

major
*events
in reality!*

**you
play**



SDG 1 / card #1

No poverty

If current trends continue,

- 575 million people will still be living in extreme poverty.
- Only one third of countries will have halved their national poverty levels.

One of the targets of SDGs is by 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.90 a day.



No poverty

Layoffs or significant reductions in employment can have a direct impact on poverty rates within a community or region. When a substantial portion of the population loses their source of income, it can lead to a rise in poverty levels.

Target 1.2 of SDG 1 focuses on reducing at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions.



SDG 1 / card #3

No poverty

Indicator 1.3.1 under SDG 1 measures the proportion of the population covered by social protection floors or systems.



Zero hunger

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), global food prices have been rising, affecting staple foods like grains and oils. International conflicts can disrupt food supply chains and contribute to this rise.

Inflation-driven high food prices can lead to increased food insecurity, where individuals and families struggle to access sufficient and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs. Food insecurity is a key challenge addressed by SDG 2 - ZERO HUNGER.



SDG 2 / card #5

Zero hunger

Decreased investment in soup kitchens may result in increased food insecurity among the population that relies on these services for their daily meals.

The impact of decreased investment in soup kitchens demonstrates the interconnections of the SDGs. It not only affects SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) but also other goals related to poverty reduction (SDG 1) and ensuring good health and well-being (SDG 3).



SDG 2 / card #6

Zero hunger

Climate change poses a significant threat to global food security.

Changes in temperature, precipitation patterns, and extreme weather events can disrupt agricultural systems, affecting food production and distribution.

Community gardens play a crucial role in promoting local food production and enhancing food security. They contribute to sustainable, diverse, and nutritious diets, especially for vulnerable populations.



SDG 3 / card #7

Good health and well-being

In 2020 and 2021, 14.9 million people were estimated to have died due to COVID-19 and its impact on health systems and society.



SDG 3 / card #8

Good health and well-being

1 in 5 Children Globally Do
Not Have Access to Essential
Immunizations.

In 2021, global immunization
coverage for infants dropped to
81%, the lowest rate in over a
decade.



SDG 3 / card #9

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Good health and well-being

Globally, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that in 2016, 26% of people aged 15 years and older engaged in heavy episodic drinking (which is equivalent to binge drinking) at least once in the past month.

Worldwide, about 296 million people (or 5.8% of the global population aged 15–64 years) used drugs at least once in 2021. About 39.5 million people lived with drug use disorders in 2021.



SDG 3 / card #10

Good health and well-being

An estimated 4% of the global population currently experience an anxiety disorder. In 2019, 301 million people in the world had an anxiety disorder, making anxiety disorders the most common of all mental disorders.

Although highly effective treatments for anxiety disorders exist, only about 1 in 4 people in need (27.6%) receive any treatment.



SDG 4 / card #11

Quality education

Without additional measures, only one in six countries will achieve the universal secondary school completion target by 2030, an estimated 84 million children and young people will still be out of school, and approximately 300 million students will lack the basic numeracy and literacy skills necessary for success in life.



SDG 4 / card #12

Quality education

About 72 million of the crisis-impacted children in the world are out of school -- more than the populations of the United Kingdom, France or Italy.

Approximately half of all out-of-school children in emergencies are concentrated in only eight countries: Ethiopia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, Mali and Nigeria.



SDG 4 / card #13

Quality education

Sub-Saharan Africa faces the biggest challenges in providing schools with basic resources.

The situation is extreme at the primary and lower secondary levels, where less than one-half of schools in sub-Saharan Africa have access to drinking water, electricity, computers and the Internet.



SDG 5 / card #14

Gender equality

Child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) are two harmful practices that hold back millions of women and girls throughout their lives.

Where the two exist together, the impact on girls' lives is even greater.



SDG 5 / card #15

Gender equality

At the current rate, it will take an estimated 140 years for women to be represented equally in positions of power and leadership in the workplace, and 47 years to achieve equal representation in national parliaments.



SDG 6 / card #16

Clean water and sanitation

In 2022, 2.2 billion people still lacked safely managed drinking water, including 703 million without a basic water service; 3.5 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation, including 1.5 billion without basic sanitation services; and 2 billion lacked a basic hand washing facility, including 653 million with no hand washing facility at all.



SDG 6 / card #17

Clean water and sanitation

Safe drinking water is a right and proper sanitation is the dignity of the citizens.

