FACTS ABOUT SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN POLAND

YouCOME

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Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

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INTRODUCTION

This publication is one of the results created within the Erasmus+ project "mYOUth Digital Marketing Leaders for SDGs", co-funded by the Erasmus+ European Union Program. The aim of publication is to promote SDGs and presentation of the current situation of the implementation of the sustainable development goals in Poland. Similar publications will be prepare by other project partners from Albania, Italy, Lebanon, Montenegro and North Macedonia.

Sustainable development of ecosystems is primarily the protection and rational use of natural resources, as environmental factors are now considered one of the most important conditions for the life of economic systems and society as a whole.

Therefore, the environmental component is one of the decisive factors in the area of sustainable development and economic security. It can be generally characterized by various forms of environmental impact, the intensity of environmental impact, as well as social and economic nature. Sustainable development covers the global and local ecological impact on the environment and consumers, water and atmosphere pollution, the level of morbidity that may be caused by the impact of certain pollutants on individuals, the impact of demographics on socio-economic consequences, the impact of pollution on the economies of individual countries.

In Poland, sustainable development has been included into fundamental right resulting from the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland. Art. 5:

> *"The Republic of Poland guards the independence and inviolability of its territory, ensures the freedoms and rights of human and citizens as well as the security of citizens, protects the national heritage and ensures environmental protection, guided by the principle of sustainable development".*

Poland is fully engaged in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The main Polish strategic document in this area is the "Strategy for Responsible Development" („Strategia na rzecz Odpowiedzialnego Rozwoju"). The Strategy was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 14th February 2017. The adoption of the Strategy was preceded by far-reaching public consultations with citizens, representatives of different communities, non-governmental and industrial organizations and members of the self-government.

The Strategy includes recommendations for public policies. It is also a basis for changes to the development management system, including the valid strategic documents (strategies, policies, programmes).

Actually, new integrated development strategies are created.

The convergence of the Strategy and the Agenda is visible at the level of objectives, areas and priority actions, as well as indicators.

Coordinator of the implementation of the Strategy for Responsible Development and the United Nations Agenda at the governmental level in Poland is the Ministry of Development.

Ministry of Economic Development and Technology

The Minister of Economic Development, while cooperating with other ministers in charge, prepares annual reports from the Strategy implementation progress, submitted for comments to the Coordination

Committee for Developmental Policy and for consideration to the Council of Ministers, together with assessment of the achievement level of the indicators monitoring the SRD and recommendations on potential necessary actions serving provision of timely and effective realization of the Strategy.

In order to coordinate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Poland at the government level, the Chairman of the Development Policy Committee on September 1, 2017, appointed the Team for the Coherence of the Strategy for Responsible Development until 2020 (with a perspective until 2030) with The 2030 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals.

The Partnership for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Poland has been operating since June 2017. The partnership currently has almost 150 entities and integrates various representatives in cooperation communities for the effective achievement of the SDGs and increases social awareness.

THE VISION AND MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE POLISH "STRATEGY FOR RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT"

The Strategy defines a new model of development – responsible development as well as development socially and territorially sustainable.

The main objective of the Strategy is: To create conditions for increasing incomes of the Polish citizens along with increasing cohesion in the social, economic, environmental, and territorial dimension.

The most important assumed result of the Strategy implementation will be an increase in average income gross disposable households per capita according to PPP to 76-80% in relation to the EU average by 2020, and by 2030 approximation of gross disposable income per capita in PPP to the EU average, while striving to reduce disproportions in gross available volumes between regions. One of the next assumed effects of the Strategy implementation will be the reduction of the percentage of people at risk of poverty and social exclusion (from

the current 23.4% to approx. 20% in 2020). Grow will be productivity, which should translate into an increase in wages.

They are 3 main specific objectives of the Polish Strategy:

- Sustainable economic growth increasingly based on knowledge, data and organizational excellence
- Socially sensitive and territorially sustainable development
- Effective state and economic institutions contributing to growth as well as social and economic inclusion.

The Strategy contains a list of 173 strategic project and 12 flag projects. The list of projects included in the Strategy is of an open character, and it can be complemented with new initiatives that are a response to the emerging needs and challenges.

