

17.1. Tax Justice

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



17.1. Debt

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



16.1. Conflict

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



16.2. Child Exploitation & Trafficking

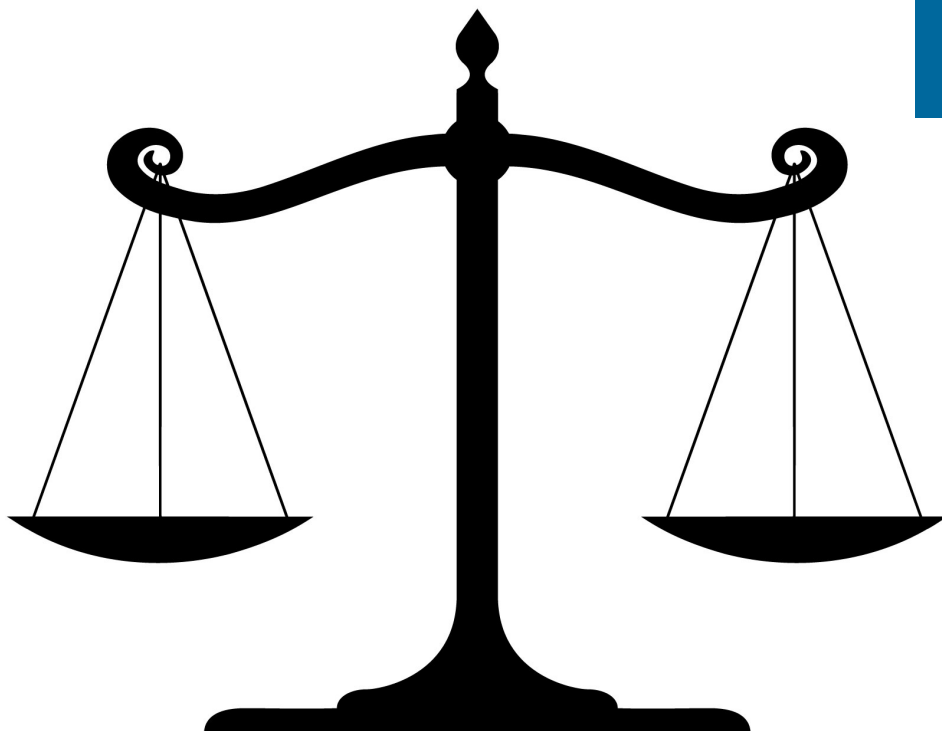
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



16.7. Inclusive Decision Making



16.8. Equal Access to Justice



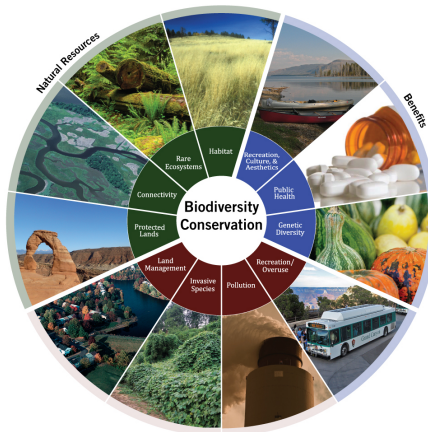
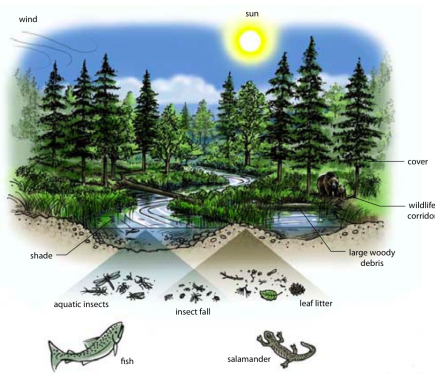
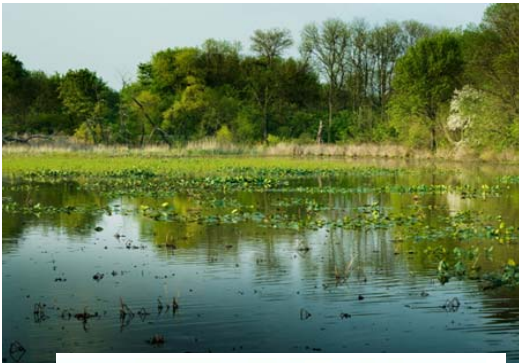
16.10. Protect Fundamental Freedoms



