

	GOAL OR TARGET IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Can the Covid-19 crisis impact the achievement of the SDG target:		REASONING	REFERENCES	REFERENCES CLASSIFICATION (SEE METHODS AND SUMMARIZED RESULTS IN FIG. 2)
		Positively	Negatively			
Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere						
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day			In addition to the health impact on the population, Covid-19 related impact and interventions have led to a partial or complete movement restriction by several governments. This has resulted in a decline in the economic productivity due to decreased labor productivity as workers are unable to work(both due to illness and restriction on movement); decline in total factor productivity due to temporary paralysis of domestic economic activity caused by disruptions to supply chains, distribution channels, inability to provide inputs and services due to quarantines for workers etc.; and international trade disruptions leading to an increase in cost of trade [1][2][3]. This decline in economic activity leads to a contraction in per capita income or consumption leading to increased poverty impacting the vulnerable like, low income, immigrants, informal sector workers, women, elderly, destitutes and children [2][3][4][5][6]. Both the UN and WB estimated that the Covid-19 pandemic would increase people living below the poverty line by 2020 and 2030 [7][8].	[1] Vos, R., W. Martin, and D. Laborde (2020b). ‘How much will global poverty increase because of COVID-19?’. Downloaded at: https://www.ifpri.org/blog/how-much-will-global-poverty-increase-because-covid-19 [2] Sumner, A., Hoy, C. & Ortiz-Juarez, E. (2020) Estimates of the impact of COVID-19 on global poverty. WIDER Working Paper 2020/43. Helsinki: UNU-WIDER. https://doi.org/10.35188/UNU-WIDER/2020/800-9 [3]OXFAM. (2020).Dignity Not Destitution: An ‘Economic Rescue Plan For All’ to tackle the Coronavirus crisis and rebuild a more equal world, Oxfam. Retrieved from: https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620976/mb-dignity%20not%20destitution-an-economic-rescue-plan-for-all-090420-en.pdf [4]UNCTAD (2020). As retrieved from: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/03/1060612 [5] UN. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children [6] Da Costa Cunha, K. et al. The Extent of COVID-19 Pandemic Socio-Economic Impact on Global Poverty. A Global Integrative Multidisciplinary Review. Am. J. Econ. (2020) doi:10.5923/j.economics.20201004.02. [7] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020). [8] The World Bank. Global Economic Prospects. https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/global-economic-prospects#overview (2020).	A
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions			As 1.1 and About 70 -90 percent of the workers in the middle and low income countries work in the informal sector with no ability to take time off or access to sick pay [1][3]. School closures exacerbate food insecurity as for several poor students, schools ensure at least one healthy meal per day [2].	[1].Bonnet, Florence, Joann Vanek and Martha Chen. 2019. Women and Men in the Informal Economy – A Statistical Brief. Manchester, UK: WIEGO. [2] Wim Van Lancker,Zachary Parolin (2020) COVID-19, school closures, and child poverty: a social crisis in the making, The Lancet, https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30084-0 [3] Dignity Not Destitution: An ‘Economic Rescue Plan For All’ to tackle the Coronavirus crisis and rebuild a more equal world, Oxfam. Retrieved from: https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620976/mb-dignity%20not%20destitution-an-economic-rescue-plan-for-all-090420-en.pdf	A
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable			The poor and most vulnerable depend on precarious work and livelihoods that cannot be performed remotely. Thus, restrictions on use of public spaces and movement for their livelihoods result in loss of their daily earnings and majority of them are not covered by health insurance or income protections, such as paid sick leave or unemployment benefits, and they will likely face food and nutrition insecurity [1].Some short term measures have been taken by the governments to provide social protection during Covid crisis. These include social assistance schemes especially cash but also food transfers or in-kind support, childcare services, adapted feeding programmes, utility and other debt relief measures. It has also included social insurance measures like sick leave, health insurance or subsidized premiums, contribution waivers, unemployment benefits (sometimes extended to informal workers) and expanded pension programs and benefits etc. Some governments have also taken measures that involve wage subsidies, activation measures (about intermediation, training etc.), emergency employment programs and changes in labor regulations [1] [2].	[1] FAO. (2020) Social Protection and Covid-19 response in rural areas, as retrieved from http://www.fao.org/3/ca8561en/CA8561EN.pdf [2] Gentilini, U, Almenfi, M. and Orton, I. (2020) Social Protection and Job Responses to Covid-19: A Real-Time Review of Country Measures, Version April 3, 2020, World Bank. [3] Da Costa Cunha, K. et al. The Extent of COVID-19 Pandemic Socio-Economic Impact on Global Poverty. A Global Integrative Multidisciplinary Review. Am. J. Econ. (2020) doi:10.5923/j.economics.20201004.02.	A
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance			Women are particularly vulnerable to COVID-19 and its secondary impacts as they earn lower income and have less decision-making power. Women also bear the main burden of care, either of children or the elderly. The spread of the contagion, school closures, lower availability of health services and limitations in movement will increase this burden [1] and puts them at higher risk of infection [2]. Migrant workers are also particularly vulnerable to the restrictions imposed by the crisis, as they lose their work and are also less likely to be covered by any assistance or insurance mechanism. They are forced to return home or live in precarious situations without access to services and care [1].	[1] FAO. (2020) Social Protection and Covid-19 response in rural areas, as retrieved from http://www.fao.org/3/ca8561en/CA8561EN.pdf [2] Wenhham C., Smith J. and Morgan R. (2020). COVID-19: the gendered impacts of the outbreak, The Lancet, 395 (10227), 846–848. COVID-19 and Human Rights Report (April 2020)-worth looking at this policy brief: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/un_policy_brief_on_human_rights_and_covid_23_april_2020.pdf	A

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1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters			As for 1.3, 1.4, Covid-19 increased poverty and vulnerability of poor population to Climate Change and extreme events		A
1.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions			Several suggestions have been made to help the least developed countries, but no concrete agreement has been reached. UNCTAD has estimates that \$2.5 trillion should be delivered to support developing countries through the Covid pandemic [1]. An additional \$500 billion in overseas aid has also been suggested, this includes \$160 billion, which Oxfam estimates is needed to boost poor countries' public health systems and \$2 billion for the UN humanitarian fund [2].	[1]UNCTAD (2020). As retrieved from: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/03/1060612 [2]OXFAM. (2020).Dignity Not Destitution: An 'Economic Rescue Plan For All' to tackle the Coronavirus crisis and rebuild a more equal world, Oxfam. Retrieved from: https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620976/mbdignity%20not%20destitution-an-economic-rescue-plan-for-all-090420-en.pdf	B
1.b	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions			As 1.1, 1.2 - however references not directly addressing the issue therefore references categorized as B.		B
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture						
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round			Estimates are that COVID-19 is set to almost double acute hunger during 2020. That is due the disruption of supply chains, loss of income, and trade-related deficits relating from the crisis. Furthermore, movement restrictions are likely to affect the availability of workers in the food sector, and consequently rise food prices. [1] [2] other estimates that COVID-19 pandemic may add an additional 83 to 132 million people to the ranks of the undernourished in 2020. [4] Crops production is being affected both in the short and long term affecting the delivery of this target. In the short term with the disruption of supply chains and the limitations in trade and movement of people, that limits the food production tasks. Access to markets is also difficult. In the medium term, the impacts of the disruptions will be felt in the scarcity of inputs. For instance, the failure to plant or harvest at the right times or to conduct necessary field inspections may result in a lack of quality assured seeds. Such problems may continue in the longer term [3].	[1] World Food Programme, GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES, 2020. Available at: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000114546/download/ [2] https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2020/04/ensuring-food-security-covid-19/ [3] FAO, Sustainable crop production and COVID-19 , 2020: http://www.fao.org/3/ca8807en/ca8807en.pdf [4] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP & WHO. FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE WORLD. https://doi.org/10.4060/ca9692en (2020) doi:10.4060/ca9692en.	A
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons			Rising levels of food insecurity and lack of access to healthcare – either because of movement restrictions, strained health systems or falling incomes – are likely to increase malnutrition rates, particularly among children, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly. Furthermore, movement restrictions are likely to affect the availability of workers in the food sector, and consequently rise food prices. [1] In the UK, a study shows how increased unemployment, reduced hours, and enforced self-isolation for multiple vulnerable groups is likely to lead to an increase food insecurity, exacerbating diet-related health inequalities. [2]	[1] World Food Programme, GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES, 2020. Available at: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000114546/download/ [2] Power, M., Doherty, B., Pybus, K. & Pickett, K. How COVID-19 has exposed inequalities in the UK food system: The case of UK food and poverty. Emerald Open Res. 2, 11 (2020).	A
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment			The disruption in the supply chain of agricultural inputs or the inability to access livestock markets, will likely lead to declines in crop and livestock production and sales. Furthermore, movement restrictions are likely to affect the availability of workers in the food sector, and consequently lower productivity. [1] Crops production is being affected both in the short and long term affecting the delivery of this target. In the short term with the disruption of supply chains and the limitations in trade and movement of people, that limits the food production tasks. access to markets is also difficult. In the medium term, the impacts of the disruptions will be felt in the scarcity of inputs. For instance, the failure to plant or harvest at the right times or to conduct necessary field inspections may result in a lack of quality assured seeds. Such problems may continue in the longer term [2] [3]. Small scale food producers are being hit hard by the pandemic [4]	[1] World Food Programme, GLOBAL REPORT ON FOOD CRISES, 2020. Available at: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000114546/download/ [2] FAO, Sustainable crop production and COVID-19 , 2020: http://www.fao.org/3/ca8807en/ca8807en.pdf [3] Nicola, M. et al. The socio-economic implications of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19): A review. International Journal of Surgery vol. 78 185–193 (2020). [4] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020).	A
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality			The disruptions seen if food supply systems can affect sustainability and resilience of food systems - and especially their capacity to adaptation to crisis. Climate change and droughts would provide an additional layer of strain to food systems - acting as a risk multiplier [1].	[1] CGIR, 2020: https://ccaafs.cgiar.org/blog/how-we-can-use-covid-19-disruption-improve-food-systems-and-address-climate-emergency#XqBVtcgzbb0	C

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2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed			Actions and commitment to mobilise funding for priority activities, plans and programmes and ensure compliance with the obligations under the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [1] [2] along with financing commitments to the Global Crop Diversity Trust [2] might be compromised as the funding for international cooperation is diverted to the measures that do not take into account the long-term considerations of the importance of crop variety for the resilience of food supply chains and the economic and social value of crop genetic resources.	[1] ITPGRFA International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. The Funding Strategy for the Implementation of the International Treaty. (2001). Retrieved from: http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/areas-of-work/benefit-sharing-fund/overview/en/[2] FAO. Benefit-sharing Fund. Retrieved from: http://www.fao.org/plant-treaty/areas-of-work/benefit-sharing-fund/overview/en/[3] Crop Trust. Retrieved from: https://www.croptrust.org/resources/	C
2.a	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries			The covid-crisis is especially affecting the functioning of markets, available investments, and trade routes [1].	[1] FAO, Sustainable crop production and COVID-19 , 2020: http://www.fao.org/3/ca8807en/ca8807en.pdf	A
2.b	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round			Depending on the involved stakeholders, the COVID-19 crisis can have both positive and negative effects on this target. While some see the crisis as something exemplifying the effects that humanity actions have on the planet, thus rising awareness on clim		A
2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility			The covid-crisis is especially affecting the functioning of markets, available investments, and trade routes [1].	[1] FAO, Sustainable crop production and COVID-19 , 2020: http://www.fao.org/3/ca8807en/ca8807en.pdf	A
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages						
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births			As health services become overwhelmed by Covid crisis, children and pregnant women are less able to access standard care. Maternal and newborn care, has been partially or completely suspended [1][2]. pregnant women and their fetuses are particularly susceptible to poor outcomes of Covid 19 [3].	[1] UN. (2020) UN Policy Brief on the Impact of COVID-19 on Women, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-women [2] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children [3] Zaigham, M. & Andersson, O. Maternal and perinatal outcomes with COVID-19: A systematic review of 108 pregnancies. Acta Obstet. Gynecol. Scand. 99, 823–829 (2020).	A
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births			Covid affects children in three ways. First, the infection with the virus; the socioeconomic impacts policies undertaken to stop transmission of the virus; and the long-term effects of the delay in implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The economic decline due to Covid increases the economic hardship experienced by families resulting in additional child deaths [1]. pregnant women and their fetuses are particularly susceptible to poor outcomes of Covid 19 [2].	[1] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children [2] Zaigham, M. & Andersson, O. Maternal and perinatal outcomes with COVID-19: A systematic review of 108 pregnancies. Acta Obstet. Gynecol. Scand. 99, 823–829 (2020).	A
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases			In a very short span Covid has developed from a discrete outbreak to a raging pandemic resulting not just a health but also human tragedy. It causes respiratory infections, of varying severity and is easily transmitted. In the community transmission phase, the Covid positive cases can double in scale every 3 to 5 days. About 20 percent of those infected develop severe or critical symptoms with fatality rates well over 1 percent (much higher for elderly and people with comorbidities). The speed and scale of the spread, the severity of cases, and the societal and economic disruption have been dramatic. The pandemic has placed excessive pressure on the healthcare systems and healthcare workers globally and is overwhelming them [1]. As of 4th May 2020 it spans 215 countries, with 3.35 million confirmed cases and 238730 deaths [2]. On 30 January 2020, following the recommendations of the Emergency Committee, the WHO Director-General declared that the outbreak constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC) [4]. Face-to-face medical services have often been partially or completely suspended, thereby impacting the treatment of other diseases [3]. However, as described and referenced in Goal 6, the new attention to water quality and hygiene might have positive impacts on the transmission of waterborne diseases. Global efforts on strengthening health system resilience, health security and universal health coverage could positively impact efforts on other communicable diseases [5].	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019 . [3] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children [4] As retrieved from https://www.who.int/teams/blueprint/covid-19 [5] Barroy, H., Wang, D., Pescetto, C. and Kutzin, J. (2002). How to budget for COVID-19 response?, WHO, 25 March 2020, as retrieved from https://www.who.int/teams/health-financing/covid-19	A

