

Sustainable Development Goals for Pupils

#15 LIFE ON LAND



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Sustainable Development Goals for Pupils



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.

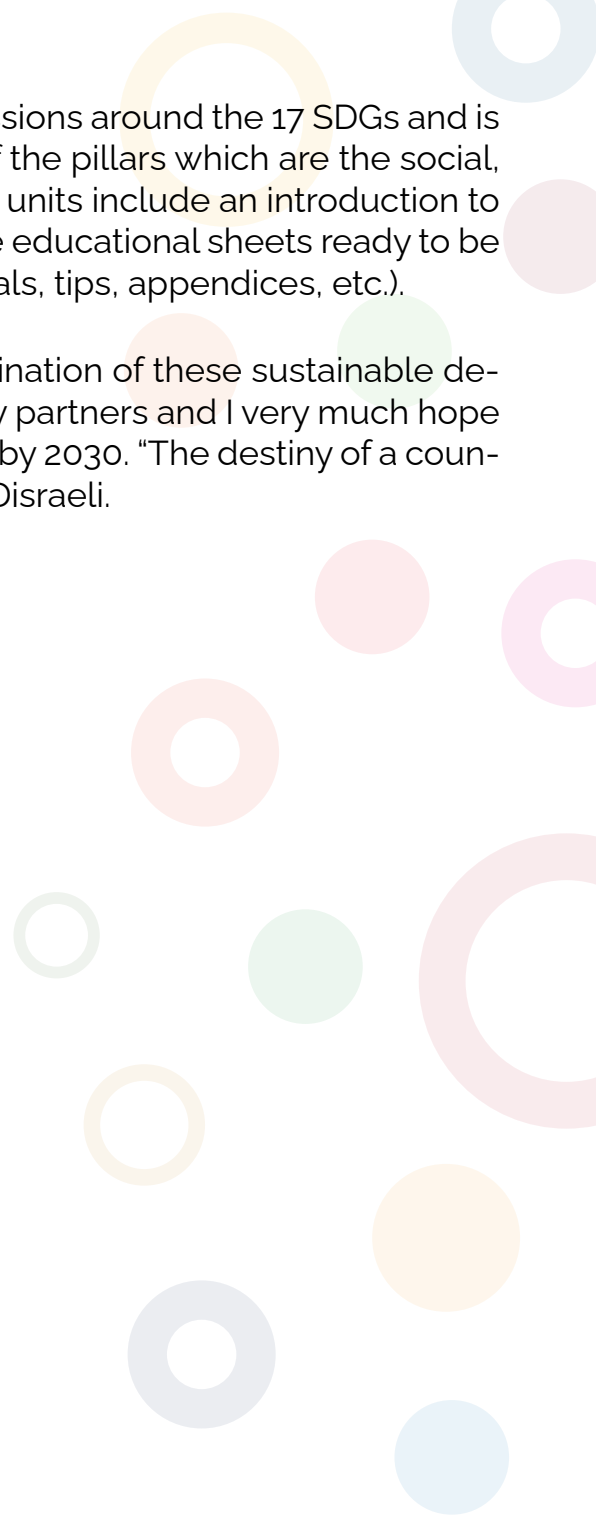
Just like the Piton La Ravine Blanche school, these secondary and primary establishments mentioned above have the mission of testing the lesson plans designed by all the partners and of leading the sessions with their students.

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



Sustainable development, which is a development model that can meet the needs of today's generations without compromising the ability to meet the needs of future generations, entered the world agenda towards the end of the 20th century and became a global implementation plan with the international agreements signed in the 1990s. The understanding of sustainable development determines the common denominator in the economic and social development goals of countries as "sustainability". This common goal, which also embraces the future, is aimed at ensuring that everyone's basic needs and expectations for a better life are met.

Ensuring a development where the target between the environment and socioeconomic development is not fully established 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, ensuring that the economic, social structure and the environment are evaluated in a holistic way and that the development of current and future generations are obtained fairly from the development cost are the elements of the basic costs of sustainable development.

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

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 detracting from the possibilities of meeting the characteristics of future humanity.

Theoretical Section

SDG 15

T SDG 15: Conservation, restoration and promotion of the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss

SDG 15

Sustainable Development Goal 15 (SDG 15 or General Goal 15) is for "Life on Land". The official statement, one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015, reads as follows: "Conserving, restoring and promoting the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable forest management, combating desertification and halting and reversing and halting degradation and loss of land biodiversity. "The target has 12 sub-targets to be achieved by 2030. Progress towards targets is measured by 14 indicatorsc Targets

Ensure the protection, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in accordance with the obligations arising from international agreements.

Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, stop deforestation and restore damaged forests, and significantly increase afforestation and reforestation worldwide.

Combating desertification, restoring degraded lands and soils, including those affected by desertification, drought and floods, and striving for a world free of land degradation.

Ensure the protection of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, with a view to strengthening their capacity to deliver essential benefits for sustainable development.

Take urgent and substantial action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, protect and prevent the extinction of endangered species.

Promoting fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources and promoting appropriate access to such resources.

Take urgent action to eradicate poaching and illegal trafficking in protected animal and plant species and to address the demand for and supply of illegal wildlife products.

Measures to prevent the introduction and significant mitigation of the negative impacts of invasive non-native species in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, and to control or destroy those species.

