

# Impact of Novel COVID-19 on Sustainable Development Goals

Dr Ramatu Ussif

Anadolu University

Graduate School of Social Sciences

Department of Business Administration

Eskişehir, Turkey

ramatussif@gmail.com / [ramatuussif@anadolu.edu.tr](mailto:ramatuussif@anadolu.edu.tr)

**Abstract:** This article examines the impact of novel COVID-19 on the Sustainable Development Goals known as the Global Goals Agenda. It investigates the effects of COVID-19 on the health and lives of the people, the employment of people, educational systems, the economic development of the nations, the social gatherings, religious worships, increasing the poverty levels of the poor due to their daily earnings who were lockdown for months, partnerships across the world that become standstill, and its effects on the past and incoming conferences, workshops and symposiums worldwide. The study used secondary data through the World Health Organization's report on COVID-19 and its effects, United Nations Reports on Sustainable Development Goals, Various Countries report on the effects of the virus on their economies. We found out that COVID-19 has a significant impact on all the aspect of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) worldwide. Major among the areas affected are Employment/jobs, Health, Food production and distribution, poverty and hunger, Economic activities, Industries, transportation and partnerships. We recommend that effective measures should be taken by the World Health Organization and the various countries governments to help end this serious and widely spread pandemic across the world.

**Keywords—** Coronavirus, Pandemic, Sustainable Development Goals, Global Goals, Worldwide

## Abbreviations Used

COVID-19 - Coronavirus Disease, 2019

GGA - Global Goal Agenda

SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals

UNDP - United Nations Development Program

UN - United Nations

UN DESA- United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs

WHO

World

Health

Organization

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The advent of Corona Virus has become a global threat is not only narrowed to the health sector but also affecting other sectors of the economy as such Education, Agriculture, Research Institutions, Transportations, Tourism, Trading etc. the diagnosis and analysis of COVID-19 recently rely on the testing of advanced genetic amplification which requires an expensive device or apparatus. The development of low-cost diagnostic kit/apparatus which did not rely on the genetic amplification but rather utilizes the structures of an antigenic on a viral surface, like the test of rapid influenza diagnostic, would surely allow further accurate estimation of COVID-19 cases across the world. The severe increase in Corona Virus cases has led to the efforts in quarantine people by governments' to reduce the transmission and or spread of the virus (Albzeirat et al., 2020). The stay-at-home policy/orders have significantly reduced the human quality of life internationally and have also affected the global economy severely. The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted greatly on the global community so much that it cannot be compared to any crisis in generations. With the coronavirus pandemic affecting all continents and income levels, it is of no surprise

that, the individuals who are trying in bringing about the Global Goals known as the Sustainable Development Goals are now facing challenges like taking a leadership role in the crisis.

There is a need for international cooperation to help reduce the effects of this deadly disease for the world of the power and necessity of sustainable development. All the 17 SDGs or Global Goals will be affected by this crisis whether indirectly or directly (WHO, 2020). Directly as a result of health, economic, and policy challenges, or indirectly through redirected resources, disruptions to infrastructure, or other secondary hurdles. This is because all the SGDs are interrelated. We anticipate that the findings to this project will help towards achieving these global goals within the set time. This Corona Virus which is also known as Covid-19 pandemic started China in a city called Wuhan was designated as the first of an epidemic (Anderson et al., 2020, Albzeirat et al., 2020), which now becomes a pandemic and affecting the entire world (Wong et al., 2010). These are general descriptions however, these were general. The Covid-19 is unknown killer, and it has become a serious threat worldwide only to the health sector and health conditions of humans, but rather to all aspect of the world including education, economic, political, socially,

environmental, Agricultural, Research Institutions, and many more. Many countries across the world have become static cities, without any movement from one place to the other even within the day city and country. The businesses, transportations, tourism, education, trading all have stopped completely which indicate that the world will be facing serious challenges both during the pandemic era and the post-pandemic era, and the countries relations will be affected. Several studies have been conducted on Covid-19 pandemic. Whiles others looked at the medical aspects of the virus, some focused on the economic point of view but these studies are interested in the areas of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Does the entire world need clear cut answers to the following questions? To help in reducing the infection rate and making the world a better place to live and to be able to achieve the set target for Sustainable Development Goals by the set period of 2030.

- ✚ What are the signs/symptoms of COVID-19?
- ✚ What is the incubation period for COVID-19 when is inside the body?
- ✚ Are there documented or predicted cases of asymptomatic infections with COVID-19?
- ✚ How long does it take to treat COVID-19?
- ✚ After the treatment of COVID-19 is it possible for one to get the virus again?
- ✚ What are the consequences of COVID-19 on our environment?
- ✚ How does the virus affect the entire Global Goals?

