

Lesson 1

Introduction to the Sustainable Development Goals



Group work

What are the main problems that the world, country, or our community faces now?



In groups, write and discuss 3 to 5 problems on the board or flipchart

Questions

- Which initiatives could be taken to tackle these issues that affect us all?
- What does “Sustainability” mean?
- Have you heard about the Sustainable Development Goals?



The origin of the SDGs, challenges and opportunities

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

SDGs address the global challenges we face, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.

They are included in a UN Resolution called the **2030 Agenda**, which is an ambitious action plan centered on people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The origins of the SDGs

The Sustainable Development Goals build on decades of work by countries and by the United Nations.

1992

Earth Summit

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Countries adopted the Agenda 21, a comprehensive plan of action to build **partnerships** for sustainable development to **improve human lives** and **protect the environment**.

2000

Millennium Summit

New York, United States

Countries adopted the Millennium Declaration, which led to the elaboration of eight Millennium Development Goals, with **measurable targets for improving the lives of the world's poorest**.

2002

World Summit on Sustainable Development

Johannesburg, South Africa

Reaffirm commitments of Agenda 21 and Millennium Declaration; includes **more emphasis on multilateral partnerships**.

The origins of the SDGs

2012

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Countries agreed to launch a process to **develop a set of global sustainable development goals** to build upon the Millennium Development Goals, and to establish a high-level political forum on sustainable development.

2013

An Open **Working Group is set up to develop a proposal on the SDGs**, with members from the five United Nations regional groups.

The origins of the SDGs



A new and ambitious global agenda to pursue a sustainable future **was unanimously adopted by the 193 Member States.**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a shared blueprint for **Peace, Prosperity, People, Planet, and Partnership.**

The Agenda has **17 Global Goals** at its core, **to be achieved by the year 2030**, and requires action and international cooperation.

The goals address and interconnect the **three pillars of Sustainable Development: Economy, Environment, and Society.**

The Agenda is universal, applicable to all countries, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

Source: United Nations- Department of Economic and Social Affairs <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The SDGs- Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not legally binding. Countries are expected to take ownership for developing strategies to achieve the 17 SDGs. It requires commitment by governments, cities, business, and industries.

It is necessary to ensure that policies and strategies fit the local context; to get the relevant stakeholders to work together; to mobilize existing resources.

In the short term, decisions will have a positive impact for certain stakeholders or in certain areas, but a negative impact for others. Achieving the SDGs will **require governments, the private and nonprofit sector, and communities to make difficult decisions.**

Opportunities

Countries unanimously adopted the SDGs. Countries are committed to make efforts towards building an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for people and planet.

Targets are measurable. **High-quality data for tracking and decision-making is crucial** for monitoring the progress towards achieving the SDGs.

The **SDGs are interconnected**, addressing one goal helps address others at the same time.



Let's learn more about the
**Sustainable Development
Goals?**

The SDGs, their targets and indicators

Good quality data that is accessible, timely and reliable is needed to help with the **measurement of the progress of the SDGs**, ensuring that no country is left behind.

The global indicator framework for the SDGs contains a set of **targets and indicators** to measure the progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Each goal has between **5 to 15 targets**, and **each target** has between **1 to 4 indicators** used to measure the progress towards each target.



1 NO POVERTY



End poverty in all its forms **everywhere**

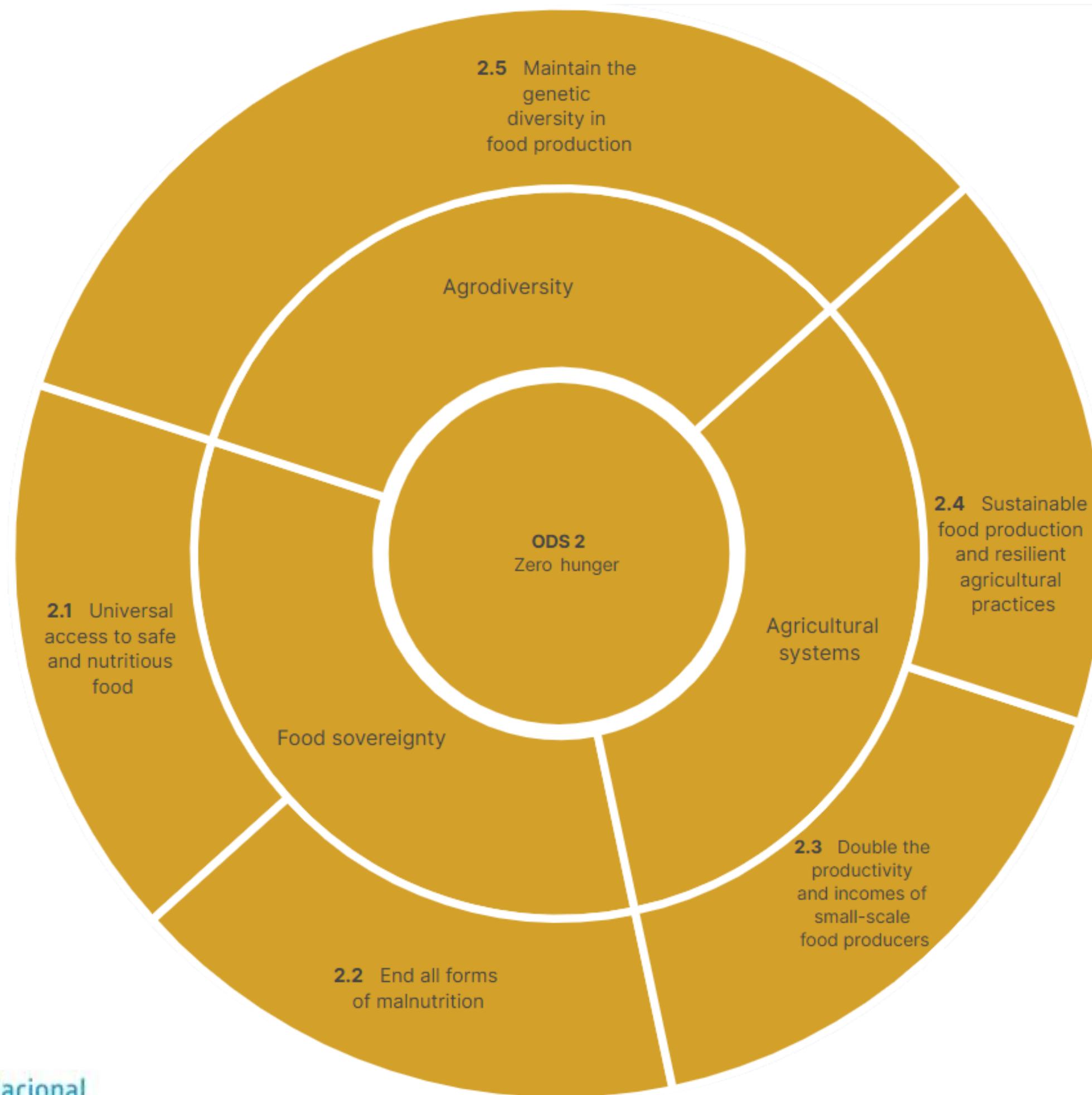


Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>



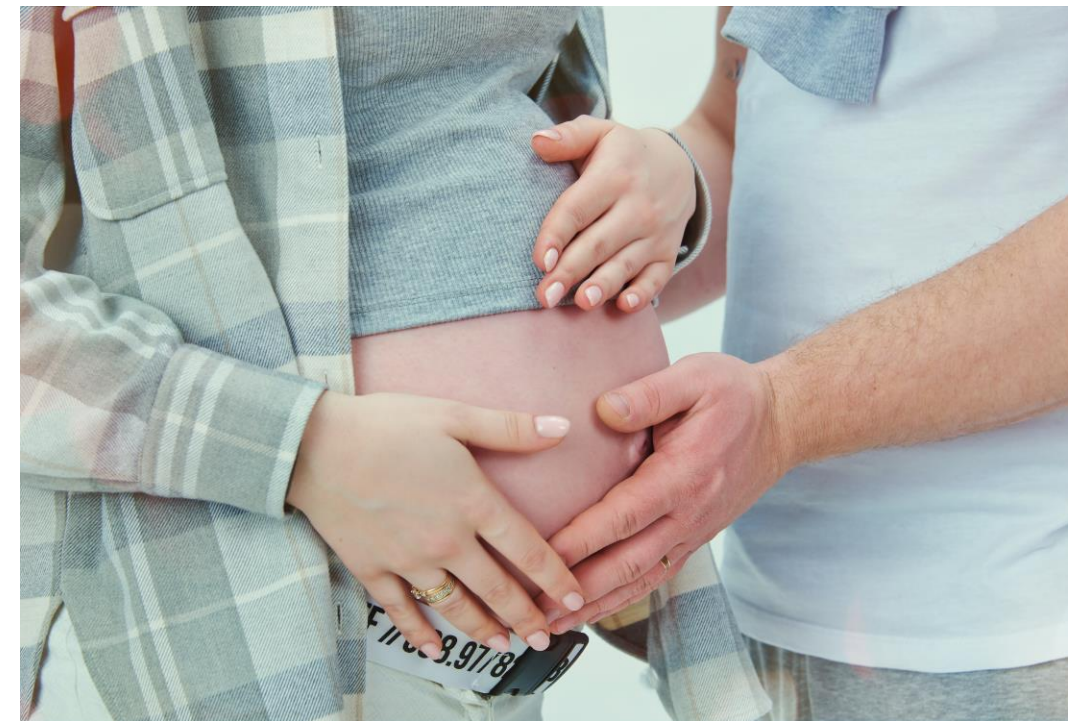
End hunger, achieve food security and **improved nutrition,** and promote **sustainable agriculture**



Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Ensure **healthy lives** and promote **well-being for all at all age**



Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



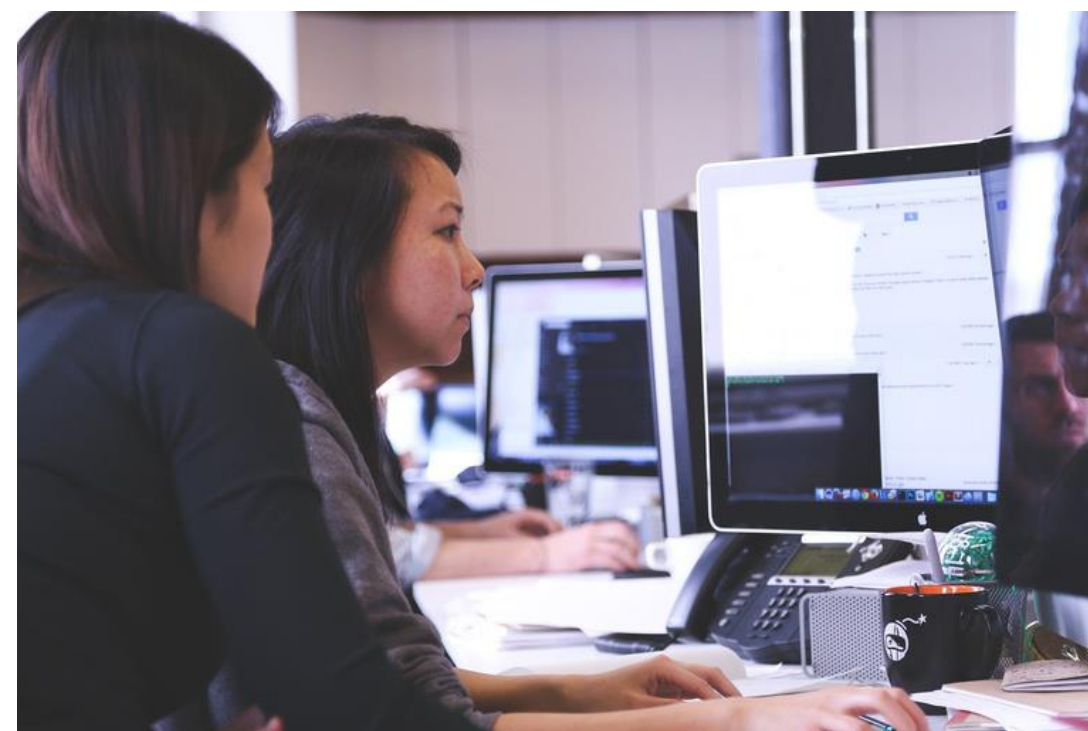
Ensure **inclusive and equitable quality education** and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all



Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Achieve **gender equality** and **empower all women and girls**



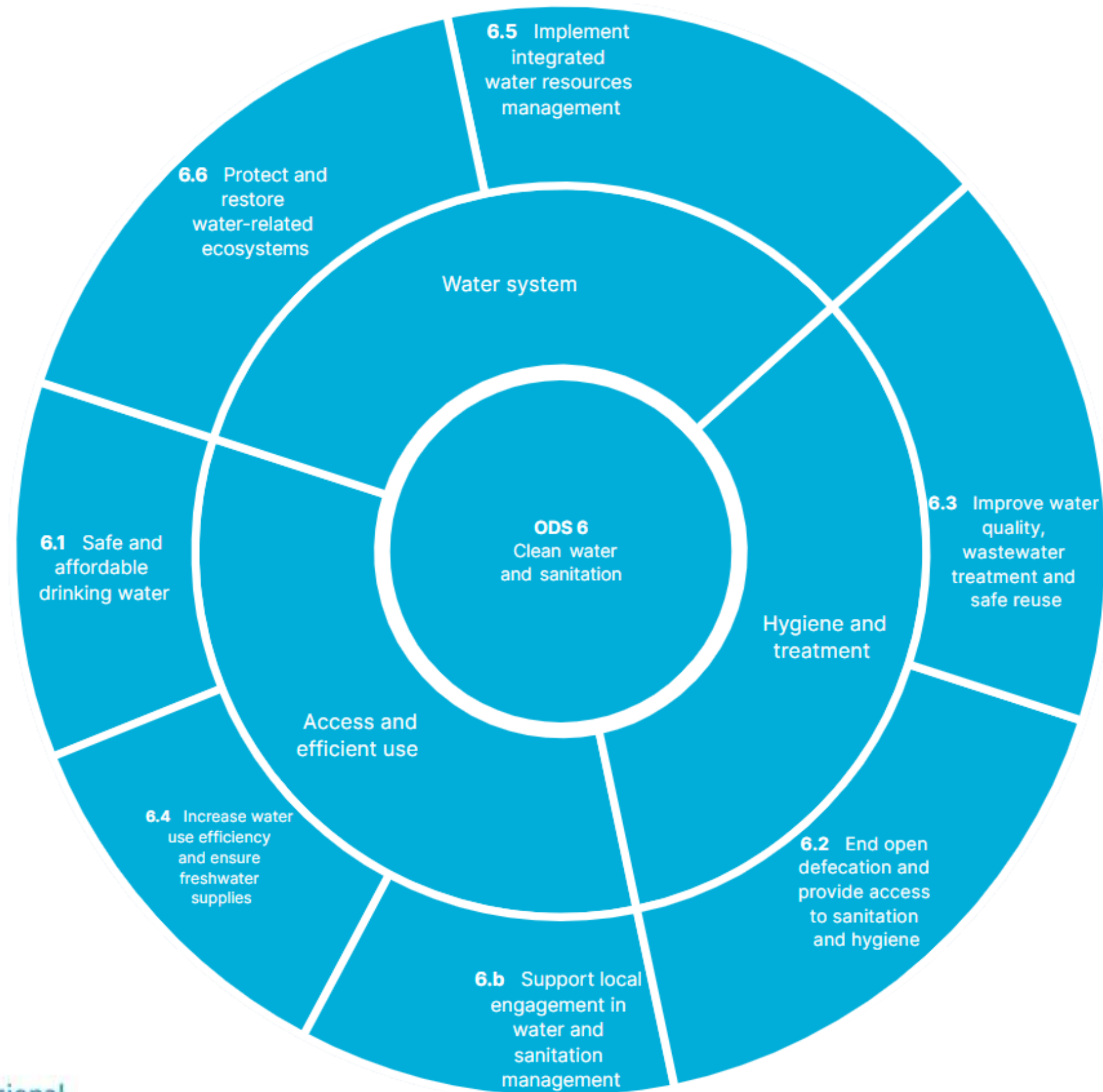
Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

