

17
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



OUR DIET, OUR RAINFOREST

Deforestation is having a huge detrimental impact on our rainforests; as they are cleared to grow 'cash crops', raise livestock and grow oil palm, amongst others. Did you know that palm oil is an ingredient in around half of all packaged products available in Irish supermarkets!? Explore this topic to uncover the links between your food labels and orangutan populations.





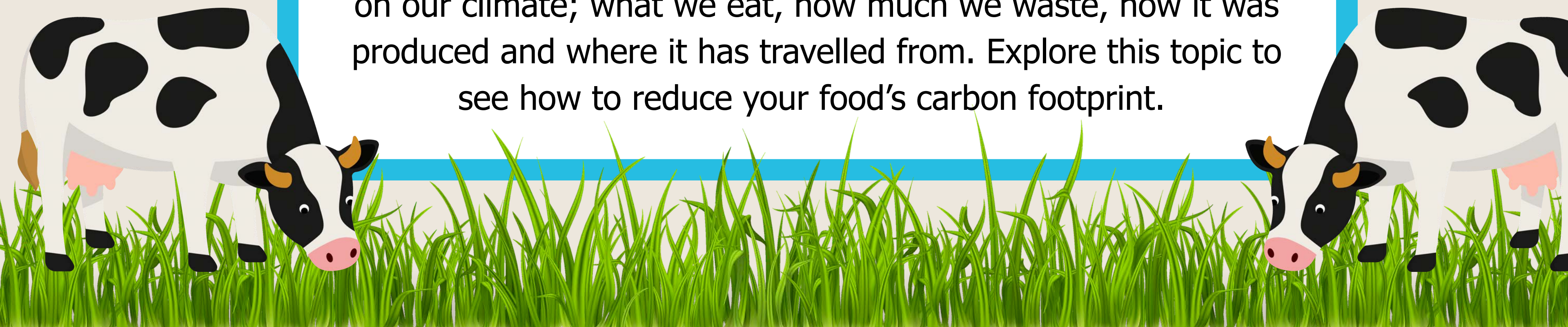
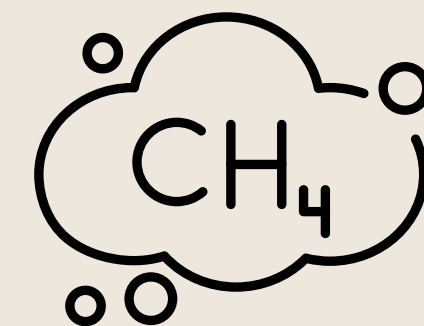
PESTICIDES AND WILDLIFE

Pesticides are substances that are meant to control pests, including unwanted plants (weeds). However over 98% of sprayed insecticides and 95% of herbicides reach a destination other than their target species, including air, water, soil and non-target species. Explore this topic to see how organic growing can protect your bees, hedgehogs and barn owls.



OUR DIET OUR CLIMATE

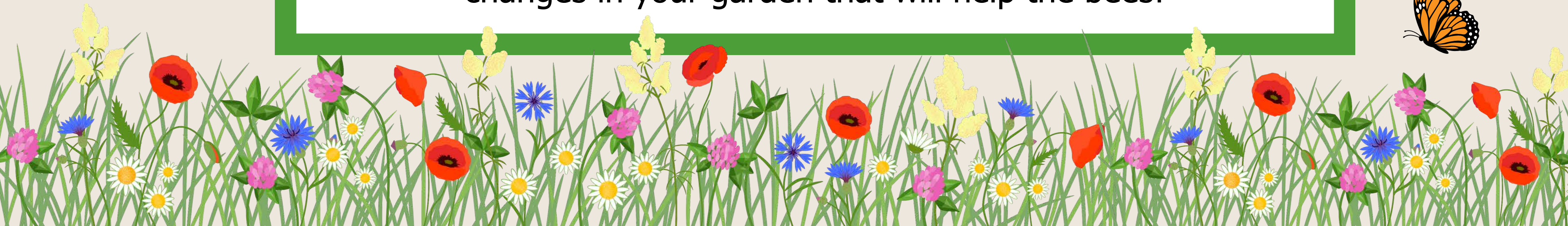
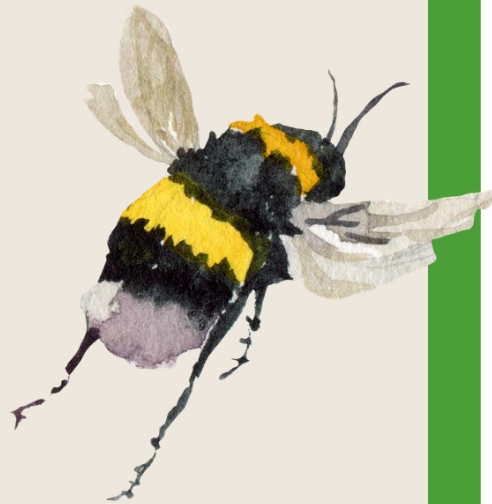
Our climate has always been changing in natural patterns, from ice-ages to interglacial periods, like today. However, humans are causing increased global warming by burning lots of fossil fuels, cutting down trees, and clearing land to raise livestock which release methane. Every food choice we make has consequences on our climate; what we eat, how much we waste, how it was produced and where it has travelled from. Explore this topic to see how to reduce your food's carbon footprint.





