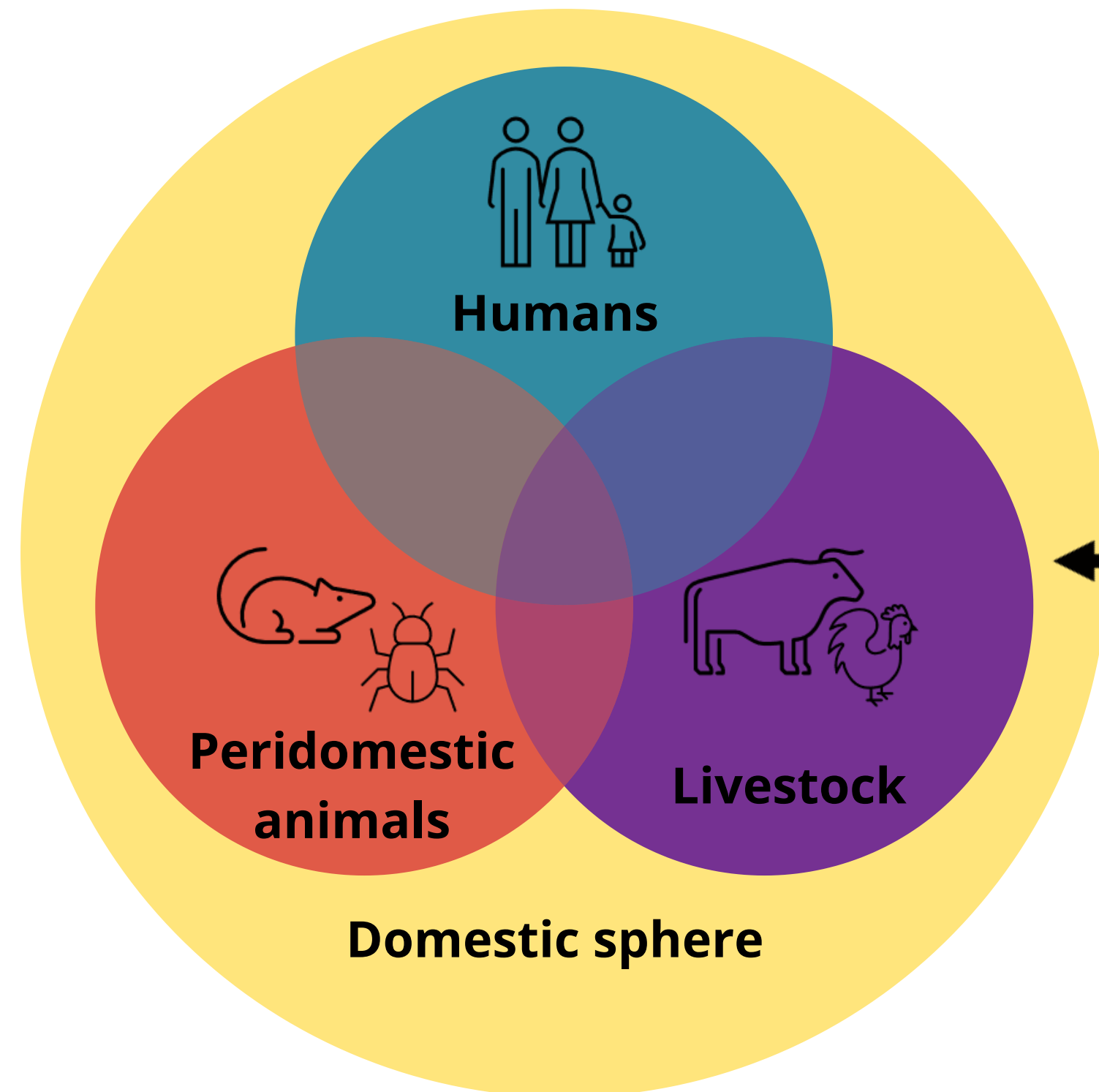
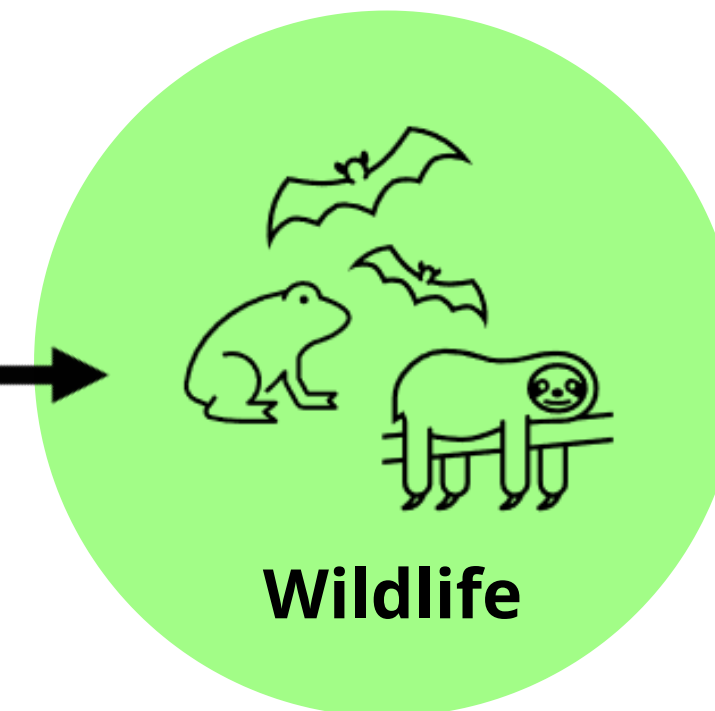