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6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Ensure **availability and sustainable management of water** and **sanitation** for all



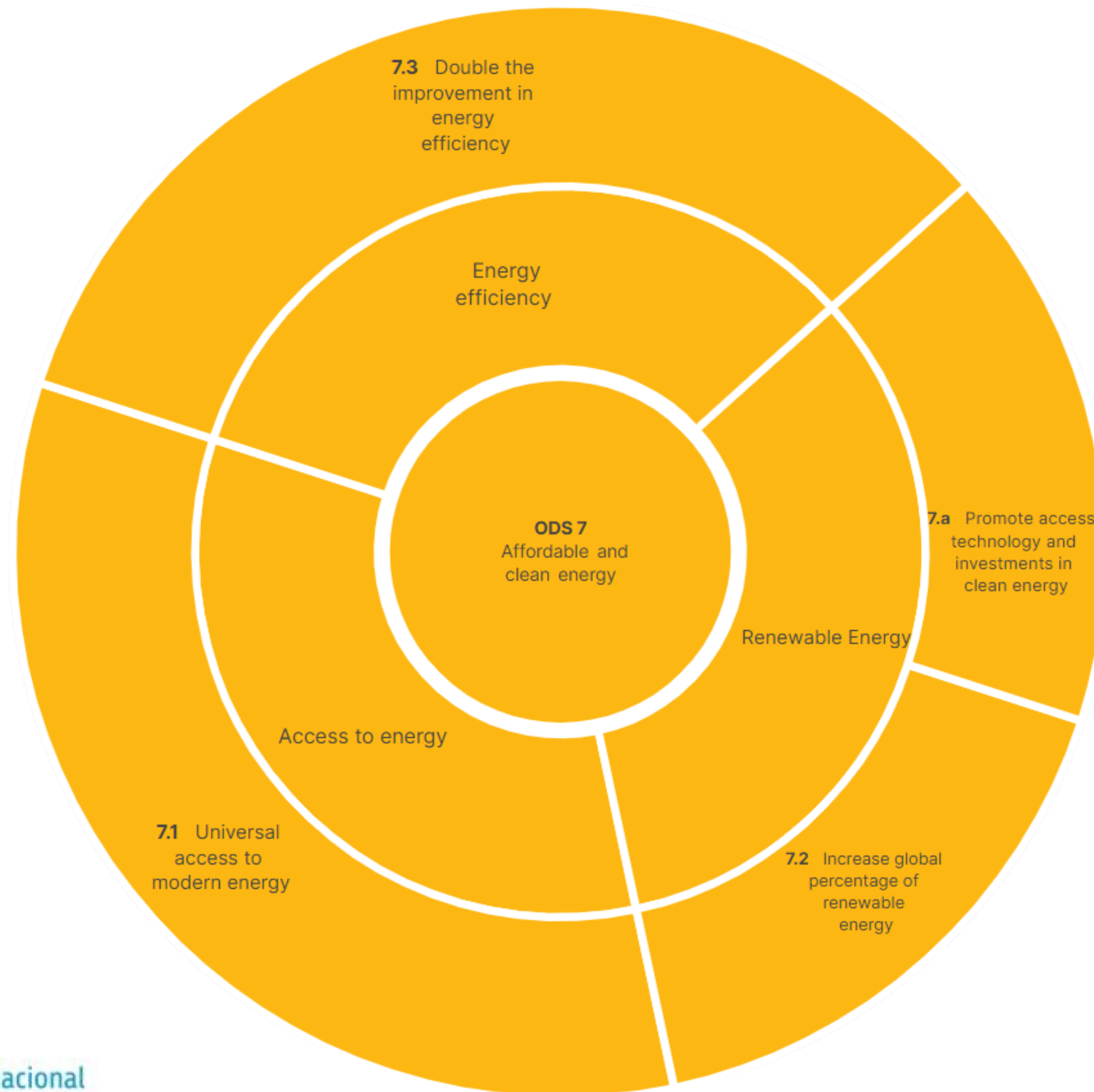
Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

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7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



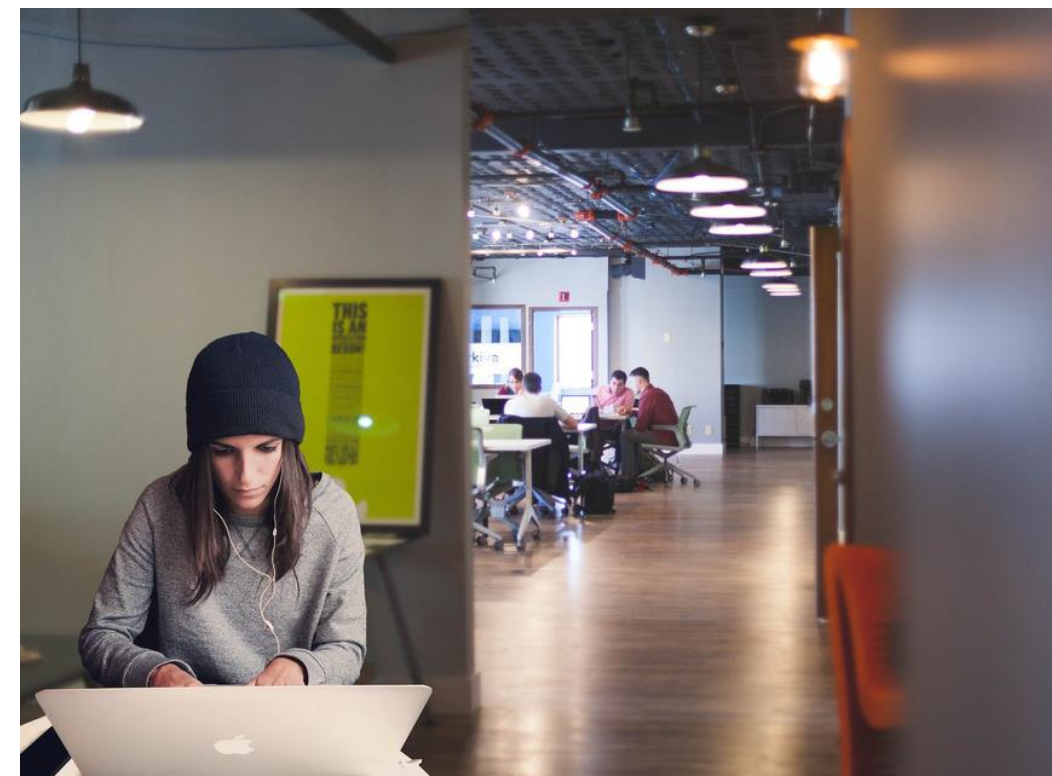
Ensure **access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy**
for all



Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



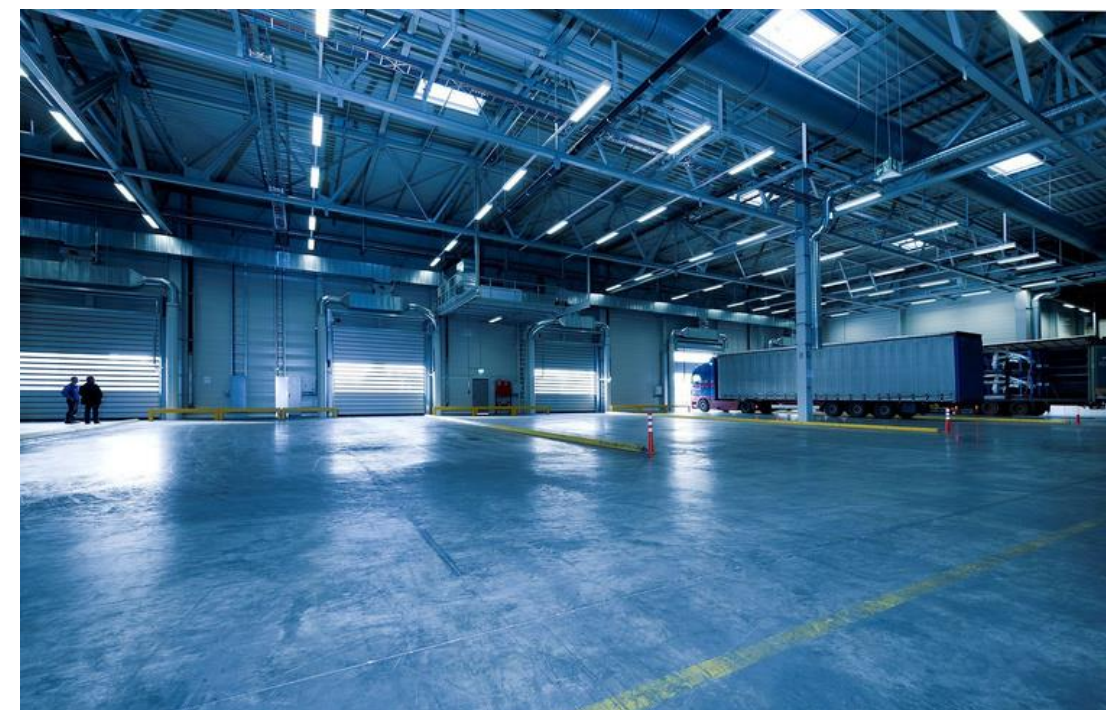
Promote sustained, inclusive and **sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment** and **decent work** for all



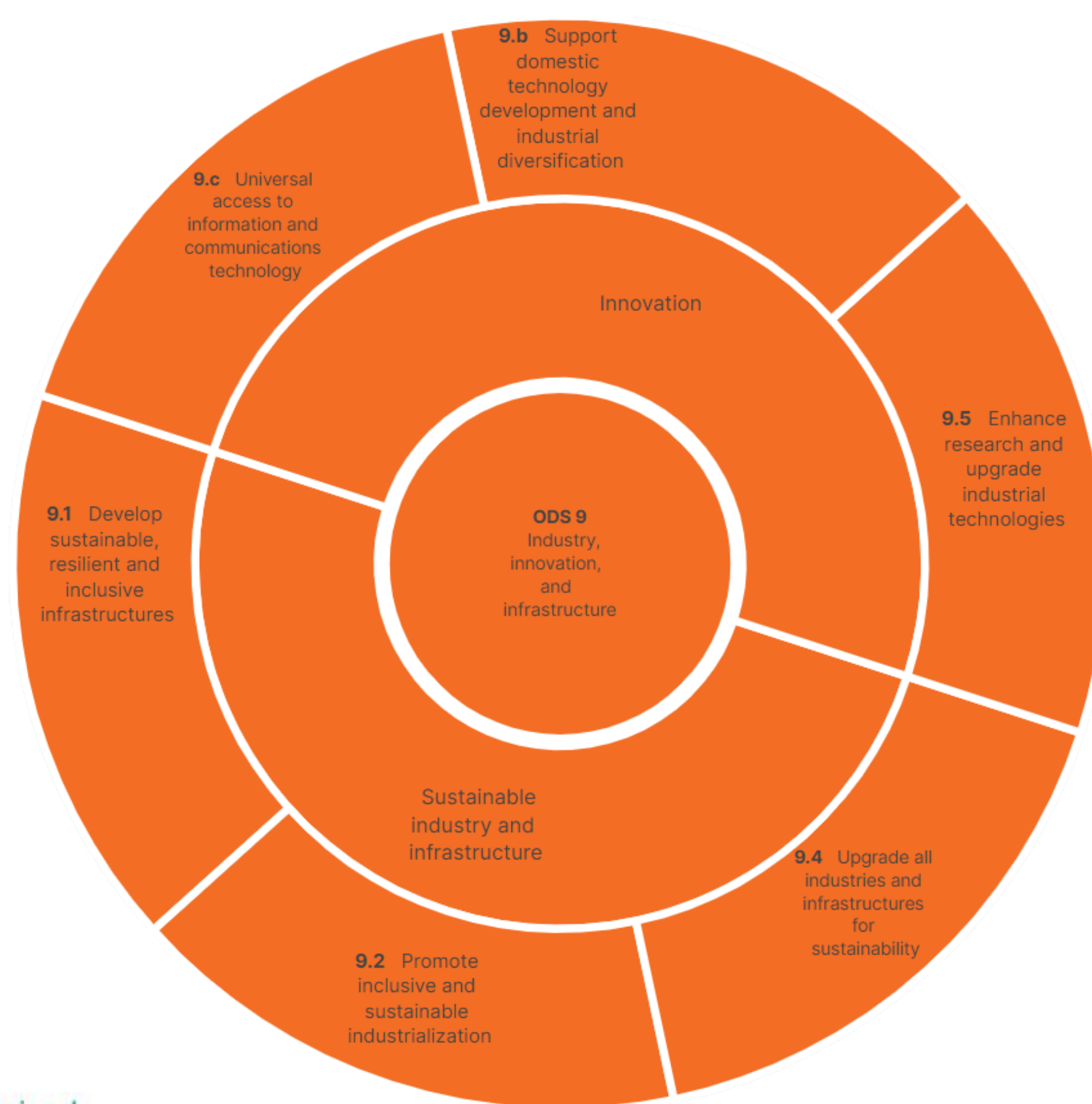
Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable
Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



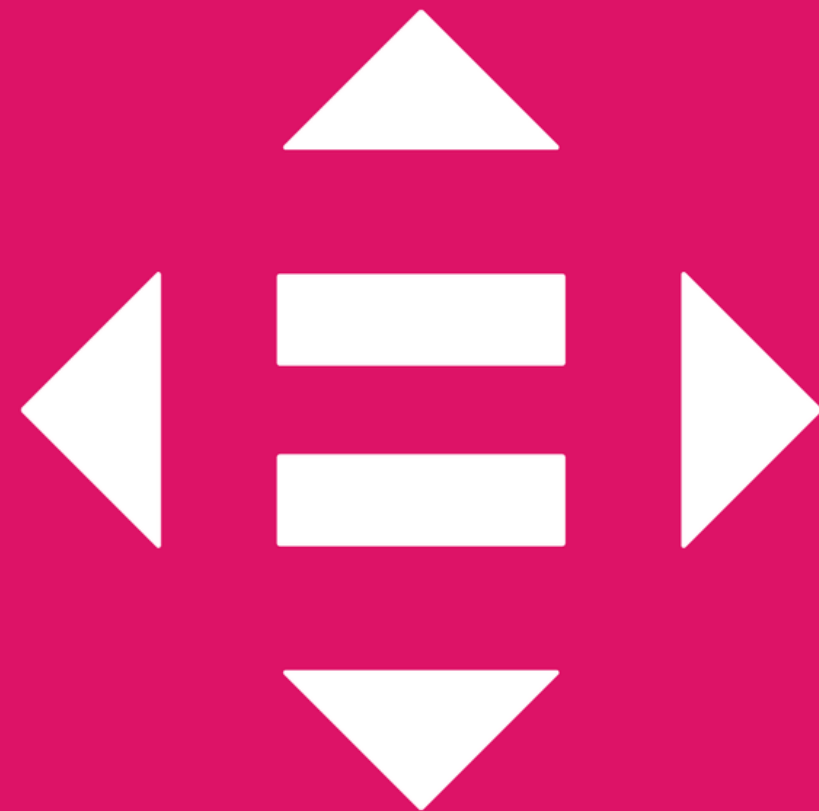
Build **resilient infrastructure**, promote **inclusive and sustainable industrialization**, and **foster innovation**