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3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being			The Covid crisis creates risks to child mental health and well being. Refugee, internally displaced children, those living in detention and situations of active conflict are especially vulnerable. Lockdowns increase the risk of children witnessing or suffering violence and abuse. Those living in conflict settings or in unsanitary and crowded conditions such as refugee and internally displaced people settlements, are under considerable risk. Online learning platforms also increase their risk of exposure to inappropriate content and online predators [1]. Furthermore, the pandemic is expected to have negative effects on mental health and other non-communicable diseases [2].	[1] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children [2] Holmes, E. A. et al. Multidisciplinary research priorities for the COVID-19 pandemic: a call for action for mental health science. The Lancet Psychiatry vol. 7 547–560 (2020).	A
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol			With isolation and stress during Covid— some turn to substances to alleviate their negative feelings. Those in recovery will face stresses and heightened urges to use substances and will be at greatly increased risk for relapse. Vulnerable populations include those who smoke or vape, use opioids, or have a substance use disorder (SUD). They are especially susceptible to COVID-19 and associated complications, and delivering care to this population is harder. Many risks of SUD are indirect and arises from housing instability and incarceration, as well as reduced access to health care and recovery support services [1].	[1] Volkow ND. Collision of the COVID-19 and Addiction Epidemics. Ann Intern Med. 2020; [Epub ahead of print 2 April 2020]. doi: https://doi.org/10.7326/M20-1212	B
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents			Lockdowns, travel restrictions and work from home advisories have resulted in decreases in road crash deaths and disabling injuries during Covid crisis [1].	[1] https://blogs.worldbank.org/transport/can-covid-19-teach-us-something-road-safety-epidemic	B
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes			Face-to-face child services – maternal and newborn care, immunization services, sexual and reproductive health services, community-based child protection programmes – have often been partially or completely suspended [1]. Global responses to the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic are converging with pervasive, existing sexual and reproductive health and justice inequities to disproportionately impact the health, wellbeing, and economic stability of women, girls, and vulnerable populations. [2]	[1] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children [2] Hall, K. S. et al. Centring sexual and reproductive health and justice in the global COVID-19 response. The Lancet vol. 395 1175–1177 (2020).	A
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all			Face-to-face child services – immunization services, community-based child protection programmes, and case management for children requiring supplementary personalized care, including those living with disabilities, and abuse victims – has been partially or completely suspended [1].	[1] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children	B
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination			The Covid crisis can roll-back the progress in actions to bank single-use plastics, with greater use of plastics in medical supplies and increased waste generation [1] [2]. However, in the short term at least, air pollution and other types of pollution have been drastically reduced by the lockdown-induced reduction in activity [3].	[1] Retrieved from: https://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2020/04/12/a-la-faveur-de-la-crise-sanitaire-le-plastique-a-usage-unique-fait-son-retour-en-force_6036357_3244.html [2] Retrieved from: https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/plastics-coronavirus-could-reset-clock?CID=CCG_TT_climatechange_EN_EXT [3] Wang, Q. and Su, M. (2020). A preliminary assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on environment—A case study of China. Science of The Total Environment, p.138915.3] https://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/air-pollution-goes-down-as	A
3.a	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate			Evidence suggests that COVID-19 fatalities are higher among people with pre-existing conditions. Tobacco consumption is the main common risk factor linked to chronic-existing conditions and noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) such as cardiovascular and chronic respiratory conditions, cancer, and diabetes. The tobacco industry, which is in direct contradiction with priorities of public health has been increasingly taking advantage to strengthen their legitimacy through philanthropic activities which might have long-term implications for reaching the target [1].	[1] WHO. Retrieved from: https://www.who.int/fctc/secretariat/head/statements/2020/tobacco-control-during-covid-19-pandemic/en/	A

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3.b	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all			There has been an unprecedented level of collaboration in medical research with benefits across SDG3 (except some notable exceptions) while exemplifying the advantages of global cooperation. Medicines and vaccines have never been developed this fast [1-3]	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] As retrieved from https://www.who.int/teams/blueprint/covid-19 [3] Lurie, N., Saville, M., Hatchett, R. & Halton, J. Developing Covid-19 Vaccines at Pandemic Speed. N. Engl. J. Med. 382, 1969–1973 (2020).	A
3.c	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States			Strengthening pandemic response requires governments to provide immediate supportive health financing policies. WHO's guidance on health financing policy is ultimately focused on strengthening health system resilience, health security and universal health coverage (UHC) [1]. Healthcare workers have been disproportionately affect by the crisis - with many deaths in that group [2].	[1] Barroy, H., Wang, D., Pescetto, C. and Kutzin, J. (2002). How to budget for COVID-19 response?, WHO, 25 March 2020, as retrieved from https://www.who.int/teams/health-financing/covid-19 [2] The Lancet. COVID-19: protecting health-care workers. The Lancet vol. 395 922 (2020).	A
3.d	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks			The pandemic has underlined the urgency to develop early warning, risk reduction and management of similar crisis.	As 3.3, 3b	A
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all						
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes			School closures widen the learning gap between children from different socioeconomic families. 190 countries have adopted school closures, and especially in developing countries remote learning faces huge challenges or is not possible at all [6]. Children from low-income households live in conditions that make homeschooling challenging. Online learning environments usually require computers, a reliable internet connection and a proper place to study etc. Thus, global inequalities in access to education will widen and the global learning crisis will be exacerbated [1] [2]. Moreover, after the Covid related education disruption is over, students may not return to the classrooms. Girls may be disproportionately represented in this group, thus resulting in increased gender disparities in education [3]. Experience from school closures during Ebola epidemic shows that it resulted in increased dropouts, child labor, violence against children, teen pregnancies, and persisting socioeconomic and gender disparities [4]. The damage to children well-being by lost learning in three quarters of the world [5].	[1] Wim Van Lancker, Zachary Parolin (2020) COVID-19, school closures, and child poverty: a social crisis in the making, The Lancet, https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30084-0 [2] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children . [3] http://www.iiep.unesco.org/en/what-price-will-education-pay-covid-19-13366 [4] UN Development Programme. UNDP Africa policy note: confronting the gender impact of Ebola virus disease in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. 2015. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RBA%20Policy%20Note%20Vol%202%20No%201%202015_Gender.pdf (accessed March 3, 2020). [5] https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2020/05/01/after-lockdown-the-missing-10?utm_campaign=the-economist-today&utm_medium=newsletter&utm_source=salesforce-marketing-cloud&utm_term=2020-05-01&utm_content=article-link-4 [6] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020).	A
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education			There are three main channels through which children are affected by this crisis: infection with the virus itself, if the child loses her parent; the immediate socioeconomic impacts of measures to stop transmission of the virus and end the pandemic; and the potential longer-term effects of delayed implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals [1]. School closures exacerbate food insecurity as for several poor students, schools ensure at least one healthy meal per day [2]. Provide social assistance to families or universal child grants to shield children from extreme poverty [3]. The cost of lost productivity of working adults that have to provide childcare and homeschooling to children due to extent and long-term measures such as school closures are high. Lost learning, earlier progress in reducing the gap by 10% in the past 10 years in school performance will be overturned. Experience from Ebola crisis forced five million children out of school for up to nine months in the West Africa with many not returning back and being exploited for child labor [4]. Research on impact of Ebola on education suggests that the crisis and school closures for 9 month highlighted the deficiencies of West African nations education systems, facilitated the implementation of measure to improve educational systems, increase budgets and change size of classrooms to smaller ones [5]. School closures due to covid-19 will increase the drop-out rates [6].	[1] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children . [2] Wim Van Lancker, Zachary Parolin (2020) COVID-19, school closures, and child poverty: a social crisis in the making, The Lancet, https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30084-0 [3] UN. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children [4] Halgarten. J/Global Partnership for Education] (2020). Evidence on efforts to mitigate the negative educational impact of past disease outbreaks. https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/bitstream/handle/20.500.12413/15202/793_mitigating_education_effects_of_disease_outbreaks.pdf?sequence=6&isAllowed=y [5] The Economist. https://www.economist.com/international/2020/04/30/school-closures-lessons-from-the-ebola-pandemic [6] WB (2020) https://blogs.worldbank.org/education/educational-challenges-and-opportunities-covid-19-pandemic	A

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		Positively	Negatively			
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university			As for 4.1, the functioning of technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university has been affected by the crisis	As 4.1	A
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship			School closures widen the learning gap between children from different socioeconomic families. Children from low-income households live in conditions that make homeschooling challenging. Online learning environments usually require computers, a reliable internet connection and a proper place to study etc. Thus, global inequalities in access to education will widen and the global learning crisis will be exacerbated [1] [2]. Moreover, after the Covid related education disruption is over, students may not return to the classrooms. Girls may be disproportionately represented in this group, thus resulting in increased gender disparities in education [3]. Experience from school closures during Ebola epidemic shows that it resulted in increased dropouts, child labor, violence against children, teen pregnancies, and persisting socioeconomic and gender disparities [4]. The damage to children well-being by lost learning in three quarters of the world [5].	[1] Wim Van Lancker,Zachary Parolin (2020) COVID-19, school closures, and child poverty: a social crisis in the making, The Lancet, https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30084-0 [2] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children . [3] http://www.iiep.unesco.org/en/what-price-will-education-pay-covid-19-13366 [4] UN Development Programme. UNDP Africa policy note: confronting the gender impact of Ebola virus disease in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. 2015. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RBA%20Policy%20Note%20Vol%202%20No%201%202015_Gender.pdf (accessed March 3, 2020). [5] https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2020/05/01/after-lockdown-the-missing-10?utm_campaign=the-economist-today&utm_medium=newsletter&utm_source=salesforce-marketing-cloud&utm_term=2020-05-01&utm_content=article-link-4	A
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations			Children from low-income households live in conditions that make homeschooling challenging. Online learning environments usually require computers, a reliable internet connection and a proper place to study etc. Thus, global inequalities in access to education will widen and the global learning crisis will be exacerbated [1] [2]. Moreover, after the Covid related education disruption is over, students may not return to the classrooms. Girls may be disproportionately represented in this group, thus resulting in increased gender disparities in education [3]. Experience from school closures during Ebola epidemic shows that it resulted in increased dropouts, child labor, violence against children, teen pregnancies, and persisting socioeconomic and gender disparities [4]. The damage to children well-being by lost learning in three quarters of the world [5].	[1] Wim Van Lancker,Zachary Parolin (2020) COVID-19, school closures, and child poverty: a social crisis in the making, The Lancet, https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30084-0 [2] UNESCO. (2020) Policy Brief: The Impact of Covid-19 on Children, as retrieved from https://unsdg.un.org/resources/policy-brief-impact-covid-19-children . [3] http://www.iiep.unesco.org/en/what-price-will-education-pay-covid-19-13366 [4] UN Development Programme. UNDP Africa policy note: confronting the gender impact of Ebola virus disease in Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. 2015. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/RBA%20Policy%20Note%20Vol%202%20No%201%202015_Gender.pdf (accessed March 3, 2020). [5] https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2020/05/01/after-lockdown-the-missing-10?utm_campaign=the-economist-today&utm_medium=newsletter&utm_source=salesforce-marketing-cloud&utm_term=2020-05-01&utm_content=article-link-4 [6] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020).	A
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy			There is a decline in education spending for the duration of the crisis. An additional cost, is an expected downturn in future financial resources available to the education sector due to economic decline and government revenue. An additional danger is that the temporary interruption in learning due to Covid may become permanent with several students not returning to the classroom once the crisis is over, leading to out-of-school children and youth. Girls may be disproportionately among them, halting progress made in addressing gender disparities in education [1].	[1] http://www.iiep.unesco.org/en/what-price-will-education-pay-covid-19-13366	B
4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development			This Target will be influenced as a result of the losses in education outcomes as described in 4.1. However, the studies presented there do not directly address this issue.	As 4.1	B
4.a	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all					
4.b	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries			There is a decline in education spending for the duration of the crisis. An additional cost, is an expected downturn in future financial resources available to the education sector due to economic decline and government revenue. An additional danger is that the temporary interruption in learning due to Covid may become permanent with several students not returning to the classroom once the crisis is over, leading to out-of-school children and youth. Girls may be disproportionately among them, halting progress made in addressing gender disparities in education [1].	[1] http://www.iiep.unesco.org/en/what-price-will-education-pay-covid-19-13366	B

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		Positively	Negatively			
4.c	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States			There is a decline in education spending for the duration of the crisis. An additional cost, is an expected downturn in future financial resources available to the education sector due to economic decline and government revenue. An additional danger is that the temporary interruption in learning due to Covid may become permanent with several students not returning to the classroom once the crisis is over, leading to out-of-school children and youth. Girls may be disproportionately among them, halting progress made in addressing gender disparities in education [1].	[1] http://www.iiep.unesco.org/en/what-price-will-education-pay-covid-19-13366	B
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls						
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere			Epidemics make discrimination and existing inequalities for women and girls, worse [1] [2]. Women are represented disproportionately in informal and poorly paid work, including domestic work without adequate social protection.	[1] UNFPA. (2020). Technical Brief: Covid-19: A Gender Lens, Protecting Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, And Promoting Gender Equality. [2] Wenham, C., Smith, J. & Morgan, R. COVID-19: the gendered impacts of the outbreak. The Lancet vol. 395 846–848 (2020).	A
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation			Periods of isolation and quarantine, expose women to their abuser full time. The tensions due to the prolonged living in the private space, with uncertainty and anxiety caused by Covid-19, may lead to increased violence against women. The overload of domestic and care work, along with tightened family economy, may lead to increased tensions and violence against women. Seeking help during quarantine becomes difficult and the violence may also affect the re-entry of women into the labor market and constrain her economic autonomy [1] [2].	[1] UNDP. (2020). Briefing Note: The Economic Impacts of Covid-19 and Gender Inequality Recommendations for Policymakers. [2] United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) (2020). COVID-19 and ending violence against women and girls.	A
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation			Temporary restrictions on culture and religious gatherings may reduce such activities, however in rural areas in developing countries where they are very prevalent, they may be continuing as before [1]. School closures can increase the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse, and early marriage among adolescent girls [2]. In particular the previous experience of humanitarian and health crisis suggest that girls in development or humanitarian settings are at increased risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and child marriage [3]. Covid-19 is interrupting programmes to end FGM, which could threaten progress. [4]	[1] UNDP. (2020). Briefing Note: The Economic Impacts of Covid-19 and Gender Inequality Recommendations for Policymakers. [2] Retrieved from: http://www.sddirect.org.uk/media/1881/vawg-helpdesk-284-covid-19-and-vawg.pdf [3] GNB (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/resource-centre/covid-19-and-child-early-and-forced-marriage-an-agenda-for-action/ [4] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020).	B
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate			With school lockdowns, the previous experience of humanitarian and health crisis suggests that girls in development or humanitarian settings may be at increased risk of sexual exploitation, abuse and child marriage [1][2]. School closures can increase the risks for adolescent girls of different forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, and early marriage. Survivors of GBV and VAGW will have limited access to healthcare due to restrictions on movement and closed clinics, and are vulnerable to violence and mistreatment [2].	[1] UNDP. (2020). Briefing Note: The Economic Impacts of Covid-19 and Gender Inequality Recommendations for Policymakers. [2] GNB (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/resource-centre/covid-19-and-child-early-and-forced-marriage-an-agenda-for-action/ School closures can increase the risks for sexual exploitation and abuse, and early marriage among adolescent girls	B
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life			As 5.1 AND the employment drop related to social distancing measures has a large impact on sectors with high female employment shares. In addition, closures of schools and daycare centers have massively increased child care needs, which has a particularly large impact on working mothers.	AS 5.1 + [3] Alon, T., Doepke, M., Olmstead-Rumsey, J. & Tertilt, M. The Impact of COVID-19 on Gender Equality. http://www.nber.org/papers/w26947.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w26947.	A
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences			Shift in resources towards addressing the public health emergency implies disruptions to key health services for women and girls, such as reproductive and sexual health services. Evidence shows that in similar crisis there are increases in teenage pregnancy among out-of-school girls and maternal mortality due to lack of critical resources in similar crises. Pregnant women are also vulnerable [1]. Emergency maternal and reproductive health services may be hit hardest, with limited facilities for isolation areas to assess and care for women in labor and the newborn. Lifesaving procedures, from caesarean sections to abortion care, may be delayed due to staff deployment and shortages and lack of infrastructure [2].	[1] World Bank. (2020). Policy Brief: Gender Dimensions of the Covid-19 pandemic. [2] Julia Hussein (2020) COVID-19: What implications for sexual and reproductive health and rights globally?, Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters, 28:1, DOI: 10.1080/26410397.2020.1746065	B

