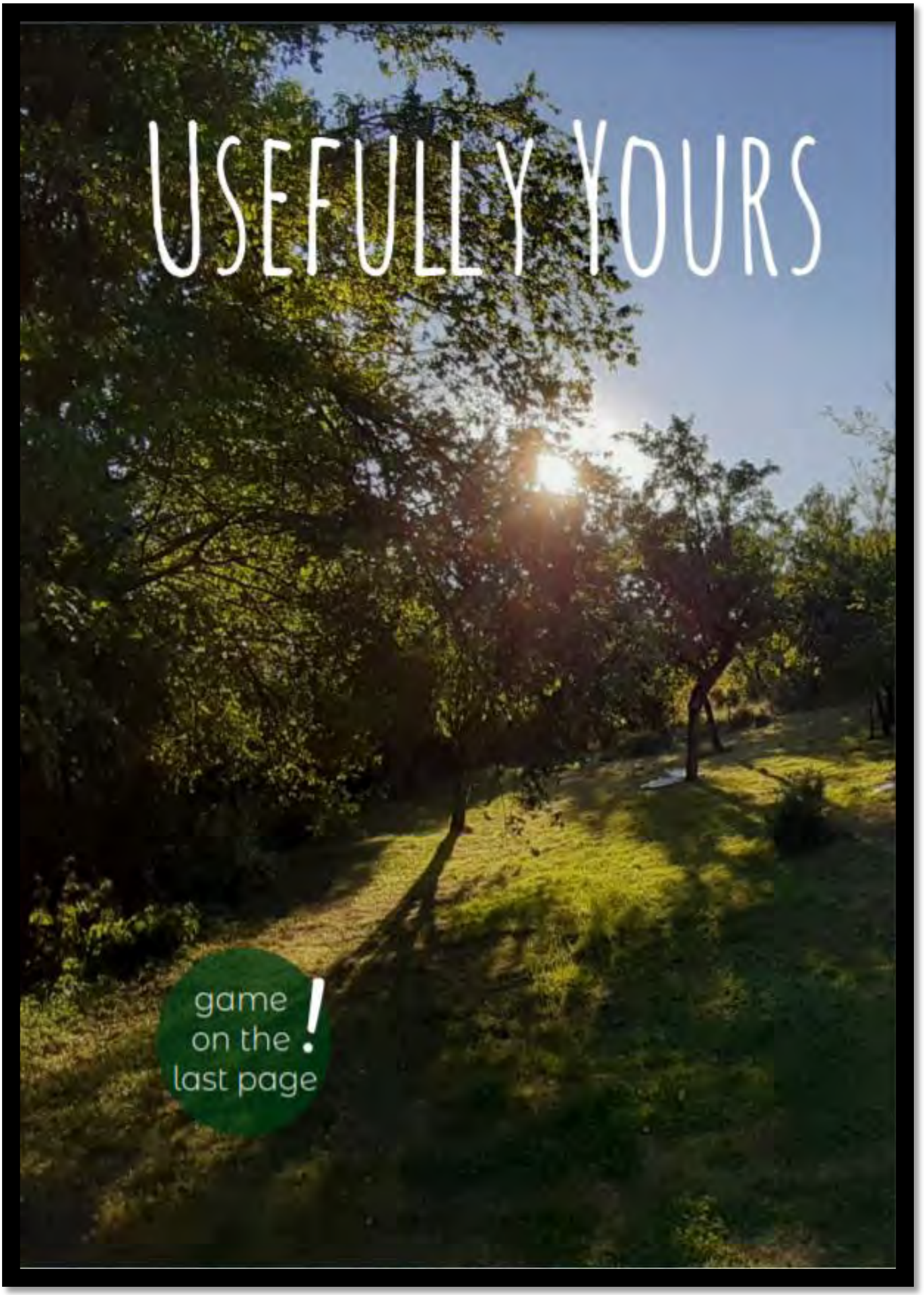
USEFULLY YOURS
game on the last page !