Across the world, which is made up of 7 continents and 195 countries, there is a case of coronavirus in all the seven continents and over 95 percent of the countries have been affected with the novel COVID-19 so far. With the worldwide economy revolving from the descent of the novel COVID-19 pandemic, the Financing for Sustainable-Development Report 2020 (FSDR), which will be launched on 8 April 2020, the objective is to give governments of the various countries the needed tools/ instruments towards achieving the sustainable development goals, even when there is a global health crisis.

The novel coronavirus pandemic has been considered a catastrophe that has a very huge impact across different sectors and industries worldwide, this has affected millions of people's jobs and lives and health conditions. (World Economic Forum, 2020). The way the jobs were affected can be seen by taking into consideration and looking at the economy, health sector, employment sector, industries/companies, and how each aspect or area of SMEs within the industries or businesses have been affected seriously by this pandemic.

The article has the objective to investigate the impact of a Novel COVID-19 pandemic on the 17 sustainable Development Goals agenda. The different aspects that are examined are based on the literature review

result that was generated based on the research questions of the study.

From the result, the novel COVID-19 pandemic has a strong negative impact on the Sustainable Development Goals across the world.

### 1.2 Research Gap

This is a very important topic across the world. A lot has been lost in the fight and treatment of this pandemic novel COVID-19 worldwide. The world has lost economically, socially, politically, environmentally, religiously and many other areas. The above study was conducted due to the following reasons:

- ✚ A study of this nature has not been done nor published anywhere
  - ✚ The COVID-19 influences all the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda
  - ✚ The rate at which COVID-19 caused or affected human lives
  - ✚ COVID-19 affects the educational systems in the world especially in the Sub-Saharan African
  - ✚ The effects of the COVID-19 on employments/jobs.
  - ✚ The effects of COVID-19 on economic development.
  - ✚ The effects of COVID-19 on partnerships across the world.
  - ✚ The effect of the virus on national and international conferences.
  - ✚ The effects of COVID-19 on Graduating students in the university
  - ✚ COVID-19 affected social gatherings internationally
- The above was the knowledge gap motivating this research.

### 1.1 Research Objective

The main research objective is to examine the impact of COVID-19 on Sustainable Development Goals.

Specifically, the entire article will concentrate on the below objectives:

- ✚ To investigate Novel Covid-19 effects on human lives
- ✚ To discuss the impacts of COVID-19 on Educational systems
- ✚ To expatiate the effects of Novel COVID-19 on employments/jobs
- ✚ To examine the effects of Novel COVID-19 on economic development
- ✚ To discuss the effects of COVID-19 on partnerships across the world
- ✚ To analyze the impact of Novel COVID-19 effects on social gatherings

### 1.2 Research Question

The key research question is what is the impact of COVID-19 on Sustainable Development Goals?

- ✚ What are the effects of Novel Covid-19 on human lives?

- ✦ What are the impacts of Novel Covid-19 on Educational system?
- ✦ What are the effects of Novel Covid-19 on Employments / Jobs?
- ✦ What are the effects of Novel Covid-19 on Economic Development?
- ✦ What are the effects of Novel Covid-19 on Partnerships across the World?
- ✦ What is the effect of Novel COVID-19 on social gatherings?

## 2. RELATED LITERATURE

### 2.1 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals known as the Global Goals are the seventeen (17) goals developed by the United Nations. On 25 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets. Building upon the success of the Millennium Development Goals, this new development agenda is the international community's primary guide for sustainable development in the years to come. Like never before, the sustainability aspects of the development are considered of primary concern at local, national, regional and international levels. UN DESA's divisions engage stakeholders around the world in the implementation, evaluation and monitoring process of the Sustainable Development Goals, and assist countries in translating global goals into national policies, and national policies into action on the ground.

### 2.2 Economic Analysis

It was recognized by the United Nations that inclusive, sustained, and sustainable economic growth is very crucial in achieving the 2030 sustainable Development Goals Agenda, with the creation of employment and other social development as the pillars of healthy growth and development in the world economy. The Economic Analysis and Policy Division (EAPD) are in charge of monitoring the global macroeconomic trends & prospects and they formulate advice for the global policy coordination. It also provides a systematic analysis of the international economy and the development policies and offers useful direction and guidelines for the execution of strategies and policies for sustainable growth and development. It further identifies and leads the research on the frontiers and evolving issues and some other economic challenges for the countries that conflict and those in special situations. It monitors particular the status of the least developed countries (LDCs), the low-income countries, that are confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development and growth and manages the capacity development projects, which are assisting with training, researches, seminars and workshops to help enhance the LDCs' capacities and abilities o in achieving sustainable development and sustainable growth.