Areas influencing the achievement of the objectives of the Strategy:

- human and social capital
- transport
- digitization
- national security
- energy
- natural environment

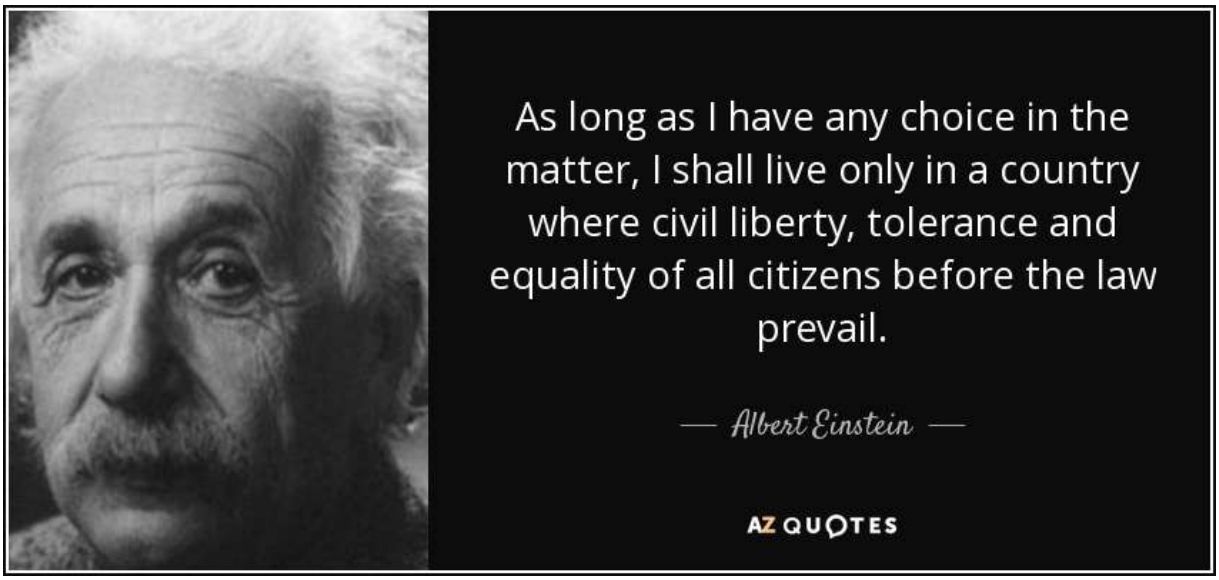
Under the first specific objective, the Polish Strategy will focus on the following sustainable goals included in the 2030 Agenda:

In the economic sphere, the emphasis is on building a strong industry, consistent and comprehensive investments, especially investments in innovations, foreign expansion of Polish business - growth presence in the existing ones and entering new, rapidly developing markets as complete as possible taking advantage of the digital revolution, the dynamic development of information technologies. Activities under objective I of the Strategy are consistent mainly with the objectives 8, 9, 12 of the Agenda, but also tasks in the field of ensuring high-quality technical, vocational and higher education (Objective 4). A number of activities are also targeted at areas related to sustainable agriculture and food production, environmental technologies, reducing inequality, and a global partnership for development, represented by the goals 2, 7, 10, 11, 13, 16 and 17 of the Agenda.

Under the second specific objective, the Polish Strategy will focus on the following sustainable goals included in the 2030 Agenda:

Social and territorially sensitive development is the goal of the Strategy, which emphasizes social cohesion as a prerequisite for an economy characterized by high employment, good quality places work and a large scale of entrepreneurship, and emphasizes the inclusion of all areas, including small towns and rural areas. The benefits of economic growth should be available to everyone, no matter where they live.

Many activities envisaged under Objective II of the Strategy will implement tasks in the field of education, increasing the equality of women's and men's rights and security (goals 4, 5, 16).



Source: https://www.azquotes.com/quote/570628

Under the third specific objective, the Polish Strategy will focus on the following sustainable goals included in the 2030 Agenda:

The priority area of the Strategy is the improvement of the quality of the legislation, building such a management system of development processes, which will allow for efficient coordination of the most important economic processes, using the possibilities offered by digital technologies. At the same time it is important to create transparent conditions for running a business, simpler and stable regulations,

improvement of the situation on the labor market, and, as a result, improvement of the living conditions of Poles, in accordance with the principle of decent work adapted to the qualifications and fair remuneration.

