



Final Report PORTUGAL



AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS DE VILELA



ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA
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SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTES

Associação Nó Górdio

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líderes/ acompanhantes
Isabel Marques

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DISCUSSIONS ABOUT SDGS ACCORDING TO OUR PROGRAMME



Since the start of our Project we've been discussing the Sustainable Development Goals presented above.

Participation in Logo Project

Logo Portuguese Team Contest



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Participation in Logo Project

The Two Selected Logos for the contest



THE WINNER OF THE CCAFAF II

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ROAD TRIP AND POSTERS



ROAD TRIP AND POSTERS



what about all the trash you left behind?



don't say "i care about
the environment" if you
use 1 usage items

don't say "i love the
earth because i recycle"
while buying plastic
items

don't say "i care because i
don't use plastic" if you
haven't reduce your general
waste

if you love the
earth so much,
why are you
killing her with
the trash you
left behind?



THE HUMAN BEING'S CHAOS



Temperatures will continue to rise
Hurricanes will become stronger
Arctic will likely become ice-free

We will only see the truth when it's all
over...



POSTERS

PRESERVE AND PROTECT THE BEACH

Stop the global warming

- Don't create obstacle courses for animals
- Hang onto your garbage
- Join a clean-up group



**SAY NO TO
PLASTIC**

DRIVE LESS



**REDUCE,
REUSE, RECYCLE**

STOP CLIMATE CHANGE

SAVE OUR PLANET



POSTERS

Climate Changes in the world and in Portugal

Climate change is one of the most critical global challenges of our time and it is defined as a long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define Earth's local, regional, and global climates. These changes have a broad range of observed effects that are synonymous with the term. This article intends to show you how these problems affect the world and Portugal in specific.

Deforestation and wildfires

Although forests only cover a quarter of the world nowadays, they used to cover half of the globe. This changed due to human population and dispersion rising, as we tear down forest to turn them into agricultural fields, mines of oil, construction of infrastructures or resin extraction. This strips animals from their habitats and promotes global warming, as forests are responsible for the absorption of 70% of the carbon living beings produce. We as a species have been destroying forests at a faster pace than the one they can regenerate, but the forests have also been affected by larger fires than common due to our actions. The rising temperatures, long droughts and heat waves have exposed the forest to more frequent fires, and the trees have not got enough time to regenerate and reproduce at the current pace between fires.



Portugal has got one of the largest forest areas in all of Europe, representing about 35% of Portuguese territory, and its main cause of destruction are fires. The Portuguese government reported about 21 000 wildfires in 2017, which burned an area of 530 920 ha of forests, scrubland and agricultural land causing 117 deaths (116 civilians and one firefighter). One hundred and fifty municipalities were affected in the centre and north of the country, causing huge losses of private and public property.

Research work and Article

Loss of wild life

Unfortunately, the human species has been artificially extinguishing species. This happens because humans have hunting as a sport, traffic of exotic animals as pets and cosmetic and textile industries as their revenue, but also because of the above referred destruction of habitats. Besides the sorrow in the loss of biodiversity, that Portugal has been trying to stop from happening to the iberic lynx, this course of action can and will tremendously backfire if we don't do nothing to stop it. If Nature goes out of balance, the biosphere goes out of balance, and there is no way to prevent a sixth mass extinction. It is necessary to reduce human pressure, control population growth, pollution, and the emission of polluting gases. Several global agreements have been signed by world governments, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, but the most polluting countries remain outside these commitments. This legally stops any global action.



Places where millions of people live

Places where sea-level rise will reshape densely



Figure 6. Projected change in relative sea level in Europe in the period 2080-2100 compared with 2000-2020 for scenarios of 2.5°C expected temperature rise by 2100 (RCP4.5) from (Dixon et al., 2015)