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		Positively	Negatively			
5.a	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws			Economic impacts of COVID-19 will impede financial inclusion of women, including access to loans and savings mechanisms. The share of financial consequences of the pandemic will not be distributed equally between men and women with women facing higher financial losses due to lockdowns, increased unpaid households and childcare hours, and participation in informal economy will impact women capacity to repay the debt [1]. Women entrepreneurs are likely to be classified as "high risk" and not eligible for low-interest or deferred loans, or small business grants to sustain or restart their businesses [2]. Unequal legal and social practices regarding inheritance and property ownership regulation (statutory law), impact women and girls disproportionately during crises. Women possibilities to claim and enforce their rights can be undermined, particularly when court and justice systems are shuttered during a crisis such as COVID-19 [3].	[1] Retrieved from: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/CARE_Implications_of_COVID-19_on_WEE_300420.pdf [2] World Bank (2017) The Global Index Database 2017. Retrieved from: https://globalindex.worldbank.org/ [3] Implications of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Women's and Girls' Economic Justice and Rights. Retrieved from: https://www.care.org/sites/default/files/cweee_covid_and_wwee_brief_final.pdf	B
5.b	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women			Women have less access to digital services and have a higher load of domestic duties which will affect their ability to work or study from home, and to provide home schooling for their children [1]. There is a significant digital gender gap with Girls, women, and marginalized groups are least likely to have access to technology. As a result of the gap less experienced users are more commonly at risk of online forms of violence and harassment and online harassment and violence against women and girls has increased during COVID-19. The risk of OVH might result in women not participating as digital citizens in decision making censured by increasing harassment and violence and prevent access to vital health, security and educational services [2] [3]. The risk of greater exposure and experience of online forms of VAWG (cyber violence and exploitative grooming of children) might impede progress towards enhanced use of enabling technology among Women and Girls globally. School closure will result in many girls losing access to ICT, especially in developing world [4].	[1] UNHR. OHCHR. (2020). Statement by the UN Working Group on discrimination against women and girls Responses to the COVID-19 pandemic must not discount women and girls. Retrieved from: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25808&LangID=E [2] ITU (2019). Facts and figures 2019 Measuring digital development/gender-gap/. https://itu.foleon.com/itu/measuring-digital-development/gender-gap/ . [3] UN Women (2020) Corporate Brief on Covid-19 and Ending violence against Women and Girls. Retrieved from: https://www.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2020/issue-brief-covid-19-and-ending-violence-against-women-and-girls-en.pdf?la=en&vs=5006 . [4] WFP Retrieved from: https://insight.wfp.org/coronavirus-pandemic-is-exposing-the-gender-digital-divide-6c9e1fef8ece	B
5.c	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels			The crisis might disrupt adoption and enforcement of policy measures aimed at promotion of gender equality and empowerment. "Limited gains in gender equality and women's rights made over the decades are in danger of being rolled back due to the COVID-19 pandemic," the UN Secretary-General [1].	[1] Retrieved from: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061452	C
Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all						
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all			Common and important advice for everyone to wash hands more frequently and at least for 20 seconds, to prevent the outbreak of COVID-2019. The importance of public health due to COVID might encourage countries to prioritize universal and equitable access to clean water. Nearly 40% of the world population (3 billion) lack access to basic hand-facilities at their homes. Due to the COVID crisis, there has been increased assistance from international organizations like WHO, UNICEF, UN-Water, and Red Cross & Red Crescent to developing countries for water supplies and access. At the time of the COVID crisis, there is a possibility that countries might reallocate their resources to improve water supply. However, after the end of the crisis, there are possibilities of the resources diverted from water supply to increased food production and also other areas of economic growth [1][2]	[1] WRI 2020: https://www.wri.org/blog/2020/04/coronavirus-water-scarcity-hand-washing [2] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020).	B
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations			Nearly 2 billion people in the world lack basic sanitation facilities and 892 million people practice open defecation [2]. Though there is no research yet which confirms the link between COVID and sanitation, however, the increased water access and supply might contribute to improved sanitation and reduce open defecation. The lack of any evidence of coronavirus transmitting through sewage or through oral-fecal route, the country's budget for water and sanitation might emphasize more on water access and supply and less on sanitation and building toilets [1].	[1] WSSCC 2020: https://www.wsscc.org/2020/03/31/covid-19-transmission-and-sanitation-and-hygiene-services/ [2] Saleem et al 2019: https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-6423-z	A

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		Positively	Negatively			
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally			The presence of coronavirus in the wastewater system can possibly bring the focus of authorities to address the untreated wastewater issue and encourage them to take measures for increasing reuse and safe reuse. At the time of the COVID crisis, there is a possibility of less pollution of water due to reduced industrial and economic activities. However, after the COVID crisis, to rapidly restart, their economies, countries might increase their industrial production and also exploit more mineral resources leading to further pollution of water [1]. Covid-related waste has an effect on water pollution [2].	[1] Dutch Water Sector 2020: https://www.dutchwatersector.com/news/sewage-water-as-indicator-for-spreading-of-covid-19 [2] Saadat, S., Rawtani, D. & Hussain, C. M. Environmental perspective of COVID-19. Science of the Total Environment vol. 728 138870 (2020).	B
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity					
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate			Integrated water resources management is needed for the best possible use of water resources for the economy, society, and eco-system [1]. When COVID-19 emphasizes the need for improved water access and supply and also at the same time, post-COVID economic revival and achieving food security need more than the usual water, countries will be more encouraged to adopt IWRM approach. However, while there will be more focus on using water for economy and society, the ecosystem impacts might get overlooked from the IWRM approach. Transboundary cooperation over freshwater (both surface and groundwater) has only in some cases been adequate while in most of the transboundary systems not working well. The threat of climate change was expected to push the riparian countries to adopt a more cooperative approach, but that has not been that way. So, there are doubts over the force COVID might have in changing that approach.	[1] UNEP (No Date): https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/disasters-conflicts/where-we-work/sudan/what-integrated-water-resources-management	B
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes			The destruction of the ecosystem, particularly the conversion of forestland to agricultural land is being seen as a reason for the increasing rise of pandemics like COVID in the future [1]. Thus, the countries might put extra-effort to protect ecosystems, including water-related ecosystems. However, the rush to get the economic growth back on track in the post-COVID period might instigate the countries to exploit more of their natural renewable resources and in the process destroying eco-systems more.	[1] World Economic Forum, 2020: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/04/forest-loss-diseases-covid19-coronavirus-deforestation-health/	B
6.a	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies			Safe water supply has received more attention at the time coronavirus crisis [2]. There has been already increasing financial support for water and sanitation in developing countries and it is likely to be continued and prioritized [1].	[1] Global CITIZE, 2020: https://www.globalcitize.org/en/content/uk-aid-covid-19-developing-countries-conflict/ [2] European Commission, 2020: https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/topics/eu-global-response-covid-19_en	B
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management			The policy of improving water supply is becoming a top-down approach due to the impact of COVID and increasing global support. Therefore, there is a possibility that supporting and strengthening the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation [1] might be overlooked as it delays the process.	[1] van Buuren, A., van Meerkerk, I. & Tortajada, C. Understanding emergent participation practices in water governance. Int. J. Water Resour. Dev. 35, 367–382 (2019).	B
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all						
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services			By affecting supply chains, infrastructure projects and incomes, the crisis affects the progress on modern energy access, and possibly energy security [1]. Disruption in energy supply are more important than ever to power hospitals and other facilities in low- and middle income countries [2]. Disruptions in supply chains could wreak havoc on energy services, and reduced incomes could limit people's ability to pay for them. [3]	[1] IEA 2020: https://www.iea.org/commentaries/the-coronavirus-crisis-reminds-us-that-electricity-is-more-indispensable-than-ever [2] WEF 2020: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/04/pandemic-energy-access-coronavirus/ [3] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020).	B
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix			The crisis may disrupt the deployment of renewables, by lowering down the construction activity on renewable projects, affecting supply chains, and slowing dialogue [1]. Low (and even negative) oil prices affect the competitiveness of renewable energy solutions. Policy will need a key role to restart the market. New recovery funds, such as the 750 BN EU fund, have been called to be directed towards renewable and efficient technologies.[3] Also, various organizations have been increasingly calling for a 'sustainable' recovery, highlighting the opportunities arising from directing the recovery funds. [2]	[1] IEA, 2020: https://www.iea.org/commentaries/the-coronavirus-pandemic-could-derail-renewable-energy-s-progress-governments-can-help [2] IEA, Sustainable Recovery, World Energy Outlook Special Report, 2020 [3] European commission, 2020: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_940	A

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		Positively	Negatively			
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency			The crisis affects energy efficiency progress in several ways. First, by affecting markets and supply chains, and the labor market in the energy efficiency-connected industry. Second, low fossil fuel prices affect the returns on energy efficiency interventions. [1] New recovery funds, such as the 750 BN EU fund, have been called to be directed towards renewable and efficient technologies.[3] Also, various organizations have been increasingly calling for a 'sustainable' recovery, highlighting the opportunities arising from directing the recovery funds. [2]	[1] IEA 2020 https://www.iea.org/commentaries/energy-efficiency-can-boost-economies-quickly-with-long-lasting-benefits [2] IEA, Sustainable Recovery, World Energy Outlook Special Report, 2020 [3] European commission, 2020: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_940	A
7.a	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology			As 7.1, however references do not directly address the issue but rather suggest the ripple effects on this target		B
7.b	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States, and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support			Investment in the energy sector in 2020 are expected to experience its largest decline on record with a reduction of one-fifth – almost \$400 billion – in capital spending compared with 2019 [1]. This will affect global energy infrastructures.	[1] IEA, Sustainable Recovery, World Energy Outlook Special Report, 2020	A
Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all						
8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries			IMF forecasts a global economic decline of an annual GDP growth below 2.5% and an impact on global income of at least 1 trillion USD [1]. According to the IMF, the pandemic may result in the global economy contracting by -3% in 2020, under the unlikely scenario that the pandemic will decline by the second half of 2020 [2]. The Covid-19 pandemic leads to infections that reduce the labor supply, health care expenditures rise and containment measures, such as, quarantines, regional lockdowns and social distancing - especially constrain the travel, hospitality, entertainment, and tourism industry. Work-place closures across the economy disrupt the supply chains and lower the productivity. Layoffs, income declines, fear of contagion, and heightened uncertainty lead to a decline in demand, triggering further business closures and job losses. In a globalized world, these domestic disruptions spill over to trading partners through trade and global value chain linkages. Thus, Covid-19 is a health shock that leads to domestic economic disruptions, plummeting external demand, capital flow reversals, and a collapse in commodity prices [2][3]. With curfews and lockdowns, the economies are shutting down and ILO estimates that 25 million jobs will be lost [4]. The final job losses will depend critically on the evolution of the pandemic and the measures taken to mitigate its impact [5].	[1]UNCTAD (2019), The coronavirus shock: a story of another global crisis foretold and what policy makers should be doing about it. [2] IMF. (2020)World Economic Outlook. Chapter 1 The Great Lockdown (6 April 2020, full report in May 2020), as retrieved from https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO . [3] OXFAM. (2020).Dignity Not Destitution: An 'Economic Rescue Plan For All' to tackle the Coronavirus crisis and rebuild a more equal world, Oxfam. Retrieved from: https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620976/mb-dignity%20not%20destitution-an-economic-rescue-plan-for-all-090420-en.pdf [4] https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_738742/lang-en/index.htm [5] ILO (2020). ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Second edition, Updated estimates and analysis, 7 April 2020.	A
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors			There is a drastic decline in output of accommodation and food services, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and real estate and business activities. These sectors are labor intensive and employ millions of low-paid, low-skilled workers. These workers are facing a drastic and devastating reduction in working hours, wage cuts and layoffs [1].	[1] ILO (2020). ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Second edition, Updated estimates and analysis, 7 April 2020.	B

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		Positively	Negatively			
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services			Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and informal economies are particularly vulnerable in both industrialized and emerging economies [1]. They have limited access, limited financial liquidity (limited cash reserves) and weak level of social security (follows, layoffs, paid sick leave). A number of national governments introduced measures to support, such as subsidies and tax breaks MSME [2]. General reductions in economic activities risk to have a long-term impact on the capacity for innovation within the MSME community. Governmental support and PPPs introduced might be first focused on supporting business continuity, governments will most certainly also need to make available large lines of credit backed by governments short-term liquidity guarantees so that financial institutions are able to provide additional loans at very low or no interest [3]. This might provide stimulus for development or more agile financial services (microfinance, mobile payment systems, financial cooperatives) adapted to circumstances of MSMEs, advance resilient and adaptable business models that fit consumer demand and behavior. Exposed vulnerability of global markets might stimulate exploration of the scope of nearby markets to help diversify the supply base potentially resulting in more sustainable, circular and resilient value chains.	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] The Office of Prime Minister of Canada Available: https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/03/27/prime-minister-announces-support-small-businesses-facing-impacts [3] ILO 2020: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_741870.pdf	B
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, with developed countries taking the lead			Whilst Covid-19 is an evolving pandemic, the changed practices during this crisis may lead to a qualitatively different, more just and sustainable society. These changes in practices might be retained and carry the seed for the more structural change, rather than returning back to the previous normal, leading to an accelerated transition towards sustainable consumption and production [1]. However, as governments intervene to recover their economies, the bounce-back effect may lead to a reversal of any overall drop in emissions or environmental gains during Covid-19 [2].	[1] ILO estimates [2] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020.	B
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value			ILO estimates that the Covid related movement restrictions and economic decline will result in a job loss of between 5 million and 25 million and labor income loss between USD 860 billion to USD 3,4 trillion.[1] Evidence shows how labor markets have been hit even harder than national estimates suggest. [3] Small businesses have been hit particularly hard by the crisis. Different socio-economic groups have impacted differently [4].	[1] ILO estimates [2] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [3] Coibion, O., Gorodnichenko, Y. & Weber, M. Labor Markets During the COVID-19 Crisis: A Preliminary View. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27017.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w27017. [4] Montenegro, L. et al. Determinants of Disparities in Covid-19 Job Losses. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27132.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w27132.	A
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training			Young people are more likely to be unemployed than adults and the consequences of COVID-19 crisis on youth employment are likely to be drastic, with COVID-19-related shocks to the labor market likely to impact the quality and quantity of jobs available for young people [1][2]. Young people are at risk for heightened health-related hazards due to the labor conditions, as they are more likely to be employed in service industries and informal jobs that limit social distancing opportunities [2]. Graduates of 2020 are most likely to suffer the long-term impact of career and employment shortages [3]. Regions with ongoing youth unemployment crisis will be affected dramatically [4].	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] Programme on Youth Unit, Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), United Nations. (2020). UN Youth Flash. Special issue on COVID-19 and Youth. Retrieved from: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2020/04/YOUTH-FLASH-Special-issue-on-COVID-19-1.pdf [3] Retrieved from: https://www.economist.com/china/2020/05/02/millions-of-chinese-students-brace-themselves-for-joblessness [4] Retrieved from: https://nextbillion.net/africa-youth-employment-covid19-recession/	A
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms			The repercussions of COVID-19 health crisis exacerbates the conditions that are primary causes of forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking and child labor, Migrant workers are stranded, migrant farmers are at risk of human trafficking due to the vulnerability of food systems and high reliance on seasonal labor, children from poor families will be forced into labor and risk to become victims of trafficking due to dire socio-economic consequences and impact on livelihoods and limited employment opportunities for adults. COVID-19 pandemic prevention measures restrict movements and the activities that provide support to vulnerable groups [1].	Retrieved from: https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/09/covid-19s-devastating-impact-children	C