PROTECTING POLLINATORS

To make a seed, flowering plants must receive pollen into their flowers; this pollen typically comes from another flower of the same type of plant. Without pollen transfer or 'pollination', seeds and thus new plants, will not form. Many plants rely on animals to transfer the pollen; these animals are considered to be pollinators. In Ireland many of our pollinators are threatened with extinction. Explore this topic to learn how you can make small changes in your garden that will help the bees!



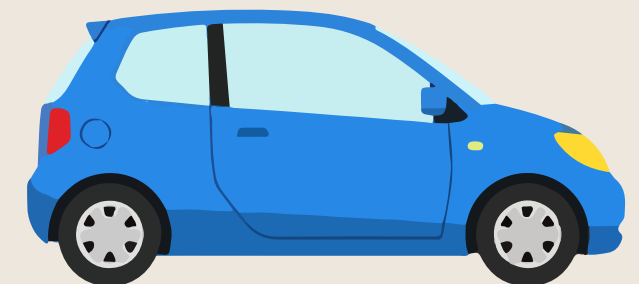
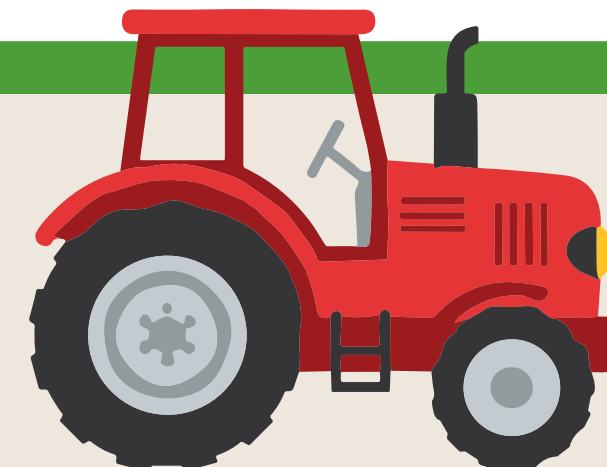
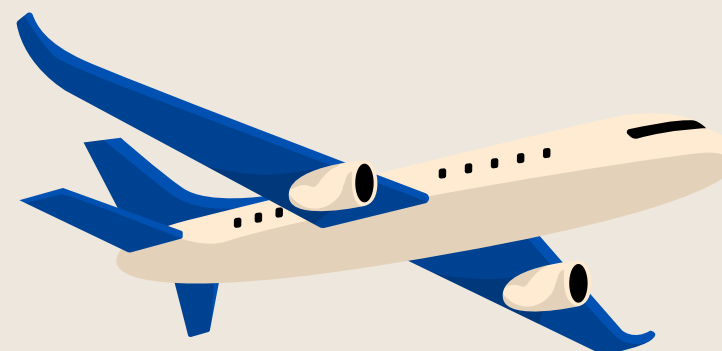
FOOD WASTE

Food waste refers to the discarding (or alternative, non-food use) of food that is safe and nutritious for human consumption. It is wasted in many ways from leftovers at home and in school to expired 'best before dates' by retailers and consumers or removed from the supply chain during sorting operations. Explore this topic to see how you can reduce food waste at school and at home.