### 2.3 History of Novel COVID-19 Pandemic

The Corona Virus pandemic started in China as a small viral epidemic and ended up in the entire world becoming one of the biggest pandemics that humans has ever faced in history. It started on 31st December 2019 in a city in China called Wuhan in the Hubei province in China (Lu, H, 2020). On the 7th of January 2020, the virus was then isolated and recognized as the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 [SARS-CoV-2] (WHO, 2020). The disease was entirely underestimated and so it took the world two solid months to be able to declare officially as a pandemic that was on the 11th of March 2020 (World Health Organization, 2020). By 31st May 2020, the number of active and confirmed cases of COVID-19 increase in the entire world.

Most Countries started to declare a state of emergency and lockdowns one after the other within their own country's territories (World Health Organization, 2020). Though indicated above, the crisis to has triggered some positive changes in the environmental issues/problems. Restrictions on travel, public and social gatherings, and the economic activities all ended up in an economic recession which also increased some social problems (United Nations, 2020).

### 2.4 Measures to Reduce the Spread of COVID-19 Pandemic

There are several measures undertaken to help reduce the cases of COVID-19 ADVISED BY WHO and help practitioners. Some of the few measures and procedures are undertaken to halt the chain of the novel coronavirus spread worldwide include:

- ✦ Social distancing
- ✦ Hand washing
- ✦ Hand sanitizing
- ✦ Complete human Lockdown
- ✦ Lockdown of country borders
- ✦ The transport system lockdown
- ✦ Maintaining personal hygiene.

This led our day-to-day lives becoming to a sudden pause, and it like the time is standstill. These extreme changes in the entire worlds within the shortest possible time has cast a shadow of

Pressure and trauma on most people mental health condition. All of us, especially the younger ones are at a very high risk of developing mental health problems and psychiatric signs and indications that needed immediate action or to be addressed.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for this article is purely secondary data. All the relevant data was sourced from the World Health Organization home page and websites, United Nations Websites, UNDP Websites, write-ups on Sustainable Development Goals of various countries, and countries update on Coronavirus effects. The secondary data from online media articles, webpages, reports, thesis and dissertations were also included in the methodology.

Other sources of data for this article include:

- ✚ Center for Disease Control
- ✚ United Nations Development Economic and Social Affairs
- ✚ Ghana Health Service Data
- ✚ Ministry of Health data in Turkey
- ✚ Ministry of Health data in Ghana
- ✚ World report on Coronavirus Pandemic
- ✚ UN Reports and write-ups of SDGs

#### **4. DISCUSSIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

##### **4.1 Sustainable Development Goal 1 No Poverty**

The aim and objective of Sustainable Development Goal one are to end poverty across the world by 2030. United Nations together with other development partners in collaboration with other countries is working hard to see poverty come to an end within a stated period. Over seven hundred million (700 million) people or approximately 10 percent of the population in the world are still living in extreme poverty and they are always struggling to accomplish the most essential needs like food, shelter, health, accessible water, sanitation, education and many more. Most of the world population are leaving in a day less than \$1.90. Sub-Saharan Africa is having a majority of these cases. In the world, the rate of poverty is 17.2% in rural areas 3 times far more as compared to urban areas (WHO, 2020). The fact that one is having a job does not warranty a decent job for the individual. 8% of the workers employed including their households and families across the world are all living in extreme poverty. Ensuring all children are socially protected including the vulnerable group is very critical in reducing poverty. The dimensions of poverty are many and its causes include among others, unemployment, high vulnerability of some percentage of the population to diseases, disaster and other occurrences, social exclusion and some phenomena preventing humans from productivity. Globally, there are 122 women aged 25 to 34 living in extreme poverty for every 100 men of the same age group. High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries. Poverty affects children disproportionately. One out of five children lives in extreme poverty. As of 2018, 55% of the world's population have no access to social protection. In 2018, only 41% of women giving birth received maternity cash benefits (WHO, 2020).

The coming of COVID-19 in 2019 throughout 2020 has made this matter worse since most of the people were poorer in this period due to the affected ones. The locked-down made the majority of the populace poorer since they were home having nothing to do.