15.2. Deforestation & Resource Extraction



15.9. Ecosystems & Biodiversity



15.7. Poaching & Trafficking



14.1. Marine Pollution



14.4. Mass Fishing



13.A&B Climate Justice



12.5. Sustainable Waste Practices



12.8. Responsible Consumption and Production

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



11.6. Global Waste Systems

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



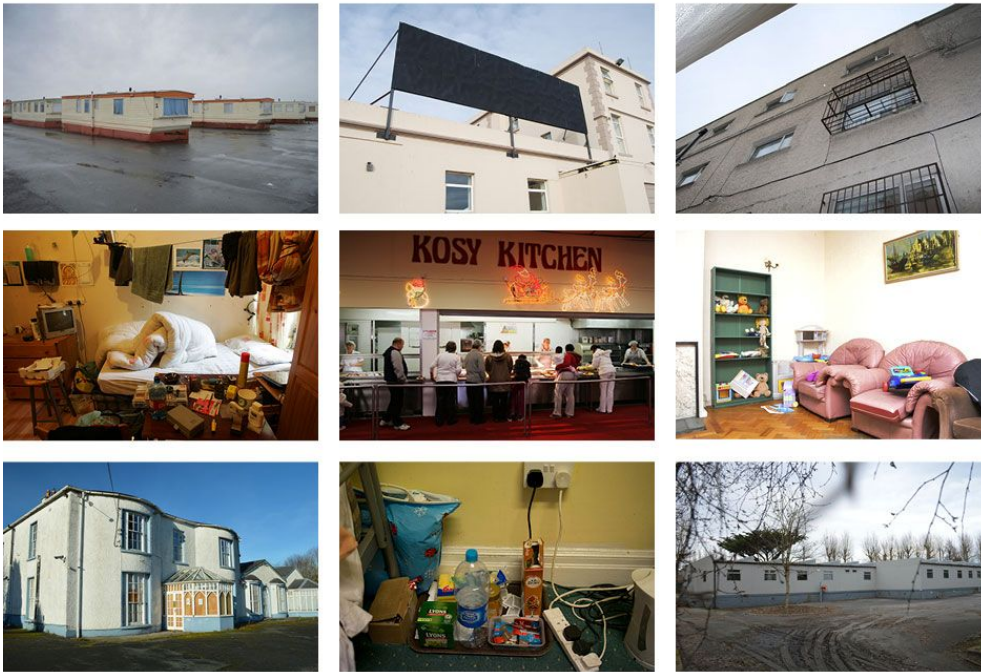
11.B. Access to Housing



10.1. Global Wealth Inequality



10. 2.&4. Direct Provision



10.3. Racism & Discrimination



10.7. Migration and Seeking Asylum



9.5. Technology for Global Justice



Technology,
Activism,
+
Social Justice



in a Digital Age



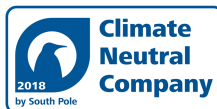
9.3. Access to Markets

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE




9.4. Sustainable Practice of Companies

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1. Sustainable Infrastructure

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE




8.4. Sustainable Economic Models

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH




8.7. Child Labour & Slavery

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



8.8. Workers Rights

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



7. Fossil Fuels and Human Rights

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Blood coal: Ireland's dirty secret

Burning coal is the single largest contributor to global climate breakdown. Human rights violations at the sites of fossil fuel extraction are often hidden.