IMPLEMENTATION OF 17 SDG GOALS IN POLAND

Polish public policy has started in recent years consistently take into account the principles of sustainable development as expressed in the 2030 Agenda. The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is taking place with different degrees of intensity in many areas and at various levels of public life.

According Sustainable Development Report 2022 - In the list of countries implementing 17 Goals Poland has high 12th place (Global SDG Index) with a result of 80.5% (for 163 countries assessed). Poland is the best performer in terms of eradication poverty (SDG 1), quality education (SDG 4), as well as in the area of sustainable protection terrestrial ecosystems (SDG 15). The greatest challenges for our country goals remain related to: providing access to cheaper and affordable energy (SDG 7), counteracting change climate (SDG 13), ensuring resource conservation maritime affairs (SDG 14) and the Global Partnership for

sustainable development (SDG 17). The good news is that in case of Poland there is no regression in the SGD.

Poland has already achieved two goals: to eliminate the phenomenon poverty (SDG 1) and sustainable ecosystems land (SDG 15). Moreover, Poland is on the right track to reach the next 4 out of 17 SDGs, i.e. in ensuring high-quality education (SDG 4), accessible for all, clean water (SDG 6) as well supporting innovation, building a stable one infrastructure and promote sustainable industrialization (SDG 9) and sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12). There has been no progress in case 5 of the 17 SDGs. They are: ensuring everyone available clean energy (SDG 7), reducing inequalities (SDG 10), sustainable cities and community (SDG 11), counteracting change climate (SDG 13) and revitalizing the partnership on for sustainable development (SDG 17).

Achieved

Available to reach

No progress

POLAND

OECD Countries

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

POLAND

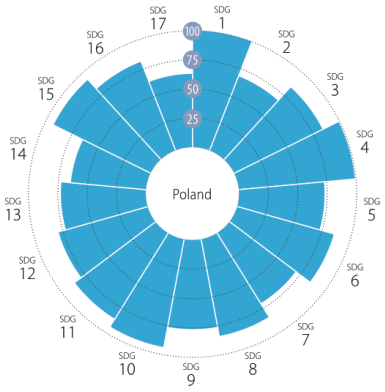
12 /163

COUNTRY SCORE

80.5

REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

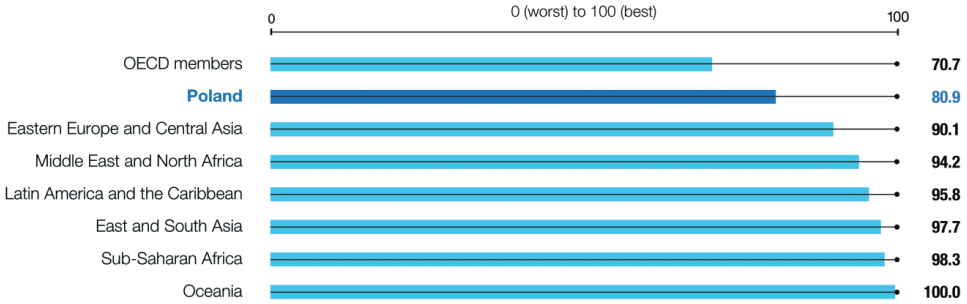
AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



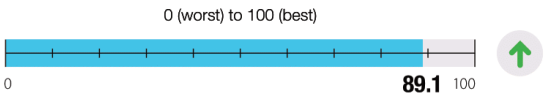
SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals

INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

0%

Sustainable Development Report 2022 From Crisis to Sustainable Development: the SDGs as Roadmap to 2030 and Beyond