##### **4.2 Sustainable Development Goal 2 Zero Hunger**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal two is to end hunger across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to see poverty come to an end within a stated period. COVID-19 has a great impact on this objective. Most farmers could not go to their farms

during this period due to lockdown and other reasons and this affected their cultivations for the year. In some countries, this leads to more hunger.

The time to reconsider how to grow food, share and consume the food is now. If this is done rightly, the agricultural, fisheries and forestry can help provide nutritious food for the population and generate income activities that are decent and also supporting human-centred rural growth and development and the environment protection. Currently, the forest, soils, oceans, freshwater and biodiversity are all corrupted or degraded. The climate keeps changing and putting a lot of pressure on the resources that the population of humans depend on while increasing the risk associated with a disaster, like floods and droughts. Most rural men and women cannot make ends meet from their land, compelling to migrate to cities and other countries in search of other opportunities. Improper food security also is causing masses and billions of children underdeveloped, thus too short for their ages because of severe malnutrition.

A new profound global agricultural, food, forestry and fishery system is necessary and needed if we are to well feed or nourish the 821 million hungry individuals and the 2 billion additional people we expected to be undernourished by 2050 (WHO, 2020). The investment in agriculture is vital to increase the sectors productivity and food sustainable production systems necessary to reduce or lessen the threat of hunger.

##### **4.3 Sustainable Development Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and Promote Well-being for all at all ages**

The aim and objective of Sustainable Development Goal three are to ensure healthy life & promote the well-being for all and at all ages worldwide by 2030. The United Nations together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to ensure better healthy lives and promote decent well-being within the stipulated period. Ensuring the above is achieved at all ages is very essential for sustainable growth and development. Important steps are made towards increasing the life span of expectancy while limiting other common murderers associated maternal and child mortality, but are working in achieving the set target of less than seventy (70) maternal deaths per one hundred thousand (100,000) live births by the year 2030 would need improvement in delivery care skilled. Also, the achievement of the target of reducing deaths prematurely due to incommunicable diseases by 2030 to one third (1/3) would require efficient technology more and clean fuel to be used for cooking and education on danger of tobacco. A lot of efforts is required to fully eliminate a wide variety of disease and to address many more different emerging and persistent health issues. Focusing on the provision of more effective and efficient funding sources of health systems, hygiene and improves sanitation, increasing physicians access and more tips on how to minimize ambient pollution, significant steps can be made in helping to save the lives of billions worldwide.

#### **4.4 Sustainable Development Goal 4 Quality Education**

The aim and objective of Sustainable Development Goal four are to have quality education across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to see that education is quality at all levels within a given period. One of the foundations for creating well sustainable development is achieving quality education. Again, having access to the inclusive educational system would go a long way to help citizens with the required tools to develop and improve innovative solutions/results to the greatest problem of the world and by improving their quality of life. Currently, more than 265 million children are out of school and 22 percent of this population is primary school-going age (WHO, 2020). Again, even the school going children are lacking the skills and expertise in reading, writing, and math. In a decade ago, major efforts were made towards the increasing access to education in all levels and the enrollment rates increase in all schools especially for girls and women. There has also been tremendous improvement in the basic literacy skills, yet still greater efforts are required to make bolder strides to achieving the goal of universal education. For instance, equality in the girls and boys primary education has been achieved by the world and only a few countries achieved this target in all the levels of their education. Some of the reasons for low-quality education are due to poor conditions of the schools, and equity issues that are related to opportunities rendered to the rural children. For the families of impoverished children to received quality education, investment is needed in the school building, teacher training workshops/seminars, educational scholarships, improvement in access to electricity and water

#### **4.5 Sustainable Development Goal 5 Gender Equality**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal five is to achieve gender equality across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to see poverty come to an end within a stated period. Under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the world achieved good progress in women empowerment and gender equality which includes equal access to basic education among boys and girls, across the world, girls and women continuously suffer violence and discrimination. Gender equality entails more and not only limited to the fundamental right of humans, but as to do with the necessary foundation for free and a peaceful mind, and a world which is prosperous and sustainable. Currently, unfortunately, only 1 out of 5 girls and women aged 15-49 have cases of experiencing physical and sexual violence reported by an intimate partner within a period of 12 months and 49 countries lack laws protecting the women and girls from this domestic violence currently (WHO, 2020). More efforts are made regarding harmful/hurtful practices like Female Genital Mutilation-FGM and child marriages which declined

in the decade past by 30 percent. Yet still, there is more that needs to be done to eliminate these harmful practices in the world. Providing girls and women with equal access to health, good work, education, and representation in economic and political decision-making processes will help to fuel the sustainable economies and to benefit humanity and societies at large. To end the gender-based discrimination that is prevalent in lots of countries across the world, there should be the implementation of new legal frameworks at the workplaces regarding female equality and the prevention of practices that are harmful to girls and women.