# Emerging diseases



New diseases can emerge from the interface between wild animals, livestock, peridomestic animals, and humans.



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

# 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 areas continued

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

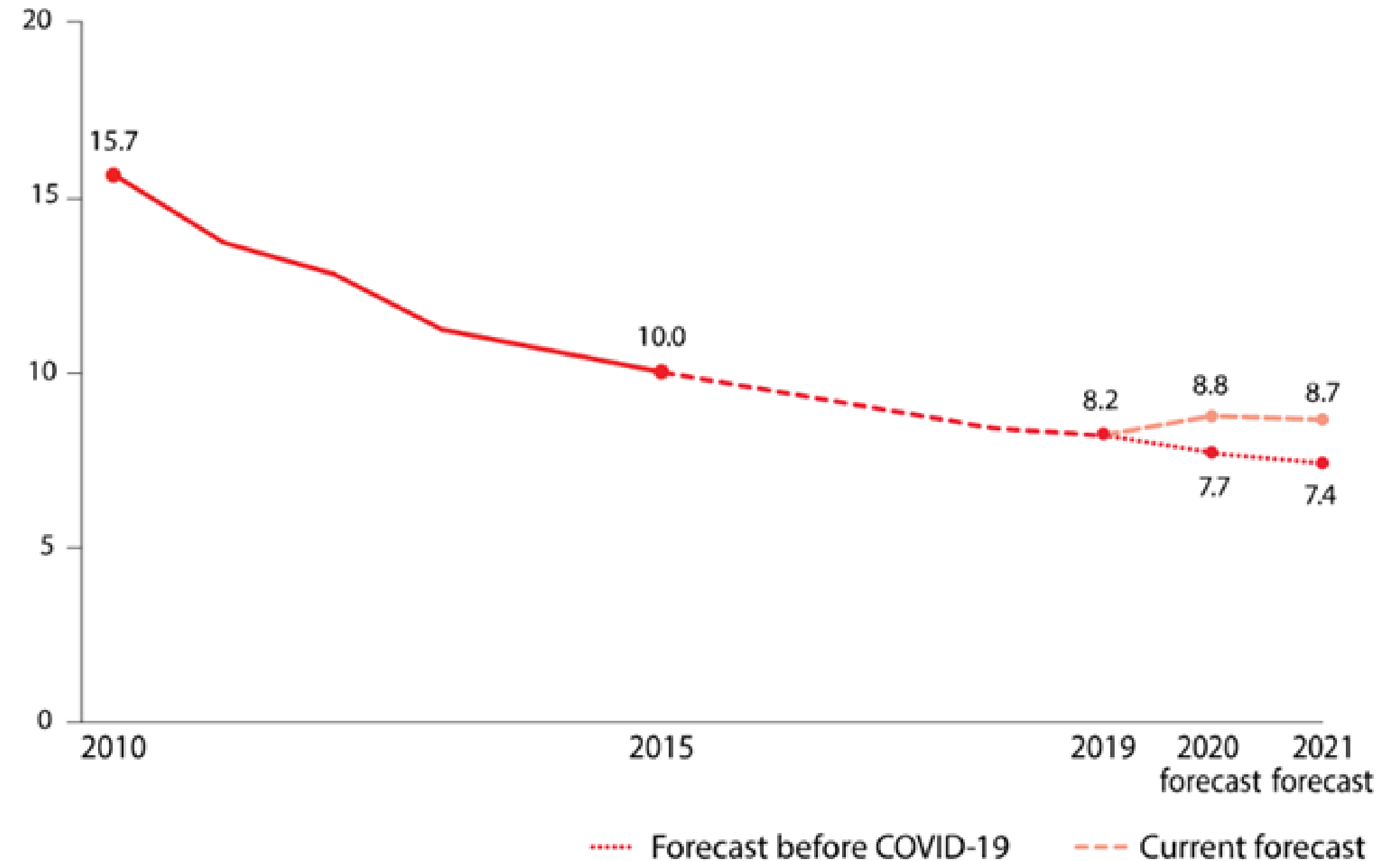
Share of urban populations living in slums rose

