



PLAE

Play, Learn, Act, Ensure Sustainable Development Goals

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## PLAE DESK RESEARCH

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## Introduction:



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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a global blueprint for dignity, peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and in the future. A few years into the Agenda, we see how civil society, private sector, and governments are translating this shared vision into national development plans and strategies

The 17 SDGs are integrated—they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

The 17 SDGs are: GOAL 1: No Poverty, GOAL 2: Zero Hunger, GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being , GOAL 4: Quality Education, GOAL 5: Gender Equality, GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation, GOAL 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ,GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality, GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production, GOAL 13: Climate Action, GOAL 14: Life Below Water, GOAL 15: Life on Land, GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions, GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

The SDGs can be divided by types and categories:

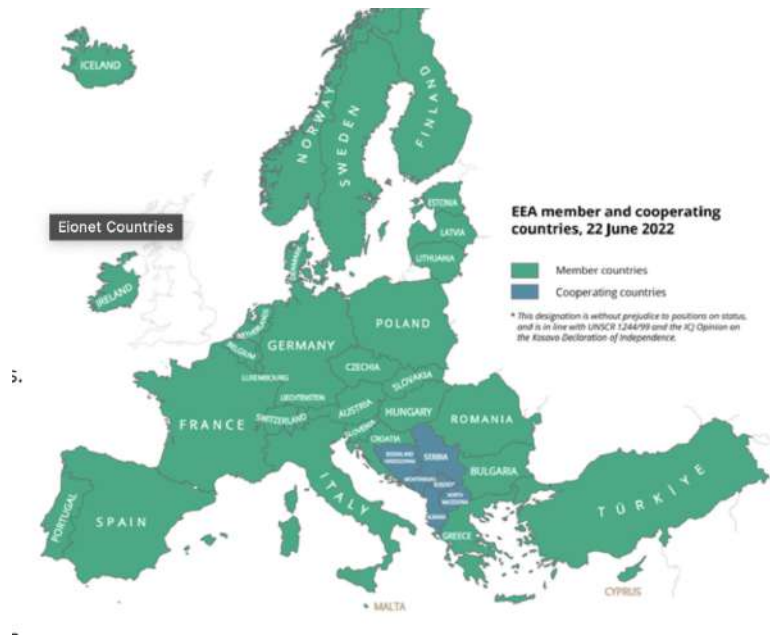
Who We Are	How We Organize Ourselves	How the World Works	Where We Are in Place and Time	Sharing the Planet	How We Express Ourselves
					
					
					
					

The EU was instrumental in shaping the 2030 Agenda and, together with its Member States, has the ambition to play a leading role in the global action towards achieving the SDGs. The EU has adopted a strategic approach to integrating the SDGs in both internal and external policies, and has developed indicators<sup>1</sup> and a stakeholder platform to support SDG actions.

The EEA has explored actions in 39 EEA member and cooperating countries (referred to as Eionet<sup>2</sup> countries- pictures below) focused on SDGs with an environmental dimension, as well as their governance, stakeholder engagement, barriers and enabling factors at the national level. Approximately 90 % of Eionet countries have some form of focused action related to SDG 6 (water and sanitation), SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land).

<sup>1</sup> Indicators are different Sdg by Sdgs - to check them: <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/sdi/indicators>

<sup>2</sup> The European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet) is a partnership network of the European Environment Agency (EEA)



Considering the last data collected in the sustainable data report, a report where all the UN countries are ranked by their overall score. The overall score measures the total progress towards achieving all 17 SDGs. The score can be interpreted as a percentage of SDG achievement. A score of 100 indicates that all SDGs have been achieved.

## 1) Level of achievement of the SDGs on each partner continent (country)

On the board of the 193 Un country members:

- Spain is 16 place with the score 70,90
- Greece is 32 place with the score 76,91
- Italy is in 25 place with the score 78,34
- Latvia is in 14 place with the score 80,28

### SPAIN

Spain is extremely vulnerable to climate change. The country aims to enhance consistency and create synergies between the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030 and strives to ensure that the 2030 Agenda helps to address the challenges posed by climate change (UN DESA, 2017).

