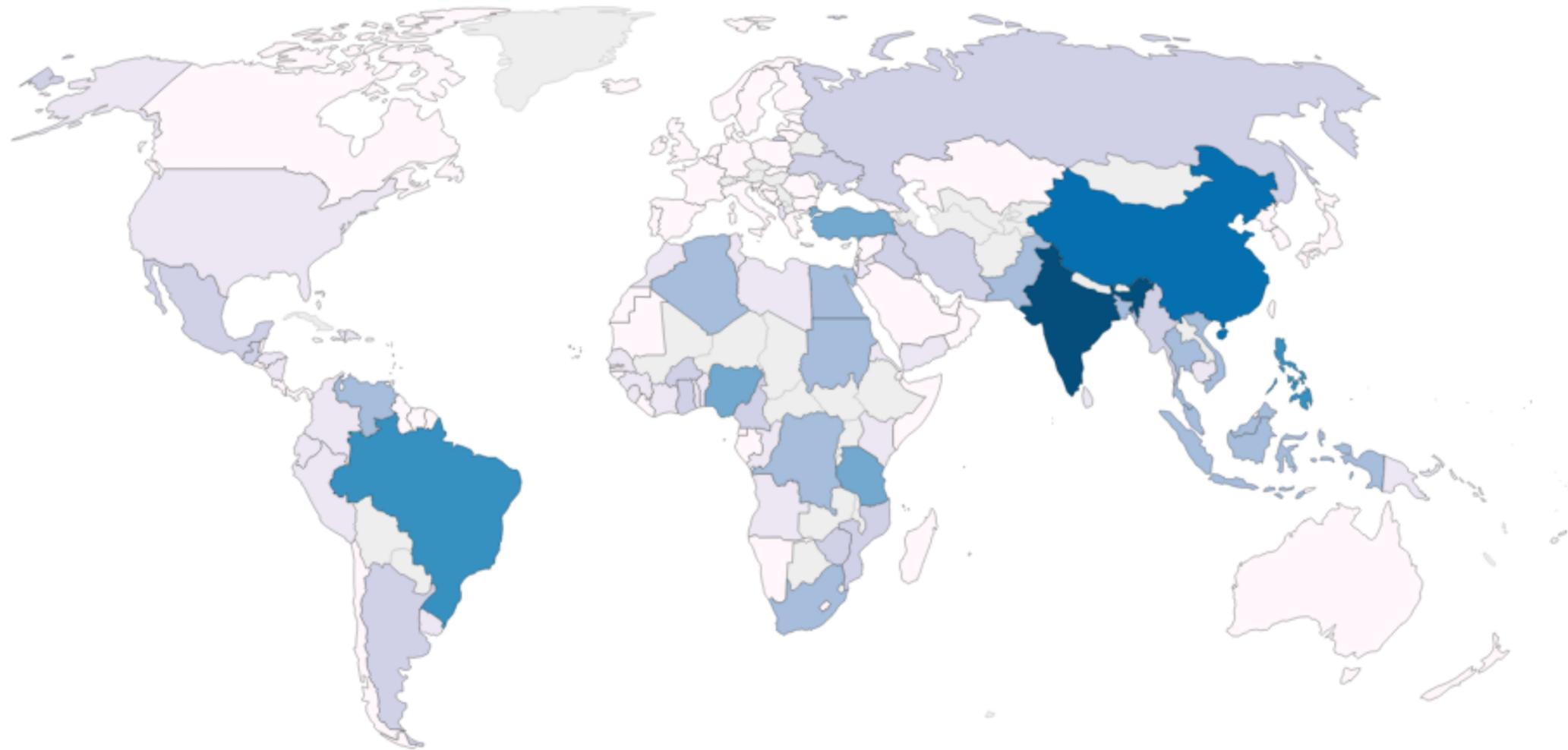


# Global Mismanaged Plastic Waste

Share of global mismanaged plastic waste, 2019

Our World  
in Data

World



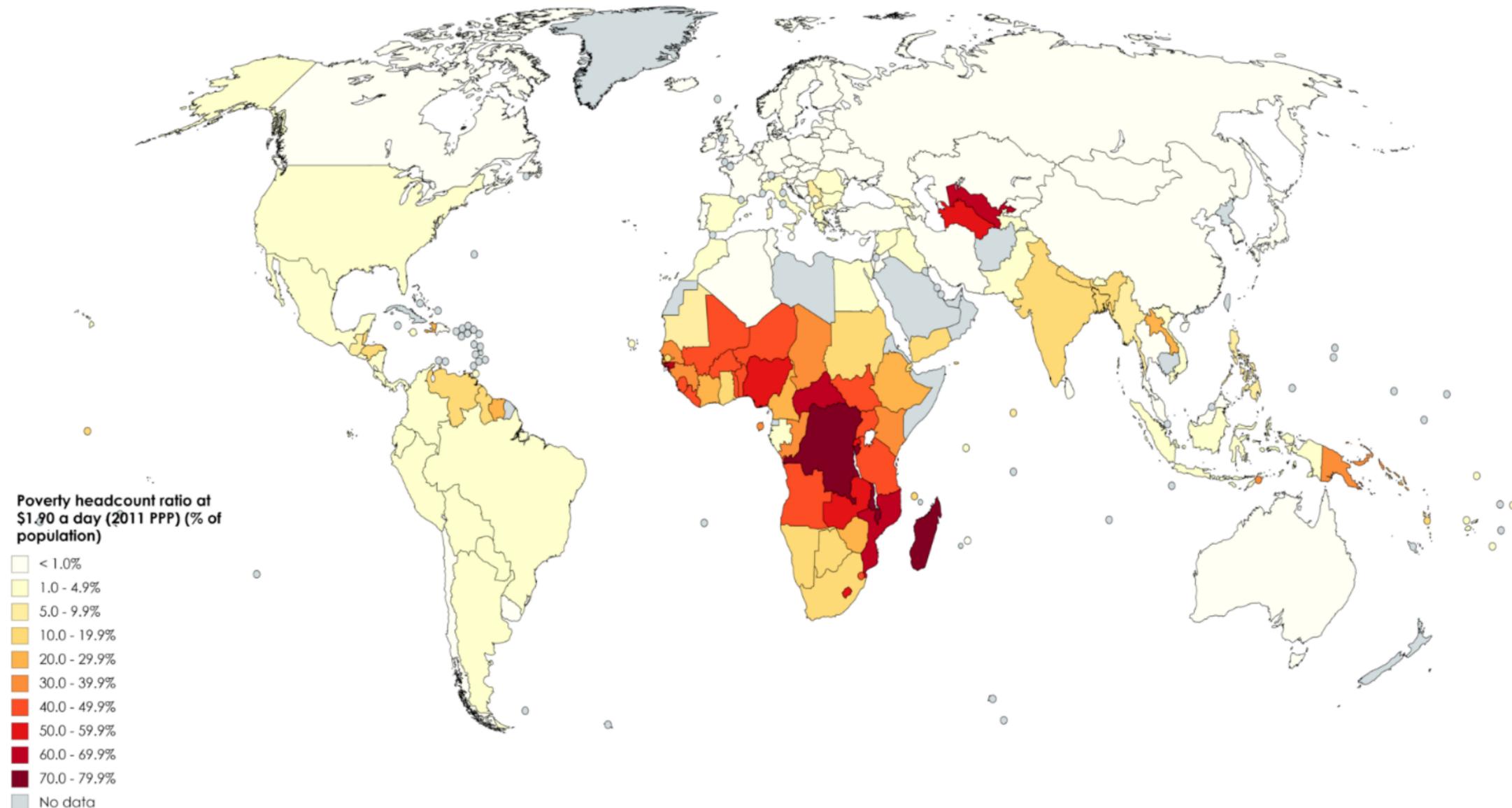
Source: Meijer et al. (2021). More than 1000 rivers account for 80% of global riverine plastic emissions into the ocean. Science Advances.

CC BY

# Poverty and Sustainability

**Unsustainable development affects the poor the most.**

Many of the poorest areas in the world live in vulnerable environments such as low coastal areas, floodplains, rainforests, etc. As climate change continues, these populations are more vulnerable to floods, monsoons, typhoons/hurricanes, etc.