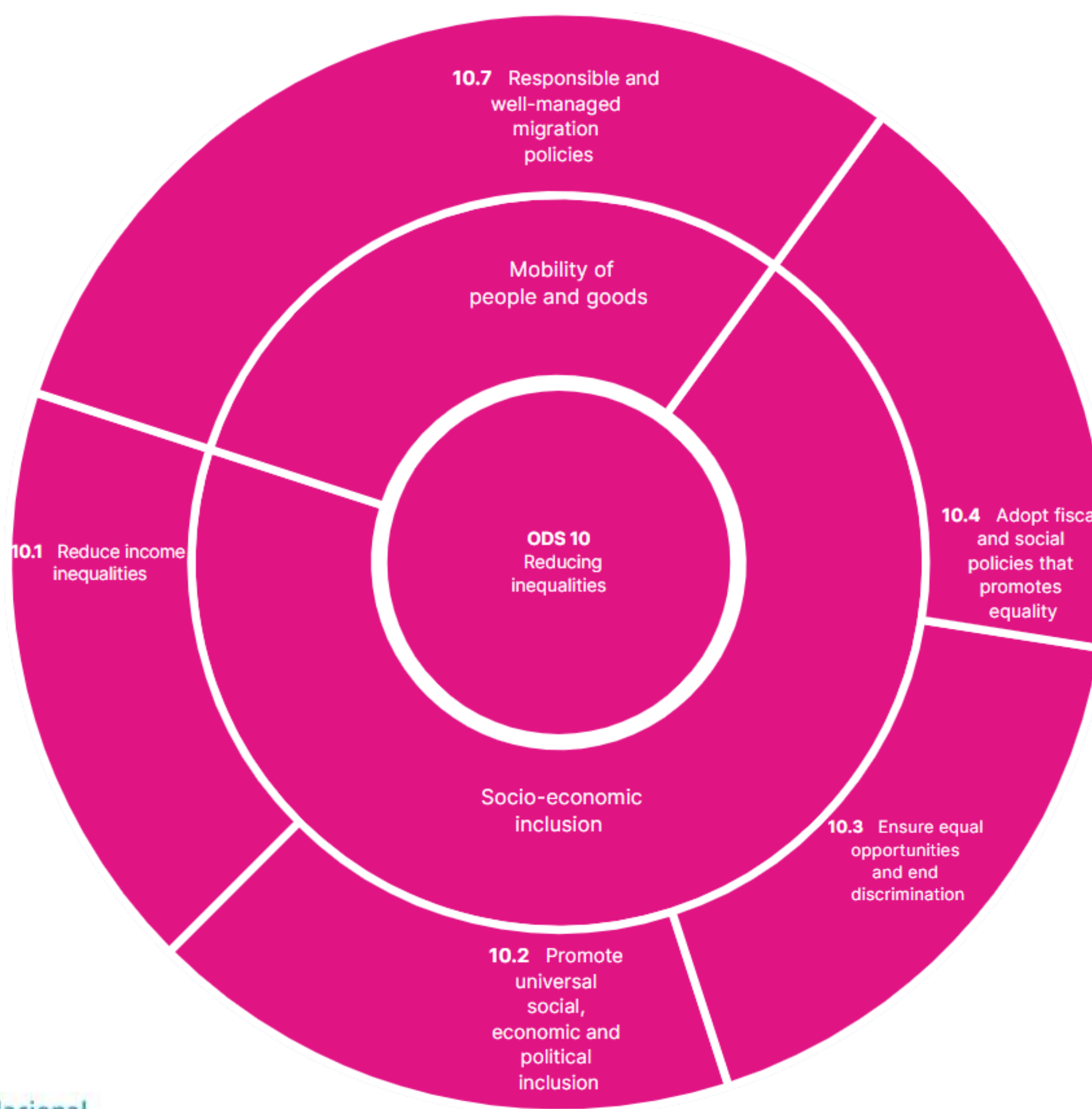
Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Reduce income inequality within and among countries



Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable
Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Make **cities** and human settlements **inclusive, safe, resilient,** and **sustainable**



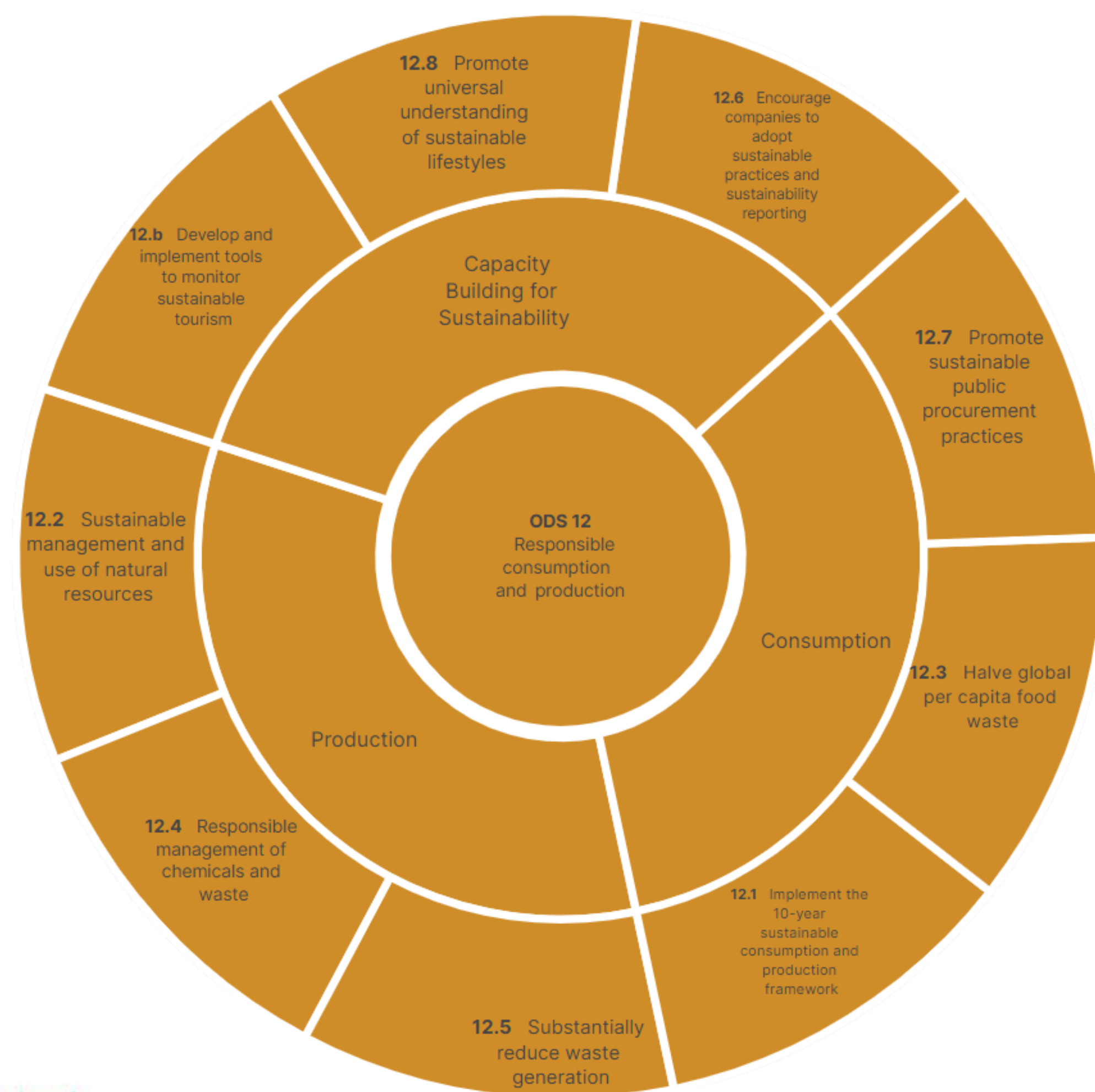
Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

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12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Ensure **sustainable consumption and production** patterns



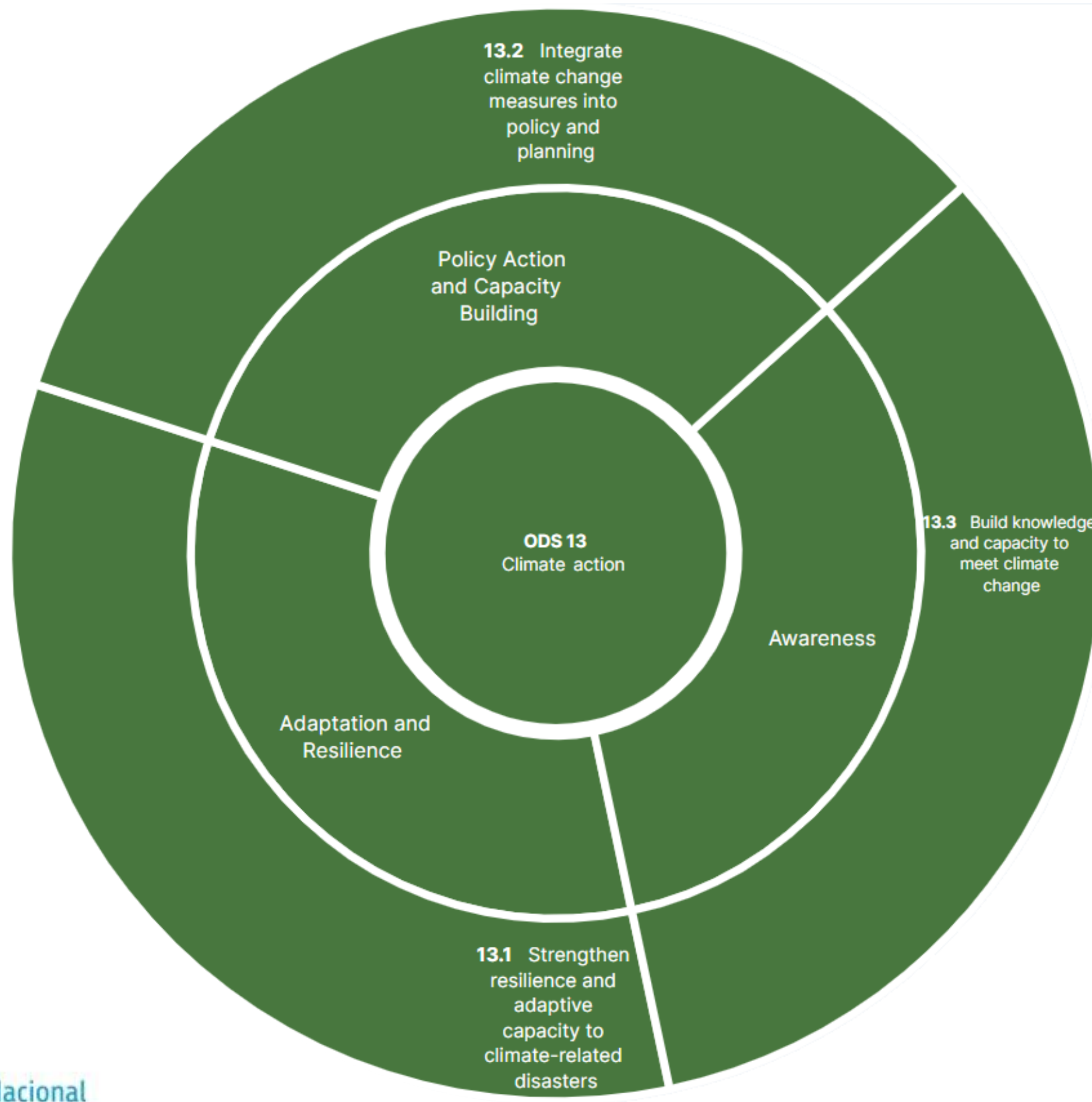
Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable
Development Goals

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13 CLIMATE ACTION



Take urgent action to **combat climate change** and its impacts by **regulating emissions** and promoting developments in **renewable energy**

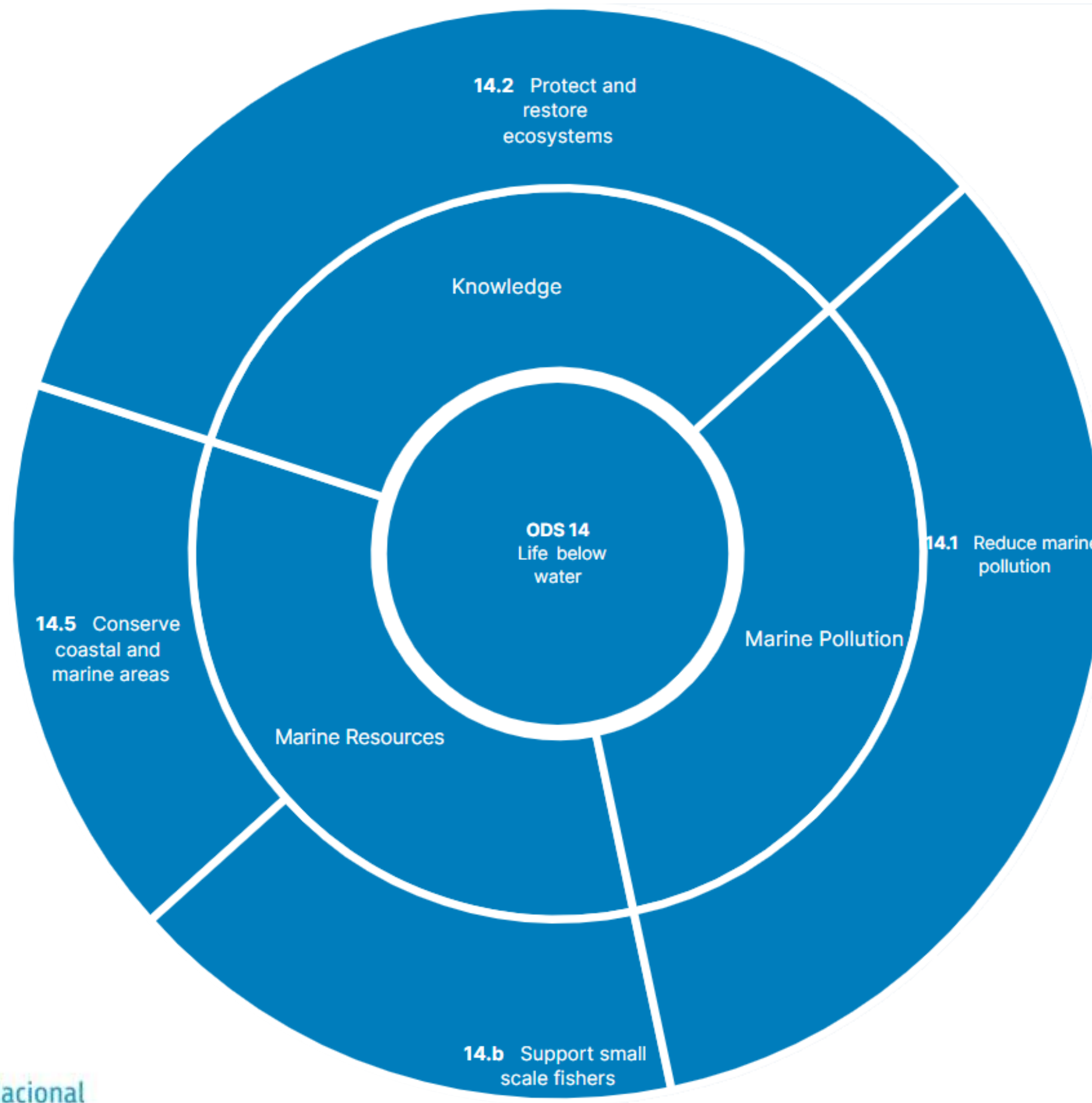


Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>



Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources
for sustainable development



Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of **terrestrial ecosystems**, sustainably manage forests, **combat desertification**, and halt and **reverse land degradation** and **halt biodiversity loss**