Source: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2022-poland.pdf

POLAND

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90/day (%)	0.0	2022		
Poverty headcount ratio at $3.20/day (%)	0.1	2022		
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.8	2018		
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019		
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2014		
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2011		
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	23.1	2016		
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.4	2017		
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.4	2018		
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.6	2015		
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	44.0	2018		
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	2.3	2019		
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2	2017		
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.7	2020		
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	2020		
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	9.6	2020		
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020		
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.0	2019		
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38	2016		
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.4	2019		
Life expectancy at birth (years)	78.3	2019		
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	10.3	2018		
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2018		
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2020		
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	74	2019		
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.0	2021		
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	2.6	2019		
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	25.7	2019		
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	17.1	2019		
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	98.8	2019		
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.9	2019		
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	103.3	2019		
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.8	2008		
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	42.4	2020		
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	513.0	2018		
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.6	2018		
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	13.8	2018		
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49) *	72.9	2022		
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	100.8	2019		
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.6	2020		
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.7	2020		
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	8.7	2020		
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100.0	2020		
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2020		
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2	2018		
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	60.9	2018		
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m^3 H_2O eq/capita)	1347.9	2018		
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.3	2020		
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	90.5	2020		
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019		
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019		
CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output ($MtCO_2$/TWh)	1.9	2019		
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	9.4	2019		
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	1.5	2020		
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018		
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	86.7	2017		
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	0.4	2015		
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	67.8	2020		
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	13.5	2020		

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)	83.2	2020		
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	185.8	2019		
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018		
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	33.1	2022		
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	1.4	2020		
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	1.2	2018		
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	7.4	2019		
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	2.3	2019		
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	24.2	2020		
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	43.4	2017		
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	30.2	2018		
Palma ratio	1.0	2018		
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	12.8	2018		
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%) *	0.0	2018		
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu g/m^3$)	19.7	2019		
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.6	2020		
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.0	2021		
Population with rent overburden (%)	7.0	2019		
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.7	2019		
Production-based SO_2 emissions (kg/capita)	14.2	2018		
SO_2 emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.7	2018		
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	16.2	2015		
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.8	2015		
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	4.3	2021		
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2019		
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO_2 emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO_2/capita)	7.9	2020		
CO_2 emissions embodied in imports (tCO_2/capita)	1.4	2018		
CO_2 emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	324.6	2020		
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO_2 (%, worst 0–100 best)	35.4	2018		
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2020		
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4	2020		
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	51.0	2018		
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	38.8	2018		
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	4.8	2018		
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018		
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.3	2020		
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.1	2020		
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021		
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020		
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.0	2018		
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2020		
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)	11.5	2019		
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71	2021		
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	4.1	2020		
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020		
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	56	2021		
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14) *	0.0	2019		
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	0.0	2020		
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.8	2021		
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2020		
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	196.9	2019		
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	2019		
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.1	2021		
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA		
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	40.4	2019		
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	55.6	2020		
Shifted profits of multinationals (US$ billion)	5.9	2018		
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	89.1	2019		

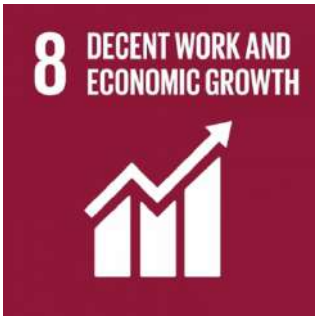
* Imputed data point

Source: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/static/profiles/pdfs/SDR-2022-poland.pdf

Moreover according Eurostat data published in May 2022, indicate that Poland, compared to the EU average, has made the greatest progress in implementing 3 out of 17 SDGs: reduced inequalities (SDG 10), fighting poverty (SDG 1) and ensuring biodiversity on land (SDG 15). However, the greatest difficulties are relate to the elimination of hunger (SDG 2) and responsible consumption and production (SDG 12).

Poland has made significant progress in poverty reduction. There has been a clear improvement in the situation material of households, measured by the level real gross disposable income of households per capita.

A further improvement in the situation on the labor market was observed. Despite the pandemic, the level of unemployment at the end of 2021 registered in Poland was at the level of 5.4% (for comparison, at the end of 2015 the unemployment rate was 9.7%).



Energy from renewable sources in the final gross energy consumption increased to over 16% in 2020, the acquisition of geothermal energy is increasing.

WHAT DO POLES KNOW ABOUT THE SDG GOALS?

The research carried out by Research Collective at the beginning of March 2021 shows that Poles spontaneously recognize the most important challenges of the modern world: climate change (28% of respondents), the need to protect the environment (28%), an ongoing pandemic (13%), poverty and social inequalities (9%) as well as racism and intolerance (9%).

Polish citizens considered those concerning Health and quality of life (SDG 3), economic growth and decent work (SDG 8) and Climate action (SDG 13) to be the most urgent to implement. According to Poles, we have the greatest influence as consumers on the indicated Goals 3 and 13, but there are also two additional environmental goals: Goal 15: Life on land and Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production.

