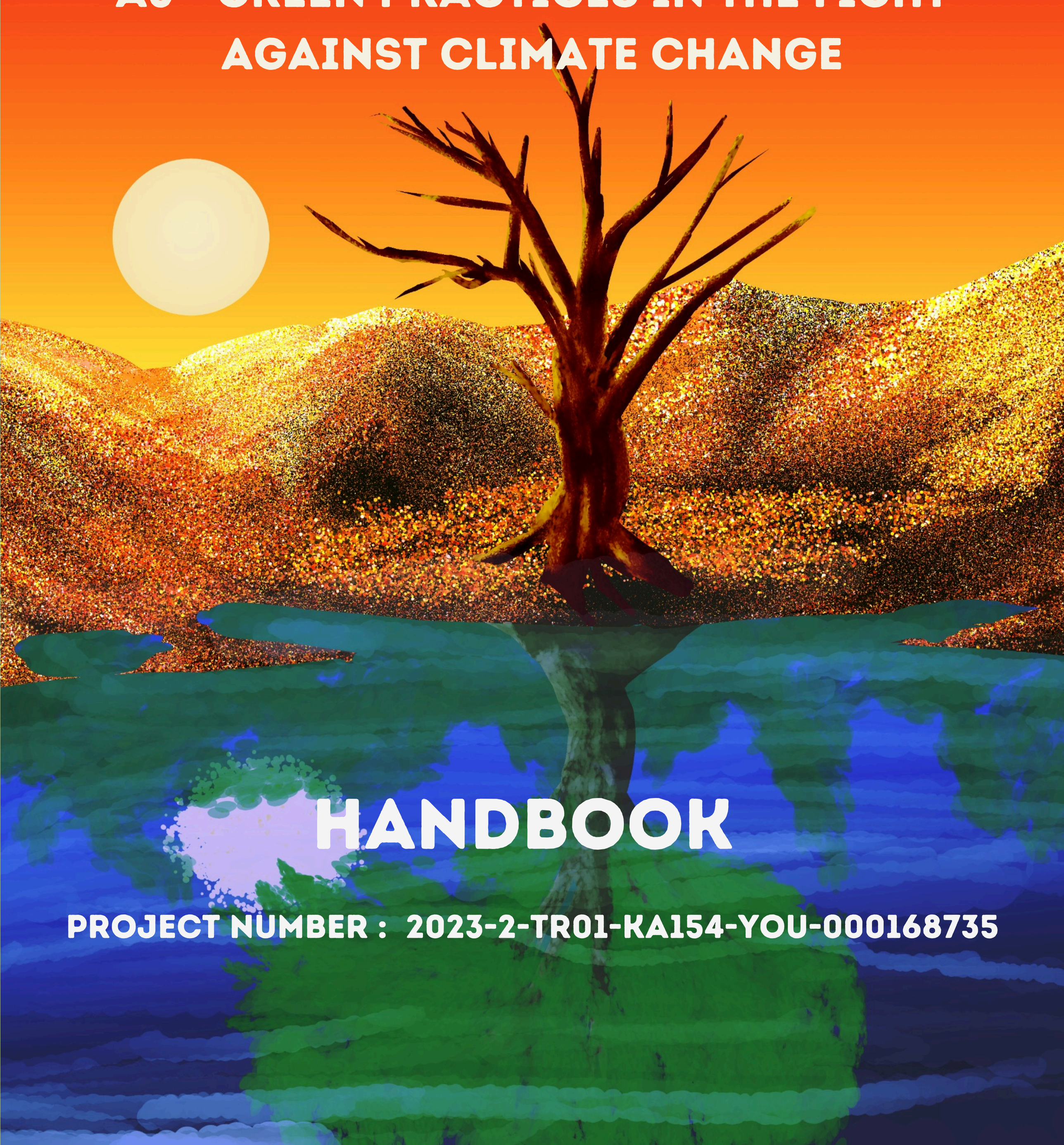
GREEN PARTCIPATION, GREEN EUROPE

A5 - GREEN PRACTICES IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE



HANDBOOK

PROJECT NUMBER : 2023-2-TR01-KA154-YOU-000168735

WHAT IS CLIMATE CHANGE?