#### **4.6 Sustainable Development Goal 6 Ensure access to water and sanitation for all**

The aim and objective of Sustainable Development Goal six are to ensure access to water and sanitation for all across the world by 2030. UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to see poverty come to an end within a stated period. Accessible clean water for all living is a very essential part of the world we are willing to live in and sufficient freshwater is available for us to achieve the above goal on the planet. Nevertheless, because of poor infrastructure or bad economies, billions of population including children die yearly from sickness and diseases related to hygiene, sanitation and water supply inadequacy. The scarcity of water, inadequate or poor sanitation, and water which is poor in quality harm the food security, educational opportunities, and choice of livelihood, for poor households and families worldwide. Currently, millions of people (high than 2 billion) are now living with the risk of lower access to freshwater resources which by 2050, and one out of four at least are likely to live in countries that are affected by the recurring or chronic freshwater shortage. Drought specifically, affects some of the population of the world's country which is poor and it worsens malnutrition and hunger. Fortunately, great progress was made in the past years (decade) concerning sanitation and sources of drinking water whereby, more than ninety percent of the population in the worlds are now having access to an improved drinking water source. To improve drinking water accessibility and sanitation, there is the need to increased investment in the management of sanitation facilities, freshwater ecosystems at the local level in most developing countries in Central Asia, Eastern Asia, Southern Asia, South-Eastern Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

#### **4.7 Sustainable Development Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal seven is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy across the world by 2030. The United Nation together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy is achieved within a stated period. All most all the major challenges, opportunities/prospects that the world today

faces is energy. Whether it is climate change, jobs/employment, increasing incomes/food production, security, access to energy for all the mentioned is very essential. Working towards achieving this goal is particularly important as it adds/interlinks with other or most of the Sustainable Development Goals. Focusing on increased energy efficiency, universal accesses to energy and the increased in the use of renewable energy through new economic, and job/employment opportunities are very vital to creating more sustainable and inclusive communities that are resilience to environmental issues such as climate change. Currently, there exist approximately 3 billion population of the people that are lacking access to clean cooking solutions and they are exposed to risk and danger of high air pollution levels. Furthermore, a little less than one billion population are working without electricity and fifty percent out of this number are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Fortunately, in the decade ago, progresses has been made with regards to the use of renewable electricity from water, wind power & solar, and the ratio of energy used per the unit of Gross Domestic Product is also deteriorating. Nevertheless, the above challenge is very far from being resolved and there is the need for more access to technology and clean fuel and more progress requirements to be made concerning the integrating of renewable energy into end-user applications in transport, buildings, and industry. The private and public investments in energy to need to be improved or increased and there is the need to be more focused on regulatory frameworks & innovative business models to help transform the world's energy systems.

#### **4.8 Sustainable Development Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal eight is to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all across the world by 2030. The United Nations together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to see poverty come to an end within a stated period. Roughly about half of the world's population are still living equivalent of about US\$2 in a day with global or worldwide unemployment rates of 5.7% and job having isn't a guarantee the ability and capability to escape poverty at many places. The slow and rough progress necessitates us to think well and retool or redirect our social and economic policies that are aimed at poverty eradication. Continued poor access to employment or job opportunities, under consumption, and insufficient investments leads to destruction and serious erosion of the essential social contract which is underlying democratic societies: that must be shared all in progress. Though averagely, the annual rate of growth of the real gross domestic product per capita across the world is increasing every year, yet still there exist many countries in developing world decelerating in their rate of growth and development and moving beyond 7 percent target of growth rate set for 2030. As there is a decrease in

labour productivity and the rate of unemployment rise, the standards of living or condition of living begin to also decline due to lower wages. Sustainable economic growth will require societies to help create conditions that will allow people to access quality jobs which stimulates the economy while not harming the environment. Employment opportunities and decent working conditions and environment are also needed for the entire working-age population. There is a need to increase access to financial services to accumulate assets, manage incomes, and make productive investments. Increased commitments to agriculture infrastructure, banking, and trade will help in increasing productivity and reducing unemployment levels across the world's greatest impoverished regions.