- The priorities for SDG action, in this respect, are to reduce the negative environmental impact of cities (SDG 11);
- to pay particular attention to air quality (SDG 3);
- and waste management (SDG 12);

- to become resilient to the negative effects of disasters (SDG 13); and to protect cultural and natural heritage (SDG 15)

Spain prioritizes actions towards SDGs 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 with an environmental dimension

#### Performance by SDG

- ↑ SDG1: No poverty
- ↗ SDG2: Zero hunger
- ↑ SDG3: Good health and well-being
- ↗ SDG4: Quality education
- ↗ SDG5: Gender equality
- ↑ SDG6: Clean water and sanitation
- ↗ SDG7: Affordable and clean energy
- ↑ SDG8: Decent work and economic growth
- ↗ SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- ↑ SDG10: Reduced inequalities
- ↗ SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities
- → SDG12: Responsible consumption and production
- ↗ SDG13: Climate action
- → SDG14: Life below water
- ↗ SDG15: Life on land
- ↗ SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
- → SDG17: Partnerships for the goals

#### Greece

Greece hosts a unique ecological treasury and is a remarkable EU Member State in terms of its ecological wealth. It was one of the first countries worldwide to endorse a framework law on the protection of the environment (Law 1650/1986), and the principles of environmental protection are embedded in the constitution.

Greece identified and endorsed eight national priorities for SDG action. The national priority is ‘strengthening the protection and sustainable management of natural capital as a base for social prosperity and transition to a low-carbon economy’. The policies and measures to achieve this priority include:

transition to a circular economy model for sustainable production and consumption patterns (SDGs 12, 8 and 9); development of an integrated environmental framework to support economic development and investment, while safeguarding and protecting natural capital and biodiversity, in particular:

- sustainable water resources management (SDG 6);

- inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities (SDGs 6, 11);
- sustainable use of seas and marine resources (SDG 14);
- protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15)
- transition to a low-carbon economy and adaptation to the impacts of climate change (SDGs 7, 13)

- ↑ SDG1: No poverty
- ↗ SDG2: Zero hunger
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- ↗ SDG4: Quality education
- ↗ SDG5: Gender equality
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- ↗ SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
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- → SDG12: Responsible consumption and production
- ↗ SDG13: Climate action
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- ↗ SDG15: Life on land
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## ITALY

Italy's actions towards SDGs with an environmental dimension prioritize SDGs 2, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Organised into five core areas (people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnership), Italy has identified priorities in each to deliver the SDGs.

For 'planet', the country has prioritized SDGs 2, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, with three themes and 17 national strategic goals (UN DESA, 2017). The strategic goals include halting the loss of biodiversity (SDGs 2, 6, 12, 14 and 15) by

- safeguarding the conservation status of species and habitats in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; halting the spread of invasive alien species;
- increasing terrestrial and maritime protected areas and ensuring their effective management;
- protecting and restoring genetic resources and natural ecosystems linked to farming, forestry and aquaculture;
- mainstreaming natural capital accounting in planning, programming and national accounting.

Italy's strategic goal to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources (SDG 6, 11, 12, 13 and 15) includes providing biologically diverse and dynamic seas and preventing impacts on maritime and coastal environments; halting soil consumption and combating desertification; minimizing pollutant loads in soils, water bodies and aquifers; considering the good ecological status of natural systems; implementing integrated water-resource management at all levels; maximizing water efficiency and adjusting withdrawals to water scarcity, minimizing emissions and reducing concentrations of air pollutants; and ensuring sustainable forest management and combatting forest abandonment and degradation.