Climate change refers to long-term alterations in temperature and weather patterns. While natural factors contribute to these changes, human activities, especially since the 1800s, have been the main cause of recent climate shifts.

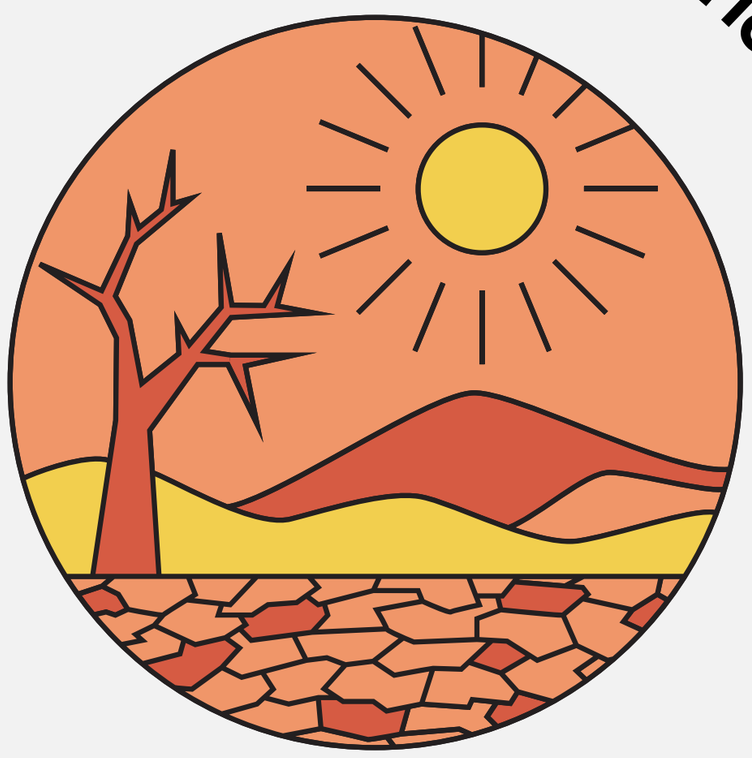
CONSEQUENCES OF CLIMATE CHANGE



Rising sea levels, causing coastal flooding and erosion.

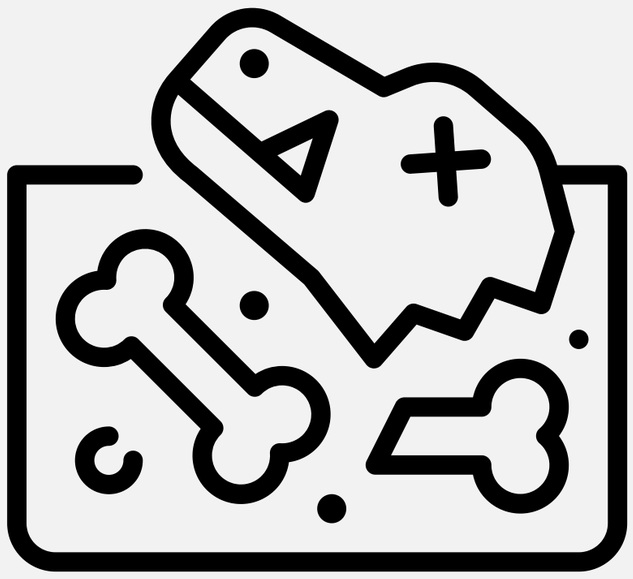


Increasing hurricanes and droughts



disrupting ecosystems and agriculture





biodiversity loss

SO... WHAT ARE THE SOLUTIONS?

SHIFTING TO RENEWABLE ENERGY



Solar, wind, hydro, and geothermal energy present clean, sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels, paving the way for a more environmentally friendly future.

ENHANCING ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Cutting energy consumption is vital to addressing the climate crisis. Simple actions like using energy-efficient appliances, LED lighting, and better insulation can greatly reduce energy demand.