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		Positively	Negatively			
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment. [1]			Globally, the 136 million workers in human health and social work activities, including nurses, doctors and other health workers, workers in residential care facilities and social workers, as well as support workers, such as laundry and cleaning staff, are exposed to a high risk of contracting COVID-19 in the workplace. About 70 per cent of jobs in the sector are held by women [1] [2]. In the US, surveys show greater declines in employment in April 2020 (relative to February) for Hispanics, workers aged 20 to 24, and those with high school degrees and some college [3].	[1] ILO (2020). ILO Monitor: COVID-19 and the world of work. Second edition, Updated estimates and analysis, 7 April 2020. [2] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [3] Montenegro, L. et al. Determinants of Disparities in Covid-19 Job Losses. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27132.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w27132.	A
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products			The macroeconomic costs of a pandemic, are expected to be particularly severe for, tourism and trade [1].With international travel bans affecting over 90% of the world population and wide-spread restrictions on public gatherings and community mobility, tourism largely ceased in March 2020 [2].	[1] Jonung, L. and Roeger, W. (2006). The macroeconomic effects of a pandemic in Europe. A model-based assessment, European Commission, Economic Paper No. 251, Brussels, Belgium. [2] Gössling, S., Scott, D. & Hall, C. M. Pandemics, tourism and global change: a rapid assessment of COVID-19. J. Sustain. Tour. 1–20 (2020) doi:10.1080/09669582.2020.1758708.	A
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all			The economic decline related to the Covid response has implied that the financial markets fell, tightening the liquidity conditions in many countries, creating unprecedented outflows of capital from developing countries and put pressure on the foreign exchange markets, with some countries experiencing dollar shortages. Weak local currencies further restrict the government's ability for fiscal stimulus to stabilize the economy and deal with Covid crisis. Developing countries are constrained in their ability to fund expansionary fiscal stimulus, and are further limited by recent currency instability. Forty-four per cent of least developed and other low-income developing countries are at high risk or in debt distress. Several countries are in debt distress and require restructuring of debt. Coordination at the regional level is needed to engage and find solutions with the financial sector, including insurance companies [1] [2].	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] Goodell, J. W. COVID-19 and finance: Agendas for future research. Financ. Res. Lett. 35, 101512 (2020).	A
8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries			The free flow of goods and services within and across all regions has been disrupted during Covid-19 [1].	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. Same as 8.9.	B
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization			Young people are more likely to be unemployed than adults and the consequences of COVID-19 crisis on youth employment are likely to be drastic, with COVID-19-related shocks to the labor market likely to impact the quality and quantity of jobs available for young people [1][2]. Young people are at risk for heightened health-related hazards due to the labor conditions, as they are more likely to be employed in service industries and informal jobs that limit social distancing opportunities [2]. Graduates of 2020 are most likely to suffer the long-term impact of career and employment shortages [3]. Regions with ongoing youth unemployment crisis will be affected dramatically [4].	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] Programme on Youth Unit, Division for Inclusive Social Development (DISD), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), United Nations. (2020). UN Youth Flash. Special issue on COVID-19 and Youth. Retrieved from: https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2020/04/YOUTH-FLASH-Special-issue-on-COVID-19-1.pdf [3] Retrieved from: https://www.economist.com/china/2020/05/02/millions-of-chinese-students-brace-themselves-for-joblessness [4] Retrieved from: https://nextbillion.net/africa-youth-employment-covid19-recession/	A
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation						
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all			Infrastructure investments can be an effective way to foster economic activity and create jobs. National governments are designing responses for stimulating the economy. Investment in sustainable infrastructure could bring economic, environmental and developmental benefits. Infrastructure investments bring multiple benefits provided the investment is directed towards resilient and sustainable solutions, especially in middle and low-income economies [2]. There is a risk that investment will not be prioritized in the most sustainable manner to face other economic priorities. COVID-19 crisis response is likely to emphasize the need and strengthen international capacity development and knowledge and technology transfer regarding treatment of medical waste, with a focus on resource efficiency and circularity in the production process; support to infrastructural development for medical waste treatment; reevaluation and adjustment in legislative and governance responses to adapt to the vulnerabilities and challenges that COVID-19 has exposed in the waste management systems.	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] Hallegatte, Stephane; Rentschler, Jun; Rozenberg, Julie.(2019) Lifelines : The Resilient Infrastructure Opportunity. Sustainable Infrastructure;. Washington, DC: World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/31805 License: CC BY 3.0 IGO." [3] UNEP. (2020). Working With the Environment to Protect People UNEP's COVID-19 Response.Nairobi: UNEP Retrieved from: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/32218/UNEP_COVID.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y	B

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		Positively	Negatively			
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries			If focus is given to economic restart after the crisis without a plan for a sustainable restart, the crisis could promote an unsustainable development of the industrial sector. Yet private sector recognizes the value of SDGs and that a transition towards more sustainable industries is key to the long-term financial success of companies. [1] Industry had been hit very hard by the crisis, with many sectors stopped or lagging behind [2]	[1] United Nations. (2020) Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development, Financing for Sustainable Development Report. New York: United Retrieved from: https://developmentfinance.un.org/fsdr2020 . [2] Fernandes, N. Economic Effects of Coronavirus Outbreak (COVID-19) on the World Economy. SSRN Electron. J. (2020) doi:10.2139/ssrn.3557504.	A
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets			Micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and informal economies are particularly vulnerable in both industrialized and emerging economies [1]. They have limited access, limited financial liquidity (limited cash reserves) and weak level of social security (follows, layoffs, paid sick leave). A number of national governments introduced measures to support, such as subsidies and tax breaks MSME [2]. General reductions in economic activities risk to have a long-term impact on the capacity for innovation within the MSME community. Governmental support and PPPs introduced might be first focused on supporting business continuity, governments will most certainly also need to make available large lines of credit backed by governments short-term liquidity guarantees so that financial institutions are able to provide additional loans at very low or no interest [3]. This might provide stimulus for development or more agile financial services (microfinance, mobile payment systems, financial cooperatives) adapted to circumstances of MSMEs, advance resilient and adaptable business models that fit consumer demand and behavior. Exposed vulnerability of global markets might stimulate exploration of the scope of nearby markets to help diversify the supply base potentially resulting in more sustainable, circular and resilient value chains.	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] The Office of Prime Minister of Canada Available: https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2020/03/27/prime-minister-announces-support-small-businesses-facing-impacts [3] ILO 2020: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_741870.pdf	B
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities			If focus is given to economic restart after the crisis without a plan for a sustainable restart, the crisis could promote an unsustainable development of the industrial sector. Yet private sector recognizes the value of SDGs and that a transition towards more sustainable industries is key to the long-term financial success of companies. [1] Industry had been hit very hard by the crisis, with many sectors stopped or lagging behind [2]	[1] United Nations. (2020) Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development, Financing for Sustainable Development Report. New York: United Retrieved from: https://developmentfinance.un.org/fsdr2020 . [2] Fernandes, N. Economic Effects of Coronavirus Outbreak (COVID-19) on the World Economy. SSRN Electron. J. (2020) doi:10.2139/ssrn.3557504.	A
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending			Medical and technological research and innovation is needed to accelerate the production of key medical materials and tests, and to discover the vaccines and therapeutic treatments that are needed to protect people's right to health [1]. Short term response requires enhanced cooperation and transparency in medical and pharmaceutical research that is currently under threat [2]. Long-term recovery will require bridging capability gaps and improve the performance of local health care systems globally. As the experience of earlier epidemic response demonstrates that international financial mechanisms under Bretton Wood Institutions failed to establish long-term resilience and upgrade in technological capabilities in countries where they intended to provide relief [3] with critics raising concerns about the effectiveness of World Bank's Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) [4]. Short-term response has already given rise to nationalism in prioritizing manufacturing and trade in pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, and equipment for domestic markets with poorer countries left behind [5]. In the aftermath of previous epidemics of Ebola virus disease, SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV, WHO has established R&D Blueprint that has facilitated a coordinated and accelerated response to COVID-19, including a program to develop a vaccine, research into potential pharmaceutical treatments and facilitation of information and knowledge sharing between countries [6]. The experiences of implementing R&D Blueprint for COVID-19 response will potentially promote public and private epidemiological, medical and pharmaceutical innovation and R&D globally [6]. To address critical short-term needs for COVID-19 preparedness and response multilateral agencies restructuring financing and use of projects finance [7]. With funding most likely to be predominately prioritized for medical and pharmaceutical sectors it can create gaps in funding for other areas of industrial R&D and innovation and limit knowledge and technology transfer in developing countries.	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [2] Djallante, R., Shaw, R. and DeWit, A. (2020). Building resilience against biological hazards and pandemics: Covid-19 and its implications for the Sendai Framework, Progress in Disaster Science 6(2020) 100080. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pdisas.2020.100080 [3] Jonas, O. (2019). Pandemic bonds: designed to fail in Ebola. Nature. 572: 285. [4] Erikson, S.L. and Johnson, L., 2020. Will financial innovation transform pandemic response?. The Lancet Infectious Diseases, 20(5), pp.529-530. [5] Retrieved from: https://www.politico.com/news/2020/05/03/coronavirus-vaccine-trump-world-brawl-230142 . [6] WHO (2020). R&D Blueprint and COVID-19 https://www.who.int/teams/blueprint/covid-19 [7] WB (2020) Retrieved from: https://www.worldbank.org/en/about/what-we-do/brief/world-bank-group-operational-response-covid-19-coronavirus-projects-list	A

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		Positively	Negatively			
9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States			Covid-19 has placed increasing stress on the OECD countries, which will look inwards and limit the aid budget as much as possible during the recovery phase [1]. Even if there is an increase in the humanitarian aid to developing countries, other sectors will likely not be a priority.	[1] OECD 2020: https://www.oecd.org/development/oecd-and-donor-countries-working-to-focus-development-efforts-on-covid-19-crisis-building-on-a-rise-in-official-aid-in-2019.htm	B
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities			As 9.5	As 9.5	A
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020			Target 9.c has not been reached by 2020 and the consequences of digital inequality are felt during the pandemic acutely in developing and developed countries [1] [2]. During the COVID-19 healthcare crisis and in the process of recovery digital inequality will further limit income opportunities, result in lost learning, deprive communities of cultural activities and religious practice for billions of people without access to affordable ICT [1]. Vulnerable, indigenous and marginalized groups, along with women and girls, elderly people and those living in remote and rural areas that less likely to have adequate internet access might risk being impacted disproportionately [2]. COVID-19 crisis demonstrates the importance of digital inclusiveness and access to accessible ICT and better e-resilience [3].	[1] WEF (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/04/coronavirus-covid-19-pandemic-digital-divide-internet-data-broadband-mobbile/ [2] ITU (2019). Facts and figures 2019 Measuring digital development. Retrieved from: https://itu.foleon.com/itu/measuring-digital-development/gender-gap/ . [3] UNESCAP (2020). https://www.unescap.org/blog/digital-resilience-against-covid-19	A
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries						
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average			As 1.1, also low-income population has been disproportionately affected by job losses [1]	As to 1.1, [1] Montenegro, L. et al. Determinants of Disparities in Covid-19 Job Losses. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27132.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w27132.	A
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status			COVID has led to increasing vulnerability of migrant workers, refugees, and minority populations. The economic crisis and job losses lead to a policy making that favors the majority and powerful groups within the countries, leading towards greater economic inequality. Discriminatory laws and policies may increase, which will regress the sustainable development progress [1]. the Covid19 crisis has shown to exacerbate inequalities in countries - and in cases also resulted in racism and discrimination [2][3].	[1] Shaheen 2014: https://neweconomics.org/2014/07/reducing-economic-inequality-sustainable-development-goal [2] Dorn, A. van, Cooney, R. E. & Sabin, M. L. COVID-19 exacerbating inequalities in the US. Lancet 395, 1243–1244 (2020). [3] Devakumar, D., Shannon, G., Bhopal, S. S. & Abubakar, I. Racism and discrimination in COVID-19 responses. The Lancet vol. 395 1194 (2020).	A
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard			As 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 5.1, 10.2 reasonings on equality.	As 1.3, 1.4, 4.1, 5.1	A
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality			As explained in 1.3 the fiscal, wage and social protection has increased in the short-term, as a policy response to Covid. Uninsured patients treated for COVID-19 and infected workers, continue to work for fear of redundancy [1]. In high income countries despite recently passed employment safeguards, low-income groups continue working, as they experience difficulties navigating complex benefits systems [2]. The situation for developing countries, where a majority of daily wage earners and informal workers lack social protection policy, the impact of Covid-19 exacerbates inequality [3][4]. Misinformation and miscommunication disproportionately affect individuals with less access to information channels, who are thus more likely to ignore government health warnings [5].	[1] Hoadley J, Fuchs B, Lucia K. Update on federal surprise billing legislation: new bills contain key differences. Feb 20, 2020. https://www.commonwealthfund.org/blog/2020/update-surprise-billing-legislationnew-bills-contain-key-differences [2] Bedford J, Enria D, Giesecke J, et al. COVID-19: towards controlling of a pandemic. Lancet 2020; published online March 17. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30673-5 . [3]United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. [4] Ahmed, F., Ahmed, N., Pissarides, C., Stiglitz, J. (2020). Why inequality could spread COVID-19, Lancet 2020, https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(20)30085-2 . [5]Pirisi A. Low health literacy prevents equal access to care. Lancet 2000; 356: 1828.	A
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations			As a result of the Covid-19 crisis, substantial and comprehensive financial reforms were agreed by G20 financial authorities in the post-crisis era. However, some argue those will not be enough to counteract the negative effect the crisis has on financial markets [2]-	[1] OECD, Global financial markets policy responses to COVID-19, 2020	B
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions					

