

Introduction

The main aim of this guide is to teach young people how to live sustainability and ensure we are making those changes. It starts with each and everyone one of us, and it needs to start now.

It references some of the initiatives the Department of Education introduced in response to the outcomes of COP26. The guide wants to build on the existing teaching in schools around environmental concerns and inspire Young peoples to respond to those changes.

The guide contains links to organisations and information on role models and projects that young people can support or start based on what is important to them.

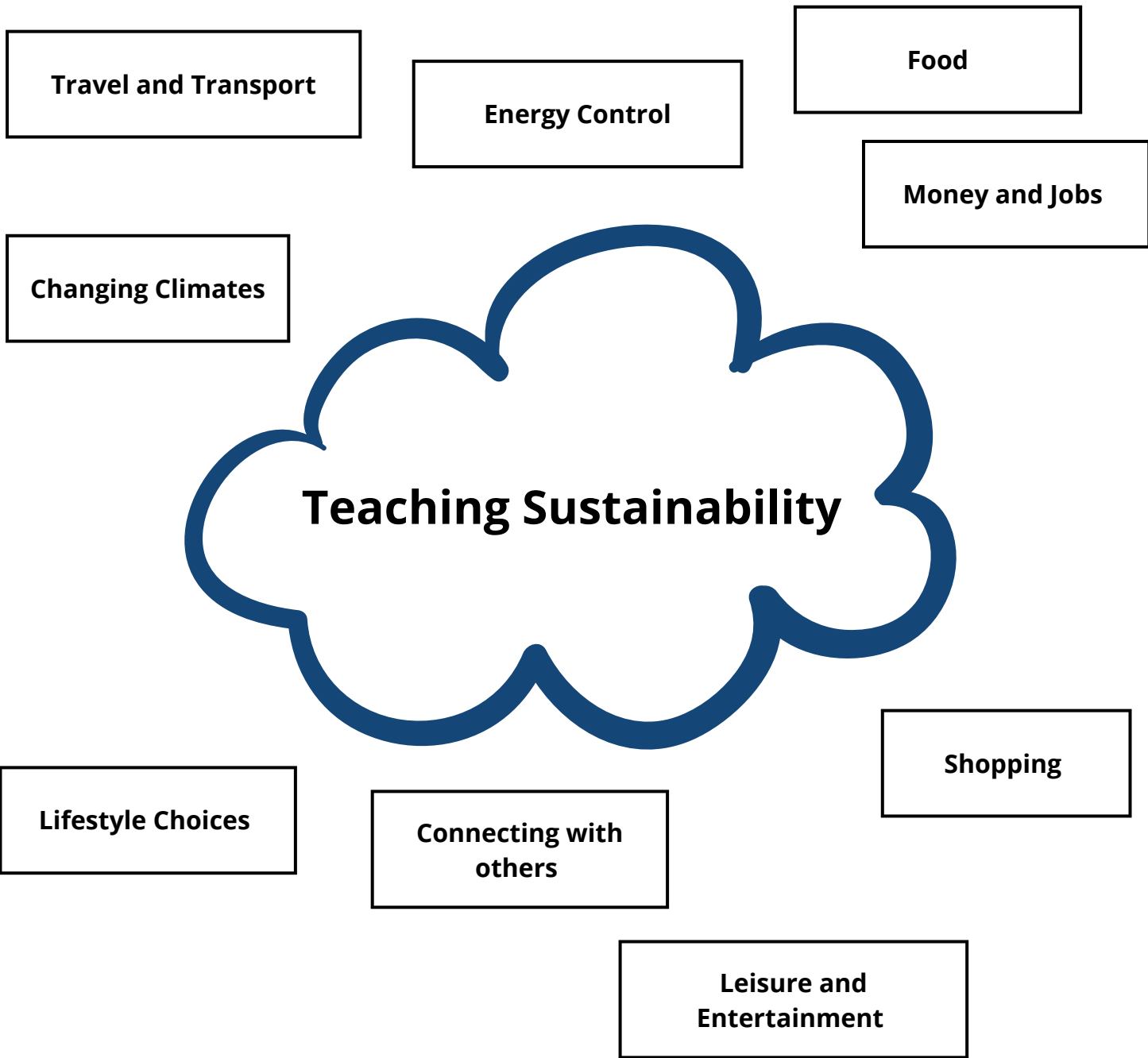
To enforce the change of learning, the Sustainable Development Education Networks for the introduction of Education for sustainable development are summarised in terms of Key understanding, Key skills and Key attitudes.