# 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

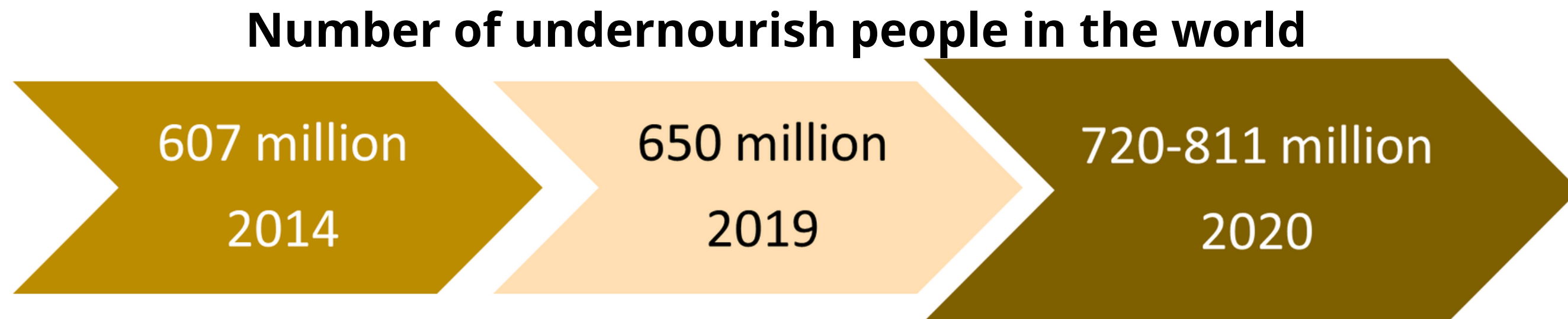
Proportion of people living below \$1.90 a day, 2010–2015, 2019 nowcast, and forecast before and after COVID-19 (percentage)