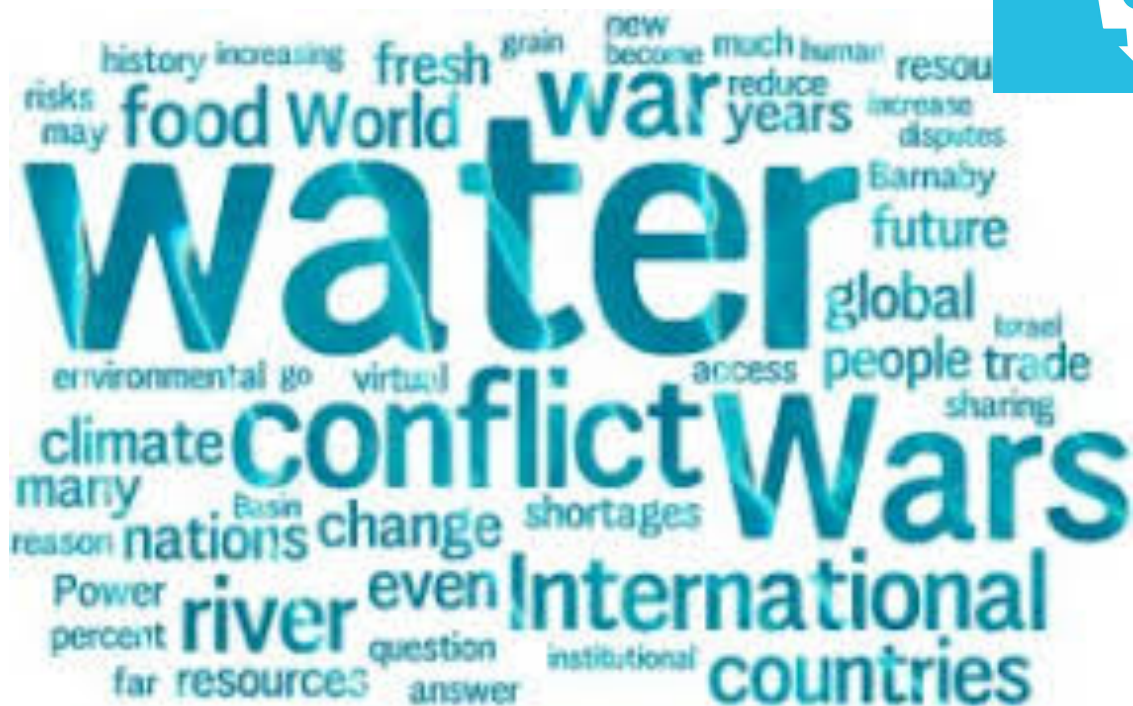


▲ Jhan Carlos Prias is arrested trying to protect his community of Roche from eviction in the Carrejón mining zone in La Guajira, Colombia. Photograph: Rafael Rios-Mathiodakis



6.5. Water Wars

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



6.3. Water Pollution and Dumping



5.2. Violence & Exploitation



4.1. & 3. Financing of Education



4. A. Access to Education



4.7. Skills for Global Citizenship



An infographic titled 'Global Citizenship Skills' is displayed. On the left is a large image of two hands shaking. On the right is a globe made of various national flags. The central text lists ten skills: Empathy, Self-Awareness, Critical thinking, Conflict resolution, Creative thinking, Communication, Collaboration, and Taking Action. Surrounding the text are several small illustrations: a group of people talking, a person with a backpack, a group of people in a meeting, and a person with a speech bubble.