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		Positively	Negatively			
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies			As 10.3. Migration issue has been very poorly managed [2][3][4] in some countries, like India [1]. Also, the crisis has been shown to impact migration and remittances for development [5].	[1] Sen, K. (2020). COVID-19 and socioeconomic impact in Asia: The case of India, UN WIDER Background Note 1/2020. [2] IOM 2020: https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/our_work/ICP/MPR/migration_factsheet_6_covid-19_and_migrants.pdf [3]ITCLO, 2020: https://www.itcilo.org/stories/labour-migration-time-covid-19 [4] Hargreaves, S., Zenner, D., Wickramage, K., Deal, A. & Hayward, S. E. Targeting COVID-19 interventions towards migrants in humanitarian settings. The Lancet Infectious Diseases vol. 20 645–646 (2020). [5] ECDPM, The impact of COVID-19 on remittances for development in Africa, 2020. Available at: https://elibrary.acbfpact.org/acbf/collect/acbf/index/assoc/HASH0184/a19668a2/637b2693/3273.dir/Impact%20COVID%2019%20remittances%20development%20Africa%20ECDPM.pdf	A
10.a	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements			The free flow of goods and services within and across all regions has been disrupted during Covid-19 [1].	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020. Same as 8.9.	B
10.b	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes			Several suggestions have been made to help the least developed countries, but no concrete agreement has been reached. UNCTAD has estimates that \$2.5 trillion should be delivered to support developing countries through the Covid pandemic [1]. An additional \$500 billion in overseas aid has also been suggested, this includes \$160 billion, which Oxfam estimates is needed to boost poor countries' public health systems and \$2 billion for the UN humanitarian fund [2].	[1]UNCTAD (2020). As retrieved from: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/03/1060612 [2]OXFAM. (2020).Dignity Not Destitution: An 'Economic Rescue Plan For All' to tackle the Coronavirus crisis and rebuild a more equal world, Oxfam. Retrieved from: https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620976/mb-dignity%20not%20destitution-an-economic-rescue-plan-for-all-090420-en.pdf	B
10.c	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent			Remittances have dropped dramatically during Covid-19 [1].	[1] United Nations UN. (2020). Shared Responsibility, Global Solidarity: Responding to the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19, UN HQ, New York, 31st March 2020.	B
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable						
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums			Lack of safe and decent housing has direct negative health impacts and the socio-economic consequences of Covid-19 health crisis will deepen housing crisis [1]. Pandemic COVID-19 consequences will be particularly severe in poor, and densely populated urban areas, informal settlements, slums and settlements for refugees, internally displaced and labor migrants [3-4]. Overcrowded and insufficient housing, inadequate infrastructure inhibit the effectiveness of epidemiological response [1]. COVID-19 crisis will exacerbate poverty, housing affordability and inequality in urban areas [2]. COVID-19 has highlighted urban inequality in developed countries as well and might result in political and economic responses to improve public health in underprivileged areas.	[1] Corburn, J., Vlahov, D., Mberu, B., Riley, L., Caiaffa, W.T., Rashid, S.F., Ko, A., Patel, S., Jukur, S., Martínez-Herrera, E. and Jaysinghe, S., 2020. Slum Health: Arresting COVID-19 and Improving Well-Being in Urban Informal Settlements. Journal of Urban Health, pp.1-10. [2] Retrieved from: https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25727&LangID=E [3] OECD https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/view/?ref=126_126769-yen45847kf&title=Coronavirus-COVID-19-Cities-Policy-Responses [4] United Nations. The Sustainable Development Goals Report. available at: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020).	A
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons			The pandemic gives an impetus to consolidation of efforts and brings in new arguments highlighting a need for the local governments to revise mobility, integrated urban transport and city planning and active mobility the criticality of regional infrastructure in facilitating the well-organized provision of transport, connectivity and utility services [1]. Persons with disabilities are more vulnerable during the pandemic [2]. Domestic violence against women and children increases during containment measures and access to safe mobility options becomes more urgent. Imposed mobility restrictions and containment measures make it difficult for those in vulnerable situations to access help [3]. Emergency services are under pressure which will increase risks for road traffic safety. Covid-19 health crisis responses are prioritized with other priorities being scaled back globally. Neglect and abuse of old have been reported along with other forms of discrimination such as propagation of ageism and stigma against older persons which in combination with mobility specific needs of older persons in health and social care during the large-scale emergencies and crisis exacerbate health impact of the pandemic [4].	[1] UNESCAP (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.unescap.org/blog/covid-19-prompts-rethinking-mobility-and-city-planning [2] UN (2020) Policy Brief: A Disability-Inclusive Response to COVID-19. Retrieved from: https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/wp-content/uploads/sites/15/2020/05/sg_policy_brief_on_persons_with_disabilities_final.pdf [3] WHO (2020). COVID-19 and violence against women. What the health sector/system can do. Retrieved from: https://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/emergencies/COVID-19-VAW-full-text.pdf?ua=1/ [4]UN (2020). Policy Brief: The Impact of COVID-19 on older persons. Retrieved from: https://unsdg.un.org/sites/default/files/2020-05/Policy-Brief-The-Impact-of-COVID-19-on-Older-Persons.pdf	A

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		Positively	Negatively			
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries			Cities and other urban settlements are exposed to the risks of COVID-19 [1] and are homes to diverse categories of vulnerable populations that are also vulnerable to the consequences of the pandemic [2]. Cities are at the centre of health systems at risk of overload under increased patient demand [2]. Globally disadvantaged urban populations are disproportionately affected by the disruption in emergency and healthcare response-services, interruptions in affordable food supplies, disruptions in water and sanitation services under the containment measures [3]. There is lack of preparedness and integration in urban environments of informal settlements of the Global South where basic needs such as water, toilets, sewers, drainage, waste collection, and secure and adequate housing are already in short supply or non-existent and populations in a particularly vulnerable position in relation to health, violence and economic losses [4]. If slums and informal settlements residents are not integrated into human settlement and planning, the COVID-19 health crisis can further delay the attainment of 11.3 Goal. The learning experience from COVID-19 health crises might act as catalysts to upscale smart cities innovation and the use of digital tools (such as IoT, AI, 5G, open data, and analytics) by cities for awareness-raising and communication, health care services, education, teleworking that has a potential to make some of these more accessible and affordable [5], [1]. COVID-19 mobilized the ICT industry to provide solutions for assisting educational institutions with open content, open tools, and distance learning; containing misinformation about COVID-19 pandemic; supporting government efforts in disaster management and healthcare service provision [6, [7].	[1] OECD (2020). OECD Policy Responses to Coronavirus (Covid-19). Cities policy responses. Retrieved from: http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/cities-policy-responses-fd1053ff/ [2] WHO (2020). Strengthening preparedness for COVID-19 in cities and other urban settings: interim guidance for local authorities. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020 (WHO/2019-nCoV/ Urban_preparedness/20201). Retrieved from: https://www.who.int/publications-detail/strengthening-preparedness-for-covid-19-in-cities-and-urban-settings . [3] FAO (2020) Urban food systems and COVID-19: The role of cities and local governments in responding to the emergency. Retrieved from: http://www.fao.org/3/ca8600en/CA8600EN.pdf [4] Corburn, J., Vlahov, D., Mberu, B., Riley, L., Caiaffa, W.T., Rashid, S.F., Ko, A., Patel, S., Jukur, S., Martinez-Herrera, E. and Jayasinghe, S., 2020. Slum Health: Arresting COVID-19 and Improving Well-Being in Urban Informal Settlements. Journal of Urban Health, pp.1-10. [5] Retrieved from: https://www.smartcitiesworld.net/smart-cities-news/smart-cities-news/covid-19-accelerates-the-adoption-of-smart-city-tech-to-build-resilience--5259 [6] oogle (2020). Retrieved from: https://edu.google.com/latest-news/covid-19-support-resources/?modal_active=none [7] Google (2020). Retrieved from: https://cloud.google.com/blog/topics/inside-google-cloud/how-google-cloud-is-helping-during-covid-19	A
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage			The impact of health crisis on efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage is social, political and economic: closure of heritage sites and other cultural institutions is threatening cultural and natural heritage. Efforts in conservation work, safeguarding and funding of cultural sites and sites of natural heritage are undermined. Restrictions on community cultural practices and rituals impact communities across the globe. Respond to the pandemic has heightened risk of looting of cultural sites and poaching at natural sites. The crisis affects the fundamental right of access to culture and education. Economic consequences of the limitations placed on the cultural and creative labor threaten the livelihoods of communities and cultural professionals. A number of institutions have reacted promptly and allowed for distant access to cultural facilities, sites of natural heritage [1].	[1] UNESCO. (2020). Retrieved from: https://en.unesco.org/covid19	B
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations			The impact of COVID-19 health crisis on employment will be severe in urban areas as urban-based sectors of the economy such manufacturing and services suffer from COVID-19 related effects, leading to substantial losses in productive jobs [1]. Urban industrial clusters, such as retail and wholesale; business services and administration million; and manufacturing will be affected the most. The loss of informal jobs, in particular in developing nations and gig-economies will be significant.	[1] Corburn, J., Vlahov, D., Mberu, B., Riley, L., Caiaffa, W.T., Rashid, S.F., Ko, A., Patel, S., Jukur, S., Martinez-Herrera, E. and Jayasinghe, S., 2020. Slum Health: Arresting COVID-19 and Improving Well-Being in Urban Informal Settlements. Journal of Urban Health, pp.1-10.	B

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		Positively	Negatively			
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management			There is evidence temporal reductions in air pollution in urban areas and air quality improvements due to COVID-19 related restrictions and lockdown measures that instigated reduced mobility and restricted travel, reductions in economic activity, in particular reductions of NOx and PM2.5 (combustion of fuel for the heating of residential, commercial and institutional buildings, industrial activities and road traffic) [1] [2]. The COVID-19 health crisis triggered increased research attention to the linkages between air quality and infectious and other respiratory diseases associated with long-term exposure to the fine particulate matter as long-term exposure to air pollution has been linked to increased vulnerability to experiencing the most severe Covid-19 outcomes, while further epidemiological research is still required [1] [3] [4]. NO2 emissions has been registered to decrease up to 30% [8]. This widening attention to the impact of urban air quality on human health might result in better policy responses to scale up air pollution restrictions and control. There is an increasing recognition of the need to mobilize resources so that waste management, including medical, household and other hazardous waste, is treated as an urgent and essential public service in order to minimize possible secondary impacts upon health and the environment [5]. The waste composition during the COVID-19 pandemic has changed, including the rise in single-use plastics and medical waste which has prompted amendments of international regulatory frameworks for waste management [6]. The temporal reductions in air quality in cities globally have demonstrated the magnitude of efforts required to halt atmospheric pollution COVID-19. The health crisis might give impetus to rethink city planning (such as mobility, services proximity, public spaces, industrial activity, power utilities, urban waste management) [7].	[1]. European Environmental Agency EEA (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/air-quality-and-covid19/air-quality-and-covid19 [2] Wang, Q. and Su, M. (2020). A preliminary assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on environment—A case study of China. Science of The Total Environment, p.138915.3] https://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/air-pollution-goes-down-as [3] Domingo J.L., Rovira, J. (2020). Effects of air pollutants on the transmission and severity of respiratory viral infections. Environmental research. In press: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2020.109650 [4] Fattorini, D. and Regoli, F., 2020. Role of the chronic air pollution levels in the Covid-19 outbreak risk in Italy. Environmental Pollution, p.114732.[5] UNEP (2020) Retrieved from: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/32218/UNEP_COVID.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y [6] UNEP BC (2020). retrieved from: http://www.basel.int/Implementation/PublicAwareness/PressReleases/WastemanagementandCOVID19/tabid/8376/Default.aspx [7] Retrieved from: https://www.unescap.org/blog/covid-19-prompts-rethinking-mobility-and-city-planning [8] Muhammad, S., Long, X. & Salman, M. COVID-19 pandemic and environmental pollution: A blessing in disguise? Sci. Total Environ. 728, 138820 (2020).	A
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities			The COVID-19 crisis might promote recognition of importance of public space, access to urban nature and safety in public space as important for urban resilience in the short – and long-term [1]. COVID-19 health crisis might catalyze revision of access to public space and green areas During the pandemic public spaces had been repurposed to provide services and shelter to the vulnerable groups	[1] Samuelsson, K., Barthel, S., Colding, J., Macassa, G., Giusti, M. (2020). Urban nature as a source of resilience during social distancing amidst the coronavirus pandemic. Landscape and Urban Planning. Preprint DOI: 10.31219/osf.io/3wx5a	B
11.a	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning			There is uncertainty how COVID-19 will impact links between urban and peri-urban areas. Covid-19 crisis might act as a catalyst to recognize the inherent interdependence of peri-urban and urban areas in providing basic services and addressing basic needs, such as in maintaining food supply chains [1]. Functional links between rural, peri-urban and urban areas assist crisis emergency responses. Local food production and strengthening linkages and effective synergies between urban centres and rural territories contribute to the resilience of urban local food systems [2].	[1] Retrieved from: https://ruaf.org/news/city-region-food-systems-to-cope-with-covid-19-and-other-pandemic-emergencies/ [2] FAO. (2020). Retrieved from: http://www.fao.org/in-action/food-for-cities-programme/news/detail/en/c/1270350/	C

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		Positively	Negatively			
11.b	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels			Cities and informal urban settlements are at risk of COVID-19. Densely populated areas perform key functions in responding to disasters and are homes to vulnerable communities that are at heightened risk of impact of natural disasters and pandemics [1]. The COVID-19 crisis and pandemic containment measures, strain immediate rescue response and humanitarian response that is disrupted due to COVID-related restrictions on movement, national border restrictions, overload of healthcare provision services and disrupted supply chain, obstruct immediate disaster response [2], [3], [4], [5]. Provision of temporarily evacuation shelter, often in large public facilities, puts the population at risk of infection spread under the conditions of pandemic. Compliance with restrictions imposed by pandemic containment measures are unfeasible in informal settlement and refugee camps [6]. Social distancing measures are unfeasible and not effective without adequate emergency housing to enable isolation practice, expanded social services provision for vulnerable populations and safe shelter for the homeless. [7]. The COVID-19 health crisis highlights the importance of 11.b target for preparedness for disaster management and resilience to disaster and the importance of strengthened and sustained commitment to existing global disaster and public health emergency preparedness and building resilience in an inclusive manner and the necessity of intensified and sustained commitment to global public health preparedness to enhance responses to disaster of a global magnitude such as COVID-19 [1], [8]. The COVID-19 crisis might induce political and economic response to increase resilience and adaptability of agencies responding to emergency. Including measures to strengthen climate resilience and environmental sustainability of healthcare systems, which are particularly vulnerable in developing countries exposed to extreme climate events [9]. COVID-19 crisis highlights further actions that are required to advance health security capacities globally [10].	[1] WHO (2020). Strengthening preparedness for COVID-19 in cities and other urban settings: interim guidance for local authorities. Geneva: World Health Organization. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/publications-detail/strengthening-preparedness-for-covid-19-in-cities-and-urban-settings [2] Retrieved from: https://elpais.com/espana/2020-04-01/las-fuertes-lluvias-anegancastellon-en-pleno-confinamiento.html [3] Retrieved from: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction - Regional Office for Europe [4] Retrieved from: https://reliefweb.int/report/fiji/tropical-cyclone-harold-and-covid-19-double-blow-pacific-islands [5] Retrieved from: https://www.undrr.org/news/earthquake-zagreb-amid-covid-19-pandemic-opinion [6] Raju, E. and Ayeb-Karlsson, S., 2020. COVID-19: How do you self-isolate in a refugee camp?. International Journal of Public Health. [7] Habitat for Humanity (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.habitat.org/emea/stories/covid-19-housing-center [8] Jacobsen, K. H. (2020). Will COVID-19 generate global preparedness?. The Lancet 395, no. 10229: 1013-1014. [9] WHO. (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.who.int/activities/climate-resilient-health-care-facilities [10] Kandel, N., Chungong, S., Omaar, A. and Xing, J. (2020). Health security capacities in the context of COVID-19 outbreak: an analysis of International Health Regulations annual report data from 182 countries. The Lancet.	A
11.c	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials			Inadequate housing in the least developed countries is recognized as a health risk. Technical and financial assistance programmes might recognize the need to include measures to support efficient buildings in health, humanitarian and disaster relief responses. Efficient buildings with improved air quality among other measures, reduce negative impacts and prevent impacts of respiratory and cognitive conditions[1]. Efficient buildings programs are a part of green stimulus programs [2].	[1] Retrieved from: https://www.worldgbc.org/news-media/contribution-green-buildings-fight-against-covid-19 [2] Retrieved from: https://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/covid-19-stimulus-spending-for-green-construction-means-building-back-better/	C
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns						
12.1	Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries			Disruptions in industrial supply chains due to the COVID-19 health crisis underscores the need for more flexible resource allocation and activities that deploy labor across a broader range of activities. Retailers and manufacturers are forced to rethink their production practices in response to changing consumption and spending patterns. there is a risk that national governments and supranational institutions will scale back the technical and financial support needed for implementation of programmes on sustainable consumption and production. Crisis might mobilize private sector and facilitate the transition towards more sustainable production systems. Change in consumption patterns with consumers spending decline in "non-essential goods" might stick. [1], [2]. The nature of global supply chains highly dependent on transportation networks impede and constrains the COVID-19 pandemic response itself, interrupting the supply of critical items [3]. The COVID-19 crisis might catalyze the transformation of global supply chains towards shortened and local supply chains in industries such as agrifood and manufacturing. COVID-19 is an opportunity to reduce over the longer term the prevalence of lifestyles premised on large volumes of energy and material throughput. At the same time, imperatives for social distancing to lower the risk of community transmission will regrettably reinforce commitments to individualized rather than public and shared modes of consumption.	[1] Cohen, M.J., 2020. Does the COVID-19 outbreak mark the onset of a sustainable consumption transition? Sustainability: Science, Policy and Practice. Vol 16 (1). [2] Sarkis, J., Cohen, M.J., Dewick, P. and Schröder, P., 2020. A Brave New World: Lessons from the COVID-19 Pandemic for Transitioning to Sustainable Supply and Production. Resources, Conservation, and Recycling. [3] https://www.unicef.org/supply/stories/covid-19-impact-assessment-supplies-and-logistics-sourced-unicef-supply-division	A