KEEP

FOSSIL

FUELS

IN THE

GROUND

PROTECT THE FORESTS AND THE OCEANS

Sustainable forest management and reforestation play a key role in combating climate change by preserving biodiversity and maintaining vital ecosystem functions.

Oceans absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, helping stabilize the climate, so protecting marine ecosystems is vital to combating climate change and ensuring environmental balance.

SUSTAINABILITY PRACTICES

Businesses

- By supporting businesses that focus on sustainability, individuals can encourage companies to adopt more environmentally responsible practices.

Buildings

- Insulation
- Solar, wind or geothermal power
- Water conservation

Agriculture

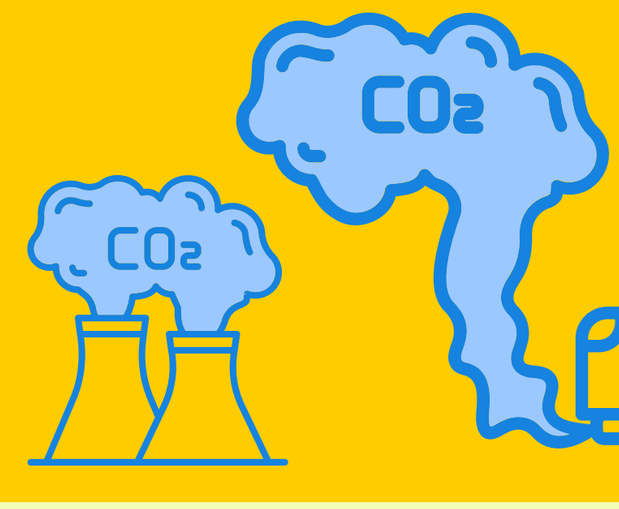
- Organic farming
- Cover cropping
- Regenerative agriculture

Manufacturing

- Implementing resource efficiency and circular economy principles

GREEN DEAL OBJECTIVES

EU's response to the current climate crisis







Establishing EU funds to assist households in the shift towards a green economy

Lowering emissions from sectors such as industry, transport, and others



Enhancing the circular economy

Developing a sustainable food system

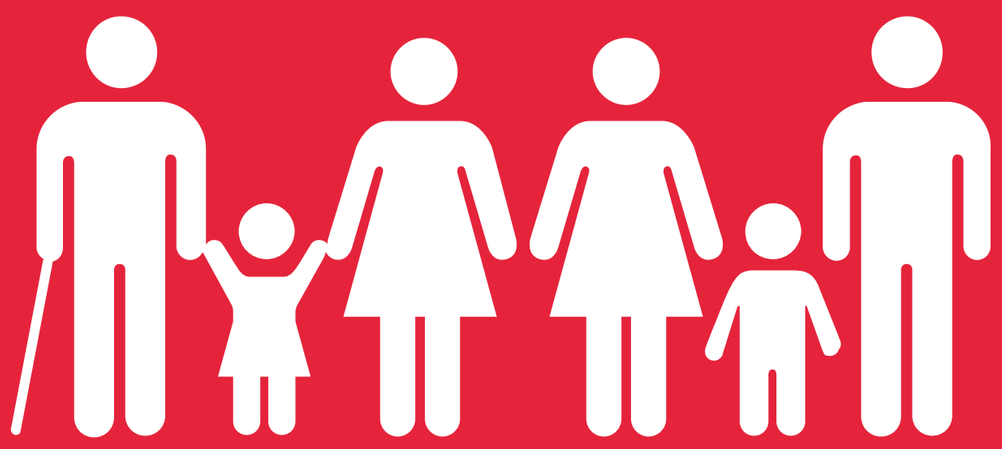
- **Reducing pesticide use and antimicrobial sales**
- **Decreasing fertilizer usage.**
- **Promoting organic farming practices.**

Conserving biodiversity



GOAL

1 NO POVERTY



key targets

1. Eradicate extreme poverty.
2. Halve overall poverty rates.
3. Build resilience against climate-related shocks.
4. Create supportive policy frameworks.

