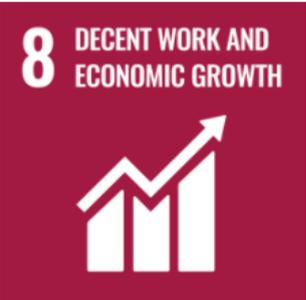
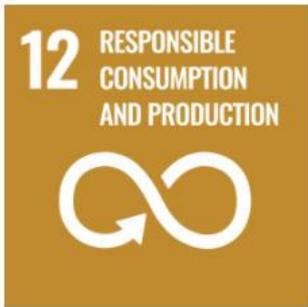
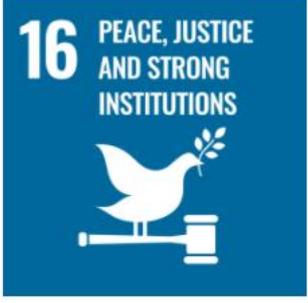


Annex 1 – Overview cards SDG

 <p>1 NO POVERTY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty means that there are many people who have only little money, not enough food, no access to basic services and who are affected by war and criminality • About 730 million people currently live on €1.70 a day. • People who live in the poorest and most vulnerable countries must be supported. • Goal: All people should have access to basic services and they should be able to own land and other property and to use natural resources and new technologies; peace must be strengthened.
 <p>2 ZERO HUNGER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • About 700 million people suffering from hunger worldwide, mostly in developing countries in Africa and Asia. • Conflicts, climate shocks, the locust crisis as well as civil insecurity and declining food production have contributed to food scarcity and high food prices. • Hunger and malnutrition mean less productive individuals, who are more prone to disease and thus often unable to earn more and improve their livelihoods. • Goal: All people have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round.
 <p>3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being build prosperous societies. • But especially in poorer countries, health care is weak, they have insufficient health facilities, medical supplies and health care workers for the surge in demand. • In 2017, just one-third to one-half of the population had access to the health care they needed. • Health emergency can push people into bankruptcy or poverty. • Goal: entire world population should be able to live a healthy life and feel good.
 <p>4 QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education is an important means of escaping poverty, therefore, as many people as possible should have access to quality education. • In 2018, around 260 million children could not attend school and around half of all children and adults do not have the minimum requirements in reading and mathematics. • In developing countries, basic resources for education are often not available. • Goal: provide access to quality education for all and support lifelong learning.

 <p>5 GENDER EQUALITY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is still a lot of room for improvement regarding gender equality in some areas, such as work or education. • Full participation of women in the labour markets would be an added value in relation to expanding economic growth and promoting social development. • In some countries, girls are deprived of access to health care or proper nutrition, which leads to a higher mortality rate. • Women all over the world are far too often victims of violence. • Goal: Gender equality in all different areas.
 <p>6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is very important for health, for poverty reduction, food security, peace and human rights, ecosystems and education. • Nevertheless, one in three people does not have safe access to drinking water. • And two in five people do not have access to a facility to wash their hands. • Goal: All people should have access to safe drinking water and sanitation and hygiene facilities.
 <p>7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries need a stable electricity supply to be able to power their economies. • At the same time, electricity use is rising rapidly, and energy is one of the main causes of climate change, and 60 % of greenhouse gases are produced through its use. • One tenth of the world's population still has no access to electricity. • Goal: All people worldwide should have access to affordable, reliable, modern and, above all, environmentally friendly energy.
 <p>8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everybody should be able to get productive work with a fair income, workplace security and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration. • In 2019, 22 % of the youth worldwide were not engaged in either education, employment or training. • Goal: The economy in the various countries and productivity should always grow, unemployment should be kept as low as possible, equal pay, inclusion of disadvantaged people in the world of work, fair working conditions, abolition of child labour are promoted.