Key Understanding	Key Skills	Key Attitudes
<p>The interdependent nature of our society and life on our planet;</p> <p>The limited carrying capacity of our planet;</p> <p>The value of biological, social and cultural diversity in maintaining the wellbeing of our planet and society;</p> <p>The role of rights and responsibilities of a sustainable society;</p> <p>The presence of risks and the need for precaution in making decisions about our planet and our society.</p>	<p>To understand the relationships and the connections between issues in order to make decisions and solve problems in a joined way;</p> <p>To enable cooperation and collective decisions even where views and power may not be distributed evenly;</p> <p>To think critically about the problems, issues and situations and to shift the thinking from how to make things less sustainable, to the kind of systems and lifestyles needed to achieve sustainability.</p>	<p>Confidence to take actions and believe they will make a positive difference;</p> <p>Appreciation that individual behaviour must be balanced by our responsibilities as members of the wider society;</p> <p>Seeing humanity as part of a natural world with limits and living in harmony with it as a resources for human development;</p> <p>Respect for the biological; social and cultural diversity that is fundamental to our world;</p> <p>Caring for self, for others, for living things and for our planet.</p>

Schools are very good at teaching Young peoples about topics which affect our environment. We aim to equip the teachers with the knowledge needed to go a step further and teach the importance of sustainability and how we can adopt these practices in our everyday life.

"Sustainability means meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In addition to natural resources, we also need social and economic resources. Sustainability is not just an environmental issue." The University of Alberta - Office of sustainable

To teach sustainability we have listed parts of everyday life that young people can start thinking about and start making those much-needed changes in life. It also gives you people options and enables them to make decisions around topics that matter to them.



Changing Climates

Climate and weather - What are hurricanes, typhoons and tropical cyclones?

Climate change leading to extreme weather events

Mapped: How climate change affects extreme weather around the world

Human influence on extreme weather

Heatwaves

Heavy rain and flooding

Drought

Global temperatures

Climate change technology: is shading the earth too risky?

Solar engineering - What do you think?

See what three degrees of global warming looks like

The warmer it gets, the more people use the air conditioning—but the more people use air conditioning, the warmer it gets. Is there any way out of this trap?

Human Causes

"Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels (like coal, oil and gas), which produces heat-trapping gases." United Nations.

Did you know?

- Forests are home to about 80% of the world's terrestrial biodiversity, with more than 60,000 tree species.
- Around 1.6 billion people depend on forests for food, shelter, energy, medicines and income.
- The world is losing 10 million hectares of forest each year - about the size of Iceland.

International Day of Forests 21 March

"Should the government ban high-carbon consumer habits like fossil-fuelled private jets, luxury yachts, and excessive meat-eating?"

Changing Climates

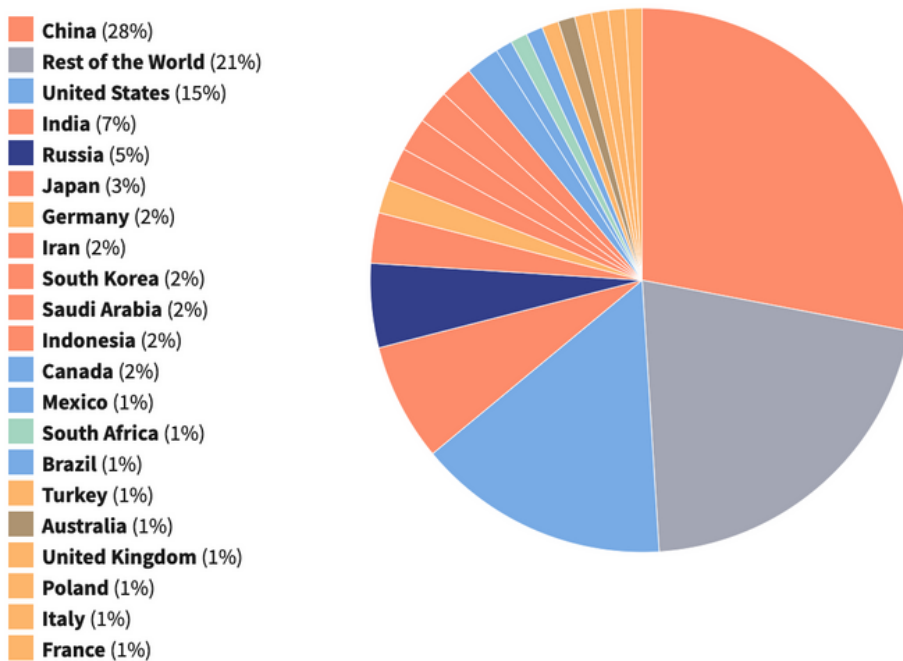
Impact on Ecosystems

Humans impact the physical environment in many ways: overpopulation, pollution, burning fossil fuels, and deforestation. Changes like these have triggered climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality, and undrinkable water.