# 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.



# 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**

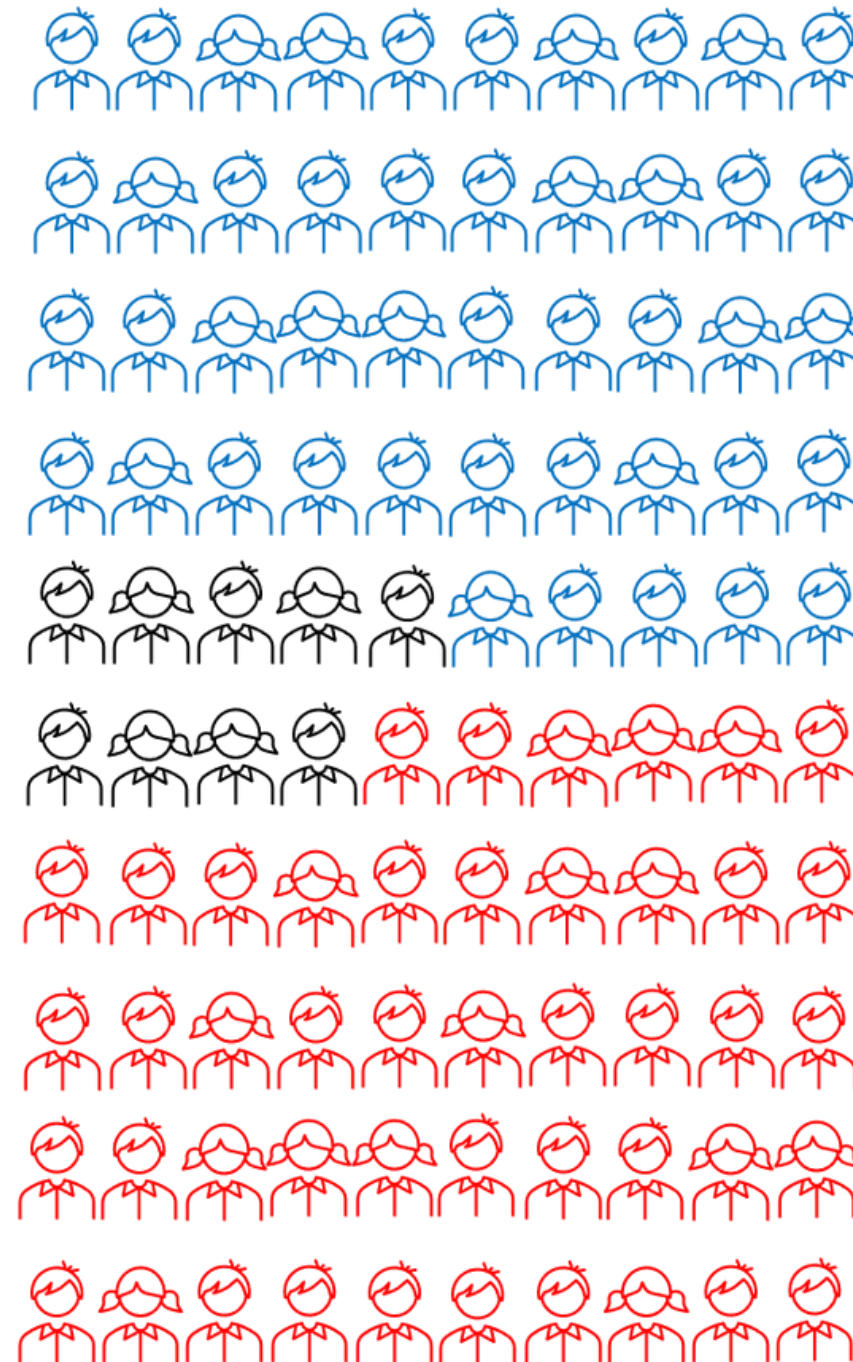
**8% of countries reported no disruptions.**

# 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%**

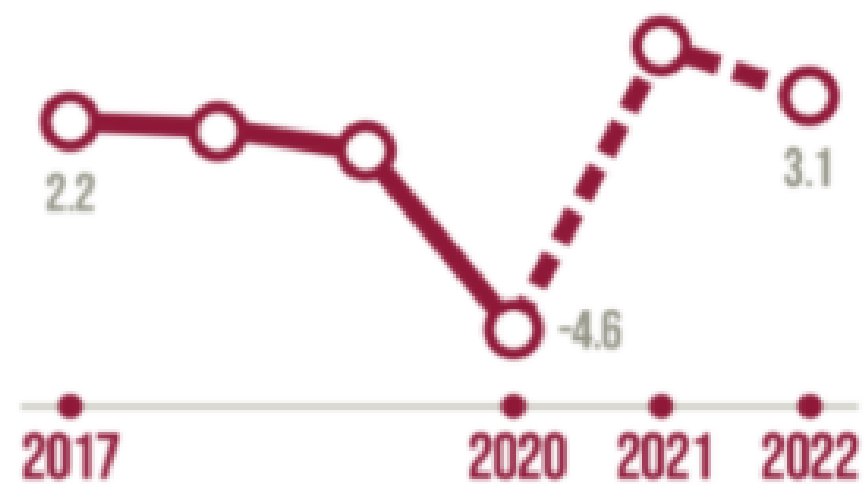
**Not proficient:  
55%**

(additional 9%  
during the  
pandemic)