OBJECTIVES

Ensuring that poverty won't be a part of society worldwide by resource management and creating policy frameworks.

GOAL

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



key targets

1. Universal access to safe drinking water.
2. Access to sanitation and hygiene for all.
3. Improve water quality and recycling.

OBJECTIVES

Ensuring universal access to safe water and sanitation, improving water quality, protecting water-related ecosystems.

GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION

key targets

1. Strengthen Resilience
2. Intergrating Climate Measures
3. Improving Education and Awareness
4. Mobilizing Financial Resources
5. Promoting Capacity-Building

OBJECTIVES

Promoting resilience, financial resources and awereness to fight against Climate Change.

GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND

key targets

By 2020;

1. Conservation and Restoration
2. Sustainable Forest Management
3. Biodiversity Protection
4. Control Invasive Species
5. Integrate Ecosystem Values

By 2030;

1. Combat Desertification
2. Conservation of Mountain Ecosystems



OBJECTIVES

Promoting sustainable use and conservation of terrestrial ecosystems to halt biodiversity loss and protect ecological balance.

WHAT CAN YOU DO AS A PERSON?

YOU CAN...

Reduce plastic usage and recycle if able



Vote for leaders who prioritize climate action



Reduce your carbon footprint



Switch to sustainable transport



Reduce meat and dairy consumption





Reduce Food Waste



Educate Others

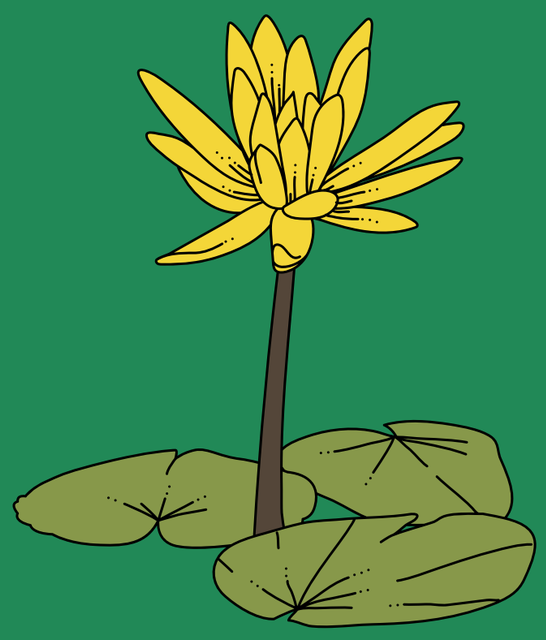


Invest in Climate Technology

SAVE THE EARTH







ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTIONS



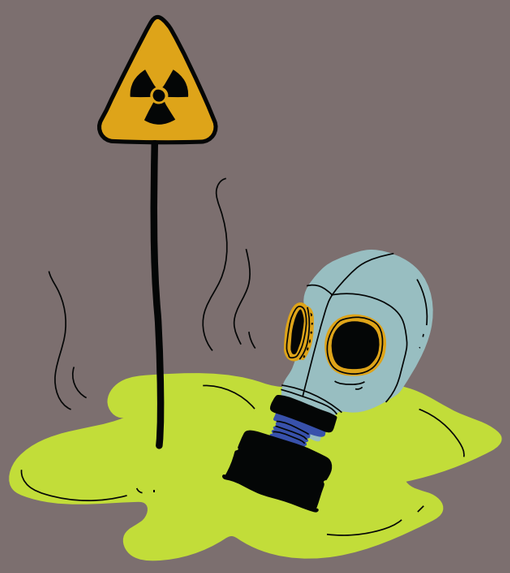
Climate change is closely connected to various types of environmental pollution, including air, water, soil, noise, radioactive, light, and thermal pollution.











THERMAL POLLUTION

Thermal pollution refers to a sudden temperature increase in a natural water body, often caused by warm wastewater discharge from industrial operations or other human activities.

Aquatic organisms are often sensitive to even small temperature changes, and a decline in species like fish can trigger ripple effects that disrupt the entire ecosystem.