#### **4.9 Sustainable Development Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation:**

The aim and objective of Sustainable Development Goal nine are to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation for all across the world by 2030. UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to realize this goal within a stated period. Investments in infrastructure, irrigation, energy, transport and information and communication technology are very important to achieving global agenda (SDGs) and empowering communities in so many countries across the world. For long is been recognized that the growth in human productivity and their incomes, improvements in education and health outcomes require infrastructure investment. Manufacturing is a significant driver of employment and economic development. Currently, nonetheless, the value of manufacturing added per capita is only US\$100 in the least developed countries compared to over US\$4,500 in Europe and Northern America. Another relevant factor to consider is Carbon Dioxide emission during manufacturing processes. The emissions have decreased over the past years/decade in so many countries but the pace of deterioration has not been even around the world.

The progress in technology is the very foundation of efforts towards achieving environmental objectives, such as increased energy-efficiency and resource. Without innovation & technology, industrialization will not happen, and development will be standing still without industrialization. There are the needs to have more investments in products that are high-tech which dominates the productions manufacturing to increase efficiency and to focus on the mobile cellular services which increase more connections between humans.

#### **4.10 Sustainable Development Goal 10 Reduce Inequality Within & Among Countries**

The aim and objective of Sustainable Development Goal ten are to reduce inequality within & among countries across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other

countries is working hard to see that inequality within & among countries is reduced at all levels within a given period. Significant strides in the lifting of people out of poverty are made by the international community. The countries that are least developed, thus, the vulnerable nations, small island developing states, the landlocked developing countries and the continuity that make inroads into a reduction of poverty. Nevertheless, persistent in inequality and the large disparities remain concerning access to educational services and health services and other assets. There exist a growing consensus that the growth in economies is not sufficient in poverty reduction when is not inclusive and when the three sustainable developments are not involved. Thus, the environmental, economic, and social. Fortunately, both among and within countries, there is a reduction in income inequality. Currently, the per capita income of sixty (60) out of ninety-four (94) countries with data has increased more rapidly than the average of the nation. There exist some signs of progress regarding the creation of favourable access conditions from countries that are least developed for exports. For inequalities to be reduced, there should be universal policies in principle, the needs of the marginalized and disadvantaged populations must be paid attention to. There are the needs for increasing in duty-free treatment & continuation of exports that are favouring from developing countries and to increase developing countries' vote within the International monetary fund (IMF). Finally, the cost of transferring money can be reduced through innovations in technology for migrant workers.

#### **4.11 Sustainable Development Goal 11 Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal eleven is to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to see cities made inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable within a stated period. Cities are centres for opinion/ideas, culture, commerce, productivity, science, social development and many more. At their best, the cities have made people advance economically and socially. By 2030, with a population of people living in cities estimated to increase to five billion people. So therefore is significant that we have urban planning & management practices in place to be able to deal with the challenges that will be brought by urbanization. There are a lot of challenges in dealing and maintaining cities in a manner that will continue to create employment/jobs and being prosperity or sustainable without straining resources and lands. Some of the common challenges of Urban are congestion, lack of funds for the provision of basic services, inadequate housing, deteriorating infrastructure, and increasing air pollution within the cities. Other rapid urbanization challenges like, the safe removal & management of solid waste within the cities, can be dealt with in a manner that allows them to

continue to grow and increase while improving the resources used and reducing poverty and pollution. Another such example is the increase in the collection of municipal waste. There is the need for a future whereby cities can provide opportunities for the majority of the population with access to basic services like the energy, transportation, housing and more.

#### **4.12 Sustainable Development Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal twelve is to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns within a stated period. Sustainable consumption & production is concerned with promoting resources & energy efficiency, infrastructure which are sustainable, basic services provision, green & decent jobs, and improved quality of life and standard of living for all. The implementation of the above will help to achieve the overall development plans, environmental & social costs, reduce future economic, reduce poverty, and strengthen economic competitiveness. Currently, the consumption of material and natural resources is at the increase, particularly in Eastern Asia. Countries are also addressing the challenges regarding water, air and soil pollution increasingly. Since the sustainable production and consumption aims at "doing more and better with less," the net welfare gains accruing from economic activities can be increased by reducing the use of resources, pollution and degradation along the whole life cycle, while increasing the quality of life. There is also the needs to significantly focus on operating supply chain, involving all stakeholders from the producer to the final consumer. This among others includes educating the consumers on the need for sustainable consumption & lifestyles, providing customers with adequate information through standards and labels and at the same time taking part in sustainable public procurement.