Proper management of freshwater ecosystems and access to safe water and sanitation are essential to human health, environmental sustainability, and economic prosperity. Water and sanitation are at the core of sustainable development and critical to the survival of people and the planet.



SDG 6 / card #18

Clean water and sanitation

Water stress and water scarcity a concern in many parts of the world. In 2020, 2.4 billion people lived in water-stressed countries.

The challenges are compounded by conflicts and climate change. (SDG Report 2023)



SDG 7 / card #19

Affordable and clean energy

At the current pace, about 660 million people will still lack access to electricity and close to 2 billion people will still rely on polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by 2030.



Affordable and clean energy

Radioactive (or nuclear) waste is a byproduct from nuclear reactors, fuel processing plants, hospitals and research facilities.

Radioactive waste is also generated while decommissioning and dismantling nuclear reactors and other nuclear facilities.



SDG 7 / card #21

Affordable and clean energy

Wind power is a clean and renewable energy source that helps combat climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Unlike fossil fuels, wind power does not emit harmful pollutants or CO₂ during electricity generation.



SDG 7 / card #22

Affordable and clean energy

3 billion people rely on wood,
coal, charcoal or animal waste for
cooking and heating
733 million people don't have
access to electricity.

That's about one in ten people
worldwide.



SDG 8 / card #23

major
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Decent work and economic growth

Young people aged 15–24 face severe difficulties in securing decent employment, and the global youth in 2022, unemployment rate is much higher than the rate for adults aged 25 and above.

Globally, nearly 1 in 4 young people – 289 million – were not in education, employment or training.



SDG 8 / card #24

major
events

Decent work and economic growth

In the 2023 Global Rights Index, the top 10 worst countries for working people were announced to be Bangladesh, Belarus, Ecuador, Egypt, Eswatini, Guatemala, Myanmar, Tunisia, the Philippines, and Turkey.



SDG 8 / card #25

Decent work and economic growth

Every year more than 1 billion workers are exposed to hazardous substances, including pollutants, dusts, vapours and fumes in their working environments.

Many of these workers lose their life following such exposures, succumbing to fatal diseases, cancers and poisonings, or from fatal injuries following fires or explosions.



SDG 9 / card #26

Industry, innovation and infrastructure

In smart cities, systems and devices are networked to collect data, monitor infrastructures, optimize services, and improve citizens' quality of life.

However, this connectivity exposes cities to a range of cyber threats, making data and infrastructure security critical.



SDG 9 / card #27

Industry, innovation and infrastructure

On February 6, 2023, Turkey - More than 50,000 people died. In Turkey 273,000 buildings have been destroyed. In north-west Syria over 9,100 buildings have collapsed, leaving people homeless.

The destruction in Turkey has left 3.3 million people displaced and 2.3 million homeless highlighting the widespread impact and humanitarian crisis resulting from the natural disaster.



SDG 9 / card #28

Industry, innovation and infrastructure

In 2022, 1 615 significant railway accidents were reported in the EU. A total of 808 persons were killed in these accidents, while another 593 persons were seriously injured.



SDG 10 / card #29

major
events

Reduced inequalities

One in six people worldwide has experienced discrimination in some form, with women and people with disabilities disproportionately affected.

Almost 2 in 10 people reported having personally experienced discrimination on at least one of the grounds established by international human rights law. Globally, Women are twice as likely as men to report experiencing discrimination based on their sex.



SDG 10 / card #30

major
events

Reduced inequalities

The year 2022 witnessed the highest number of refugees (34.6 million people) ever documented. 2023 is also a deadly one for migrants, with nearly 7,000 deaths recorded globally.



SDG 10 / card #31

Reduced inequalities

More than two dozen countries have marriage equality, and more than half of these are in Western Europe.

Cuba and Slovenia were the latest to legalize same-sex marriage, both in 2022.

The expansion of LGBTQ+ rights around the globe has been uneven, with bans on same-sex relationships still in place in many countries in 2024.



SDG 11 / card #32

Sustainable cities and communities

Globally, 3 in 4 cities have less than 20% of their area dedicated to public spaces and streets, much lower than the target of 45-50% (2020).



SDG 11 / card #33

Sustainable cities and communities

1.1. billion Urban residents are living in slums (2020). 2 billion more are expected in the next 30 years.