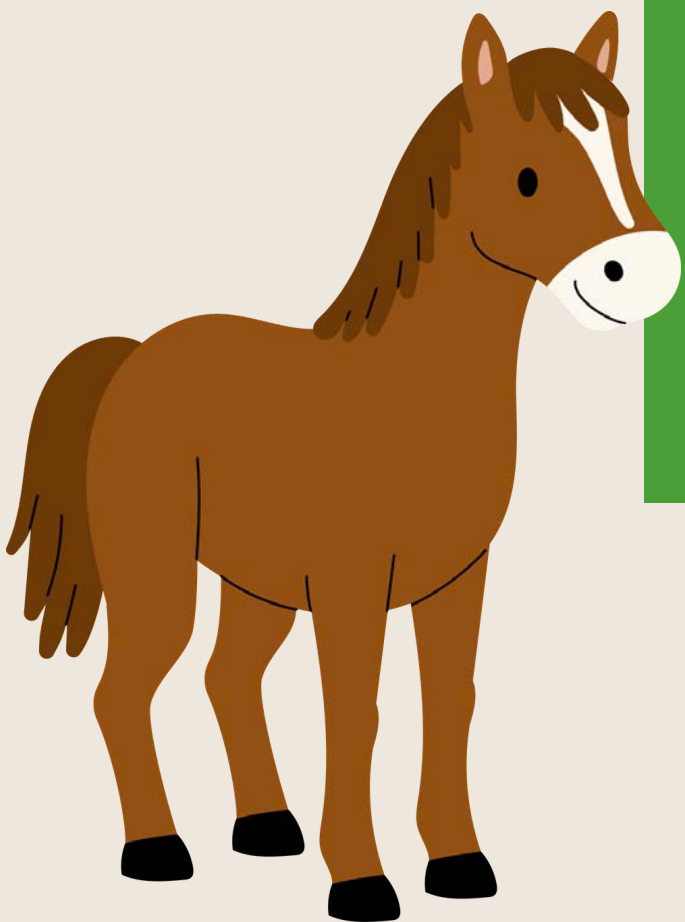
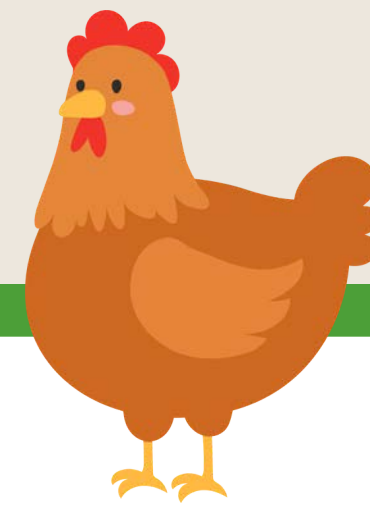
FOOD MILES

Nowadays food is routinely transported very long distances from producers to end consumers; these distances are called 'food miles'. In Ireland, most of our 'fresh' produce has been transported over great distances, for many days if not weeks! A major environmental fall out of this is fossil fuel use, and therefore climate change. Explore this topic to see where your food is coming from and to identify ways to reduce food miles



WHO IS YOUR FARMER?

As we rarely, if ever, know the farm from which our food has come, how can we know if farmers receive a fair price for their produce? Can we know that the farm workers are fairly treated, in terms of pay and conditions on the ground? Do we know how the animals, the landscape, or the produce are treated? Explore this topic to find answers to some of these very important questions and to learn the difference between whole-foods and processed foods.



CROP DIVERSITY

Agrobiodiversity is the term used to describe the variety within plants and animals that are used in food production either directly (by eating) or indirectly (needed to help grow or produce food to be eaten). More industrialised, large scale farming and the need to produce food on a limited budget has led to a decrease in crop diversity. Thousands of species of food crops which are no longer being grown are going extinct every year. This could leave us over-reliant on certain crops, and vulnerable to scenarios akin to the 'Irish Potato Famine'. Explore this topic to learn about crop diversity, a global seed-bank and how your school could become hero seed-savers!