To create resilient communities and territories, protect landscapes and cultural heritage (SDGs 2, 6, 9, 11, 13 and 15), the country aims to prevent anthropogenic and environmental risk and strengthen urban and territorial resilience; to guarantee high environmental performances of buildings, infrastructures and open spaces; to boost urban regeneration; ensure sustainable urban accessibility and mobility; to ensure ecosystem restoration and defragmentation; strengthen ecological urban-rural connections, as well as developing their potential; and the sustainable management of territories, landscapes and cultural heritage

Italy has put civil society engagement and consultation with public/private institutions at the core of its NSDS (National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017-2030)<sup>3</sup> process, with more than 200 NGOs involved in erecting the vision of the 2030 Agenda in the NSDS.

In 2018, the IMELS<sup>4</sup> launched a working group (of relevant ministries, ISPRA and Italian National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT) to select a core set of indicators for tracking progress on NSDS. ISTAT is responsible for collecting the indicators proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDGs. In 2017, it began inter-institutional comparative work, in the framework of National Statistical System, to produce a methodologically consistent, integrated and shared mapping and assessment of the overall availability of indicators for SDGs,.

### Performance by SDG

- ↗ SDG1: No poverty
- ↗ SDG2: Zero hunger
- ↑ SDG3: Good health and well-being
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- → SDG10: Reduced inequalities
- ↗ SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities
- ↗ SDG12: Responsible consumption and production
- ↗ SDG13: Climate action
- → SDG14: Life below water
- ↗ SDG15: Life on land
- ↑ SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
- ↗ SDG17: Partnerships for the goals

<sup>3</sup>

Italy started to align its development policies to the 2030 Agenda by preparing a harmonious 'National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017-2030' (NSDS) in 2017

<sup>4</sup>

Ministry for the Environment Land and Sea (IMELS)



## LATVIA

For SDG action, Latvia has set seven priority areas, including an innovative and eco-efficient economy (SDGs 8, 9) and nature as its future capital (SDGs 14, 15).

Latvia's action towards SDGs with an environmental dimension focuses primarily on SDGs 7, 8, 9, 14 and 15.

With regard to an innovative and eco-efficient economy, it aims to preserve biological diversity, together with the services of ecosystems and renewable energy resources (SDG 7) used in innovative ways. As regards nature as its future capital, Latvia prioritises the use of location as capital, together with creating its image as a green country. In Latvia, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Consultative Council for Cooperation on Development are responsible for sustainable development cooperation and planning. Regular Council meetings constitute the main platform for implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The CSCC created an informal advisory working group for the SDGs, comprising representatives from relevant line ministries, local governments, civil society associations, international partners, and other relevant stakeholders.

The Central Statistical Bureau (CSB) oversees the gathering and publication of national data indicators.

### Performance by SDG

- ➤ SDG1: No poverty
- ➔ SDG2: Zero hunger
- ➤ SDG3: Good health and well-being
- ➤ SDG4: Quality education
- ➤ SDG5: Gender equality
- ↑ SDG6: Clean water and sanitation
- ↑ SDG7: Affordable and clean energy
- ➤ SDG8: Decent work and economic growth
- ➤ SDG9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure
- ↓ SDG10: Reduced inequalities
- ➤ SDG11: Sustainable cities and communities
- ➔ SDG12: Responsible consumption and production
- ➔ SDG13: Climate action
- ➤ SDG14: Life below water
- ↑ SDG15: Life on land
- ↑ SDG16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
- ➔ SDG17: Partnerships for the goals

## 2) Good practices in schools on the inclusion of the SDGs and their applicability in the curriculars

In the last few years it's clear that issues like climate change, plastic waste management, increasing migration, and other major issues are growing global concerns. For the last two years students have become highly active in protesting and finding solutions to both national and global issues.

Traditional education gives students few opportunities to explore, understand, and solve real world problems. So how are students expected to prepare for all these global issues? The SDGs can be used as a framework and tool to support students develop their research, critical thinking, problem solving, teamwork, and communication skills. Students need these 21st century skills to prepare them for the real-world problems they will face during their lifetime. Teaching Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and exploring them can also support students in finding their identity and purpose.

Many of the SDGs relate directly to the different STEAM related topics. In fact, most of the topics in the Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS) align closely with different SDGs. Of course, many of the SDGs relate to social and political issues so they can be used for language or history classes as well. Seeing its exibility, it should not be a surprise that the SDGs can also be aligned with Common Core.

