

Sustainable Development Goals for Pupils

#1 NO POVERTY



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Sustainable Development Goals for Pupils



SUSTAINABLE
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To be interested in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals is to make the choice to represent the world in a different and more thoughtful way.

In 2015, 193 member states of the United Nations voted in favor of the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2016, 17 objectives and these 169 targets were created. This ratification aimed to put in place strategies and modules so that all of us could take part and succeed in achieving them on a global scale.

It is therefore all together that we participated in the production of this guide which supports all those who participate in the achievement of these 17 sustainable development objectives. It is obvious that to achieve these objectives by 2030, the training of adults and especially of the youngest, is the most effective way to change representations and raise awareness.

This guide, which has been the subject of careful consideration between the partners, provides complete learning units intended for stakeholders in the educational community as well as the students themselves.

This reflection cannot be done alone. Different actors therefore came together to look at these objectives and put in place actions to achieve them.

The Piton La Ravine Blanche school in Reunion has therefore joined forces with Eco Logic, which is an organization which works for the protection of the environment, and with the European Multicultural Association, which has experience in adult training and young people. In addition, the Centro Per Lo Sviluppo Creativo Danilo Dolce, is responsible for putting our educational platform online and populating each tab with the product tools.

In these organizations, it is not possible to carry out this project without involving the schools and involving the teaching team, the students and all the other actors who revolve around the student. Thus, a secondary school in Macedonia, OR Malina Popivanova Kocani and Yenimahalle Istiklal Ikkokulu.

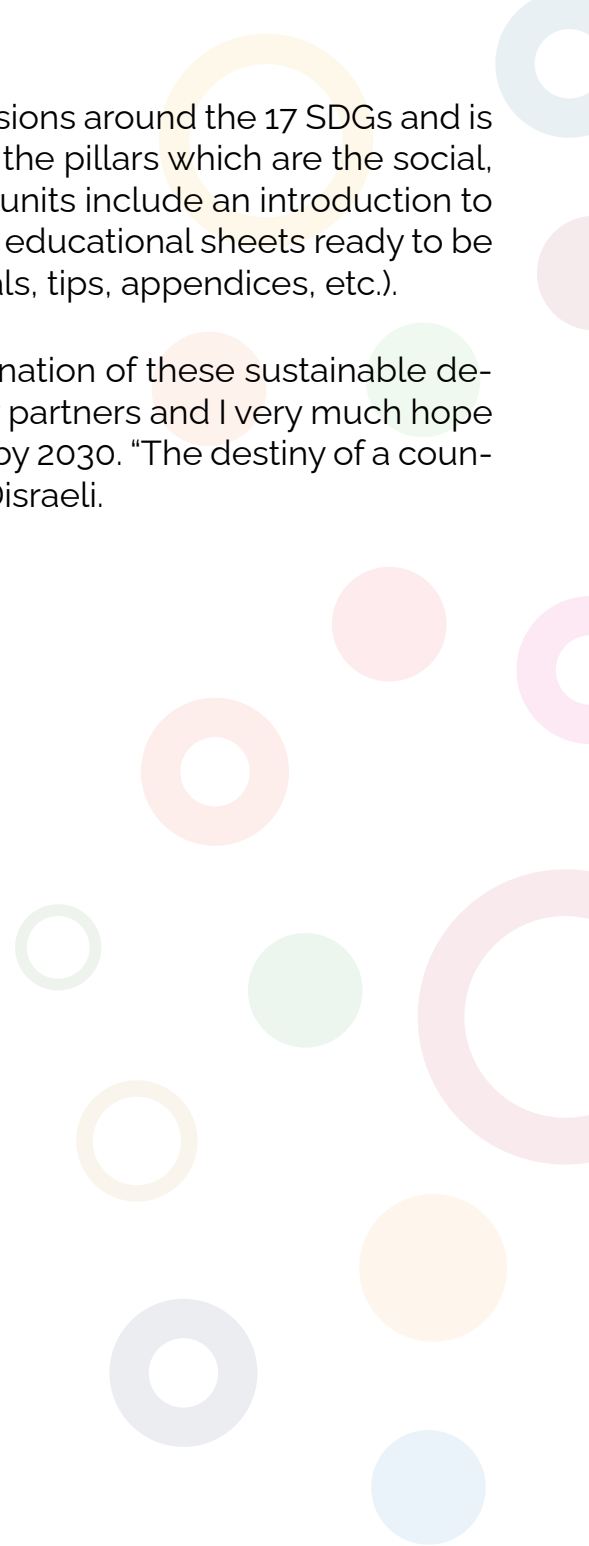
Just like the Piton La Ravine Blanche school, these secondary and primary establishments mentioned above have the mission of testing the lesson plans designed by all the partners and of leading the sessions with their students.

Work together around these objectives and put every chance on our side to achieve them, reflect and propose tools to share with a wide audience, question representations and expectations; define objectives to be achieved, set challenges to "give all students the means to understand the ecological transition in order to become actors in it".

In addition, this project echoes the 20 measures of national education, plays the interdisciplinarity card and allows schools from kindergarten to high school to prepare students for this ecological transition by giving them the opportunity, once moreover, to give a European dimension to this approach.