Developed Countries

Developed Countries Are Responsible for 79 Percent of Historical Carbon Emissions

Share of CO2 Emissions by Country



Countries color coded by continent.

China is the largest emitter of carbon dioxide gas in the world, with 9.9 billion metric tons in 2019.

The U.S. is the second-largest emitter of CO₂, with approximately 4.7 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide emissions in 2019.

India is the third-largest emitter of CO₂ in the world; it produced about 2.3 billion metric tons of CO₂ in 2019 [.investopedia.com](https://www.investopedia.com)

The wealthiest countries and individuals contribute the most to the world's carbon emissions, which are on track to warm the planet past the 1.5 degrees Celsius limit. Low-income countries will bear the worst consequences of a climate crisis they are not responsible for.

Developing countries

Climate Change is Racist - Jeremy Williams

When we talk about racism, we often mean personal prejudice or institutional biases. Climate change doesn't work that way. It is structurally racist, disproportionately caused by most White people in most White countries, with the damage unleashed overwhelmingly on people of colour. The climate crisis reflects and reinforces racial injustices.

In this eye-opening book, writer and environmental activist Jeremy Williams take us on a short, urgent journey across the globe – from Kenya to India, the USA to Australia – to understand how White privilege and climate change overlap. We'll look at the environmental facts, hear the people's experiences most affected on our planet and learn from the activists leading the change.

In any crisis, the poorest and most vulnerable suffer the greatest impacts. What does Black Lives Matter have to do with climate change? Everything – Adelle Thomas and Rueanna Haynes outline the linkages between environmental justice and racial justice.

We can't win the fight against climate chaos without dealing with racism.

Why climate change is inherently racist

Why global warming threatens east African coffee Other cash crops including tea will also be affected

Devastating For The World's Poor: Climate Change Threatens The Development Gains Already Achieved

Emerging Countries:

Leisure and entertainment

Making better choices

Public transport

To walk or not?

Indigenous Youth - World Indigenous Day 2021

Indigenous activists on tackling the climate crisis: 'We have done more than any government' – [video](#)

"Indigenous peoples have been among the first on the planet to face the consequences of climate change, due to their close relationship with nature and resources. Climate change exacerbates the difficulties already faced by Indigenous communities including political and economic marginalization, loss of land and resources, human rights violations, discrimination and unemployment". [UN - Making voices heard](#)

Girls and Women

Understanding Why Climate Change Impacts Women More Than Men. Climate change deepens existing inequalities.

Heat waves, droughts, rising sea levels, and extreme storms disproportionately affect women. That's because women are more likely to live in poverty than men, have less access to basic human rights like the ability to freely move and acquire land, and face systematic violence that escalates during periods of instability. [Global Citizenship](#)

[We'll Never End Extreme Poverty Without Tackling Gender Inequality, Too](#)

When women are empowered, they better their communities and the planet.

Islanders

Travel and transport

To fly or not?

Making better choices

Public transport

To walk or not?

Lifestyles

Six key lifestyle changes can help avert the climate crisis, a study finds

Research shows that governments and individuals making small changes can greatly reduce emissions. Six promises you can make to help reduce carbon emissions

To Fight Climate Change, We Need 'Radical' Lifestyle Changes From the World's Wealthiest: Study

"Without addressing the way the wealthy live, it will not be possible to curb climate change."

"Should we ban high-carbon consumer habits like fossil-fuelled private jets, luxury yachts, and excessive meat-eating."

Ecological Footprints

Carbon Footprints

Consuming The Earth

Low Carbon Lifestyles.

Food

Farm Animals

Virtual Water

Local Food

Meat-Free Meals

Organic Food

Eating our way to a more sustainable future - Insects, lab-grown meat and vertically-farmed produce could all be on our plates

Energy Control

Energy rules
Fossil Fuels
Energy changes
Personal Control
Controlling temperature
Heating Water
Controlling lights and appliances

Shopping and more shopping

Ethical Shopping
Zero Waste <u>The world is facing a growing waste problem, with 2bn tonnes produced last year alone. Is it possible to clean up this mess by turning trash into cash?</u>
What role does water play in shopping?
Labels
Packaging
Clothes and textiles

Money and Jobs

Money and banks
Banking alternatives
Buy now-pay later culture
Green Jobs

Connecting with others

Electronic Emissions
Digital communication
Electronic Waste

Who should fix climate change? Governments, companies or individuals?

It's simple. Sir David Attenborough explains how humans can take charge of our future and save our planet