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		Positively	Negatively			
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources			There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns [1]. The UN has warned of using the COVID-19 crisis to weaken environmental regulations [2-3] an action that could have long-term negative effects.	[2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UN, 2020: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061772 [4] UN, 2020b: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061082	C
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses			COVID-19 crisis causes rampant supply chain disruptions, resulting in food waste and loss along the entire global agri-food value chain. Food waste and food insecurity are rising. The crisis highlights the unsustainability of the global food chain with farmers not being able to sell their produce and households wasting food products due to food shortage fears causing panic stockpiling. Covid-19 health crisis might put the unsustainable production and consumption patterns in agri-food sectors in a spotlight necessitating change. Yet, the agri-food sector will suffer significant losses and will most likely prioritize recovering by conventional means. The pandemic might help mobilize community and individual responses to address FWL in flawed systems of production and of unequal distribution [1], [2]. Covid-19 crisis can promote innovation in information management for food demand and supply via smart marketing and utilization of data platforms to facilitate excess exchange along the value chain. Shortages of labor could disrupt production and processing of food, notably for labor-intensive industries [3]. evidence for Tunisia shows that the COVID-19 lockdown improved food shopping performances and pushed toward a positive behavioral change regarding food wastage [4]	[1] Jribi, S., Ben Ismail, H., Doggui, D. and Debbabi, H., 2020. COVID-19 virus outbreak lockdown: What impacts on household food wastage?. Environment, Development and Sustainability, 22, pp.3939-3955. [2] https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/the-effects-of-covid-19-will-ripple-through-food-systems/ [3] FAO. (2020). retrieved from: g/2019-ncov/q-and-a/impact-on-food-and-agriculture/en/ [4] Jribi, S. et al. COVID-19 virus outbreak lockdown: What impacts on household food wastage? 22, 3939–3955 (2020).	B
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment			in the short term, the pandemic resulted in important indirect effects on the environment. In particular, highly increased medical waste is having negative effect on landfills and marine environments [1] [2]	[1] Zambrano-Monserrate, M. A., Ruano, M. A. & Sanchez-Alcalde, L. Indirect effects of COVID-19 on the environment. Sci. Total Environ. 728, 138813 (2020). [2] Saadat, S., Rawtani, D. & Hussain, C. M. Environmental perspective of COVID-19. Science of the Total Environment vol. 728 138870 (2020).	B
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse			There is a risk of regulatory rollbacks due to concerns around food hygiene and personal hygiene increase the amount of plastic in household and institutional waste, including medical supplies and packaging [1].The crisis can give impetus to reevaluate and innovate for measures and actions to reduce waste generation. The crisis can roll-back progress in actions to ban single-use plastics with increased resistance from the plastics industry [2], [3].The supply chains of industries relying on plastics as secondary materials are disrupted due drop in oil prices that subsequently deplete the value of recycled commodities highlighting the vulnerabilities throughout the supply chain of plastics and the impacts of less disrupted waste management systems and thus less secondary plastics in the supply chain available for manufacturing [4]. in the short term, the pandemic resulted in important indirect effects on the environment. In particular, highly increased medical waste is having negative effect on landfills and marine environments [5] [6]	[1] Retrieved from: https://www.lemonde.fr/planete/article/2020/04/12/a-la-faveur-de-la-crise-sanitaire-le-plastique-a-usage-unique-fait-son-retour-en-force_6036357_3244.html [3] Retrieved from: https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/plastics-coronavirus-could-reset-clock?CID=CCG_TT_climatechange_EN_EXT [4] Retrieved from: https://pieweb.plasteurope.com/members/pdf/p244923b.PDF REtrieved from: https://www.forbes.com/sites/thebakersonline/2020/04/14/pandemic-plastics-and-the-continuing-quest-for-sustainability/#19d67ce77b4d [5] Zambrano-Monserrate, M. A., Ruano, M. A. & Sanchez-Alcalde, L. Indirect effects of COVID-19 on the environment. Sci. Total Environ. 728, 138813 (2020). [6] Saadat, S., Rawtani, D. & Hussain, C. M. Environmental perspective of COVID-19. Science of the Total Environment vol. 728 138870 (2020).	B
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle			COVID-19 crisis response will delay measures to integrate sustainability measures into the reporting cycle with the companies most likely prioritizing continuity planning, and notably on solving cash flow and solvency issues [1].	[1] OECD (2020). Retrieved from: http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/covid-19-and-responsible-business-conduct-02150b06/	B
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities					
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature			COVID-19 pandemic associated disruptions in education and cultural activities create momentum to the development of digital solutions for distance-based learning and can benefit education for sustainable development [1] [2].	[1] UNEP. (2020) Retrieved from: https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/press-release/earth-school-launches-keep-students-connected-nature-time-covid-19 [2] OECD. (2018). OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2018. OECD Publishing, Paris.	B

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		Positively	Negatively			
12.a	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production			There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns [1]. The UN has warned of using the COVID-19 crisis to weaken environmental regulations [2-3] an action that could have long-term negative effects also on sustainable consumption and production in developing countries	[2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UN, 2020: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061772 [4] UN, 2020b: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061082	C
12.b	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products					
12.c	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities			There is a risk that COVID-19 crises and the disruption of economic activities gives an impetus to justify the extension of subsidies and governmental bailouts for fossil-based industries globally. There is a risk that lobbying efforts to weaken environmental and climate regulation will result in a long-term delay in implementation of stricter measures. The pandemic is delaying a number of large-scale fossil fuel projects that might require additional government spending due to the delay in the future [1]. Fossil fuel subsidies 'swaps' to more sustainable solutions have been argued for recovery after the pandemic [2]	[1] Retrieved from: https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/apr/17/polluter-bailouts-and-lobbying-during-covid-19-pandemic [2] Barbier, E. B. & Burgess, J. C. Sustainability and development after COVID-19. World Dev. 135, 105082 (2020).	B
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts						
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			COVID-19 complicates the management of weather, climate and water-related hazards and makes early warnings systems against multiple hazards even more important [1]. Thus potentially the increased awareness on the resilience needs and the actions being taken to tackle the COVID-19 crisis will have long-term effects on Climate Change as well. However, the shift in attention from Climate Change and the economic recovery needs after the crisis will overshadow such advancements. studies have also looked at how the COVID-19 pandemic will be an unprecedented test of governments' ability to manage compound risks, as climate hazards disrupt outbreak response around the world.[2] other studies looked at how the Covid-19 pandemic could provide lessons learned for addressing climate change. [3]	[1] WMO, 2020: https://public.wmo.int/en/resources/coronavirus-covid-19 [2] Phillips, C. A. et al. Compound climate risks in the COVID-19 pandemic. Nat. Clim. Chang. 10, 586–588 (2020). [3] Manzanedo, R. D. & Manning, P. COVID-19: Lessons for the climate change emergency. Sci. Total Environ. 742, 140563 (2020).	B
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning			The COVID-19 crisis is diverting policy attention to Climate Change, and delaying action on important measures and follow ups. For instance, the COP 26 was postponed as effect of the crisis [1]. There is anecdotal evidence that Covid 19 stalled climate change action momentum in 2020 [2]. There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns [2]. Regulatory actions in other sectors, such as subsidies and stimulus to fossil-fuel based sectors and roll-backs in environmental regulations will impact sustainable finance measures with transaction costs and compliance burdens for sustainable and climate finance increasing [3] which will most likely delay integration of climate change measures into policies and strategies broadly. studies have also looked at how the COVID-19 pandemic will be an unprecedented test of governments' ability to manage compound risks, as climate hazards disrupt outbreak response around the world.[4] other studies looked at how the Covid-19 pandemic could provide lessons learned for addressing climate change. [5]	[1] UNFCCC, 2020: https://unfccc.int/news/cop26-postponed [2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UNEP. (2020). Working With theEnvironment toProtect PeopleUNEP's COVID-19 Response.Nairobi: UNEP Retrieved from: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/32218/UNEP_COVID.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y [4] Phillips, C. A. et al. Compound climate risks in the COVID-19 pandemic. Nat. Clim. Chang. 10, 586–588 (2020). [5] Manzanedo, R. D. & Manning, P. COVID-19: Lessons for the climate change emergency. Sci. Total Environ. 742, 140563 (2020)	B
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning			Depending on the involved stakeholders, the COVID-19 crisis can have both positive and negative effects on this target. While some see the crisis as something exemplifying the effects that humanity actions have on the planet, thus rising awareness on climate change [1], others argue that the COVID-19 crisis will only shift focus on the climate crisis in the years to come [1].	[1] The Guardian, 2020: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/25/coronavirus-nature-is-sending-us-a-message-says-un-environment-chief [2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03	C

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		Positively	Negatively			
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible			The COVID-19 crisis is diverting policy attention to Climate Change, and delaying action on important measures and follow ups. For instance, the COP 26 was postponed as effect of the crisis [1]. There is anecdotal evidence that Covid 19 stalled climate change action momentum in 2020 [2]. There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns [2]. Regulatory actions in other sectors, such as subsidies and stimulus to fossil-fuel based sectors and roll-backs in environmental regulations will impact sustainable finance measures with transaction costs and compliance burdens for sustainable and climate finance increasing [3] which will most likely delay integration of climate change measures into policies and strategies broadly. studies have also looked at how the COVID-19 pandemic will be an unprecedented test of governments' ability to manage compound risks, as climate hazards disrupt outbreak response around the world.[4] other studies looked at how the Covid-19 pandemic could provide lessons learned for addressing climate change. [5] However, New recovery funds, such as the 750 BN EU fund, have been called to be directed towards renewable and efficient technologies.[6] Also, various organizations have been increasingly calling for a 'sustainable' recovery, highlighting the opportunities arising from directing the recovery funds. [7]	[1] UNFCCC, 2020: https://unfccc.int/news/cop26-postponed [2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UNEP. (2020). Working With theEnvironment toProtect PeopleUNEP's COVID-19 Response.Nairobi: UNEP Retrieved from: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/32218/UNEP_COVID.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y [4] Phillips, C. A. et al. Compound climate risks in the COVID-19 pandemic. Nat. Clim. Chang. 10, 586–588 (2020). [5] Manzanedo, R. D. & Manning, P. COVID-19: Lessons for the climate change emergency. Sci. Total Environ. 742, 140563 (2020) [6] European commission, 2020: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_20_940 [7] IEA, Sustainable Recovery, World Energy Outlook Special Report, 2020	B
13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities			There is a decline in education spending for the duration of the crisis. An additional cost, is an expected downturn in future financial resources available to the education sector due to economic decline and government revenue. An additional danger is that the temporary interruption in learning due to Covid may become permanent with several students not returning to the classroom once the crisis is over, leading to out-of-school children and youth. Girls may be disproportionately among them, halting progress made in addressing gender disparities in education [1].	[1] http://www.iiep.unesco.org/en/what-price-will-education-pay-covid-19-13366	C
PARIS AGREEMENT goal to 'strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.'				On the short term, Covid-19 is set to Coronavirus set to cause largest ever annual fall in CO2 emissions in 2020 [1]. However, many have also warned that emissions will quickly rebound, unless the response to the pandemic can create lasting, structural changes towards net-zero emissions [1]. Emissions could quickly rise after the crisis, if economic recovery is not coordinated with climate change action, and the climate discourse is put on a lower scale of importance. In the short term, Covid-19 is set to cause the largest ever annual fall in CO2 emissions in 2020, with daily global CO2 emissions decreased by 17% by early April 2020 compared with the mean 2019 levels [3].	[1] Carbon Brief, 2020: https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-coronavirus-set-to-cause-largest-ever-annual-fall-in-co2-emissions [2] The Guardian, 2020: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/21/milan-seeks-to-prevent-post-crisis-return-of-traffic-pollution [3] Le Quéré, C. et al. Temporary reduction in daily global CO2 emissions during the COVID-19 forced confinement. Nat. Clim. Chang. 1–7 (2020) doi:10.1038/s41558-020-0797-x.	A
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development						
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution			There is a short term gain for ecosystems, that are bouncing back with reduced economic activity, reduced tourism and movement of people [1][7]. There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns [2]. The UN has warned of using the COVID-19 crisis to weaken environmental regulations [3] an action that could have long-term negative effects. Finally, the pandemic resulted in important indirect effects on the environment. In particular, highly increased medical waste is having negative effect on landfills and marine environments [5] [6]	[1] the Guardian 2020: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/09/climate-crisis-amid-coronavirus-lockdown-nature-bounces-back-but-for-how-long [2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UN, 2020: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061772 [4] UN, 2020b: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061082 [5] Zambrano-Monserrate, M. A., Ruano, M. A. & Sanchez-Alcalde, L. Indirect effects of COVID-19 on the environment. Sci. Total Environ. 728, 138813 (2020). [6] Saadat, S., Rawtani, D. & Hussain, C. M. Environmental perspective of COVID-19. Science of the Total Environment vol. 728 138870 (2020). [7] Shehhi, M. R. Al. Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on Oceans. (2020).	A
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans			As Target 14.1, in particular ecosystems are at risk of increased illicit activities due to decreased presence of regulatory and law enforcement bodies and economic consequences of COVID-19.		A
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels			As Target 14.1, however to date no study is presented with detailed results for acidification		B