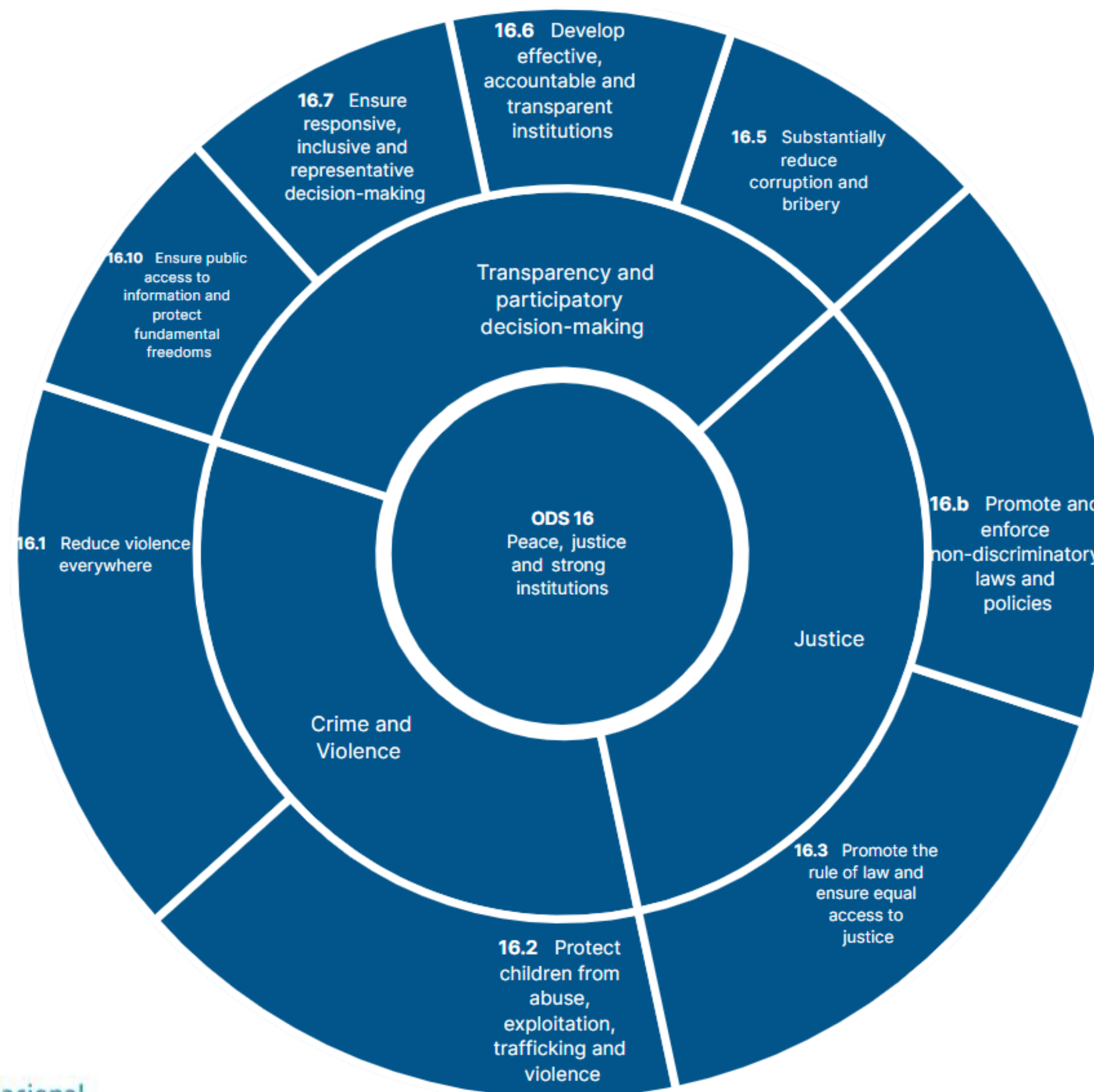
Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promote **peaceful and inclusive societies** for sustainable development, provide **access to justice for all** and build **effective, accountable and inclusive institutions** at all levels



Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the **global partnership for sustainable development**

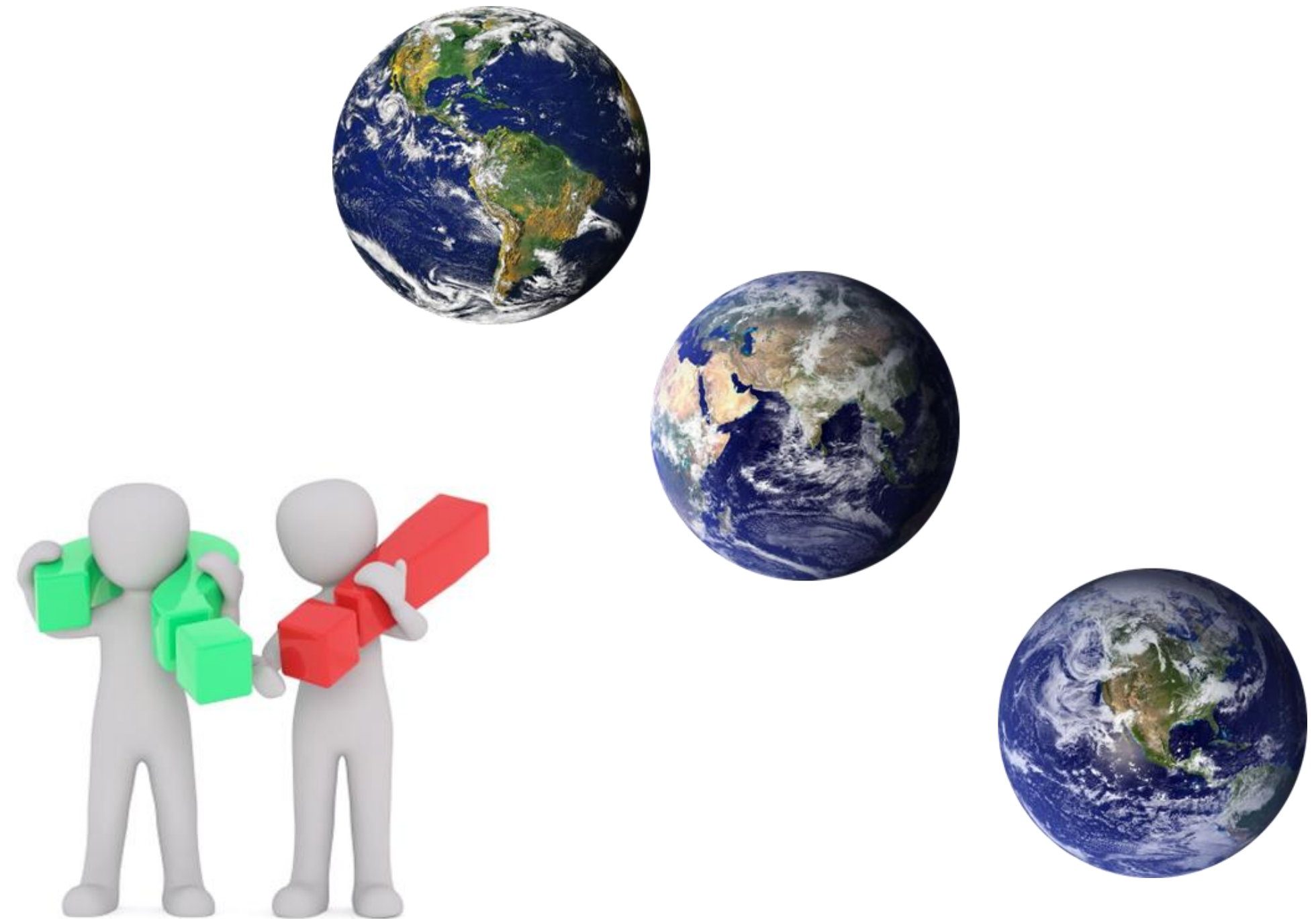


Source: Municipal Platform on Sustainable
Development Goals

<https://odslocal.pt/?lang=EN>

ACTIVITY

Let's connect
global problems
with the SDGs!



(Can an issue be connected to more than one SDG?)

Examples of challenges

Poverty, hunger, sub nutrition, diseases

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Examples of challenges

Covid-19 pandemic and zoonotic diseases

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Examples of challenges

Unemployment and bad work

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Examples of challenges

Racism and discrimination

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Examples of challenges

Air pollution and chronic diseases

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Examples of challenges

Extinction of different species, loss of biodiversity and extreme climate events

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Examples of challenges

War, violence and humans' rights violations

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Examples of challenges

Bad physical and mental health

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Examples of problems/ challenges

Challenges	most related SDGs
Poverty, hunger, subnutrition, diseases	1,2,3,6
COVID-19 pandemic and zoonotic diseases	3,7,13,14,15
Unemployment and bad work	3, 4, 8, 9
Racism and discrimination	1,3,10,16
Chronic diseases	1,2,3,7,11,13,14,15
Extinction of different species, loss of biodiversity and extreme climate events	3,7,11,13,14,15
War, violence and humans rights violations	all SDGs
Bad physical and mental health	all SDGs

Homework



Explore the SDGs and actions that support the Agenda for Sustainable Development. Explore the SDG targets and indicators, and the associations between them.

SDGs Booklet: Booklets developed by the United Nations.

Each SDG is identified, and relevance described

https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/SDGsBooklet_Web_En.pdf

Lesson 2

Individual actions that contribute
to the Sustainable Development
Goals



ACTIVITY

Which actions can we adopt for supporting SDGs achievement?

Discuss in groups, then present your ideas and explain how these actions contribute to the SDGs.



Actions to support the SDGs



SDG1- No Poverty

- Pick a charity to support.
- Volunteer in charities or campaigns that help those in need.
- Share and donate what you can and do not need anymore: clothes, books, furniture.
- Buy from companies that pay people fairly, and that support charities.
- Learn the causes of poverty in your community and country.
- Advocate for the fight against extreme poverty.



SDG2- Zero Hunger

- Donate non-perishable foods for a food bank.
- Buy local, seasonal and fairly traded food.
- Try to grow some of your own food.
- Buy fruits and vegetables.
- Do not waste food, freeze fresh products.
- Consume less meat, enjoy more fruits and vegetables.
- Support local farmers by buying your food at farmer's markets.
- Speak up about misconceptions and educate others about the realities of hunger.

Actions to support the SDGs



SDG3- Good health and Well-Being

- Learn about and share ways to stay healthy.
- Exercise regularly, go for walks at lunchtime or cycle to work.
- Eat a healthy diet and drink a lot of water.
- Do not smoke.
- Value mental health and well-being.
- Vaccinate to protect yourself and your family from diseases, supporting public health.



SDG4- Quality Education

- Keep learning throughout life.
- Support teachers and keep schools open.
- Donate your used books to public libraries or public schools that need it.
- Promote and take free online courses, taking advantage of the opportunities of the digital world.
- Share your skills with the ones who need them.

Actions to support the SDGs



SDG5- Gender Equality

- Learn about sexism and how to end it, educate others about this.
- Defend the reproductive rights of women.
- Advocate for the end of violence against girls and women.
- Increase gender representation in schools and workplaces.
- Promote gender equality at home.



SDG6- Clean Water and Sanitation

- Do not overuse water, close the tap when washing dishes, brushing teeth, or while soaping.
- Prefer showers instead of baths, they require less water.
- Raise awareness about hygiene issues in the community.
- Learn why clean water matters.
- Report and fix leaks at home.
- Do not flush trash or toxic chemicals such as paints, chemicals or medications.

Actions to support the SDGs



DG7- Affordable and Clean Energy

- Save energy when possible: switch off appliances at the socket and turn off lights when not using.
- Use renewable energy for heat, light, and power.
- Support solar power projects for schools, homes, and offices.
- Demand clean, affordable energy for everyone.
- Stay informed about where the energy you use comes from.



SDG8- Decent Work and Economic Growth

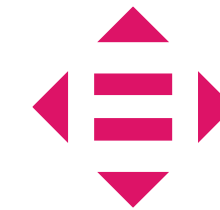
- Learn family finance skills.
- Support local businesses and local producers, support local economic growth.
- Be a conscious consumer: only consume products from companies that do not exploit their workers.
- Encourage more job opportunities for youth.

Actions to support the SDGs



SDG9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Keep up to date with the latest technologies and innovation.
- Support companies that invest in clean and resilient infrastructure.
- Support innovations that make the world a better place.



SDG10- Reduced Inequalities

- Learn about other cultures.
- Stay open-minded, listen and learn from others.
- Buy from companies that pay tax and treat people fairly.
- Raise your voice against any type of discrimination regardless of gender, race, sexual orientation, social background, or physical abilities.
- Support companies that are inclusive.
- Visit and support institutions that help those more vulnerable, such as local shelters, orphanages, or refugee centers.

Actions to support the SDGs



SDG11- Sustainable Cities and Communities

- Commute in a sustainable way, using bike, walking, or taking public transport.
- Demand safe and good quality public transport.
- Support projects that promote safe housing.
- Take care of public spaces.
- Shop, eat and drink locally, supporting neighborhood businesses.



SDG12- Responsible Consumption and Production

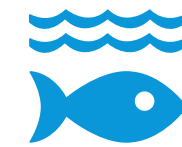
- Reuse, repair, recycle, share, and borrow.
- Waste less food and use leftovers.
- Buy second-hand whenever you can.
- Buy from companies that have sustainable practices and do not harm the environment.

Actions to support the SDGs



SDG13- Climate Action

- Learn about climate solutions.
- Demand leaders to take commitment for climate actions.
- Choose reusable and eco-friendly products.
- Offset your carbon emissions.
- Spread awareness about ways to stop global warming.



SDG14- Life below water

- Volunteer for groups that clean up beaches or rivers.
- Avoid unnecessary plastic.
- Reduce waste, as much of it end up in the oceans.



SDG15- Life on Land

- Do not buy products made from threatened or endangered species.
- Protect native plants and animals.
- Support companies that protect and restore nature.
- Support local urban farming.

Actions to support the SDGs



SDG16- Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

- Make your voice and opinions known by voting.
- Participate in the decision-making processes in your country in an informed manner.
- Stand up for fairness and peace.
- Learn about your rights.



SDG17- Partnerships for the Goals

- Encourage social responsibility towards projects related to sustainable development.
- Encourage schools to embrace teamwork that supports the sustainable development.
- Share the importance of the sustainable development goals.
- Get involved and volunteer in your community.

