



Achieving Sustainable Development Goals...

Sustainable development implies that growth is both inclusive and green. Economic growth is essential for the alleviation of poverty. Climate change, ecosystem degradation, resource depletion and biodiversity loss illustrate that current economic growth is

not green. Nor is it always inclusive; persistent poverty and inequality in countries with fast growing economies are the very example that economic growth alone is not enough. The poor tend to benefit the least from economic growth, due to unequal access to

assets, opportunities and decision-making processes. Distributing the benefits of economic growth thus often requires institutional change.

Stimulating Inclusive Green Growth requires that the market and governance failures underlying current non-inclusive

...through Inclusive Green Growth

and non-green growth pathways are adequately addressed. This implies attention for the factors causing the poorest to be excluded from economic development, and those causing the degradation and depletion of natural capital, including unregulated use of

the commons, underappreciation of the value of ecosystems and ignorance of the future benefits of natural capital use.

There is a growing body of evidence of interventions that work. Often, such interventions focus either on better representation and inclusiveness,

or on improved efficiency of resource use and conservation. Attention for both, including the possible trade-offs that may arise between growth, green growth and inclusive growth objectives, is required for attaining the Sustainable Development Goals.