

## IMPACT OF GLOBAL SHOCKS ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: INDICATIVE STATISTICAL EXAMPLES



Up to 95 million more people than expected were living in extreme poverty in 2022 owing to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the war in Ukraine. More than four years of progress against poverty was erased by COVID-19 alone.



The COVID-19 pandemic caused the first rise in between-country income inequality in a generation, with the richest 10 per cent of the world's population owning 76 per cent of international wealth.



Conflict, COVID-19, climate change and growing inequalities are converging to undermine food security worldwide, with nearly 1 in 3 people lacking regular access to adequate food as of 2021. About 150 million more people faced hunger in 2021 than in 2019.



During the pandemic, many cities faced strained health and transport systems, inadequate water and sanitation services, increased homelessness and other challenges. At the same time, it was estimated that local governments would yield 15-25 per cent lower revenues in 2021.



22.7 million children missed basic vaccines in 2020, 3.7 million more than in 2019. As of mid-2022, 500 million people had been infected by COVID-19, leading to 15 million deaths in 2020 and 2021.



Despite global shocks, global consumption rates continue to climb, estimated at \$69.47 trillion in 2021, up from \$62.2 trillion in 2020. Unsustainable patterns of consumption and production are the root cause of climate change, pollution and biodiversity loss.



24 million learners (pre-primary to university level) may never return to school following the COVID-19 pandemic. 147 million children missed over half of in-person instruction in 2020 and 2021.



Energy-related CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 2021 rose by 6 per cent, erasing pandemic-related declines. COVID-19 impacted investment in renewable energy, with clean energy accounting for just 3 per cent of recovery spending through October 2021.



Globally, one quarter of employed women work in agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors, which are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. COVID-19-related disruptions significantly widened the gender food security gap, from 6 per cent in 2019 to 10 per cent in 2020.



Despite lockdowns, more than 17 million tons of plastic entered the ocean in 2021, causing further pollution. The economic strain from the COVID-19 crisis put small-scale fisheries, which represent 90 per cent of the world's fishers, in distress.



Natural disasters have a direct impact on clean water access and sanitation, and at an increasing rate, with more frequent droughts and flooding due to climate change. Two billion people live without safely managed drinking water services.



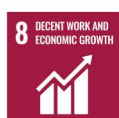
Forests play a significant role in reducing the risk of global shocks associated with natural disasters. However, 10 million hectares of forest are destroyed every year, with deforestation on the rise to compensate for economic losses caused by the pandemic and inflation.



The pandemic slowed progress towards universal access to clean energy, according to the World Bank. Globally, 733 million people still have no access to electricity, and the number of people lacking clean cooking facilities rose during the pandemic.



A record 100 million people were forcibly displaced as of May 2022. In total, 41 per cent of those estimated to be forcibly displaced in 2021 were children, who are disproportionately affected by global shocks.



In 2020, the world's output shrank by 4.3 per cent, over three times more than during the global financial crisis of 2009. Global economic recovery was set back by new waves of COVID-19, the Ukraine crisis, rising inflation, supply-chain disruptions and other shocks.



Rising sovereign debt burdens threaten developing countries' pandemic recovery and socioeconomic growth. In low-income countries, the average debt-to-export ratio increased from 3.1 per cent to 8.8 per cent between 2011 and 2020.



1 in 3 manufacturing jobs were negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Global manufacturing has rebounded from the pandemic, but the least developed countries have been left behind.