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

## ECONOMIC RECOVERY IS UNDER WAY

GLOBAL REAL GDP PER CAPITA  
(2017-2022)



BUT FOR MANY COUNTRIES, ECONOMIC GROWTH IS EXPECTED TO RETURN TO PRE-PANDEMIC LEVELS ONLY IN **2022 OR 2023**

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%.

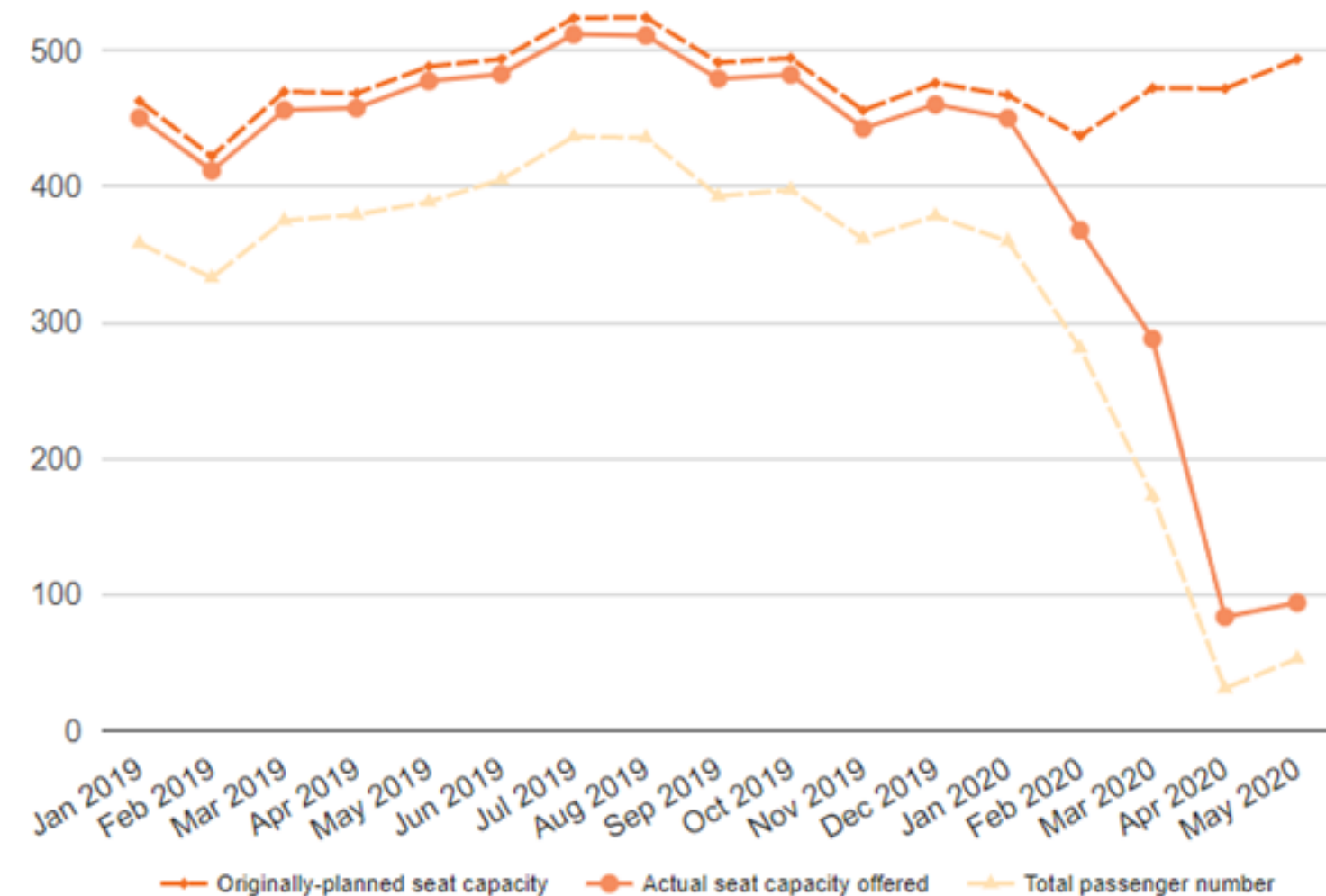


# COVID-19 and SDG 9- Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

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)