This guide is the essential tool for organizing learning sessions around the 17 SDGs and is structured as follows: a definition of the concept, a list of the pillars which are the social, economic and ecological issues, units of learning. These units include an introduction to each objective, a presentation of each of them, complete educational sheets ready to be used (unit objectives, target audience, necessary materials, tips, appendices, etc.).

It is therefore with great enthusiasm and a serious examination of these sustainable development objectives that this guide is offered to you. My partners and I very much hope that together we will be able to achieve these objectives by 2030. "The destiny of a country depends on the education of its people. » Benjamin Disraeli.



Introduction



SDG IMPORTANCE

The Sustainable Development Goals are to end restrictions, protect environmental peace, take action against the climate crisis, fair restrictions and the expectation of welfare. Sustainable development is a development model that can meet the needs of human beings without departing from the possibilities of meeting the characteristics of future humanity.

Ensuring a development where the target between the environment and socioeconomic development is not fully settled can meet the current needs of people, but may negatively affect people's achievement of their ultimate basic goals. Because it is not clear at what point the growth will lead to disasters, and the deterioration is often irreversible. For this reason, providing a holistic evaluation of the economic, social structure and environment, and obtaining the development of current and future generations from the cost of development in a fair way are the elements of the basic costs of sustainable development.

We aim to end poverty, protect the environment, to take measures against the climate crisis, to protect the world, to learn and develop the Sustainable Development Goals to protect the world and to learn and develop the Sustainable Development Goals to enrich the vocabulary to have a prosperous, just and peaceful world.

<https://youtu.be/HW76iOQ7qVQ>

IN EDUCATION SDG

SDGs are designed to bring people together to make a living. These goals achieved by the United Nations are a set of common goals that will help us come to parts of different global lines. They are trying to harmonize three key components for the future: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection. SDGs have a big role to play in today's classrooms. As an expense to make the world a better place, it can help inform lesson plans and efforts to achieve the results of these goals. SDGs break down each goal into a series of attainable sub-goals. Educators can use these sub-goals to show their students how they can make an impact in improving the world they live in. SDGs break down each goal into a series of attainable sub-goals. Educators can use these sub-goals to show their students how they can make an impact in improving the world they live in. These SDGs highlight the economic, legal and political structures behind our society and their complexities.

Theoretical Section

SDG 1. Goal End all forms of poverty everywhere by 2030. One of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015

<https://unric.org/en/sdg-2023>

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- More than 10% of the world's population lives in extreme poverty
- Extreme poverty means you can't afford drinking water, at least one meal a day, clothes, shoes, and a very likely place to live
- The extreme poverty line is determined by the amount set by the World Bank in 2018 and amounts to 1.90 US dollars per person per day (majority of them live in sub-Saharan Africa)
- The COVID-19 pandemic put tens of millions of people at risk of extreme poverty (8 % of global human population) causing the first increase in global poverty in more than 20 years
- Even before COVID-19, baseline projections suggested that 6 per cent of the global population would still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, missing the target of ending poverty
- Having a job does not guarantee a decent living
- 8 % of employed workers and their families worldwide lived in extreme poverty in 2018.
- One of five children live in extreme poverty

TARGETS

Sustainable Development Goal 1 End poverty

It is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015.

The first Sustainable Development Goal aims to "end all forms of poverty everywhere". Its seven associated goals aim, inter alia, to eradicate extreme

poverty for all people everywhere, to at least halve the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty, and to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all.

1.1. Eliminate extreme poverty for everyone, everywhere by 2030, defined as the number of people living on less than \$1.25 a day.

1.2. By 2030, at least halve the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, according to national definitions.

1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including essential goods and services, and achieve substantial protection for the poor and vulnerable by 2030.

1.4. By 2030, all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have access to economic resources, access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technologies and

financial assets, including microfinance. ensure that they have equal rights in matters such as services.

1.5. By 2030, build resilience of the poor and vulnerable and reduce vulnerabilities to extreme weather events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

1 a. Ensuring substantial diversion of resources, through enhanced development cooperation, to provide developing countries, particularly least developed countries, with adequate and predictable tools to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

1.b. 1.b. Establish sound policy infrastructures based on well-poor and gender- sensitive development strategies at national, regional and international levels to support accelerated investment in actions to eradicate poverty.

WHY IMPORTANT?

There are many reasons, but in short, Rising inequalities hinder economic development and undermine social cohesion, increase political and social tension, trigger instability and conflicts.

What can we do about it?

What can governments do about it? Governments can help provide productive employment to the poor. Governments can develop strategies and fiscal policies that favor poor development and poverty reduction.

What can the private sector do about it? The private sector can support economic opportunities for the poor, concentrating on the poorest economic segments such as micro or small businesses and informal workers..

GOAL 1 IN EDUCATION END POVERTY

The academic and educational community has a major role to play in raising awareness of the effects of poverty. Science provides the foundation for new and sustainable approaches, solutions and technologies to tackle the challenges of reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development. The contribution of science to ending poverty has been significant. For example, it provided access to safe drinking water, reduced deaths from waterborne diseases, and improved hygiene to reduce health risks associated with unsafe drinking water and lack of sanitation. As humans, our well-being is interconnected.