ACTIVITY - team work

Identify 5 actions that you wish to incorporate in your routine to promote sustainable development, and explain how you will do it



Other actions in 170 actions to transform the world

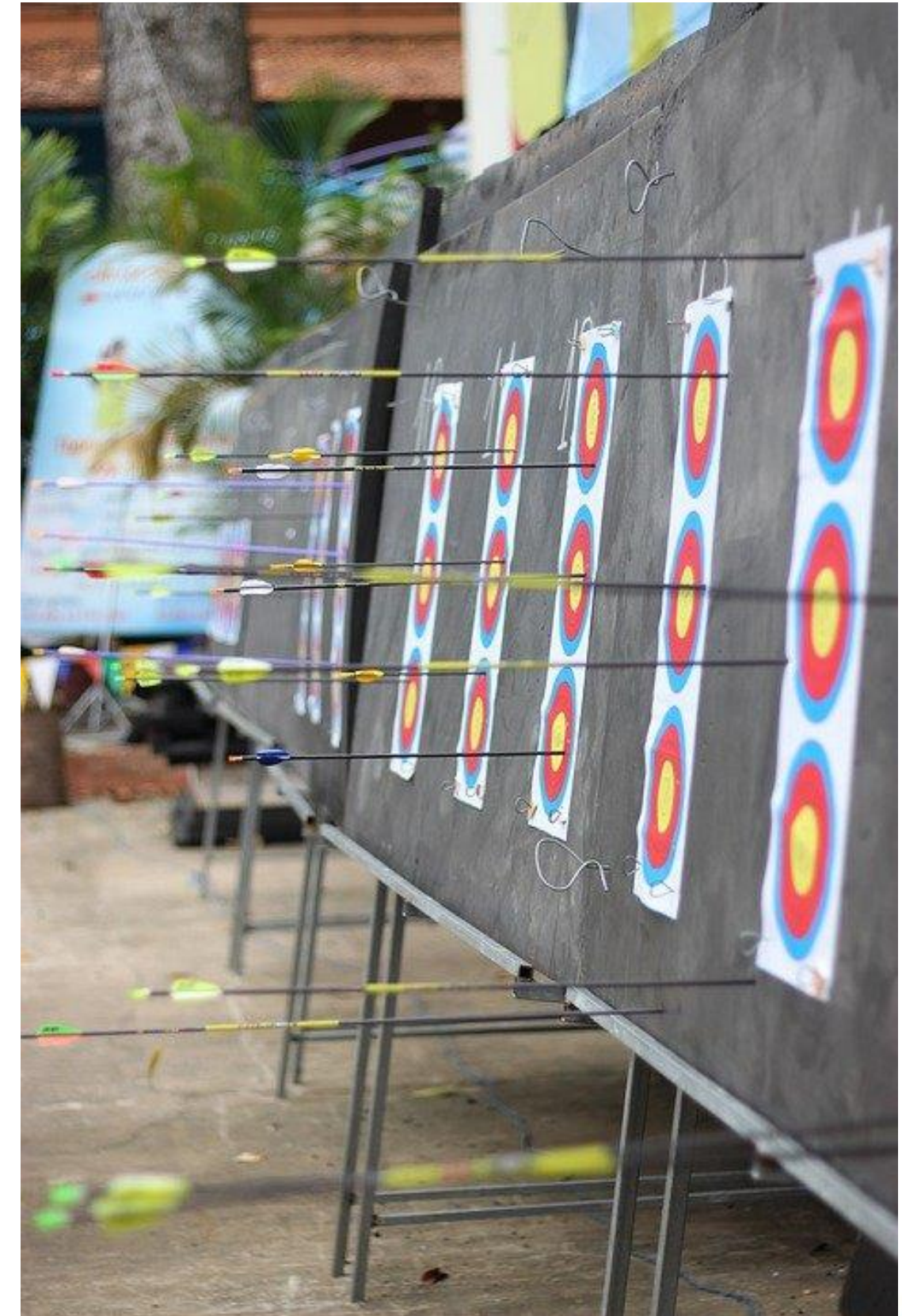
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iMdE6DLLuCqwq3K9U-DaTUWB6KyMa8QG/view>

DISCUSSION



Lesson 3

The progress made to achieve the
Sustainable Development Goals



Let's recall the Sustainable Development Goals?



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



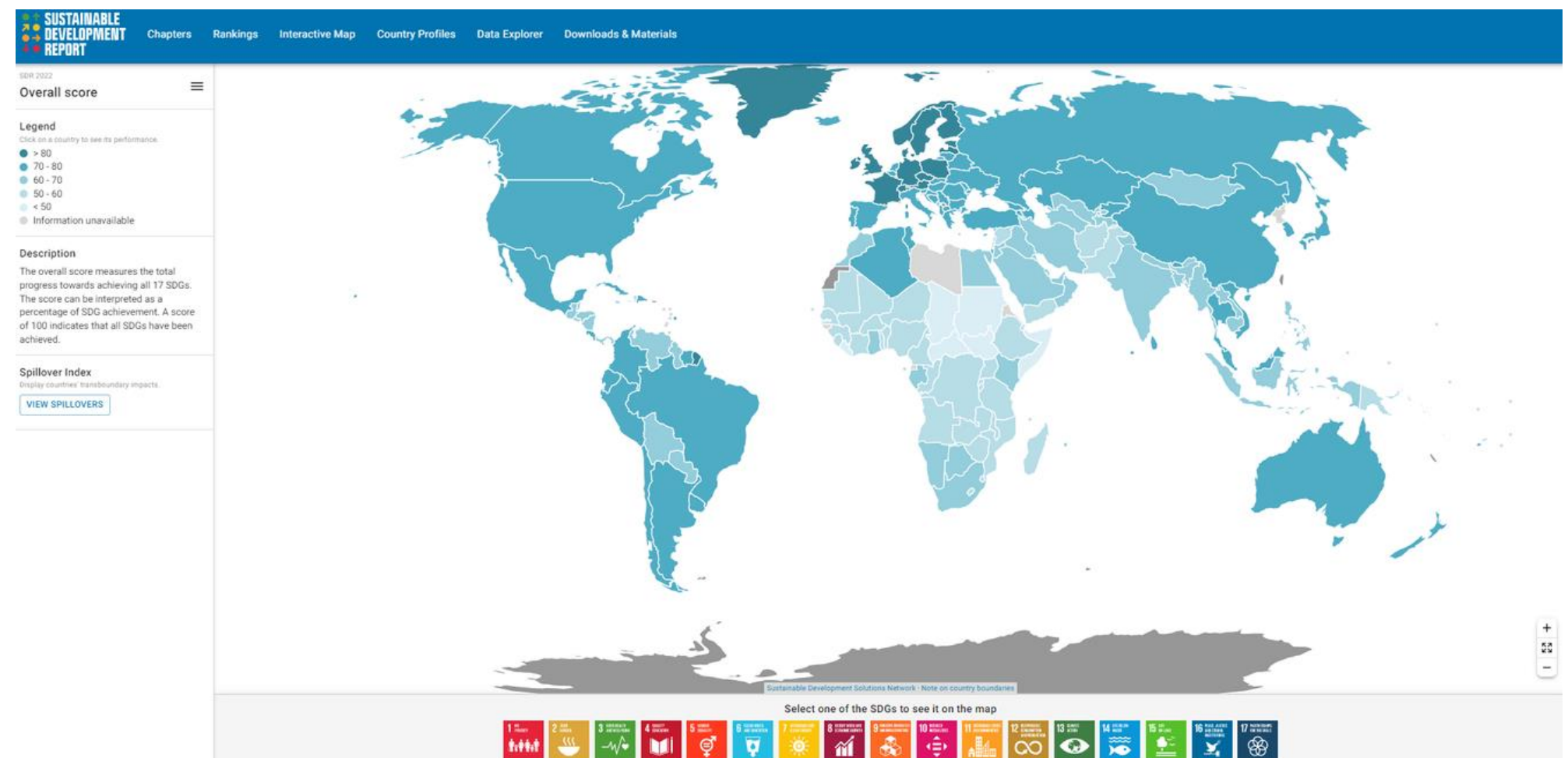
The **achievement of the SDGs** depends on an effective process of **monitoring, reviewing, and follow-up.**

Tracking the SDGs can be used **to hold policy makers accountable** to develop, implement, conduct and **promote actions to achieve the agreed goals.**

Shall we explore together the progresses made towards achieving the SDGs ?

Interactive dashboard of countries' total progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs

<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/map>



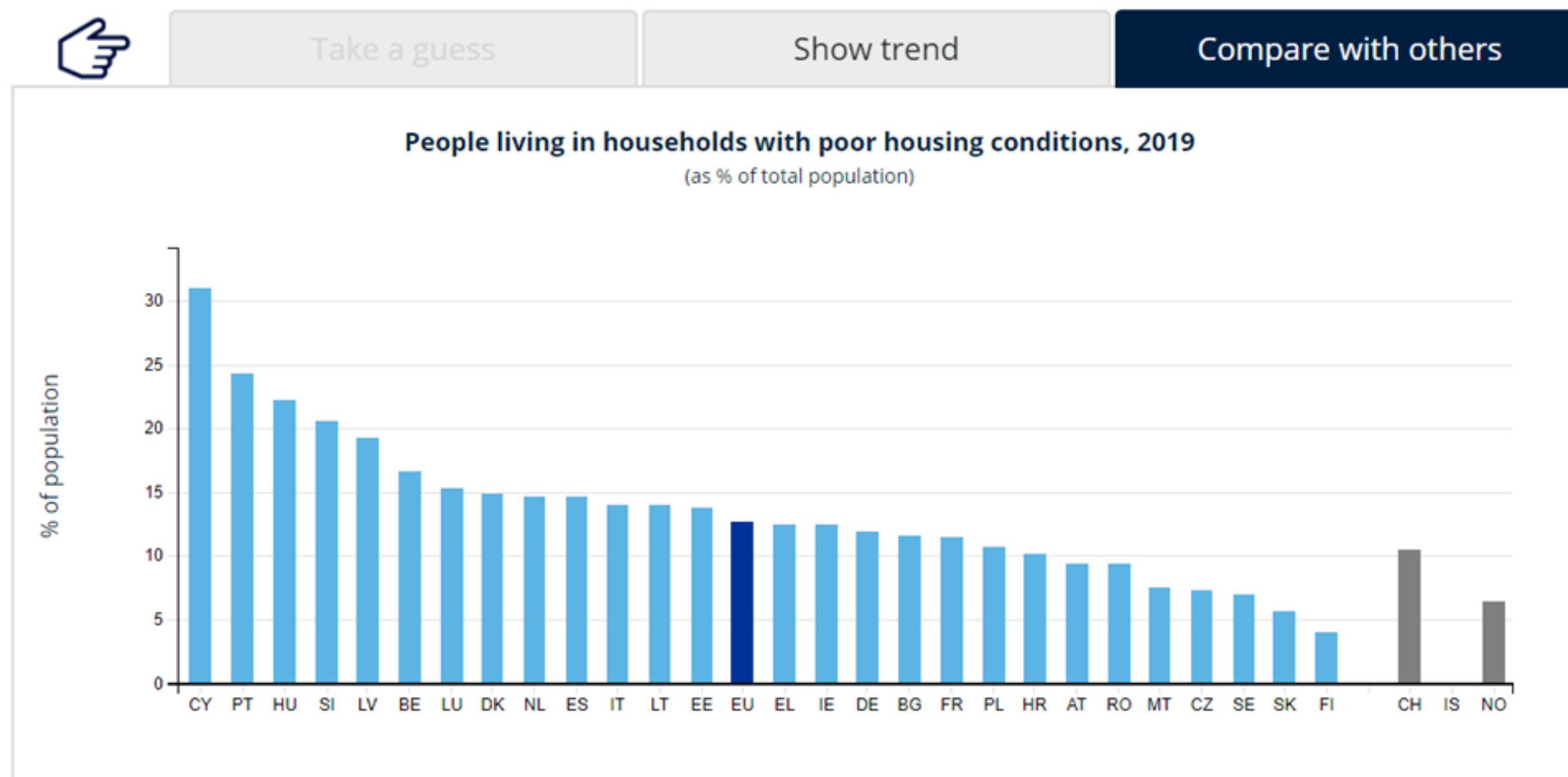
Let's explore together the progress of countries
towards achieving the SDGs!



**For this, let's understand first some concepts
associated to the goals and indicators of the SDGs**

Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

SDG 1- No Poverty



Poor housing conditions is assessed as the share of the population experiencing at least one of the following basic deficits in their housing condition: **a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor.**

Source: Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/index.html/>

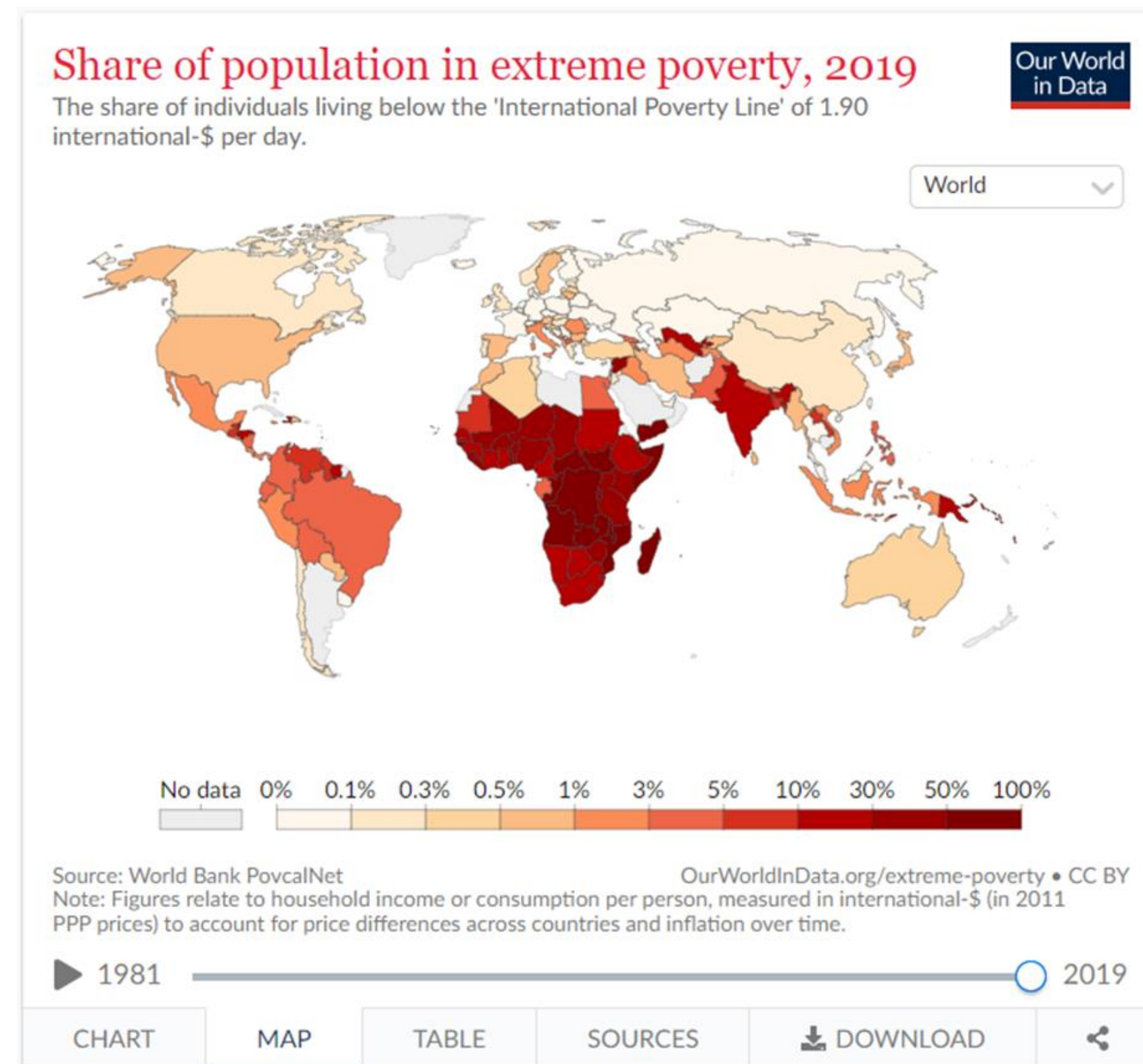
Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

SDG 1- No Poverty

A person is considered to be in extreme poverty if they **live on less than 1.90* international dollars per day**.

International dollars is a hypothetical currency that adjust for price differences between countries, therefore it considers the amount of goods and services that it can buy and living standards across countries.