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		Positively	Negatively			
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics			As Target 14.1. and the crisis may offer opportunities to make fishing industries more sustainable. Drop in oil prices might make the governments rethink the fuel subsidies governments through subsidies that make it cheaper for industrial fleets to hunt for fish which might reverse the overexploitation of fish stocks but also to tackle illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing [2] Short-term negative consequences on fisheries have included complete shut-downs of some fisheries, knock-on economic effects from market disruptions, increased health risks for fishers, processors and communities, additional implications for marginalized groups, exacerbated vulnerabilities to other social and environmental stressors, and increased Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. (3)	[1] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [2] UNCTAD (2020) https://unctad.org/en/pages/newsdetails.aspx?OriginalVersionID=2360 [3] Bennett, N. J. et al. The COVID-19 Pandemic, Small-Scale Fisheries and Coastal Fishing Communities. <i>Coast. Manag.</i> 48, 336–347 (2020).	A
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information			As for Target 14.1, There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns. however to date no study is presented with detailed results the interlinkages between Covid-19 and this target	[1] the Guardian 2020: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/09/climate-crisis-amid-coronavirus-lockdown-nature-bounces-back-but-for-how-long [2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UN, 2020: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061772 [4] UN, 2020b: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061082 [5] Zambrano-Monserrate, M. A., Ruano, M. A. & Sanchez-Alcalde, L. Indirect effects of COVID-19 on the environment. <i>Sci. Total Environ.</i> 728, 138813 (2020). [6] Saadat, S., Rawtani, D. & Hussain, C. M. Environmental perspective of COVID-19. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> vol. 728 138870 (2020).	C
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation			As for Target 14.1, There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns. however to date no study is presented with detailed results the interlinkages between Covid-19 and this target	[1] the Guardian 2020: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/09/climate-crisis-amid-coronavirus-lockdown-nature-bounces-back-but-for-how-long [2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UN, 2020: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061772 [4] UN, 2020b: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061082 [5] Zambrano-Monserrate, M. A., Ruano, M. A. & Sanchez-Alcalde, L. Indirect effects of COVID-19 on the environment. <i>Sci. Total Environ.</i> 728, 138813 (2020). [6] Saadat, S., Rawtani, D. & Hussain, C. M. Environmental perspective of COVID-19. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> vol. 728 138870 (2020).	B
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to Small Island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism			As for Target 14.1, There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns. however to date no study is presented with detailed results the interlinkages between Covid-19 and this target	[1] the Guardian 2020: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/09/climate-crisis-amid-coronavirus-lockdown-nature-bounces-back-but-for-how-long [2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UN, 2020: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061772 [4] UN, 2020b: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061082 [5] Zambrano-Monserrate, M. A., Ruano, M. A. & Sanchez-Alcalde, L. Indirect effects of COVID-19 on the environment. <i>Sci. Total Environ.</i> 728, 138813 (2020). [6] Saadat, S., Rawtani, D. & Hussain, C. M. Environmental perspective of COVID-19. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> vol. 728 138870 (2020).	B
14.a	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries			The Covid-19 crisis-related restrictions on vessel traffic resulted in significant reductions in maritime traffic and associated noise pollution which created unique opportunities for research on marine biodiversity [1]	[1] https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/apr/27/silence-is-golden-for-whales-as-lockdown-reduces-ocean-noise-coronavirus	C
14.b	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets			The Covid-19 crisis affects the functioning of markets, as described in several Targets. The COVID-19 related market shock, disrupted supply chains and declining markets globally [1] has created room for renegotiation and relaxation in relation to access to quota for Small scale fisheries in some countries [2].	[1] ICES (2020) ICES (2020) http://ices.dk/news-and-events/news-archive/news/Pages/wgsocialCOVID.aspx [2] LIFE (2020) Retrieved from: https://lifeplatform.eu/covid-19-and-small-scale-fisheries/	C

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		Positively	Negatively			
14.c	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in UNCLOS, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of The Future We Want			As for Target 14.1, There is a risk that the pandemic — which is likely to dominate debate for months or even years to come — will overshadow environmental concerns. However to date no study is presented with detailed results the interlinkages between Covid-19 and this target	[1] the Guardian 2020: https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/apr/09/climate-crisis-amid-coronavirus-lockdown-nature-bounces-back-but-for-how-long [2] Financial Times, 2020: https://www.ft.com/content/052923d2-78c2-11ea-af44-daa3def9ae03 [3] UN, 2020: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061772 [4] UN, 2020b: https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061082 [5] Zambrano-Monserrate, M. A., Ruano, M. A. & Sanchez-Alcalde, L. Indirect effects of COVID-19 on the environment. <i>Sci. Total Environ.</i> 728, 138813 (2020). [6] Saadat, S., Rawtani, D. & Hussain, C. M. Environmental perspective of COVID-19. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> vol. 728 138870 (2020).	B
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss						
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements			The effects of COVID-19 crisis obstruct global environmental stewardship and leadership. COVID-19 crisis impacts conservation and restoration efforts globally impeding a great number of vital conservation projects, slowing down international cooperation and impacting income generated by tourism activities that often funds conservation projects [1]. Efforts in conservation work, safeguarding and funding of/for sites of natural heritage are undermined. World Conservation Congress Biodiversity COP15 and negotiations to replace Aichi targets of biodiversity have been postponed [5], which further delays international response and resource mobilization for conservation needs. The crisis provides an opportunity to drive attention to the link between healthy ecosystems and human health [2], [3], [4]. The benefits to ecosystems are most likely to be short-termed. Emergency response actions might divert financial and capacity development resources needed for conservation, restoration and research activities targeting ecosystems. Finally human lockdown and its eventual relaxation can be viewed as a Global Human Confinement Experiment to understand positive and negative effects of human presence and mobility on a range of natural systems [6]. Many have argued that the dramatic changes started by the pandemic could be the starting point for a sustainable recovery, that could benefit both the climate and biodiversity [7][8]	[1] Corlett, R.T., Primack, R.B., Devictor, V., Maas, B., Goswami, V.R., Bates, A.E., Koh, L.P., Regan, T.J., Loyola, R., Pakeman, R.J. and Cumming, G.S., 2020. Impacts of the coronavirus pandemic on biodiversity conservation. <i>Biological Conservation</i> . [2] IUCN. (2020). IUCN statement on the COVID-19 pandemic. Retrieved from: https://www.iucn.org/news/secretariat/202004/iucn-statement-covid-19-pandemic [3] UNEP. (2020). UNEP Statement on COVID-19 https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/statement/unesp-statement-covid-19 [4] UNEP (2020). Working With the Environment to Protect People. UNEP's COVID-19 Response. Retrieved from: https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/32218/UNEP_COVID.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y [5] CBD (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.cbd.int/process/ [6] Bates, A. E., Primack, R. B., Moraga, P. & Duarte, C. M. COVID-19 pandemic and associated lockdown as a “Global Human Confinement Experiment” to investigate biodiversity conservation. <i>Biological Conservation</i> vol. 248 108665 (2020).	A
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally			There is a risk that short-term immediate responses to a COVID-19 health crisis will halt the mobilization and access to resources to finance and promote long-term measures for sustainable management of all types of measures as well as enforce safeguarding and law enforcement of forest conservation. COVID-19 crisis has promptly resulted in increased deforestation activities in the Amazon region and SE Asia [1], [2] as well as illegal and government-sanctioned land-grabbing and undermined indigenous right and forest safeguarding in the Amazon[3]. Resource-dependent populations bear the consequences of market failure and disruptions and are likely to resort to illegal wildlife commercial activities and practices causing deforestation [4]. The crisis provides an opportunity to drive attention to the link between healthy ecosystems and human health [5]. Consumption and trade in deforestation-associated commodities poses health risk in infectious diseases spread [6].	[1] Retrieved from: https://earth.org/deforestation-surges-in-amazon-as-brazil-fights-covid-19/ [2] Retrieved from: https://www.reuters.com/article/health-coronavirus-deforestation/deforestation-risks-rise-as-coronavirus-hinders-se-asia-protection-idUSL8N2BJ12Z [3] Retrieved from: https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2020/05/08/amazonian-deforestation-soaring-while-bolsonaro-administration-weakens-safeguards/ [4] Agrawal, A. and Redford, K.H., 2006. Poverty, development, and biodiversity conservation: Shooting in the dark? (pp. 1530-4426). New York: Wildlife Conservation Society. https://unearthed.greenpeace.org/2020/04/29/coronavirus-amazon-deforestation-bolsonaro-brazil-weakens-indigenous-environmental-safeguards/ [5] Retrieved from: https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/statement/unesp-statement-covid-19 [6] Chaves, L.S.M., Fry, J., Malik, A., Geschke, A., Sallum, M.A.M. and Lenzen, M., 2020. Global consumption and international trade in deforestation-associated commodities could influence malaria risk. <i>Nature communications</i> , 11(1), pp.1-10. [7] International Energy Agency. Sustainable Recovery – World Energy Outlook special report. https://www.iea.org/reports/sustainable-recovery (2020). [8] Pearson, R. M., Sievers, M., McClure, E. C., Turschwell, M. P. & Connolly, R. M. COVID-19 recovery can benefit biodiversity. <i>Science</i> vol. 368 838–839 (2020).	A
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world			As 15.1 and 15.2 for the negative effects. However the authors could not find a direct study relating the Covid-19 pandemic to desertification.		B
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development			As for 15.1 However the authors could not find a direct study relating the Covid-19 pandemic to mountain ecosystems.		B

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		Positively	Negatively				
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species			Increased attention to the consequences of industrial activities causing the destruction of natural habitats and human contact with threatened species. For instance, great apes are vulnerable and are susceptible to infection with human respiratory pathogens [1]. Industrial activities in forests, such as logging and palm oil harvesting increase human and apes contact [1].	[1] IUCN. Joint Statement of the IUCN SSC Wildlife Health Specialist Group 82020) Available: http://static1.1.sqspcdn.com/static/f/1200343/28271461/1584453295507/SARS+CoV-2.pdf?token=fz7dgEXwGmBTAKx9a9nXcDONIGA%3D	C	
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed						
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products			COVID-19 crises related loss and restriction on livelihood activities among resource-dependent populations might cause an increase in poaching and associated illegal wildlife trade [1], [2], [3]. Resource-dependent populations bear the consequences of market failure and disruptions and are likely to resort to illegal wildlife commercial activities and practices causing deforestation [4], [5]. The crisis gives emphasis to the consequences of wildlife trade that often results in ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss and facilitated banning trade and farming of a number of wildlife species, or establishing blanket bans and enforcement of existing national bans. The NPC of China, for instance, have adopted decisions to eliminate the consumption for food of wildlife [6]. Parties to the CITES convention are scaling up efforts to combat illegal commercial activities around wildlife trade [7].	[1] National Geographic. (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/2020/04/wildlife-safaris-halted-for-covid-boost-poaching-threat/ [2] Retrieved from: https://wildaid.org/the-end-of-wildlife-trafficking/ [3] Retrieved from: https://impakter.com/amid-covid-19-poaching-could-rise/ [4]Cooney, R., Roe, D., Dublin, H. and Booker, F. (2018). Wildlife, Wild Livelihoods: Involving Communities in Sustainable Wildlife Management and Combatting the Illegal Wildlife Trade. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya [5] Agrawal, A. and Redford, K.H., 2006. Poverty, development, and biodiversity conservation: Shooting in the dark? (pp. 1530-4426). New York: Wildlife Conservation Society. [6] Retrieved from: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2020-018.pdf [7] Retrieved from: https://www.cites.org/eng/CITES_Secretariat_statement_in_relation_to_COVID19		B
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species						
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts			As for 15.1 for the reasoning, however no direct studies have shown how that impacts local planning.		B	
15.a	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems			COVID-19 crisis obstructs progress in international regulatory and policy response to biodiversity and ecosystem degradation crisis in the critical year for biodiversity and IUCN [1]. Resources dedicated to COVID-19 might be diverted from the resources allocated for the biodiversity and ecosystem conservation targets. Same as 15.1	[1] IUCN (2020) Retrieved from: https://www.iucncongress2020.org/	C	
15.b	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation			COVID-19 crisis obstructs progress in international regulatory and policy response to biodiversity and ecosystem degradation crisis in the critical year for biodiversity and IUCN [1]. Resources dedicated to COVID-19 might be diverted from the resources allocated for the biodiversity and ecosystem conservation targets. Same as 15.2	[1] IUCN (2020) Retrieved from: https://www.iucncongress2020.org/	C	
15.c	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities			Negative impact as 14.2. Illegal wildlife trade is considered to be an aggravating factor in emergence of new human infectious diseases of zoonotic origin [1] The crises gives emphasis to the consequences of wildlife trade that often results in ecosystem degradation and biodiversity loss and facilitated banning trade and farming of a number of wildlife species, or establishing blanket bans. The NPC of China and the ermennt of Vietnam, for instance, have adopted decisions to eliminate the consumption for food of wildlife (closure of wet-markets). Parties to the CITES convention are scaling up efforts to combat illegal commercial activities around wildlife trade [3]. The COVID-19 crisis it facilitate ban on trade, it will almost certainly lead to a spike in poaching. As for 15.7	[1] UNEP. (2020). Retrieved from: https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/story/six-nature-facts-related-coronaviruses [2] Ye, Z.W., Yuan, S., Yuen, K.S., Fung, S.Y., Chan, C.P. and Jin, D.Y., 2020. Zoonotic origins of human coronaviruses. International journal of biological sciences, 16(10), p.1686. [3] CITES. 2020. Notification to the parties. Available: https://cites.org/sites/default/files/notif/E-Notif-2020-018.pdf [4] Cooney, R., Roe, D., Dublin, H. and Booker, F. (2018) Wild life, Wild Livelihoods: Involving Communities in Sustainable Wildlife Management and Combatting the Illegal Wildlife Trade. United Nations Environment Programme, Nairobi, Kenya [5] Agrawal, A. and Redford, K.H., 2006. Poverty, development, and biodiversity conservation: Shooting in the dark? (pp. 1530-4426). New York: Wildlife Conservation Society.	B	
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							

