

## Special Lessons by Overseas Teachers

	Lecturer	School, Title	Title of the Lesson	Brief Explanation	Online	Venue
1	Ms. Lina Sandgren	Bladins Gymnasium Principal	The Swedish welfare state	The Swedish welfare state has often been referred to as a middle way featuring a combination of free market activity and government intervention as a foundation for creating public welfare. The welfare model is sometimes referred to as the Nordic model with other Nordic countries having similar structures for organising welfare. One aspect of the Swedish welfare state is a completely tax funded education system. Understanding the Swedish welfare model is of importance when discussing sustainability in this region of the world. This lesson therefore gives an introduction to the Swedish welfare state, and the Swedish school system.	1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E Online	Main Hall
2	Mr. Pui Chun KWAN	G.T. College Head of Moral Education, Economics Teacher	Economic solutions to the food issue	This lesson will introduce the features of some common economic solutions behind food problems, for example: price control, taxes and subsidies, supply-side policies. Previous knowledge in economics is not necessary as students will learn entry-level economic knowledge during the lesson.	2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E	Assembly Hall
3	Ms. Nikki R. Rabe	Philippine Science High School, Eastern Visayas Campus Special Science Teacher I	Food Security: Philippines' Status Quo	Food security, as defined by the United Nations' Committee on World Food Security, means that all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life. According to The Economist's 2021 Global Food Security Index (GFSI), the Philippines ranked 64 th among the 113 countries in terms of the four dimensions of food security namely food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability. Despite the increasing agricultural GDP and employment rate, the country still ranked high in hunger level because aside from the four indicators, the result might have been exacerbated by climate change, especially as the Philippines is prone to natural and man-made disasters. In recent years, the analysis of food security has incorporated more concepts including sustainability of the environment and resilience to external shocks (Galang, 2022). Bairagi and Mohanty (2021) projected that effects of climate change will affect the food consumption and production wherein a reorientation of the food basket in the Philippines has been observed. On the other hand, Philippines' performance in achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: that aims to "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture" reflects that there has been a progress, however, significant challenges remain to be addressed especially in the agricultural sector to ensure this goal is achieved. Hence, the government, together with other agencies, are actively looking for solutions and interventions to address food insecurity and alleviate poverty.	3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, 4E	Big Conference Room