Green economy

A set of criteria and indicators to define what a job might be organic, may include references to industry, production method, position in the value chain and awareness of the organization, occupational profile, quality and green workload. Based on these criteria, all of which can contribute to greening jobs, policy makers can come up with adapted definitions that will allow them to align their local conditions with policy objectives, as well as to facilitate the design, implementation and evaluation of the local green economy and employment policy.

The transition will not only cause changes in the overall level and composition of employment, but can also affect quality of employment. Working conditions may change due to new conditions, technologies, processes and procedures. These may, for example, reduce or increase exposure to occupational hazards. Current focusing on the transition to a low-carbon economy should address the complex environmental issues from a multidisciplinary approach, and should be integrated environmental aspects with occupational safety and health (OSH) and public health, taking into account the well-being of the surrounding communities.

In both green and sustainable economies, individuals will need to have basic (general) competences in sustainability. In addition, in the case of the organic economy, the implementation green jobs require the competencies of a technical profile. Existence of a qualified workforce with the required training is a prerequisite for a green economy.

For this reason, it is necessary to focus formative efforts on training in specialized technical skills explicitly required by this labor market; this issue is particularly important for STEM disciplines (scientific, technical, engineering and mathematical). The green economy, however it is not just about environmental activities or those jobs that are considered "green". Promoting the efficient use of natural resources and fossil fuels, as well as reducing pollutants emissions or waste, leads to a production-consumption model that has potential effects on all sectors production activity. As a result of this "green" trend, more traditional industries feel encouraged to adapt to the new market conditions and circumstances competitiveness.

Environmentally sustainable products and services will require a higher level of skills. Industries and green growth professions may be available to women and men or to certain groups of applicants about employment offer more or less equal opportunities. Similarly, these jobs can provide more or less opportunities to exercise the right to organize and collectively negotiation.

In addition to the effects on employment, the transition to a green economy will also have an impact on the level and income distribution, which will have an impact on poverty reduction. Gains in eco-efficiency and approach to new and growing markets they can lead to higher profits, incomes and wages. On the contrary, the additional cause which cannot be compensated can reduce revenue. These effects are the result of both things in employment affect primary incomes, in particular wage levels among workers and incomes between self-

employed persons, as well as the redistribution of income through taxes, social protection and prices.

How humanity affect the environment

The balance of ecosystems, as we already know, is controlled by regulatory mechanisms, which among other things limit the excessive growth of various populations. Humans, unlike other species on our planet, have managed to overcome these mechanisms, resulting in the overpopulation of the human population over the last four hundred years. However, it has not been able to overcome the problems posed by the effects of this increase on the environment.

The increased needs of the human population are related to the provision of food, housing, work and means of transportation, as well as the accumulation of useless substances (waste). Much of the land is used for crops, for urban development or for road construction.

The development of industry and the excessive use of cars requires a large consumption of fossil fuels (e.g. petroleum products). However, during the combustion of these compounds, various harmful gases are released into the atmosphere. Exhaust gases, various other substances (e.g. insecticides, pesticides), radiation (e.g. radioactivity) and other forms of energy released by various human activities are called pollutants. Various pollutants cause pollution. That is, they change the physical, chemical (qualitative or quantitative) composition of air, water or soil. Pollution can also be caused by the eruption of a volcano or a sandstorm. But the highest rate of pollution is due to human activities. Environmental stress can also be caused by pathogenic microorganisms. In this case, we use the term infection.

Air pollution is mainly due to the products of fossil fuel combustion by cars and industries. These pollutants cause environmental problems, such as the intensity of the greenhouse effect, ozone depletion, photochemical cloud and acid rain.

About water pollution, in water end up fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides, which rainwater drains from the fields. These substances disturb the balance of aquatic ecosystems, resulting in death and thus a reduction in the number of certain aquatic organisms.