Warmer water reduces oxygen levels, which harms aquatic life. It also promotes algae growth, which absorbs sunlight and further raises the water temperature.

LIGHT POLLUTION

LIGHT POLLUTION AFFECTS BIODIVERSITY BY ALTERING THE NATURAL BEHAVIORS OF ANIMALS SUCH AS INSECTS, AMPHIBIANS, FISH, BIRDS, AND BATS, PARTICULARLY IN ACTIVITIES LIKE REPRODUCTION AND MIGRATION. IT CAN ALSO DISRUPT PLANTS BY INTERFERING WITH THEIR NORMAL DAY-NIGHT CYCLES.

AS ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING INCREASES WORLDWIDE, MANY LIGHT-SENSITIVE SPECIES FACE THE RISK OF EXTINCTION, PARTICULARLY IN OR NEAR BRIGHTLY LIT URBAN ENVIRONMENTS.

AIR POLLUTION

Causes adverse changes in the quality of lives on Earth through global warming and depletion of the ozone layer. Polutants have differing characteristics, which make their distribution and effects diverse.

Common gaseous pollutants are sulfur oxides (especially SO2), nitrogen oxides (including NO and NO2)

NOISE POLLUTION

Noise becomes harmful when it exceeds 75 decibels (dB) and is painful above 120 dB.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines noise above 65 decibels (dB) as noise polllution.

Recommendation for noise levels are below 65 dB during the day

Caused by; Traffic, Construction sites, Animals, Catering and Night life

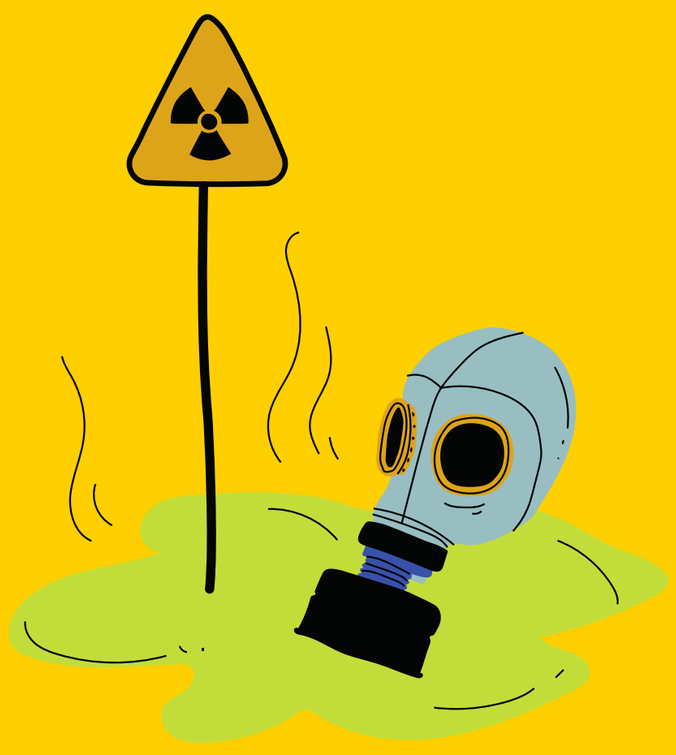
SOIL POLLUTION

Soil contamination, has increased due to human activities like industrialization and unsafe agricultural practices. Soil pollution reduces fertility and productivity, affecting both the environment and food safety. Harmful chemicals can enter the soil and spread to water sources, posing health risks.

WATER POLLUTION

Water pollution is caused by both human actions and natural occurrences, such as the leaching of toxic metals from underground ores into water bodies.

RADIOACTIVE POLLUTION



This type of pollution leads to the release of ionizing radiation, which can harm tissues and alter DNA.

One of the most notorious incidents of radioactive pollution was the Chernobyl disaster, where a nuclear reactor explosion released vast amounts of radiation into the environment.





Led to following decades of consumption of irradiated food and water near area.



WHICH WORLD DO YOU WANT TO LIVE IN?



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