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		Positively	Negatively			
16.1	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere			The UN, and some state actors, particularly France have called a global truce for all violent conflicts, but that has failed to get support from the USA and Russia [2]. Fear of infection has limited some military and peacekeeping operations. However, that has not stopped rebel groups and other non-state actors to mobilize and inflict violence. In some cases conflicts increased due to lack of international attention [4]. Democracy is declining and authoritarian leaders grabbing more power for themselves [1]. COVID has also divided the societies, some societies blame other race or other religion or migrants or other social groups and all forms of violence have increased against the powerless group [3].	[1] Winkler 2020: https://www.forbes.com/sites/hecparis/2020/04/10/how-covid-19-is-also-killing-democracy/ [2] https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2020/apr/19/us-and-russia-blocking-un-plans-for-a-global-ceasefire-amid-crisis . [3] UN Peacekeeping 2020: https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/impact-of-covid-19-un-peacekeeping [4] Ide, T. COVID-19 and Armed Conflict. SSRN Electron. J. (2020) doi:10.2139/ssrn.3603248.	A
16.2	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children			Violence in all forms on children is likely to increase due to COVID as an economic crisis will force job losses of parents and that might force kids to leave school and work, school closure might increase hunger, malnutrition, child marriage and child labor, long stay at home might lead to sexual exploitation. There is evidence how quarantine situation increase violence at home. [1-6]	[1] HRW 2020: https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/04/09/covid-19s-devastating-impact-children [2] Osland, K. M., Gilen Røysamb, M. & Nortvedt, J. The impact of Covid-19 on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda. (2020). [3] Bradbury-Jones, C. & Isham, L. The pandemic paradox: The consequences of COVID-19 on domestic violence. J. Clin. Nurs. 29, 2047–2049 (2020). [4] van Gelder, N. et al. COVID-19: Reducing the risk of infection might increase the risk of intimate partner violence. EClinicalMedicine vol. 21 100348 (2020). [5] Cato T. Laurencin & Aneesah McClinton, “The COVID-19 Pandemic: A Call to Action to identify and Address Racial and Ethnic Disparities”, Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities, 7, 2020, pp. 398-402. [6] Michael F. Harsch, Tyler Y. Headley & Alexandra Novosseloff, “Peacekeeping During Pandemics How the UN can be part of the Solutions”, IPI Global Observatory, 3 June 2020.	A
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all			Special and extraordinary laws are being implemented at the national level to address the COVID crises, which are targeted to a certain region and/or certain group in the name of containing the crisis and isolating the virus. Growing nationalism to protect its own citizens from the pandemic also adversely affects the adherence of universal rule of law [2]. In some cases conflicts increased due to lack of international attention [4]. Democracy is declining and authoritarian leaders grabbing more power for themselves [3].	[1] Government Office of Sweden 2020: https://www.government.se/articles/2020/04/joint-statement--rule-of-law-in-the-context-of-the-covid-19-crisis/ [2] UN Peacekeeping 2020: https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/impact-of-covid-19-un-peacekeeping [3] Ide, T. COVID-19 and Armed Conflict. SSRN Electron. J. (2020) doi:10.2139/ssrn.3603248. [4] Kari M. Osland, Maria Gilen Roysamb & Jenny Nortvedt, The Impact of COVID-19 on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, Norwegian Institute of International Affairs Brief 8, 7 May 2020.	B
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime			Illegal financial flow is doing immense harm to global development while illegal arms flow is to global peace. The emphasis of the countries and international organizations will be more focused on pandemic and these two areas of concern will be overlooked. Moreover, the crisis of this nature also helps all forms of organized crime due to restrictions imposed on the transportation of goods and traveling of people [1].	[1] GIATOC 2020: https://globalinitiative.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/CovidPB1rev.04.04.v1.pdf	C
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms			The lack of enough medical equipment and protection, and also the lack of medicine might increase more corruption and favoritism in the health sector. A pandemic like this nature also provides extra-power to authorities and the urgency overrides accountability, which increases the possibility of more corruption [1].	[1] Council of Europe 2020: https://www.coe.int/en/web/portal/-/covid-19-pandemic-greco-warns-of-corruption-risks	C
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels			As COVID is a health crisis, some of the national institutions dealing with public health issues might be pushed to be more effective, accountable, and transparent [2][3]. That will, however, take place in most democratic countries while the opposite might be the case in non-democracies and semi-democracies. The COVID crisis has also made international institutions, particularly WHO more ineffective while nation-states have captured all the space [1].	[1] Batten 2020: https://www.pacificcouncil.org/newsroom/impacts-covid-19-globalization-need-global-response [2] McCawley 2020: https://www.eastasiaforum.org/2020/04/06/covid-19s-challenge-to-donors-and-international-institutions-in-asia/ [3] Stuti Khemani, “An Opportunity to Build Legitimacy and Trust in Public Institutions in the Time of COVID-19”, World Bank Group Research & policy Briefs from the World Bank Malaysia Hub, 4 May 2020.	A
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels			COVID crisis has helped many leaders to accumulate or grab power at the cost of democracy and basic individual and group rights. There was a decline of democracy all over the world before COVID and it has become much worse with COVID. In several countries, elections are being postponed [1].	[1] International IDEA 2020: https://www.idea.int/news-media/multimedia-reports/global-overview-covid-19-impact-elections	C

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		Positively	Negatively			
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance			COVID crisis has divided the world much more than before, and the COVID-induced economic crisis will increase the gap between the developing and developed worlds further. A strong global consensus is needed for broadening and strengthening the participation of developing countries, there was no consensus before COVID and it has become worse with COVID [1].	[1] Goldin 2020: https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/apr/21/coronavirus-disaster-developing-nations-global-marshall-plan	C
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration			COVID has made migrant, refugee, and minority populations more vulnerable and they have been increasingly blamed in many countries as COVID spreaders [1] [3]. The economic crisis and job loss have also forced developed countries like the USA to restrict migration policies and favoring their own citizens. In countries like India, where there was a process of denying citizenship to large number of minority and branding them as illegal migrants before the COVID crisis, that discrimination will further be intensified as minorities are accused of spreading coronavirus [2].	[1] IOM (No Date): https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration [2] Mohammad 2020: https://www.voanews.com/extremism-watch/coronavirus-spread-india-sparks-intolerance-toward-minority-muslims [3] WEF 2020: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/04/covid-19-is-throttling-vital-migration-flows/	B
16.10	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements			COVID crisis has led not only to the decline of democracy but in many countries, it has legitimized restricting basic fundamental rights of expression and assembly [2]. Large gathering has been banned limiting the possibility of democratic protests. Increased state surveillance has intruded into the personal space [1]. Democracy is declining and authoritarian leaders grabbing more power for themselves [3].	[1] O'Sullivan 2020: https://theconversation.com/is-protesting-during-the-pandemic-an-essential-right-that-should-be-protected-136512 [2] Singer & Sang-Hun 2020: https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/23/technology/coronavirus-surveillance-tracking-privacy.html [3] Winkler 2020: https://www.forbes.com/sites/hecparis/2020/04/10/how-covid-19-is-also-killing-democracy/	B
16.a	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime			Special and extraordinary laws are being implemented at the national level to address the COVID crises, which are targeted to a certain region and/or certain group in the name of containing the crisis and isolating the virus. Growing nationalism to protect its own citizens from the pandemic also adversely affects the adherence of universal rule of law [2]. In some cases conflicts increased due to lack of international attention [4]. Democracy is declining and authoritarian leaders grabbing more power for themselves [3]. A study suggested that the pandemic might offer new opportunity for terrorism [4].	[1] Government Office of Sweden 2020: https://www.government.se/articles/2020/04/joint-statement--rule-of-law-in-the-context-of-the-covid-19-crisis/ [2] UN Peacekeeping 2020: https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/impact-of-covid-19-un-peacekeeping [3] Ide, T. COVID-19 and Armed Conflict. SSRN Electron. J. (2020) doi:10.2139/ssrn.3603248. [4] Ackerman, G., & Peterson, H. (2020). Terrorism and COVID-19: Actual and Potential Impacts. Perspectives on Terrorism, 14(3), 59-73. doi:10.2307/26918300	B
16.b	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development			COVID has made migrant workers, refugees, and minority populations more vulnerable and they have been increasingly blamed in many countries as COVID spreaders. The economic crisis and job loss will also motivate the regimes to make policies favoring majority/powerful groups in the countries and not work towards bringing more economic equality. Discriminatory laws and policies might get a boost, which will further negate sustainable development [1]	[1] Shaheen 2014: https://neweconomics.org/2014/07/reducing-economic-inequality-sustainable-development-goal	C
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development						
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection			More need for government spending in the social sector and economic crisis might encourage developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and revenue collection [2]. While there is a likelihood of strengthening of tax regime at home, the international support against the illegal flight of capitals might not be a priority as developed countries will be struggling to put their economy back on track and they will hesitate to stop the inflow of capital, even if it is illegal in nature [1]. However, decreasing revenues in richer countries and the shift of attention to domestic issues might decrease budget available for international support [3][4].	[1] OECD 2020: https://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-and-fiscal-policy-should-continue-to-support-households-and-businesses-through-containment-then-shift-to-bolstering-recovery.htm [2] ODI 2017: https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/11695.pdf [3] Iemans, J. & Veuger, S. Implications of the Covid-19 Pandemic for State Government Tax Revenues. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27426.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w27426. [4] Ataguba, J. E. COVID-19 Pandemic, a War to be Won: Understanding its Economic Implications for Africa. Appl. Health Econ. Health Policy 18, 325–328 (2020).	B

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		Positively	Negatively			
17.2	Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries			Resulting economic crisis in the OECD countries in the post-COVID crisis period will force to look inward and limit the aid budget as much as possible [1]. There might be an increase in humanitarian aid to developing countries, but an increase in the other sectors will not be a priority. decreasing revenues in richer countries and the shifor of attention to domestic issues might decrease budget available for international support [2][3].	[1] OECD 2020: https://www.oecd.org/development/oecd-and-donor-countries-working-to-focus-development-efforts-on-covid-19-crisis-building-on-a-rise-in-official-aid-in-2019.htm [2] Iemens, J. & Veuger, S. Implications of the Covid-19 Pandemic for State Government Tax Revenues. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27426.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w27426. [3] Ataguba, J. E. COVID-19 Pandemic, a War to be Won: Understanding its Economic Implications for Africa. Appl. Health Econ. Health Policy 18, 325–328 (2020).	B
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources			Considering the grave economic and humanitarian crisis developing countries will encounter due to the COVID crisis, there are possibilities of increasing financial support from large business houses, investment by private capitals, and also humanitarian support by philanthropic organizations. However, though there will be a willingness to support the developing countries more, in case of a global recession, they might face a lack of funds to do so [1]. decreasing revenues in richer countries and the shifor of attention to domestic issues might decrease budget available for international support [2][3].	[1] WEF 2019: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_From_Funding_to_Financing.pdf [2] Iemens, J. & Veuger, S. Implications of the Covid-19 Pandemic for State Government Tax Revenues. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27426.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w27426. [3] Ataguba, J. E. COVID-19 Pandemic, a War to be Won: Understanding its Economic Implications for Africa. Appl. Health Econ. Health Policy 18, 325–328 (2020).	A
17.4	Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress			COVID induced global economic crisis, particularly in developed economies will reduce their willingness and ability to work towards addressing the debt burden of poor indebted countries in the long-term, however, the humanitarian part will play its role in providing in some immediate debt relief [1].	[1] IMF 2020: https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2020/04/13/pr20151-imf-executive-board-approves-immediate-debt-relief-for-25-countries	C
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries			LDC countries host 12% of the world population but receive only 1% of global trade and foreign direct investment [1]. When COVID is taking the world to greater economic uncertainties, there is less likely the investment priority will look for equitability rather it will focus on faster and greater return.	[1] OECD 2020: https://oecd-development-matters.org/2020/04/23/the-covid-19-scourge-how-affected-are-the-least-developed-countries/	C
17.6	Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism			There might be an increased North-South and South-South cooperation at the various levels and global technology facilitation mechanism and coordination to contain and find a cure for COVID. However, these technology transfer will be more on a limited scale and for a particular purpose and there are no signs that it might include a bigger and better technology transfer regime [1]. There is a lack of global and coordinated effort in this regard even when the world is facing a pandemic of this nature.	[1] Atlantic Council 2020: https://www.atlanticcouncil.org/blogs/geotech-cues/covid-19s-potential-impact-on-global-technology-and-data-innovation/	C
17.7	Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed			Increasing realization of the health of the global environment and its link with an increasing number of pandemics [1] might encourage the technology-rich countries to transfer and disseminate their environmentally sound technologies to poor developing countries in concessional and preferential terms.	[1] Barbieri et al 2017: http://www.sustainability-seeds.org/papers/RePec/srt/wpaper/1117.pdf	C
17.8	Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology			Technology Bank for LDC was established by the UNGA in 2015 and its premise was officially inaugurated in Turkey in 2018 [1]. As this primary goal has been already achieved, the COVID crisis can potentially encourage the international community to support enhanced use of communication technology, improving access of research and scientists to research, publication, data, and knowledge.	[1] UN: No Date https://www.un.org/ldcportal/ldc-technology-bank/	C
17.9	Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation			As for Target 17.1, inward-looking budgets and priorities might compromise cooperation and capacity building in several areas.		B
17.10	Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda [1] [2]			Post-COVID global recession and changing Demand-Supply equation, and the growing vulnerability of developing countries and LDC will be major obstacles in achieving this SDG. [1] The COVID-19 outbreak has already caused deep disruption to world trade, affecting both the supply and demand sides of the global economy. [2]. Global trade is expected to plummet even further, affecting especially LDCs [3].	[1] WTO 2020: https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres20_e/pr855_e.htm [2] ODI 2020: https://www.odi.org/blogs/16804-covid-19-trade-challenges-ahead-least-developed-countries-small-island-developing-states [2] Gruszczynski, L. The Covid-19 pandemic and international trade: Temporary turbulence or paradigm shift? Eur. J. Risk Regul. 11, 337–342 (2020). [3] United Nations. Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/#sdg-goals (2020).	B

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		Positively	Negatively			
17.11	Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020			Same as 17.10 on trade-related issues		B
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access			Same as 17.10 on trade-related issues		B
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence			COVID-19 has brought huge challenges for the global economy and the world is on the verge of unprecedented economic recession [1]. At this point, achieving enhanced global macroeconomic stability is a larger challenge than ever [2].	[1] WEF 2020: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2020/03/take-five-quarter-life-crisis/ [2] WTO 2020: https://www.wto.org/english/news_e/pres20_e/pr855_e.htm	C
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development			Increased policy coherence for sustainable development needs to design, monitor, and implement coherent policies. This demands an increasing globalized approach with inclusive and institutional governance mechanisms [1]. However, COVID has brought more emphasis on state-centric policies and lesser political commitment for enhanced policy coherence. However, if there is a realization that comes in among global powers after the crisis gets controlled that pandemic of this nature needs policy coherence, there might be some concrete attempts towards that direction.	[1] OECD: https://www.oecd.org/gov/pcsd/oecd-recommendation-on-policy-coherence-for-sustainable-development.htm	B
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development					
17.16	Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries			Resulting economic crisis in the OECD countries in the post-COVID crisis period will force to look inward and limit the aid budget as much as possible [1]. There might be an increase in humanitarian aid to developing countries, but an increase in the other sectors will not be a priority. decreasing revenues in richer countries and the shifor of attention to domestic issues might decrease budget available for international support [2][3].	[1] OECD 2020: https://www.oecd.org/development/oecd-and-donor-countries-working-to-focus-development-efforts-on-covid-19-crisis-building-on-a-rise-in-official-aid-in-2019.htm [2] Iemens, J. & Veuger, S. Implications of the Covid-19 Pandemic for State Government Tax Revenues. http://www.nber.org/papers/w27426.pdf (2020) doi:10.3386/w27426. [3] Ataguba, J. E. COVID-19 Pandemic, a War to be Won: Understanding its Economic Implications for Africa. Appl. Health Econ. Health Policy 18, 325–328 (2020).	B
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships			The perceived failure of nation-states joining hands to meet the COVID crisis has the potential for the increased and effective public-private and civil society partnership within and across countries [1][2].	[1] APC 2020: https://www.apc.org/en/pubs/joint-civil-society-open-letter-un-public-private-partnerships [2] Polman et al 2020: https://www.ipsnews.net/2020/04/multilateralism-public-private-partnerships-key-flattening-covid-19-curve/	C
17.18	By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts					
17.19	By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries					
COUNT		66	144			