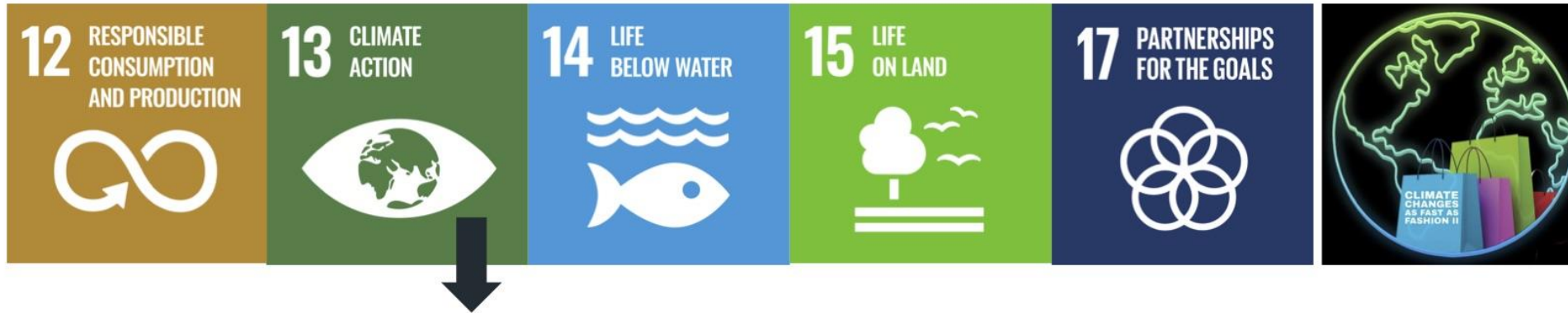
The ocean

The ocean has got many functions that are crucial for human survival, per example, the absorption of carbon. Regulation of temperature and the production of oxygen, as well as employing millions of fisherman around the world and at least 15.324 fisherman in Portugal, as of 2020. Nowadays, the ocean is absorbing way more carbon then it should and that is making it hotter which is melting polar ice, changing currents, bleaching coral reefs that are home to most of the sea biodiversity, choking starfish due to the usage of oxygen by copiotrophs bacteria and making the rise of the sea level. The new found acidity of the sea waters is destroying animal shells, making them vulnerable and changing food chains. The rising of sea level is a problem for humans (around 300 million, mainly in Asia, people are expected to lose their houses as soon as 2030) but also for animals, such as turtles, that don't have space to lay their eggs. In Portugal the rise of ocean waters is expected to flood permanently Tagus and Sado estuaries, Ria Formosa, Aveiro and Figueira da Foz.

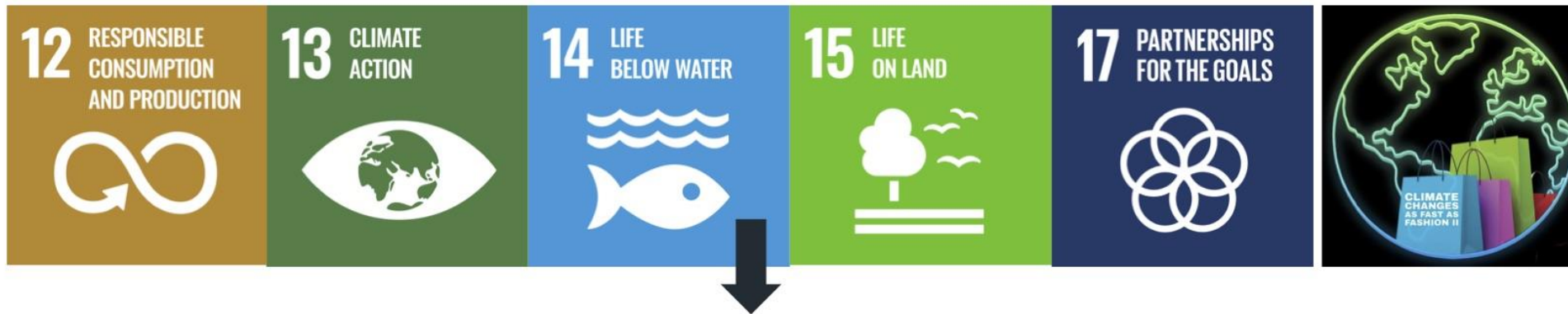
Research work and Article



- Implement the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- By 2030, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment



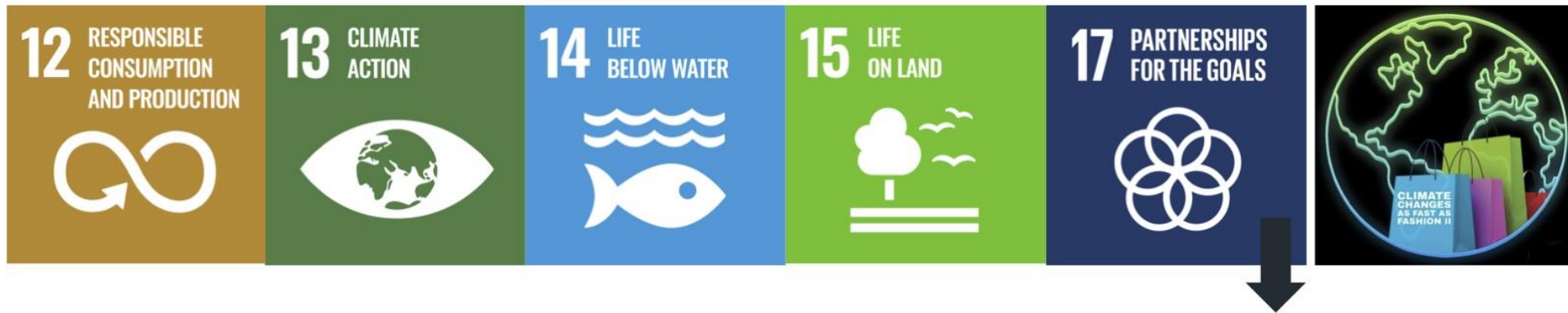
- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning
- Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible



- By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics



- By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
- By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
- By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development



- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms.
- Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the global goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation
- Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.



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