 <p>9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive and sustainable industrialisation combined with innovation as well as high-quality and sustainable infrastructure is necessary to ensure competitiveness and the income of individual countries and to reduce unemployment. • Innovation and a sustainable infrastructure are important for the introduction of new technologies, enable efficient use of resources and facilitate international trade. • This should both raise our standard of living and protect our environment. • But in some countries (especially in the least developed countries), many people e.g. do not have internet access. • Goal: To build resilient infrastructure, foster innovation and promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation
 <p>10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inequality has a negative impact on longterm social and economic development, it harms poverty reduction and it destroys people's sense of self-worth and fulfillment. • Almost two in ten people have already experienced discrimination. • Our planet can not get more sustainable and better for all if there are some people that are excluded from the chance for a better life. • Goal: All kinds of inequalities and discrimination should be sorted out.
 <p>11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are always more and more people who move to cities. • While cities are hugely important for economic growth, they are also the biggest producers of emissions and take up a large part of the raw materials at our disposal. • 4 billion people in the world's cities faced worsening air pollution, inadequate infrastructure and services, and unplanned urban sprawl. • Goal: Affordable housing in cities and access to necessary services should be guaranteed for all inhabitants. In addition, cities should get more sustainable.
 <p>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Far too many new raw materials are used for production and our consumption has become very wasteful. • Examples: About 14 % of food is lost during the supply chain and only 20 % of electronic waste is recycled at the moment. • To be able to supply the entire, steadily growing population with consumer goods, it is necessary to switch to a more sustainable and resource-saving way of life. • Goal: Consumption and production should become more sustainable.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The period 2010-2019 was the warmest decade ever recorded. • The results were wildfires, hurricanes, droughts, floods and other climate disasters across continents. • Climate change affects national economies as well as lives and livelihoods. • If we do not change our actions, climate change will lead to a lot of conflicts and destroy our planet. • Goal: All people should be motivated to take appropriate action to stop climate change and to reach the goal to keep global warming at about 1.5%.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The oceans affect our lives are enormously in terms of weather conditions, food or the oxygen we. • Careful water management is a key element for a sustainable future and only healthy oceans can guarantee a healthy life for us. • Nevertheless, water pollution is destroying many ecosystems and reducing biodiversity enormously. • Goal: Our oceans, seas and marine resources should be conserved and sustainably used, and creatures living in the oceans should be protected.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature is of crucial importance for our survival, as it provides us with oxygen and regulates the weather. • But we humans have already transformed three quarters of the Earth's surface, depriving many animals and plants of their habitats. • Our actions cause green spaces to disappear and deserts to form. It is easier for pathogens to spread and cause pandemics. • Goal: Ecosystems and animal habitats should be protected, and biodiversity should be preserved.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure sustainable development, compliance with laws, strong institutions and the preservation of peace are essential. • Nevertheless, there are still numerous wars worldwide, people who have to leave their homes behind and flee, corruption and human rights violations. • Goal: All forms of violence and the associated loss of life should be reduced, corruption must end and peace and strong, transparent, reliable institutions worldwide must be formed.

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



- Achieving the sustainability goals can only be ensured if there is global cooperation.
- Partnerships that share the same values and are focused on saving the planet are needed at regional, national and international level.
- Goal: The global partnership for sustainable development should be revitalized.

Sources: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/news/communications-material/>
<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

Annex 2 – Example SDG 1: No poverty

Ideas on how to make the situation even worse and increase poverty:

1. Pay workers less money for their work
2. Waste more food
3. Donate money to rich countries for investments and not to poor countries
4. Steal all possessions from poor people
5. Force wars and criminality

Ideas put into positive actions:

1. Pay workers fair wages and provide them with fair working conditions, companies could also offer additional support to their employees (cheap lunch at work, cheap or free health care, etc.)
2. Do not waste food; before throwing food away, it can be given to people who do not have that much money; additionally, people should buy high-quality food to support the producers (e.g. farmers)
- 3.+4. Donate money and products to poor people and countries; governments should provide all people of all countries with access to health services and foster innovations and building of infrastructure
5. Humans should treat all others with respect and live together in peace and harmony; wars and criminality (that result in increased poverty) should be prevented