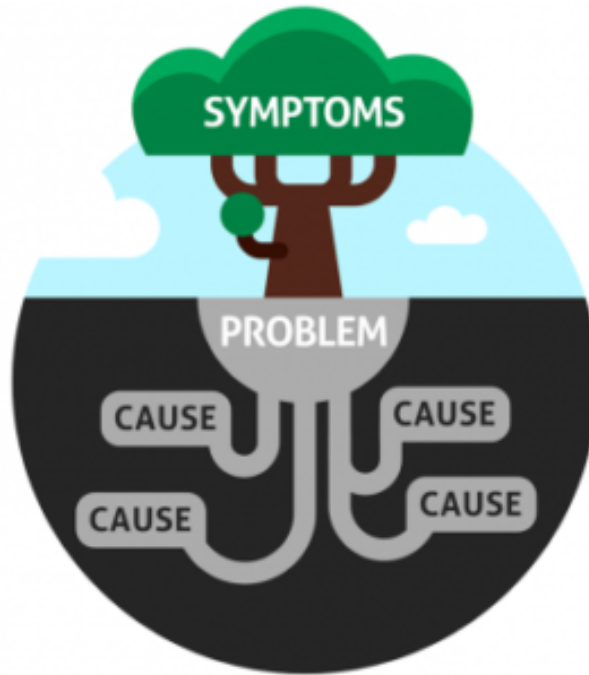
3.8, 3B. Access to Medicines & Health Care



An advertisement for the Access Campaign. It features a white pill on a gold ring. The text reads 'STILL MEDICINES SHOULDN'T BE A LUXURY'. Below the text are three circular icons: 'ACCESS CAMPAIGN', '20 YEARS', and 'IMPACT TO DATE'. The background is dark blue.

3. Root Causes of Diseases

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



3.1, 3.2. Life Expectancy

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



3.1, 3.2. Companies Polluting



2.4. Global Food System



WHAT'S WRONG WITH OUR FOOD SYSTEM?

Every night **1 in 7 people** go to bed hungry—that's almost 1 billion people worldwide. People are hungry not because there isn't enough food produced but because our food system is broken. In fact, **80% of the world's hungry are directly involved in food production**. We can address this hunger if we support small-scale food producers, tackle climate change and reduce food waste.

CLIMATE CHANGE & FOOD PRICES

The average price of staple foods could more than double by 2030—with more than half of that increase due to changes in average temperatures and rainfall patterns.

WASTE

In both industrialized and developing countries, unacceptable quantities of food are wasted but for entirely different reasons.

HUNGER

There have been cuts of more than 50% in government aid to small-scale producers, even though the majority of the world's hungry are involved in food production.

HIGH TEMPERATURES

In July 2010, temperatures exceeded 40°C (104°F) in Russia, destroying millions of acres of wheat. Wheat production plunged 30% and the price internationally increased by 85%.

DROUGHT

In 2010, a drought in Ukraine caused wheat production to plummet 20% compared to the year before.

MONSOON

Heavy rainfall and multiple typhoons hit Southeast Asia in 2011, severely affecting 6% of the region's total rice area and driving prices up by 30% in some areas.

HARVEST WASTE

Currently, developing countries waste nearly one third of food supply. With better access to adequate storage, refrigeration and transportation this could be reduced.

CONSUMER WASTE

In industrialized countries we, as consumers and retailers, throw away about one third of all food that is produced.

1 IN 7 ON THE PLANET GO HUNGRY

60% OF THE HUNGRY ARE WOMEN

By providing women with equal access to farming resources such as tools, seeds and transport **100-150 MILLION COULD HAVE ENOUGH TO EAT**

CHANGE CAN HAPPEN

By investing in small-scale farmers, Brazil reduced the number of people living in poverty by 20 million between 2003-9. We can tackle extreme hunger by helping small-scale producers grow more food more sustainably.

www.oxfam.org/grow

2. 5. Food Diversity



1.1-3 Root Causes of Poverty



ASK WHY!

ISSUE ->

People are suffering from malaria

WHY?

There is no health centre to get treatment

WHY?

The government doesn't have enough money to pay for clinics or give out bed nets to prevent people being bitten at night by malaria-carrying mosquitoes

WHY?

Big companies are not paying the right amount of tax to governments in the countries where they make their money

ROOT CAUSE ->

International laws allow big companies to hide money in tax havens

1.4. Land Grabs



1 NO POVERTY



1.5. Poverty and Climate Justice



1 NO POVERTY