At last but not least, as well as soil pollution is concerned, it is just as important as atmospheric and water. The most important pollutants found in the soil are radioactive substances, insecticides, as well as metals such as lead and mercury. Problems on the ground are also created by uncontrolled landfills, in which municipal waste accumulates, but also by fires.

In conclusion it is obvious that man should be careful how he exploits the environment and take special measures to protect it. Only in this way will we be able to have a healthier atmosphere, cleaner water and good soil. Then surely a better future awaits us.

Tips and Tricks to leave and eco footprint!

Recycle smart!

1.Do NOT throw the plastic bags into the recycling bin

Did you knew that if you use plastic bags to bag your recyclables together all of them will end up to be treated like trash?

INSTEAD

Many local stores recycle plastic bags so try after emptying the recyclables in the right bin, collecting your bags and bring them to your local grocery store.

2.Rince your recyclables FIRST!

Food residue can attract critters and that makes the recycle more expensive since they need to clean them and remove pests first

!!Give a patient scrub to containers with sticky substances!!

3.Dont recycle anything smaller than a Credit Card!

Small pieces like caps of bottle or small pieces of paper can get stuck in the recycling processing machines. So if you question “Is it too small to be recycled?” , then check if it is bigger than a credit card throw it in the recycling bin, otherwise toss it in the trash!

Here is what you CAN what you CAN’T recycle

CAN:

- Paper
- Cardboard
- Aluminium cans, tin cans and Unspoiled aluminium Foil
- Glass
- Plastic Bottles and Jugs

CAN'T

- Food
- Foam
- Batteries and Electronics
- Single use items
- Clothing or Shoes

Pro Upcycling!

1. Select the materials carefully
2. Use the correct tools
3. Be creative with colours and shape combinations and risk it!
4. Remember there is no wrong result! Every creation is a more useful version from the previous material

Example: Turn a wooden material into a new furniture (turn an old wooden ladder into a horizontal shelves and paint it colourfully

Reduce Waste

1. Avoid asking for packaging when possible and instead use reusable bags
2. Reuse Toxicity
3. Stop Buying stuff
4. Avoid single use items/ foods
5. Say no straws
6. Buy second-hand electronics
7. Don't throw away your food (meal plan)
8. Say no to trends
9. Use up the items you already have

Reuse

1. Repair broken items when possible
2. Rinse glass jars for kitchen storage
3. Buy second hand clothing
4. Pass your old items to someone else
5. Use a reusable bottle or cup for beverages on the go

Redactors: Arsenios Sakellaris, Vendula Zbořilová, Catherine Mosse, Sissy Mano

The reform around the education

Climate change awareness is growing dramatically lately. It is easy to notice how the discussion about the climate change started to be alive in almost every corner of the world. Most of the companies in Europe are trying to follow up with modern day need for better solutions and care for our environment. It is impossible to imagine that someone would suddenly declare that the topic of climate change or at least awareness about climate change is irrelevant to our society and the future of our planet. Many people choose to change their lifestyles in eco-friendly way such as zero waste lifestyle, vegan diet, electric cars and etc. So do the companies they choose to recycle their products, look for more eco-friendly ways of production. On the government level we receive many support for solar panels and other improvements of our houses along with changes in the main resources of Energy.

For example, Germany has destroyed it's atomic power station lately, and tries to switch to renewable Energy sources such as wind power.

Available energy sources today

I would like to start the discussion about the need for reform around education for the environment from the explanation of current issues with the sources of Energy we use and are planning to use. For the beginning let's start with all available Energy sources we currently have:

Renewable Energy:

- Solar Energy from the sun
- Geothermal Energy from heat inside the earth
- Wind Energy

- Biomass from plants
- Hydropower from flowing water

Non- Renewable Energy:

- Nuclear power
- Natural Gas
- Coal

Most countries across the world heavily depend on fossil fuels (oil, coal and natural gas) as main sources of energy. In some countries with high production demand like China in some cities the air gets so polluted citizens are not able to breathe and move easily around the town because of the polluted fog. In 2012, China generated 300 million tons of waste (229,4kg/cap/yr).