Globally, only one in two urban residents have convenient access to public transport (2022)



Sustainable cities and communities

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) is an international human rights treaty, which exists to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all disabled persons. It was adopted on 13 December 2006.



SDG 11 / card #35

Sustainable cities and communities

Fossil fuels are non-renewable sources of energy, and their production and use contribute significantly to climate change and pollution.



SDG 12 / card #36

Responsible consumption and production

On average, each person wastes
120 kilograms of food per year.



SDG 12 / card #37

Responsible consumption and production

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SDG 12 / card #38

Responsible consumption and production

High-income countries have a larger environmental footprint compared to low-income countries.



SDG 13 / card #39

Climate action

2010 – 2019 was the warmest decade ever recorded, bringing with it massive wildfires, hurricanes, droughts, floods and other climate disasters across continents.



SDG 13 / card #40

Climate action

If global warming reaches 30°C – our current trajectory – rising sea levels will likely threaten the land on which over 10% of the global population currently resides. Asian countries are particularly exposed and Indonesia's capital, Jakarta, epitomizes the challenges faced.



SDG 13 / card #41

Climate action

An estimated 3.6 billion people worldwide now live in areas that are potentially water scarce at least one month per year. According to The United Nations World Water Development Report, that will increase to 4.8–5.7 billion people by 2050.



SDG 14 / card #42

Life below water

Oceans provide key natural resources including food, medicines, biofuels and other products; help with the breakdown and removal of waste and pollution; and their coastal ecosystems act as buffers to reduce damage from storms. They also act as the planet's greatest carbon sink.



Life below water

According to the UN Atlas of the Oceans, the main sources of radionuclides released into the marine environment include nuclear weapon testing's, fallout from accidents such as the Chernobyl accident in 1986, foundering of nuclear submarines, dumping of nuclear waste into the deep ocean, and discharges from nuclear power plants and nuclear reprocessing plants.



Life below water

Overfishing can impact entire ecosystems. It can change the size of fish remaining, as well as how they reproduce and the speed at which they mature. When too many fish are taken out of the ocean it creates an imbalance that can erode the food web and lead to a loss of other important marine life, including vulnerable species like sea turtles and corals.



SDG 15 / card #45

Life on land

Agricultural expansion is the direct driver of almost 90 per cent of global deforestation (cropland accounts for 49.6 per cent and livestock grazing for 38.5 per cent). Oil palm harvesting alone accounted for 7 per cent of global deforestation from 2000 to 2018.



Life on land

E-waste is considered hazardous waste as it contains toxic materials or can produce toxic chemicals when treated inappropriately. In 2019, an estimated 53.6 million tonnes of e-waste were produced globally, but only 17.4% was documented as formally collected and recycled.



SDG 15 / card #47

Life on land

Between 2015 and 2019, at least 100 million hectares of healthy and productive land were degraded every year, affecting food and water security globally. The loss is equivalent to twice the size of Greenland, impacting the lives of 1.3 billion people, who are estimated to be directly exposed to land degradation.



SDG 16 / card #48

major
events

Peace, justice, and strong institutions

The Council of Europe Committee on Counter-Terrorism (CDCT), formerly called the Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER), is an intergovernmental body coordinating the Council of Europe's action against terrorism.



SDG 16 / card #49

major
events

Peace, justice, and strong institutions

By the end of June 2023, 110 million people were displaced worldwide, while UNHCR projects that there will be more than 130 million forcibly displaced persons in 2024. Around 52% of all these refugees originated from only 3 countries: Syria, Ukraine, and Afghanistan.



SDG 16 / card #50

Peace, justice, and strong institutions

Combatting corruption underpins all efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDG 16 acknowledges the importance of anti-corruption as an institutional principle through target 16.5, which aims to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.



SDG 17 / card #51

Partnerships for the goals

Global carbon emissions need to fall by a staggering 45 per cent by 2030 from 2010 levels and continue at a steep decline to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.



SDG 17 / card #52

Partnerships for the goals

Cyber security has come to be considered as one of the key factor in ensuring sustainable development worldwide. Trust in cyber space or ICT is imperative for achieving the goals laid down in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.



SDG 17 / card #53

Partnerships for the goals

Ongoing and new violent conflicts around the world are derailing the global path to peace. Alarming, the year 2022 witnessed a more than 50 per cent increase in conflict-related civilian deaths, largely due to the war in Ukraine.