



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

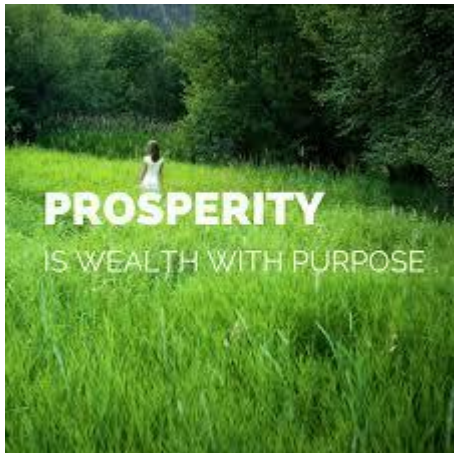
1 NO POVERTY 	2 ZERO HUNGER 	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING 	4 QUALITY EDUCATION 	5 GENDER EQUALITY 	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY 	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH 	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE 	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES 	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES 	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION 	14 LIFE BELOW WATER 	15 LIFE ON LAND 	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS 	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS 	 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



The five P



people, planet, prosperity, peace,
partnership





'I THOUGHT I COULDN'T MAKE A DIFFERENCE
BECAUSE I WAS SMALL '
GRETA THUMBERG

a) Do you know who Greta Thunberg is and how she made a difference?

b) Do you think it is difficult for young people to make a difference in the world? Why/Why not?



Greta Tintin Eleonora Ernman Thunberg (Swedish:born 3 January 2003) is a Swedish environmental activist who is internationally known for challenging world leaders to take immediate action against **climate changes**. Thunberg initially gained notice for her youth and her straightforward speaking manner, both in public and to political leaders and assemblies, in which she criticises world leaders for their failure to take what she considers sufficient action to address the **climate crisis**. Thunberg's activism started after convincing her parents to adopt several **lifestyle choices** to reduce their own **carbon footprint**.. In August 2018, at age 15, she started spending her school days outside the Swedish parliament to call for stronger **action for** by holding up a sign reading **School Strike for climate**. Soon, other students engaged in similar protests in their own communities. Together, they organised a **school climate strike** movement under the name ***Fridays for future***



Focus on Discuss the questions below: • Which environmental problems do the pictures show? • How many more environmental problems can you think of? • Which problems affect your country/your local community?

MATCH THE WORDS TO THE NUMBERS

DEFORESTATION

4

DESERTIFICATION

2

MATCH THE WORDS TO THE NUMBERS

MELTING GLACIERS

1

WASTE

3

WASTE DISAPOSAL



Great Smog of London

The **Great Smog of London**, or **Great Smog of 1952**, was a severe air pollution event that affected London, England, in early December 1952.

It lasted from Friday 5 December to Tuesday 9 December 1952

It caused major disruption by reducing visibility and even penetrating indoor areas

Government medical reports in the weeks following the event estimated that up to 4,000 people had died as a direct result of the smog and 100,000 more were made ill by the smog's effects on the human respiratory tract.

The Great Smog is thought to be the worst air pollution event in the history of the United Kingdom, and the most significant for its effects on environmental research, government regulation, and public awareness of the relationship between air quality and health. It led to several changes in practices and regulations, including the CLEAN AIR ACT 1956.



BIG BEN

Air pollution is a key factor in the degradation of surfaces of historical buildings and monuments. The impact of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere on materials is enormous and often irreversible. Corrosion caused by chemicals and soiling caused by particles can lead to economic losses but, more importantly, to the destruction of our cultural heritage, an important component of our individual and collective identity.



NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

Sustainable development:

A pattern of **resource use** that aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future.

Environment:

The surroundings in which a person, animal, or plant lives. the natural world of land, sea, air, plants, and animals.

Natural resources:

Natural resources are derived from the **environment**.

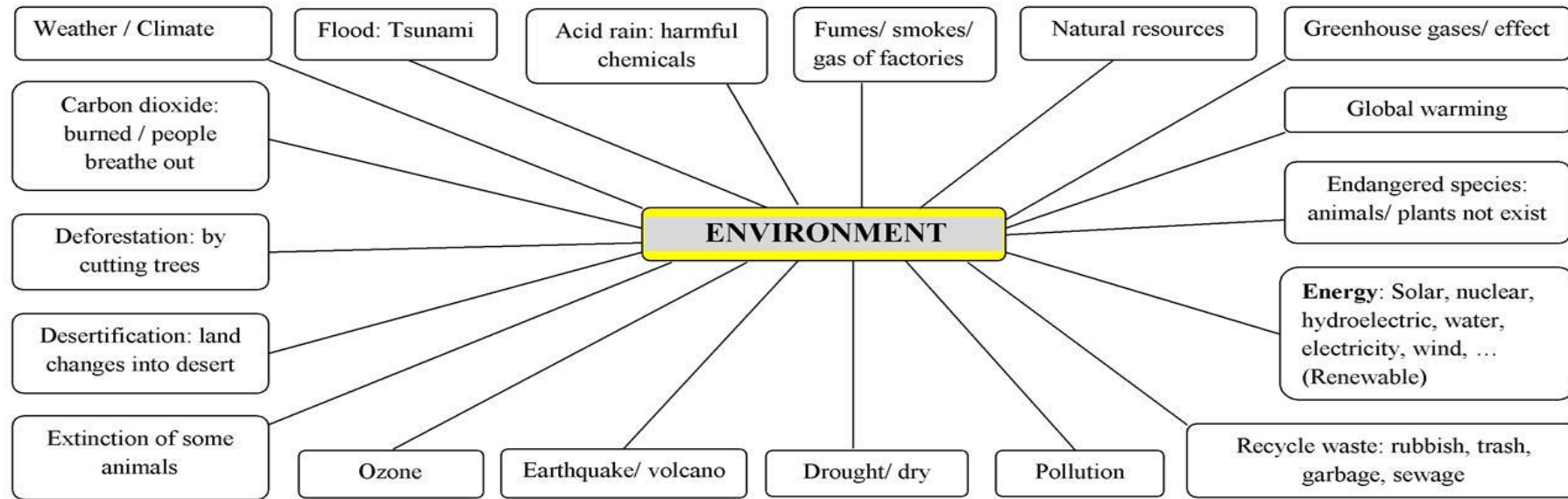
Deforestation is the conversion of (forest)ed areas to non-forested land,

Ecology:

The scientific study of the distribution and abundance of life and the interactions between organisms and their natural **environment**.

Desertification is the degradation of land in arid and dry sub-humid areas, resulting primarily from human activities and influenced by climatic variations.

Sustainable development



Domains:

- Education
- Society
- Health
- Politics
- Economy
- Environment

Participants:

- Institutions
- Organizations
- Community
- Government
- Scientists
- Scholars

How to develop?

- Preserving energy, forests, weather and seas.
- Investing money properly.
- Fighting illiteracy and other social problems.
- Eliminating poverty and shanty towns.
- Making education compulsory.
- Recycling and reusing waste.
- Establishing social justice and human rights.
- Establishing equality between all members of society.
- Making a linkage between rural and urban areas.