### World Largest Lesson

Another activity implemented all around the world to raise awareness about SDGs inside school is the "world largest lesson" (WLL).

The World's Largest Lesson promotes use of the Sustainable Development Goals in learning so that children can contribute to a better future for all. WLL produces creative tools for educators and action focussed learning experiences for children and young people that build skills and motivation to take action for the SDGs. All the materials and initiatives are online and free access. (<https://worldslargestlesson.globalgoals.org/resources>)

Each year they create campaigns and challenges to keep student learning engaging and relevant. Campaigns have international testimonials to promote the initiative worldwide and international sponsors too.

Every year an SDG is chosen to be prioritized and to be developed during the year. In 2022 the SDG is the number 4th: Quality Education.

## Global School

Global Schools is an initiative of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), a global research and policy network launched by the UN Secretary-General to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement.

Global Schools' mission is to create a world where every primary and secondary school student is equipped with the knowledge, values, and skills necessary for effectively responding to the greatest challenges of this century and shaping a sustainable and prosperous world. Global School has been launched in 2018.

The Global Schools Program has been working internationally to support schools and educators with evidence-informed training and localized classroom resources in order to integrate sustainable development into school curricula, operations, and activities.

It provides Lessons Plans for educators, case studies, and free resources for the students to go deeper in the topic.

The lesson plan for educators is composed of 60 lesson plan Curriculum, applicable from 1st grade to the 12th. All the resources are downloadable for free in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Arabic, French, Bengali, Greek, Georgian, Turkish, Italian, and Russian.

In 2022 they created The Global Schools guidebook: "Practicing Education for Sustainable Development: Case Study Guide for Educators" launched on International Education Day, (January 24th), in support of the theme "Changing Course, Transforming Education." The publication showcases the stories of Global Schools Advocates who are implementing sustainable development projects and initiatives in school communities globally. The purpose of this guide is to showcase best practices of educators around the world who have successfully incorporated Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in their lessons and activities. This case-study guide summarizes lessons learned for educators, teachers, school leadership, and policymakers. It also celebrates educators on International Education Day, while inspiring others to take up school-wide strategies for ESD.

([https://www.globalschoolsprogram.org/\\_files/ugd/2ed9b9\\_68b92ed0ebbd46a3aba06a2d17630b94.pdf](https://www.globalschoolsprogram.org/_files/ugd/2ed9b9_68b92ed0ebbd46a3aba06a2d17630b94.pdf))

## Sdg Academy (SA)

The SDG Academy is the flagship education platform of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), a global initiative for the United Nations. SA creates and curates

free, open educational resources on sustainable development and offers them as a global public good. They have 39 Open Online Courses that involve more than 600k people in more than 139 countries.

### **Council of Europe - North-South Center**

Created on 16 November 1989, the European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity of the Council of Europe - more commonly known as the "North-South Centre" - was set up in Lisbon with the purpose to spread the universal values upheld by the Council of Europe – human rights democracy and the rule of law – beyond the European Continent.

To strengthen the promotion of dialogue between North and South, foster solidarity and raise awareness of global interdependence, the North-South Centre was established as an 'Enlarged Partial Agreement' allowing non-Council of Europe member states to join.

The mission of the North-South Center is to empower civil society, in particular youth and women, through intercultural dialogue and global citizenship education, to play an active role in Council of Europe member states and neighbouring regions.

To this aim, and in particular through its multilateral activities, the North-South Centre responds mainly to three priority areas: Global education, Youth cooperation, women empowerment.

All North-South Center programmes are in line with the Council of Europe values, standards and priorities and contribute to the achievement of the United Nations 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular with regards to the following goals:

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

Within the web page

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/north-south-centre/database-of-good-practice-ge> you can find methodologies, projects developed within 'schools with materials attached to be able to bring the topic of sdg to students.

## Classtime

On the platform Classtime it's easy to find classes to implement in daily school's classes related to topic as SGD13 that connect math, science, language/ history to SDG.

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