This is one of numerous reasons why humanity is switching to renewable energy. At first glance renewable energy seems flawless some of the benefits of such sources:

- ## It benefits the environment

Renewable energy releases little or no pollutants or greenhouse gasses which means our lungs and overall health is safe along with these energy sources as well as the flora and fauna around us.

- ## Provides local energy

You can place a solar panel in your house even which means that switching to the renewable energy sources would make individuals/cities/countries less reliant on imported energy

- ## Long lasting

Renewable energy sources won't run out as they include sunshine, wind and biomass, while fossil fuels will be extremely difficult to obtain.

I've listed a few but There are many more reasons why these renewable energy sources seem to be very attractive to politicians and environmentalists. But let's get back to Germany.

Germany

Currently Germany uses these energy sources:

- Renewables 12,6%
- Oil 33.8%
- Natural gas 21.%
- Hard coal 12.7%
- Lignite 11.9%
- Nuclear energy 7.5%
- Other 0.5%

By the potentate listed we can clearly see that renewables take only 12.6% of energy production and usage. Have you ever thought about why? Yes, the harsh truth about renewables is that most likely they will never produce enough energy.

All energy resources have limits. With solar energy for example The maximum rate at which sun photons can be converted to electrons is 33%.Our best solar technology is at 26% efficiency. For wind out best capture is 60% our current machines are at 45%.So right now we are almost at our limits which means we are almost at our limits. Besides that, they can only work when the sun is shining or the wind is blowing. The solutions right now for that are batteries, but chemistries and physics find it very hard to do. Talking about the biggest battery factory in Nevada, the one which Tesla build it would take us about 500 years to build enough energy just to provide energy for one day needs of country like USA. That's why now solar and wind panels provide less than 3% of energy for the world after 20 years and billions of dollars in subsidies.

Solar panels and wind machines are built as well from non-renewable materials and require an insane amount of resources which make them non-renewable materials like every other machine in the world.

This means that when we destroy nuclear factories which don't produce Co2 we will use fossil fuels, which is undoubtedly our worst option.

The need for a reform

As climate change awareness rises solar panels and wind machines are becoming more and more popular and despite the fact that many environmentalists argue about the tools we choose, politicians are fully ready to promote renewable energy. Not only this option is perceived as the best one for the politicians, but for many students as well this is promoted as the only way and solution.

The truth is, we don't have any ideal solutions for our environment. And climate change and the moment is not one of our biggest threats, statistic shows the biggest issue humanity faces is lack of education. Of course we should never allow our planet to be destroyed because of our production and waste of living. But how we will protect our planet without the education? I think that we should invest those billions in education so we could find the best solutions one day, because currently as Russians say we are "changing an awl for a soap "which means that we don't really make efficient changes.

Our students should always think critically, and the negative sides of that energy should be teached primarily. This is required for humanity to be able to evaluate our mistakes and not to destroy our planet due to ignorance. We need to accept the fact that we don't know how to solve our ecological problem and reform an education system. It's important not to only spread awareness but to teach students physics, economics, chemistry and many other things which impact our lives and climate.

ALL PHOTOS: https://www.pexels.com/search/fossil%20fuels/

Game

True or false game

The leader divides the part into pairs, resp. trinity and give each a sheet of paper containing 10 (15) statements about the human impact on the environment. Statements with numerical values are ideal. The role of participants to decide whether a statement is true or false. If it is false, participants should fill in why. This activity has no winner or loser. Participants should think about threatening data related to human impact on the environment.

Questions:

1. Nuclear powerplants are not treat a danger for the environment (T)
2. You can recycle food (F)
3. At least 8 million tonnes of plastic waste is added to the world´s oceans each year. (T)
4. The plastic foam takes the longest to decompose in the ocean. (F)
5. Only 10% of our planet´s water is drinkable. (F)
6. You can recycle glass bottles unlimited number of times. (T)

Co-funded by the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union