#### **4.13 Sustainable Development Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal thirteen is to ensure urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns within a stated period. In every continent, climate change is a challenge affecting all countries. It is affecting the lives of humans and disrupting communities, national economies, costing people and countries always. Whether sea levels are increasing/rising, the weather patterns changing, the greenhouse gas emissions at their highest level now, and events becoming to the extreme in history. Without appropriate action, the average surface temperature of the world is more likely to surpass three degrees centigrade this century. This is affecting the

vulnerable and the poorest people the most. Affordable, scalable remedies are available now to help countries to advance to cleaner and more robust economies. The step of change is accelerating as many people are turning to renewable energy and a variety of other measures, processes and procedure that will reduce emissions help increase the adaptation efforts. Climate change, however, is a global challenge which has no respect for national borders. It is an issue that needs solutions and is coordinated at the international level to help developing countries to move to a low-carbon economy. For the global response to be strengthened to the threat of a climate change, countries need to adopt the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris, which went into force in November 2016. In the agreement, all the countries involved agreed to work to limit the rise of the global temperature to well below two (2) degrees centigrade. By April 2018, 175 parties had endorsed the Paris Agreement and 10 developing countries had submitted the first repetition of their national adaptation plans for responding to climate change

#### **4.14 Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal fourteen is to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources globally by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources within a stated period. The oceans of the world, their temperature, the chemistry, the currents and life – drive worldwide systems which make the Earth surface habitable for humanity. Our rainwater, the drinking water, climate, weather, coastlines, and the food we eat, even the air/oxygen we breathe in, are all ultimately provided and regulated by the sea. Throughout history, the oceans and the seas have been crucial channels for transportation and trade. The main feature of a sustainable future is the careful management of this vital global resource. However, currently, there is a continuous decline of coastal waters leading to pollution and ocean acidification is hurting the effective functioning of the ecosystems and the biodiversity. This is also adversely impacting the small scale fisheries. The area of Marine needs to be effectively managed, protected, and well-resourced and the regulations need to be in place to help reduce marine pollution, overfishing, and ocean acidification.

#### **4.15 Sustainable Development Goal 15: Sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal fifteen is to ensure sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation, halt biodiversity loss across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns within a stated period.

Forests cover 30.7 percent surface of the Earth and, add to provision of food security & shelter. The forest is key to protecting biodiversity, combating climate change, and the home or residence of the indigenous population. By protecting the forests, we will also be in a position to strengthen natural resource management and increase the productivity of the land. Currently, 13 million hectares of forests every year are being lost while the persistent degradation of dry lands led to the desertification of 3.6 billion hectares. Though up to 15 percent of the land is currently under protection, the biodiversity is still at risk. Deforestation & desertification which is caused by the activities of human and the climate change that pose a major challenge to the sustainable development and that have affected human lives and livelihoods of billions of people against fighting poverty. There are a lot of efforts being made to help combat desertification and manage forests. There exist two international agreements implemented currently which help promote the use of resources in an equitable way. Financial investments in support of biodiversity are also being provided

#### **4.16 Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal sixteen is to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in collaboration with other countries is working hard to promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies within a stated period. The international killing/homicide threat, human trafficking, violence against children, and sexual violence are very important to address and promote peaceful & inclusive societies for sustainable development. They pave the necessary way for access provision to justice for all people and at all levels, for building effective and accountable institutions. While there is an increase in homicide & trafficking cases over the past years or decade, there are still thousands of individuals who are at greater risk of intentional murder within Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and around Asia. Children's rights violations through sexual violence and aggression continue to plague many more countries worldwide, especially when the under-reporting and lack of data worsen the problem and issues. To solve these challenges and be able to build very peaceful and inclusive societies, there are the needs to be efficient and effective transparent regulations put in place with a comprehensive, realistic budget of the government. One of the first steps to protecting the rights of the individual is the implementation or creation of worldwide birth registration & the creation of more independent national human rights institutions worldwide or across the world.

#### **4.17 Sustainable Development Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.**

The purpose of Sustainable Development Goal seventeen is to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development across the world by 2030. The UN together with other development partners and in



collaboration with other countries is working hard to revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development within a stated period. A successful global agenda or sustainable development agenda requires strong partnerships between the private sector, governments, and civil society. The above inclusive partnerships built upon values and principles, a shared goal and shared vision that place individuals and the earth at the centre are needed at the local, regional, national and global level. Action is needed urgently to mobilize, redirect & unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of the private resources to deliver on the global agenda or sustainable development objectives. The long-term investments, like a foreign direct investment (FDI), are needed in critical sectors, particularly in developing countries. These include infrastructure & transport, sustainable energy, and information & communications technologies. There is the need for the public sector to set a very clear direction by reviewing and monitoring frameworks, incentive structures and regulations which enables such investments must be retooled to help attract investments by reinforcing sustainable development. The National oversight mechanisms like the oversight functions by legislatures and the supreme audit institutions must be strengthened.