Integrating biodiversity values and ecosystems into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and reporting.

Mobilize and significantly increase funding from all sources dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide sufficient incentives for developing countries to develop sustainable management, including forest protection and reforestation.

Strengthen global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking in protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to find opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

https://youtu.be/P-vXJ387FRY_primary

Why is it important?

For a long time we lived with the idea that nature is eternal, infinite, inexhaustible, generous and will always shower people with free gifts. But sometimes both adults and children act recklessly about it. Unfortunately, not everyone wants to protect planet Earth. 8,000 people die each year from environmental pollution. In one year, one inhabitant of the planet throws away a thousand kilograms of garbage. In this way, it pollutes the air and groundwater. 80% of all diseases are transmitted through the use of contaminated water – 25 million people die from it. It is estimated that 8 million people will die from the fog hanging over our planet by 2040. In hot countries, beautiful forests are disappearing. This is one of nature's wonders. More than half of the animals, plants and fungi that exist on earth live here. People are clearing timber forests to make roads, plow fields. Every day, 5 million trees are under the saw. The need to protect nature, to protect our Earth. Take care of every tree, every bush! Do not pluck flowers, do not break trees, do not destroy nests, do not litter.

Terrestrial ecosystem life is an initiative that aims to combat the destruction of the planet's surface and limit the loss of biodiversity.

This objective seeks to take measures to prevent and overcome habitat loss resulting from land degradation resulting from the link between the world's population and nature.

The Earth's resources will not be able to sustain Humanity unless something is done to change the way we #exploit and overuse our #Planet with the current overconsumption, ever-increasing population and production limitations

The importance of preserving the life of terrestrial ecosystems. Ecosystems are made up of many elements, such as the air we breathe, the water and food we consume every day, and come largely from forests, which make up 30% of the planet. fresh water comes from moun-

tainous areas. Because of the above, the preservation of ecosystems is essential for life. About 80% of the world's human food comes from agriculture, making it an important sector of development worldwide. In this sense, wildlife smuggling causes food insecurity and corruption as well as degrading biodiversity. As around 74% of people living in poverty suffer directly from land degradation, people living in a vulnerable situation due to lack of means of production are most affected. . And in this context, women living in poor rural areas are most affected. Only 15% of biodiversity is protected and there are 7,000 species of animals and plants that are illegally traded. This is causing a significant loss of global biodiversity and putting many species at risk. Which creates major imbalances in ecosystems and human life. in ecosystems and human life. Many cultures have traditional values, religious beliefs and teachings. Imbalances in ecosystems have a detrimental effect on the population of this culture. For example, about 80% of people living in rural areas in developing countries are dependent on natural extracts from plants, which they use as traditional medicine for their basic health.

Actions to protect the life of terrestrial ecosystems

To protect the forests where mountainous areas are located due to their importance in terms of fresh water and wetland resources. For this, it is necessary to stop illegal deforestation and encourage reforestation, to restore degraded soils. All this in accordance with the commitments of international agreements.

Stop poaching and smuggling of protected species without causing corruption through increased vigilance and law enforcement.

Increase financial resources to stop land degradation and thus prevent biodiversity loss.

Increase financial support for programs that support opportunities and opportunities for sustainable livelihoods.

Promote alternatives to foods other than grains commonly consumed around the world. As well as the widespread importance of consuming locally produced food in a fair and sustainable way (fair trade).

Promoting sustainable energy use with renewable resources that avoid increasing pollution and reducing resources.

Promote activities that respect biodiversity, such as ecotourism. <https://youtu.be/H6PBtCfqcHo>

Forests and mountains are the main source of food, provide air and clean water, and form the habitat of millions of people, animal and plant species.

They are indispensable! In addition, approximately 1,600 million people owe their livelihood to forests. However

they are threatened by our activity. 13 million hectares of forests disappear each year, and 22% of species known as animals are in danger of extinction. Something very valuable is at risk.

We must increase the use of sustainable terrestrial ecosystems, mainly through the fight against deforestation and soil degradation. It is our responsibility to repair the damage caused.

<https://youtu.be/oUoih2O9cHk>

SDG 15: Life on Land. On September 25, 2015, 193 countries met in New York to adopt the Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs. SDG 15 calls for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of land-based ecosystems. In doing so, the 15.3 goal specifically aims to achieve a Land Degradation Neutral World by 2030.

<https://youtu.be/DPgtdEw5lgl>

What is the place and importance of SDG 15 in education?

Forests are threatened by deforestation and degradation. Conservation of forests is an effective measure against global warming and loss of valuable ecosystem services.

It is important for the development and education of students through environmental activities and lessons to save endangered plant and animal species.

One of the main approaches to the "conservation" of biodiversity and endangered species is the conservation and restoration of habitats.

Conservation activities aimed at the protection of habitats have a multifaceted effect - they contribute to the preservation of the "object of conservation", as well as many other species and biodiversity as a whole.

At the same time, improving the condition of natural habitats has an irresistible ecological effect, the recreational and other functions of habitats are improved. It also has a positive impact on clean air and water, opportunities for tourism development and sustainable development. And finally, it improves the condition of the environment and the quality of life in general.

In fact, all species conservation projects also have a habitat protection element. It is necessary to mobilize the potential of young people for the protection of wildlife and the environment, the protection of forests and afforestation.