*The World Bank updated the International Poverty Line in October 2015



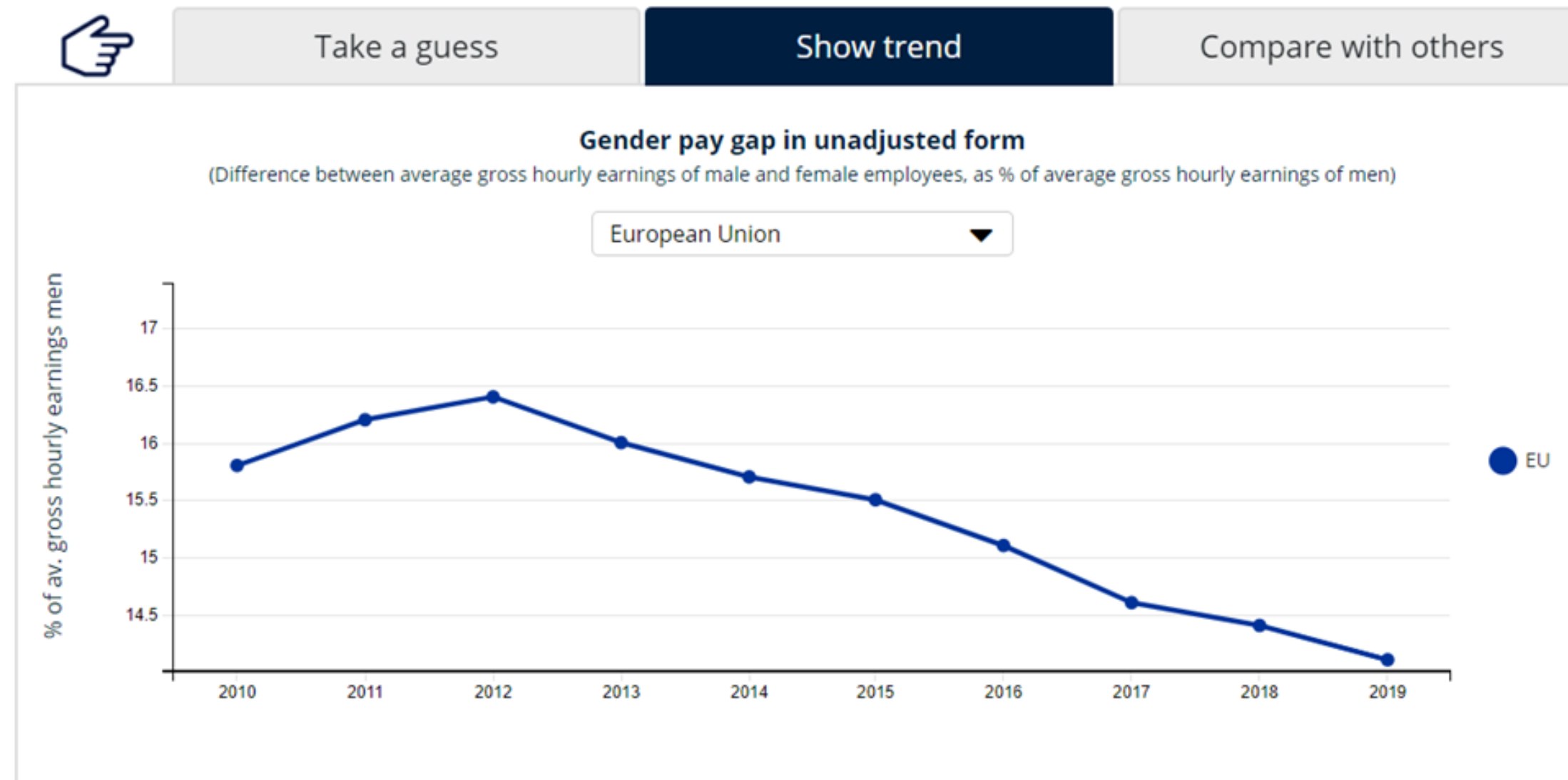
Source: Interactive website of countries' progress for each SDGs indicator available. <https://sdg-tracker.org/no-poverty>



Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

SDG 5- Gender Equality

The gender pay gap* refers to the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as % average gross hourly earnings of men.



The formula for calculating the gender pay gap is as follows:

$$\frac{\text{(Gross hourly earnings of male - Gross hourly earnings of female)}}{\text{(Gross hourly earnings of male)}}$$

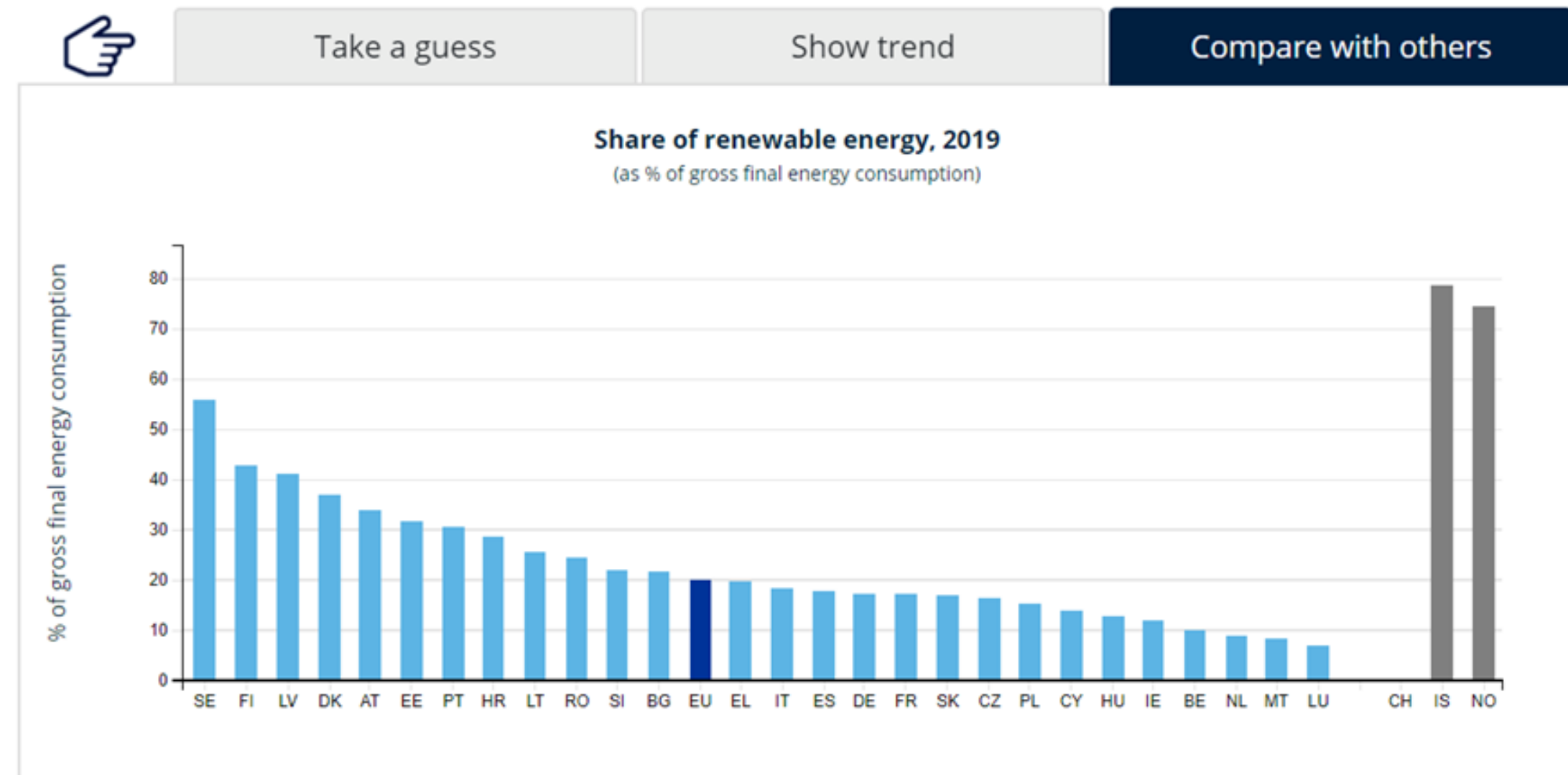
Source: Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/index.html>

Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

SDG 7- Affordable and Clean Energy

Renewable and clean energy sources include **wind, solar** and **biomass**, and they emit no or low greenhouse gases and have lower impact on air pollution.

Gross final energy consumption refers to energy used by end-consumers (people in their houses, stores, facilities) plus grid losses (energy lost during transmission of electricity) and self-consumption of power plants.

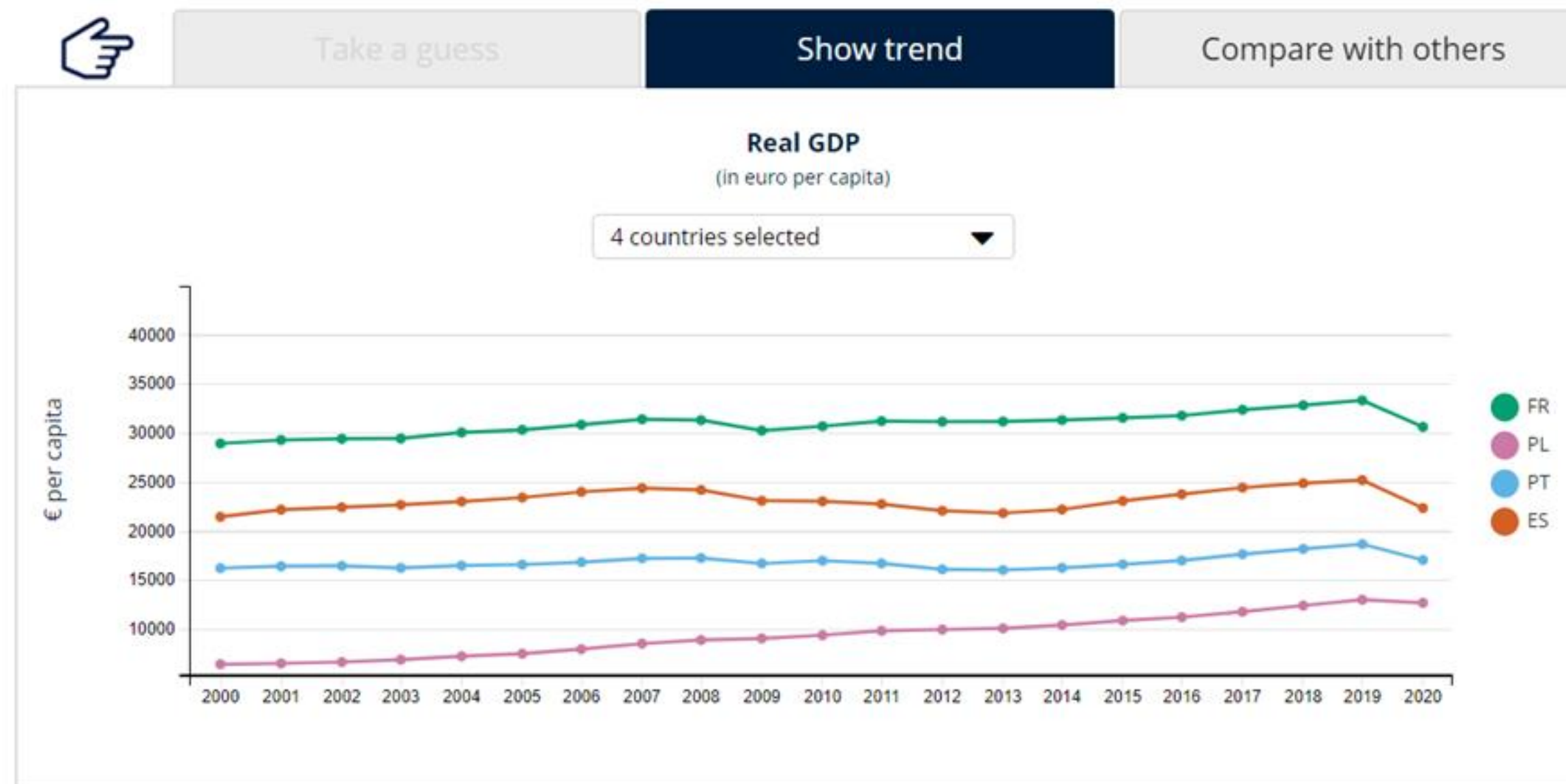


Source: Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/index.html>

Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

SDG 8- Decent work and economic growth

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) can be defined as the sum of Consumption, Investment, Government Spending, and the difference between the Country's Exports and Imports.



Source: Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs.
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/index.html>

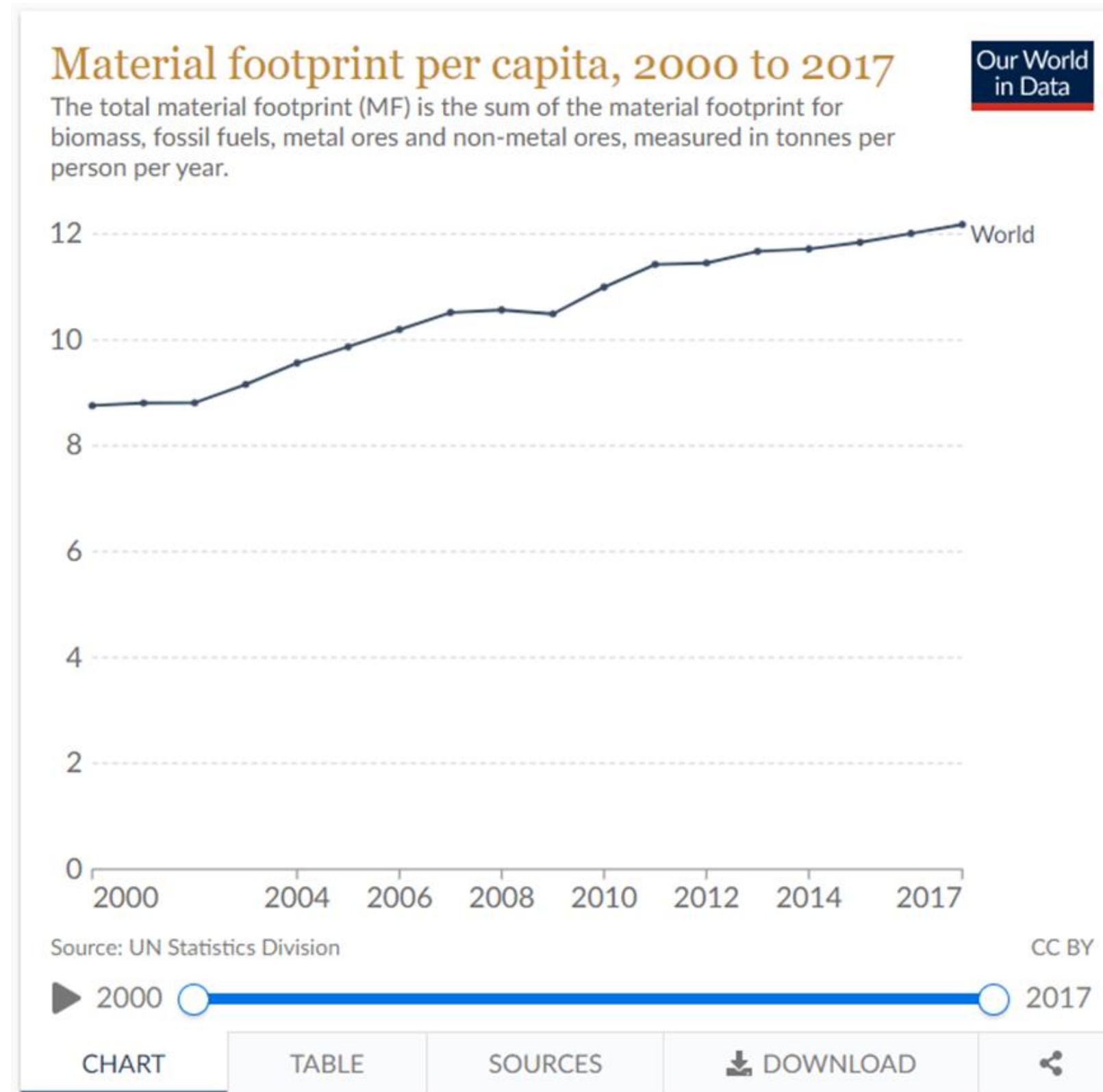
Concepts of SDGs targets and indicators

SDG 12- Responsible Consumption and Production

Material footprint indicates the quantity of **material extraction required to meet the consumption of a country**. It comprises biomass, fossil fuels, metal and non-metal ores.

Source: Interactive website of countries' progress for each SDGs indicator available.