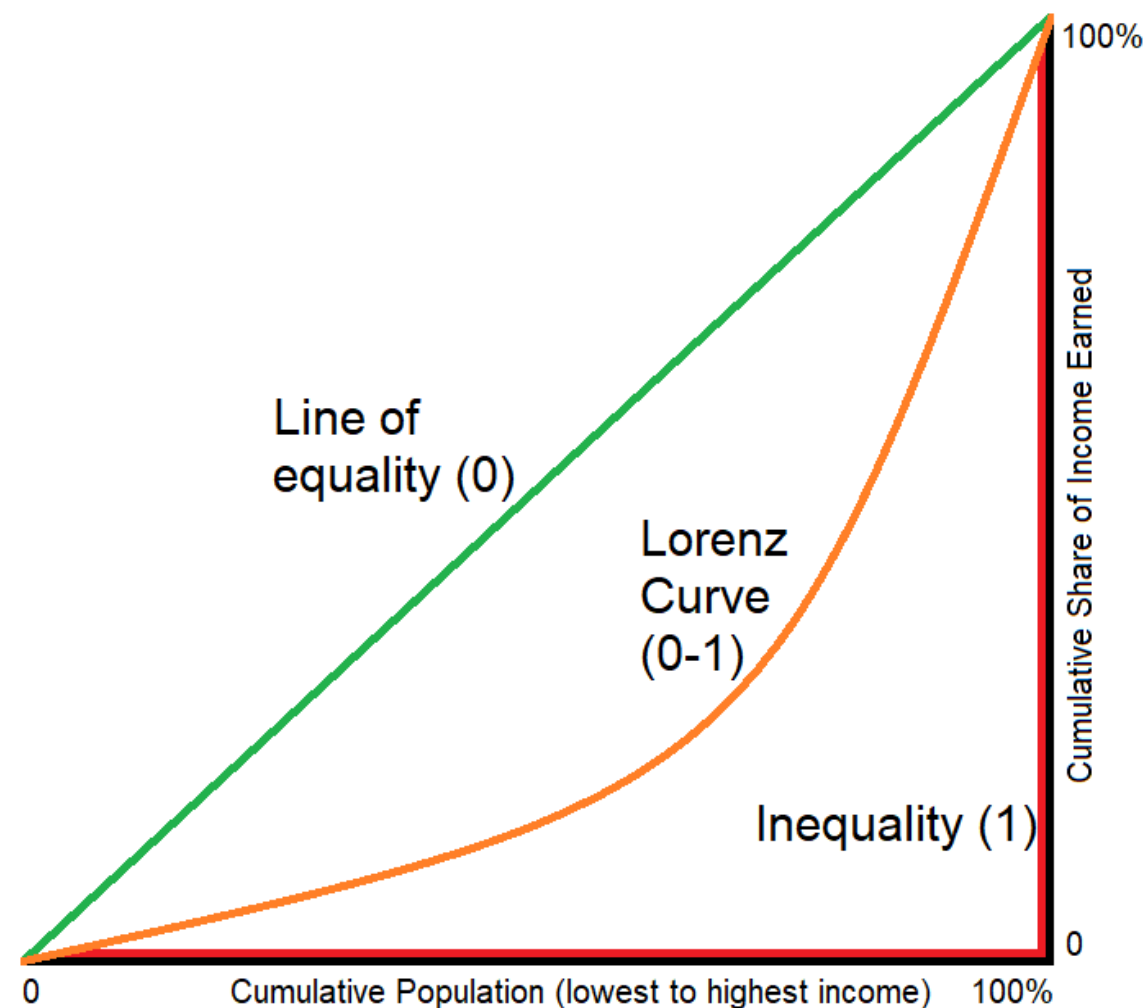
Source: United Nations. Report 2020. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/Overview/>

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.