## 5. SUMMARY

From the related literature reviewed, it can be concluded that the novel COVID-19 influences all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda. It has affected so many lives while some had a severe sickness. The novel COVID-19 has affected the educational systems across the world especially in the Sub-Saharan African where there is little usage of the internet by the students in their various communities. Some even lack internet in the campus hostels and within the campus but only in the library and lecture rooms. This makes online lectures impossible to rather postpone the semester or academic year to save the students and the staff from getting Corona Virus which is a pity for the students and the lecturers.

The novel COVID-19 also affected people's employments/jobs. Many individuals who work on hourly and daily bases were affected. Most people have to work before they eat or survive with their families but due to COVID-19 majority of the affected families cannot afford their day-to-day meals. This leads to serious hunger in most countries and communities.

Coronavirus again has a negative impact on economic development. The development of all economies is now on a standstill. Majority of the world businesses are affected and the employees of most of the institutions too are home jobless. Due to the stay at home principle for several months and the locked-down law by the Governments of most countries, over 50 percent of the world's working population lost their jobs especially, those working as part-time workers.

The Partnerships across the world has been affected by COVID-19. All partnerships between countries like China,

USA, UK, Germany, Turkey, Ghana, and Nigeria were in a halt during the intensive COVID-19 period. The period from April 2020 to August 2020, most partnerships were cancelled while some were postponed.

Novel COVID-19 has a strong effect on national and international conferences worldwide. Most of the conferences are cancelled and other postponed till further notice. Only a few in the advanced countries were able to have the conferences online. Majority of the conferences in other countries were rescheduled to further notice.

COVID-19 has a great effect on Graduating students in universities. Most of the graduate students have their semester reports, proposal defense, and thesis defense postponed with immediate effect to further notice. Some also got the opportunity to do but online. Majority of final year graduate students had their defense postponed. All graduation for the 2020 year graduates was done online and some not at all.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

The article has the objective to investigate the impact of a Novel COVID-19 pandemic on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda. The different aspects that are examined are based on the literature review result that was generated based on the research questions of the study.

From the result, the novel COVID-19 pandemic has a strong negative impact on the sustainable development goals.

1. Due to COVID-19, there is a great loss of income leading the vulnerable segments of society and their families to fall below the poverty line.
2. Novel COVID-19 made food production and distribution to be disrupted. During the lockdown period, no farmer is allowed to go to the farm and the produced foods too could not be distributed due to lack of transportation.
3. It also has a devastating effect on the health conditions of the populace leading to major sicknesses and death.
4. Many schools were closed, the remote learning less effective and not even accessible for most of the students.
5. The economic gains of women at high risk and the increased levels of violence against women have accounted for the majority of the health and social care workers who are more exposed to COVID-19
6. Supply disrupted and inadequate access to clean hand washing facilities, one of the most important COVID-19 preventive measure.
7. Supply and personnel shortages are leading to disrupted access to electricity, further weakening health system response and capacity.
8. Economic activities suspended, lower-income, less work time, unemployment for certain occupations.

9. Infrastructures became weak, industries became unsustainable and malfunctioning across the world and lack of innovation due to COVID-19
10. The entire lockdown affects the fight towards reducing inequality within & Among Countries
11. Population living in slums face a higher risk of exposure to COVID-19 due to high population density and poor sanitation condition.
12. The Coronavirus affects sustainable consumptions and all production patterns internationally.
13. Reduced commitment to climate action, but less environmental footprint due to less production and transportation.
16. Conflicts prevention effective measures for fighting covid-19, those in conflicts areas are most at risk of suffering devastating loss from covid-19.
17. Aggravate backlash against globalization, but also highlights the importance of international cooperation on public health

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- ✚ It recommended seeking guidance from the World Health Organization, healthcare provider, Healthcare practitioners, the National Public Health Authority and many other specialists.
- ✚ It is also recommended that is very important for people to be informed of the situations and the should take appropriate measures to help protect themselves, their households and families.
- ✚ The advice of the World Health Organization and the guidance issued by the National and Local Health Authorities must be taken into consideration.
- ✚ Older people and people with pre-existing medical conditions or sicknesses should take safety measures seriously.

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