<https://sdg-tracker.org/sustainable-consumption-production>



ACTIVITY

Let's explore the following dashboards to analyse the progress towards the SDGs in different countries

Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs
<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/>

Interactive website of countries' progress for each SDGs indicator
available <https://sdg-tracker.org/>



In group work, answer the following questions

Question	Source
1. Which European country had the highest percentage of people facing severe housing deprivation/poor housing conditions in 2020? (SDG1)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
2. What was the share of the population living in extreme poverty in Italy in 2019? Was it higher or lower than the share in Spain? (SDG1)	https://sdg-tracker.org/
3. What was the percentage of the population aged 18 years or over who were obese in Portugal in 2017? (SGD2)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
4. What was the death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis (per 100 000 persons) in the European Union in 2017? (SDG3)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
5. How many people have died in the world from road traffic accidents in 2019, including vehicle drivers or passengers, motorcyclists, cyclists and pedestrians? (SDG3)	https://sdg-tracker.org/



In group work, answer the following questions

Question	Source
6. What was the mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in France in 2019? Has it increased or decreased since 2010? (SDG3)	https://sdg-tracker.org/
7. Was the gender pay gap in the European Union higher than 10% in 2019? Has the gender pay gap increased or decreased since 2012? (SDG5)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
8. Which of the following countries had the lowest percentage of population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment systems in 2019? Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Slovenia? (SDG6)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
9. Has the share of renewable energy as % of gross final energy consumption been increasing in Portugal since 2004? (SDG7)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/



In group work, answer the following questions

Question	Source
10. Which country had the highest GDP per capita in 2019? France, Germany, Spain, Sweden? (SDG8)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
11. Has the material footprint in the world increased or decreased since 2010? (SDG12)	https://sdg-tracker.org/



Answers

Question	Answer
1. Which European country had the highest percentage of people facing severe housing deprivation/poor housing conditions in 2020? (SDG1)	Romania (14.3%)
2. What was the share of the population living in extreme poverty in Italy in 2019? Was it higher or lower than the share in Spain? (SDG1)	Italy (1.39%) higher than Spain (0.88%)
3. What was the percentage of the population aged 18 years or over who were obese in Portugal in 2017? (SGD2)	15.7%
4. What was the death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis (per 100 000 persons) in the European Union in 2017? (SDG3)	2.56%
5. How many people have died in the world from road traffic accidents in 2019, including vehicle drivers or passengers, motorcyclists, cyclists and pedestrians? (SDG3)	1.2 million people
6. What was the mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease in France in 2019? Has it increased or decreased since 2010? (SDG3)	10.6%; decreased
7. Was the gender pay gap in the European Union higher than 10% in 2019? Has the gender pay gap increased or decreased since 2012? (SDG5)	Higher (13.7%); decreased
8. Which of the following countries had the lowest percentage of population connected to at least secondary waste water treatment systems in 2019? Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, Slovenia? (SDG6)	Bulgaria (64.51%)
9. Has the share of renewable energy as % of gross final energy consumption been increasing in Portugal since 2004? (SDG7)	Yes, increased
10. Which country had the highest GDP per capita in 2019? France, Germany, Spain, Sweden? (SDG8)	Sweden (€44840)
11. Has the material footprint in the world increased or decreased since 2010? (SDG12)	Increased

There are challenges in tracking the SDGs, either due to data shortcoming (incomplete or outdated data), or because global monitoring is not currently possible.



Homework



Explore interactive dashboards, different SDGs and countries, compare progress across countries and identify areas/opportunities for improvement.

Lesson 4

COVID-19 and the Sustainable Development Goals



New diseases can emerge from the interface between wild animals, animals raised in an agricultural setting, peridomestic animals, and humans.

Bats, for example, are recognized as reservoirs of a variety of viruses, including coronaviruses.

Although the origins of the COVID-19 pandemic are yet to be determined, it is an example of how human life and the environment are connected.

The degradation of the environment increases the risk of pandemics, and the interaction of the disturbance of the ecosystem, climate change, urbanization, and globalization are drivers of the development of new diseases.



The COVID-19 pandemic has been an unprecedented event for our generation, and the extent to which the achievement regarding the SDGs has been derailed is not fully comprehended yet

ACTIVITY

Let's explore what happened during and after the pandemic in relation to the SDGs.

Interactive dashboard of countries' total progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs:

<https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/map>

Interactive website of European countries' progress towards SDGs:

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/>

Interactive website of countries' progress for each SDGs indicator available:

<https://sdg-tracker.org/>



ACTIVITY

In group work, let's answer the following questions:

Question	Proposed data source
1. Was the percentage of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the European Union in 2020 higher than the percentage in 2019? (SDG1)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
2. In Italy, what was the percentage of people facing with severe housing deprivation between 2015 and 2019? And what happened in 2020? (SDG1)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
3. In India, what was percentage of people living in extreme poverty between 2010 and 2019? And what happened in 2020? (SDG1)	https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/map
4. Which year had the highest share of the population living in extreme poverty in Brazil in the period between 2015 and 2021? (SDG1)	https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/map
5. Was the percentage of the population reporting unmet need for medical examination and care higher in 2020 than in 2019 in France? And in Spain? (SDG3)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
6. What happened to the percentage of adults participating in learning between 2019 and 2020 in Portugal? And Italy? And France? (SDG4)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
7. What was the trend for the GDP per capita in Portugal between 2014 and 2019? Has it increased or decreased in 2020? And in Italy? (SDG8)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/ https://sdg-tracker.org/
8. Was the share of the population employed in the European Union in 2020 higher or lower than the share in 2019? (SDG8)	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/digpub/sdgs/
9. What happened to the unemployment rate in 2020 in India? And in Peru? And in Ethiopia? (SDG8)	https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/map

Answers

Question	Answer
1. Was the percentage of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in the European Union in 2020 higher than the percentage in 2019? (SDG1)	Higher (21.5 in 2020, 21.1 in 2019)
2. In Italy, what was the percentage of people facing with severe housing deprivation between 2015 and 2019? And what happened in 2020? (SDG1)	It decreased between 2015 and 2019. It increased in 2020.
3. In India, what was percentage of people living in extreme poverty between 2010 and 2019? And what happened in 2020? (SDG1)	It decreased between 2010 and 2019 (24.98 to 6.77%) and increased in 2020 (9.63%)
4. Which year had the highest share of the population living in extreme poverty in Brazil in the period between 2015 and 2021? (SDG1)	Year 2020 (4.44%)
5. Was the percentage of the population reporting unmet need for medical examination and care higher in 2020 than in 2019 in France? And in Spain? (SDG3)	France- 1.2 in 2019, 2.6 in 2020; Spain- 0.2 in 2019, 0.4 in 2020.
6. What happened to the percentage of adults participating in learning between 2019 and 2020 in Portugal? And Italy? And France? (SDG4)	Decreased in all countries. Portugal- 10.5 in 2019, 10 in 2020; Italy- 8.1 in 2019, 7.2 in 2020; France- 19.5 in 2019, 13 in 2020.
7. What was the trend for the GDP per capita in Portugal between 2014 and 2019? Has it increased or decreased in 2020? And in Italy? (SDG8)	It increased between 2014 and 2019 for all countries. It decreased in 2020.
8. Was the share of the population employed in the European Union in 2020 higher or lower than the share in 2019? (SDG8)	Lower (71.7 in 2020, 72.7 in 2019)
9. What happened to the unemployment rate in 2020 in India? And in Peru? And in Ethiopia? (SDG8)	Increased greatly in the three countries

DISCUSSION



The COVID-19 pandemic and the SDGs

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, there was some progress towards achieving important goals, but for others, progress had either stalled or reversed.

The world was not on track to end poverty by 2030

Food insecurity was on the rise

Progress in health area

Progress of inclusive and equitable quality education was not fast enough

Full gender equality was not reached, despite improvements

Global economic growth was slowing down

Income inequality was falling in some countries

Share of urban populations living in slums rose

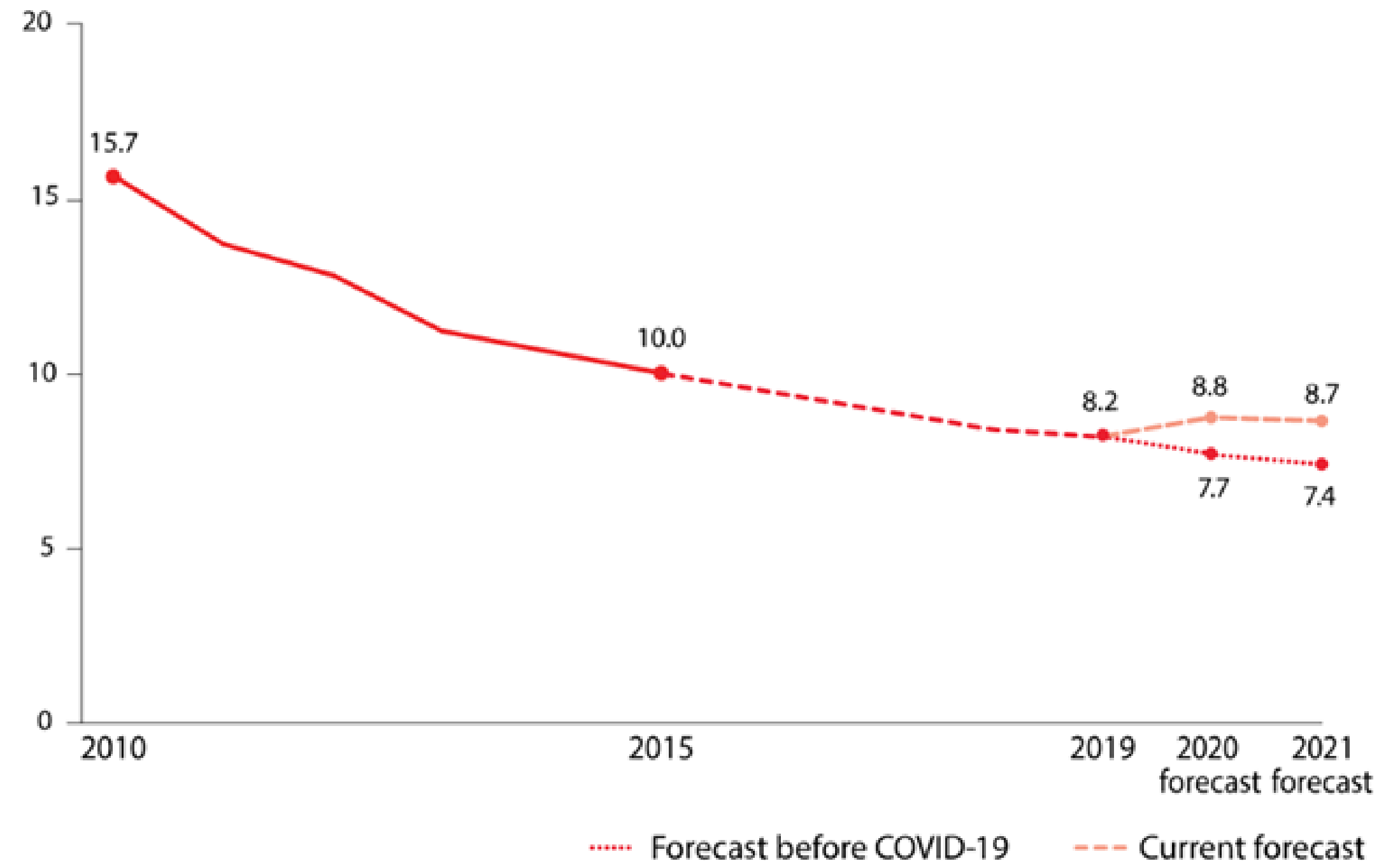
Source: United Nations. Report 2020. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/Overview/>

COVID-19 and SDG 1- No Poverty

The **COVID-19** pandemic led to the first rise in the proportion of people living in extreme poverty in over 20 years.

It is estimated that **the pandemic pushed 119-124 million people into poverty**

Proportion of people living below \$1.90 a day, 2010–2015, 2019 nowcast, and forecast before and after COVID-19 (percentage)



Source: United Nations. Report 2020.
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/Overview/>



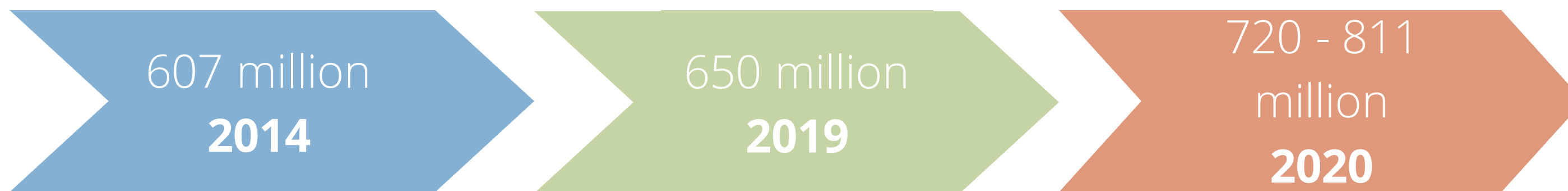
COVID-19 and SDG 2- Zero Hungry

Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of people experiencing food insecurity had increased between 2014 and 2019.

Around 650 million people experienced hunger in 2019.

The pandemic exacerbated world hunger, with between 70 and 161 million more people been pushed into chronic hunger in 2020.

Number of undernourished people in the world



Source: United Nations. Report 2020. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal2>

COVID-19 and SDG 3- Good Health and Well-Being

The pandemic has halted or reversed progress in health and **shortened life expectancy**.

Around 90% of countries reported disruptions to essential health services

including in the areas of maternal, child and adolescent health, mental, neurological and substance use disorders, neglected tropical diseases, tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis B and C, malaria, cancer screening, services for non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes, family planning and contraception, urgent dental care, and immunizations.

18% of countries reported disruptions in 75–100% of services

24% of countries reported disruptions in 50–74% of services

29% of countries reported disruptions in 25–49% of services

20% countries reported disruptions in less than 25% of services

8% of countries reported no disruptions.