The results of the survey showed that the knowledge among Poles of terms such as "Agenda 2030", "sustainable development", "Sustainable Development Goals" is very low. It is true that most of the respondents

declare knowledge of these terms, but this knowledge is superficial and is usually limited to the knowledge of the concept itself.

Source: https://media.bnpparibas.pl/pr/661913/sprawdzilismy-co-polacy-wiedza-o-sdgs-i-co-robia-kiedy-swiat-nas-potrzebuje-kazdy-moze-cos-zmienic-a-najlepiej-zaczac-od-siebie

THE FUTURE OF SDGs IMPLANTATION IN POLAND

The crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and war in Ukraine that threaten stability and peace in Europe bring extraordinary challenges as well they change optics and priorities in the context of the implementation of the SDGs.

Poland, as well as the entire European continent, faces serious challenges in areas such as sustainable agriculture and food systems, climate change and biodiversity.

To be sustainable during post-pandemic recovery, public investment should support green infrastructure, digitization, and responsible consumption and production. This must be accompanied by increased efforts and investments in education, improvement of qualifications and living standards.

The war in Ukraine has created a dilemma as to whether energy security is more important, or emission reduction. According to experts, it is necessary to answer both of these challenges at the same time.

Any discussion of energy policy must now take into account both the goal of achieving net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and the need to ensure energy security and social cohesion. If the energy policy focuses solely on security issues, the sustainable development agenda is likely to be undermined.

Examples include European efforts to replace Russian gas with liquefied natural gas (LNG) from the United States or Qatar. It could be argued that this is only a "quick fix" to solve an urgent problem. However, such systems can easily become entrenched - for example, if operators demand long-term commitments from governments - which would undermine efforts to decarbonise the energy sector. Certainly, the war in Ukraine requires urgent action, which may include ad hoc solutions.

However, such measures need to be carefully integrated into a broader strategy, including both a faster switch to renewable energy.

The idea of a "just climate transition" is not new. However, it is taking on a new meaning in the face of Russia's war with Ukraine, which has caused an increase in world prices not only for energy, but also for food. In fact, this war threatens world food security by disrupting food supplies from Russia and Ukraine.

Source: https://www.concernusa.org/story/ukraine-conflict-hunger-malnutrition/

In the near future, the most serious challenges facing Poland related to SDG are related to the implementation of goals in the field of climate (Goal 13) and life under water (Goal 14).

Unfortunately, the degree of their implementation is even decreasing. This is influenced, among others, by emissions of harmful greenhouse gases per capita and CO2 emissions from fossil fuel energy as well as poor bathing water status and fishing based on outdated and unsustainable fishing methods.

Poland should radically accelerate the implementation of most of the ecological postulates, which include:

- Wind and solar energy. The development of onshore wind energy and large-scale photovoltaics should be unblocked, which involves the need to accelerate work on the reconstruction of the grid so that it can absorb increasing amounts of electricity from these unstable sources. The development of wind and solar energy should be accompanied by the creation of peak gas power plants, necessary for the stabilization of the grid. On the other hand, projects to build

costly gas and steam units, which in the current plans would replace the old coal-fired units being withdrawn, should be limited. It is unlikely that the gas and steam units will have enough time to amortize, and they will also create a demand for gas that cannot be achieved without imports from Russia

- Energy saving. Programs aimed at improving the energy efficiency of buildings and installing heat pumps should be launched and strengthened.

The Polish government must take into account the problem of high inflation currently prevailing in Poland (around 16% in June 2022) in the implementation of the SGD, so that it does not weaken the good sections of Poland in the fight against poverty.

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ABOUT THE YOUCOME PROJECT

The main aim of Erasmus+ CBY project "mYOUth Digital Marketing Leaders for Sustainable Development [YouCOME]" is to generate and disseminate knowledge regarding sustainability and social responsibility, providing youth with non-profit Digital Marketing mix and Social Media tools for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals.

Project partner are:

- MARKETING GATE - Skopje, North Macedonia
- Instituti WISDOM – Tirana, Albanija
- Associazione InCo – Trento, Italy
- Lebanese Development Network – Jab El Dib, Lebanon
- CEP – Herceg Novi, Montenegro
- Institute for New Technologies – Lodz, Poland

Instytut Nowych Technologii

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