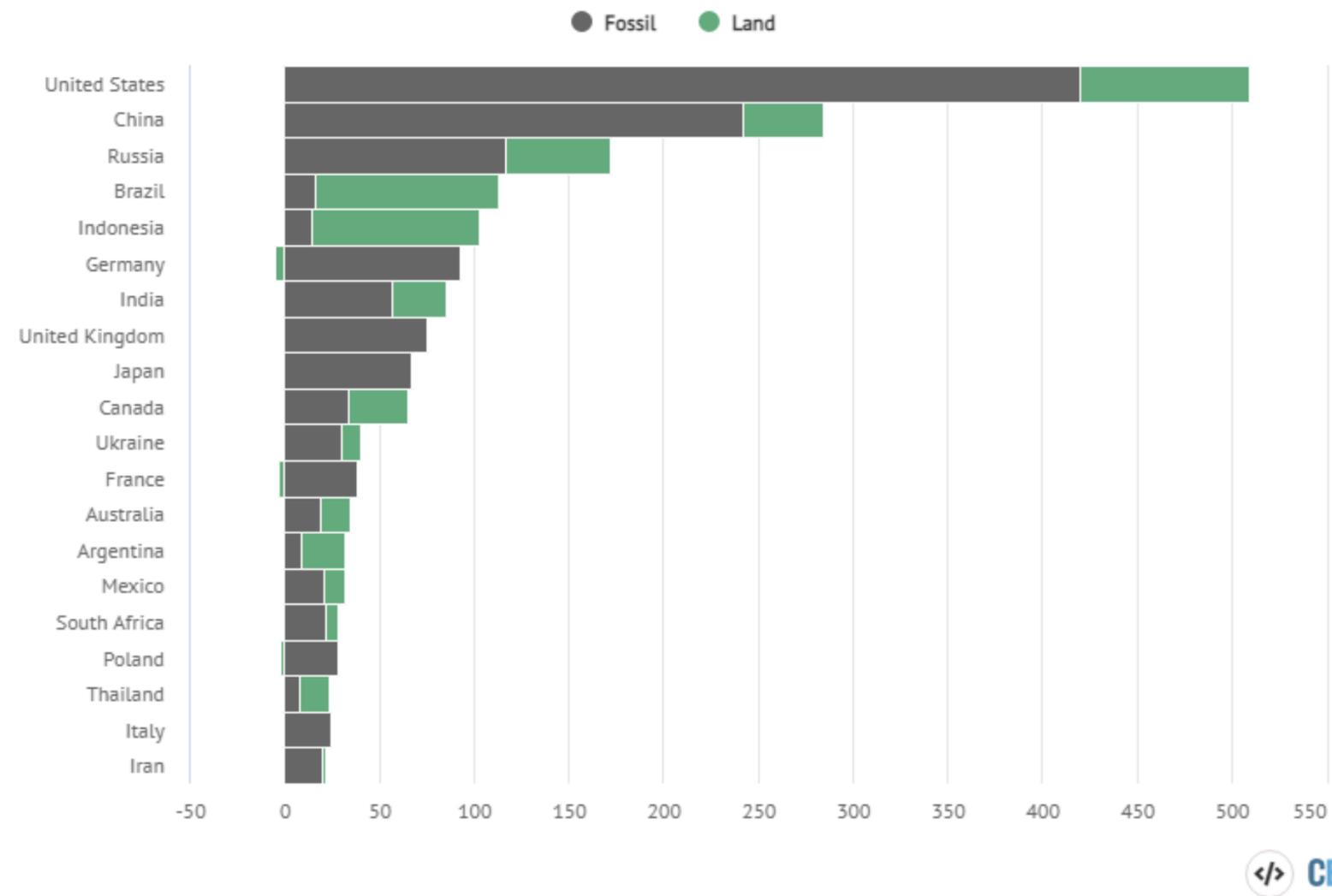


# Poverty and Sustainability

**Developed countries must make changes to reduce carbon emissions and natural resource reliance so the poorest countries can develop.**

The countries with the largest cumulative emissions 1850-2021

Billions of tonnes of CO2 from fossil fuels, cement, land use and forestry



The 20 largest contributors to cumulative CO2 emissions 1850-2021, billions of tonnes, broken down into subtotals from fossil fuels and cement (grey) as well as land use and forestry (green). Source: Carbon Brief analysis of figures from the [Global Carbon Project](#), [CDIAC](#), [Our World in Data](#), [Carbon Monitor](#), [Houghton and Nassikas \(2017\)](#) and [Hansis et al \(2015\)](#). Chart by Carbon Brief using [Highcharts](#).

# Practice Question



# Paper 2

**M13/3/ECONO/SL2/ENG/TZ0/XX**

**(c) Explain the relationship between economic growth and economic development. [4 marks]**

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