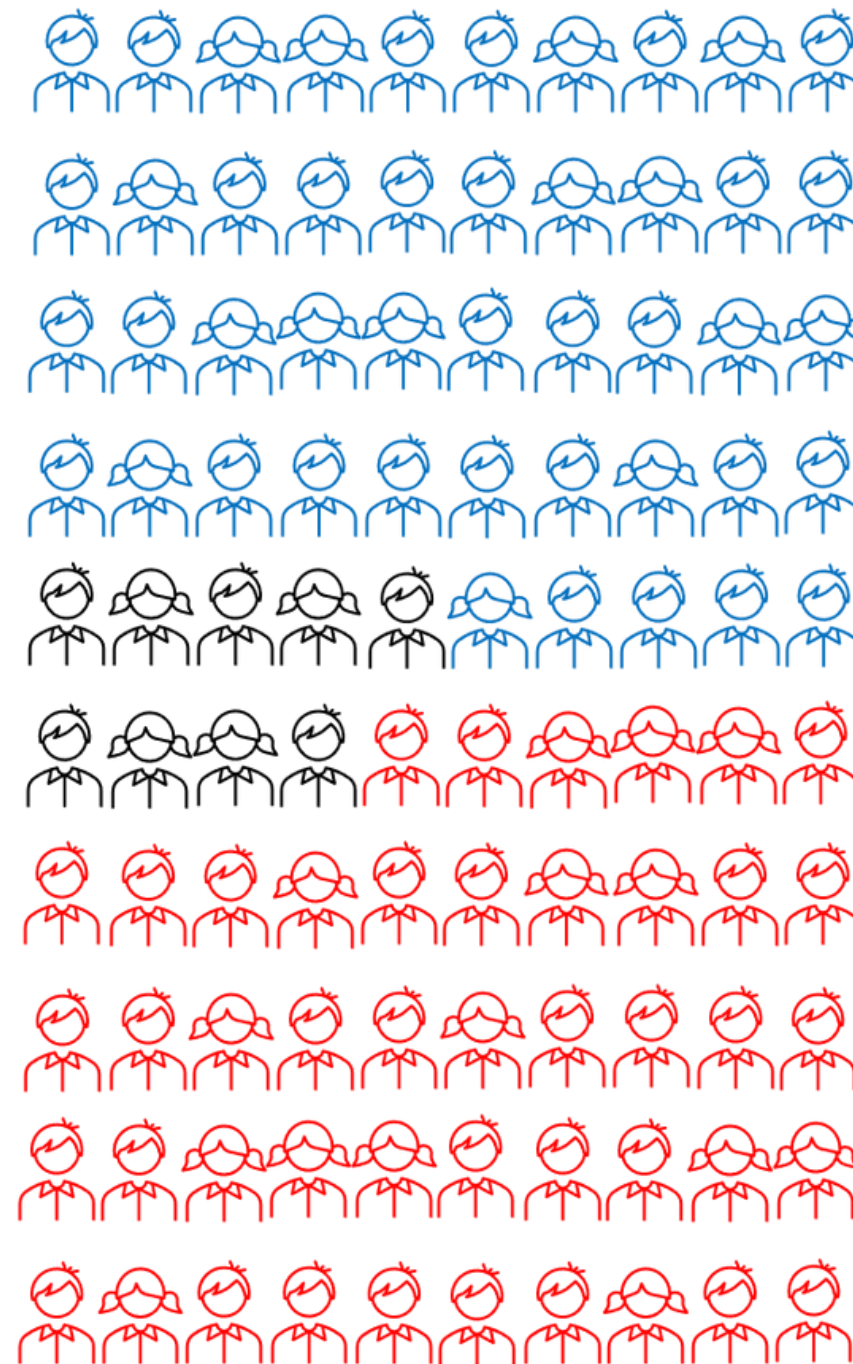
Source: World Health Organization. Third round of the global pulse survey on continuity of essential health services during the COVID-19 pandemic, Second semester 2021

COVID-19 and SDG 4- Quality Education

Before the pandemic, there were still **258 million children and youth out of school** in 2018, the majority of them in sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia.

During the pandemic, it is estimated that 101 million additional children and young people (9% of children in grades 1 through 8) fell below the **minimum reading proficiency level** in 2020, erasing some of the gains obtained in the last 20 years.

Minimum reading proficiency in 2020

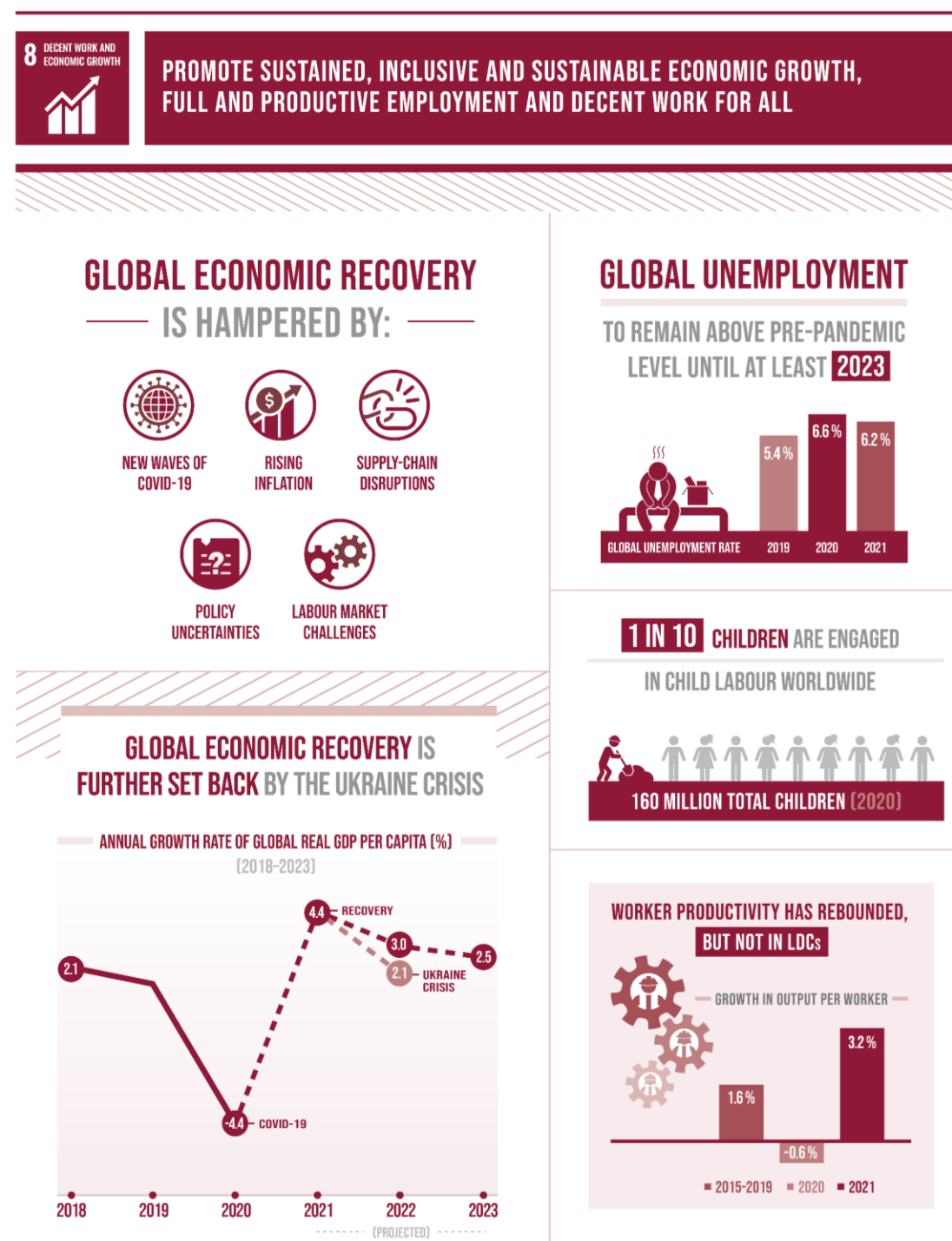


Proficient: 45%

Not proficient: 55%

(additional 9% during the pandemic)

COVID-19 and SDG 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth



THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022: UNSTATS.UN.ORG/SDGS/REPORT/2022/

The **COVID-19** pandemic caused the **worst global economic recession** in the last years, with a great impact on working times and income. The **real GDP per capita growth rate fell by 4.2%** in 2020, and started to increase again in 2021.

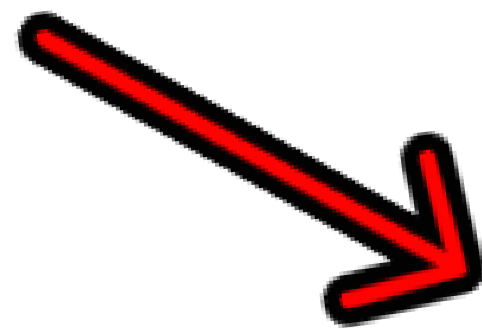


The **pandemic led** to the loss of the equivalent of 255 million full-time jobs, with **the unemployment rate increasing by 6.5%**.

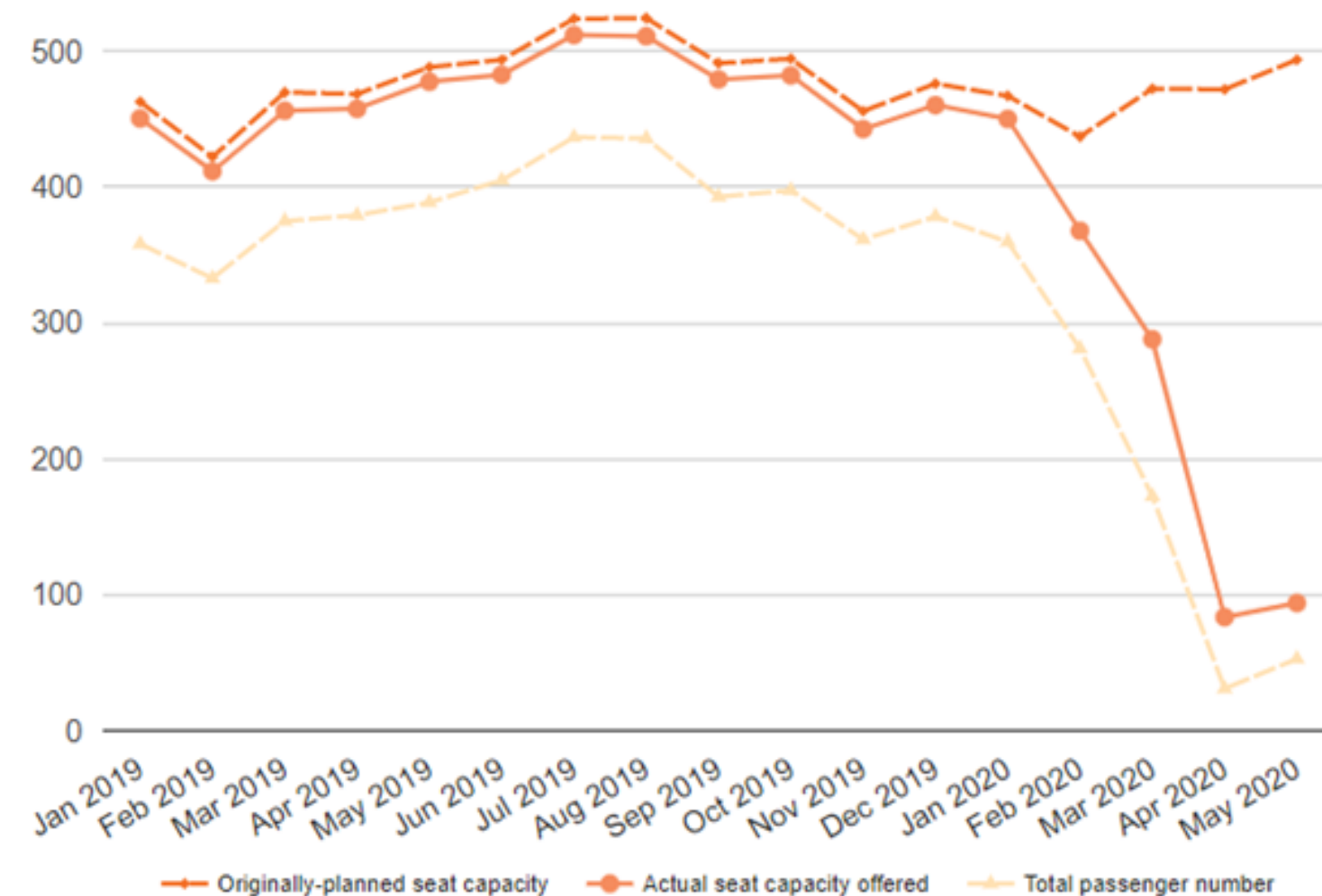


COVID-19 and SDG 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The **global manufacturing production** plummeted during the COVID-19 pandemic, **falling 6.8% in 2020**, due to impact in industries, job losses, declining incomes, and disruptions for global value chains both in supply and demand.



Air seat capacity and number of air passengers, January 2019 to May 2020 (millions)



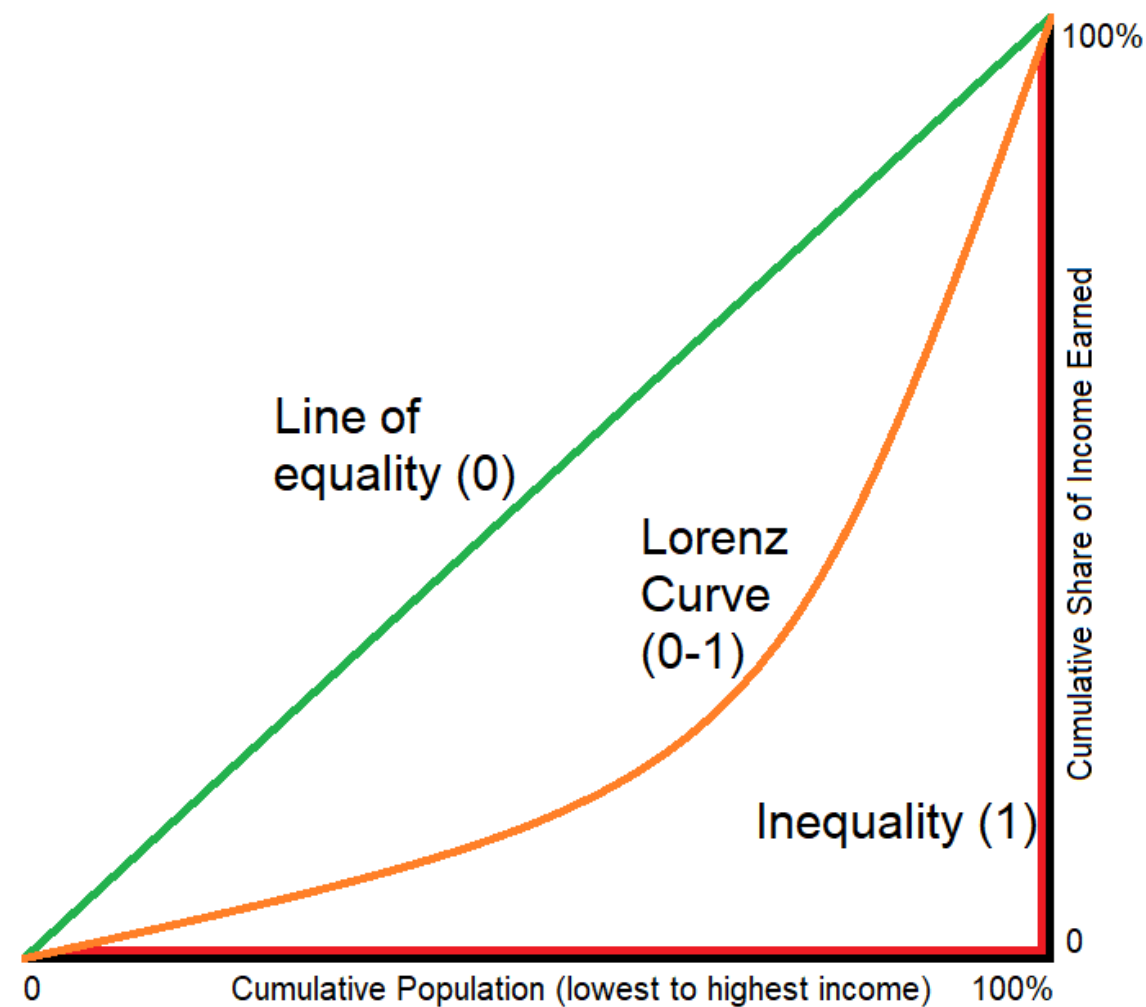
Source: United Nations. Report 2020. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/Overview/>

The aviation industry, which is a great driver of economic development, suffered a steep decline in 2020.



COVID-19 and SDG 10- Reduced Inequalities

Estimated **increase in the average GINI index** for emerging markets and developing countries **by more than 6%** during the COVID-19 pandemic.



The number of refugees reached its highest level ever in 2020, more than doubling since 2010, reaching 311 refugees per 100,000 persons.

There were over 4,000 deaths and disappearances recorded on migratory routes worldwide.

COVID-19 and SDGs- Lessons for sustainability

The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact brings severe challenges in the achievement of the SDGs. However, this crisis also brings the opportunity for governments, business, industries, and societies to recognize the importance of acting with the necessary strength and in the necessary direction to solve environmental, social and economic crisis.



DISCUSSION

The pandemic disrupted the performance on SDGs, nevertheless it also brought opportunities for learning and potentializing actions for a sustainable future.

The SDGs are highly relevant in the post-pandemic world and that governments, business, industries, and societies must act towards a sustainable future.

