

## 17.1. Ceartas Cánach

17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



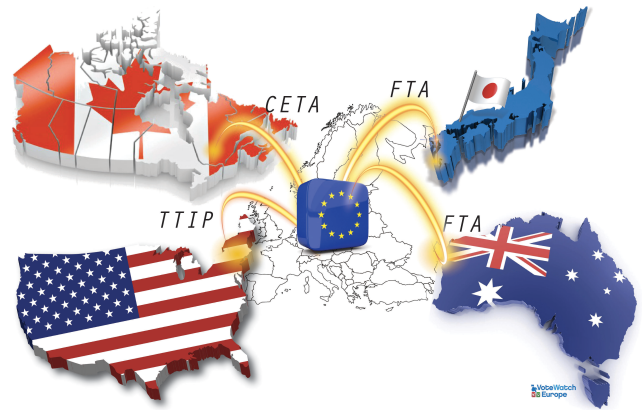
## 17.1. Fiachas

17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



# 17.1. Comhaontuithe Trádála

17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



# 16.4. Trádáil Arm ar Domhan

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## 16.1. Coinbhleacht

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## 16.2. Dúshaothrú Leanaí / Gáinneáil ar Leanaí

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



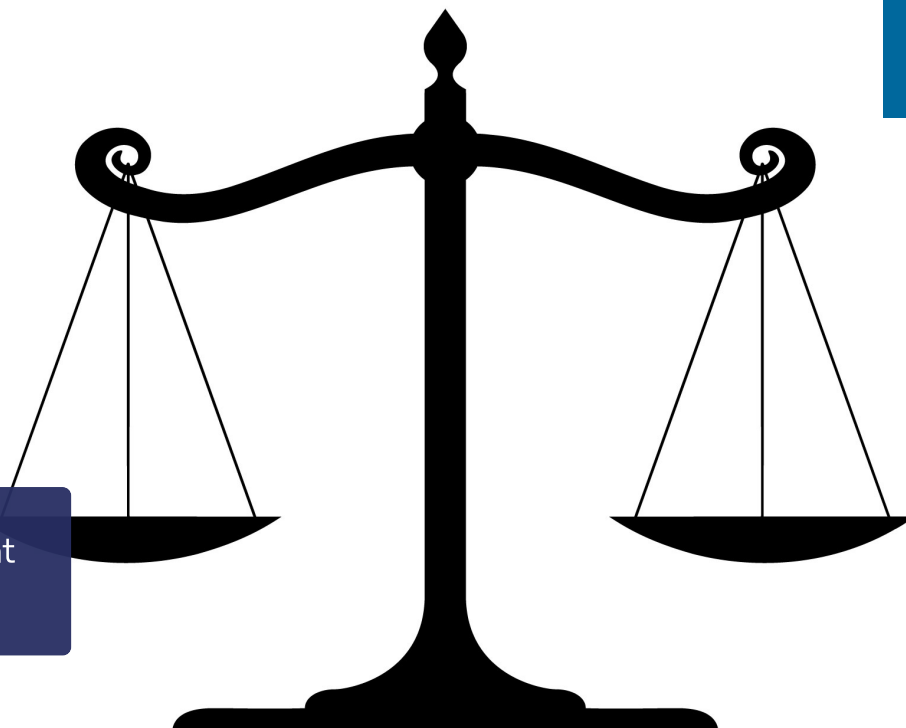
## 16 .7 . Cinnteoireacht Chuimsitheach

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## 16 .8 . Rochtain Chomhionann ar Cheartas

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



## 16.10. Saoirsí Bunúsacha a Chosaint

16 PEACE AND JUSTICE  
STRONG INSTITUTIONS

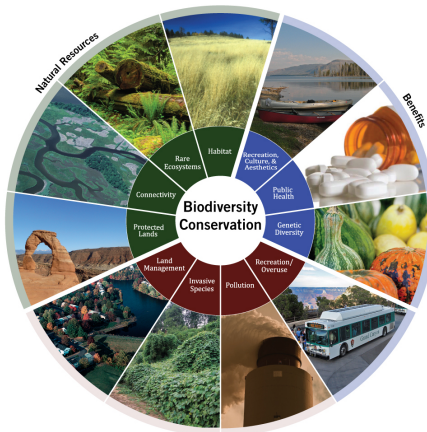
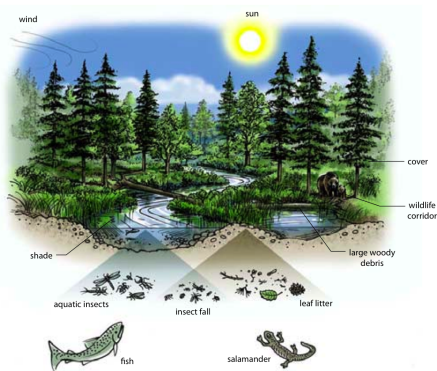
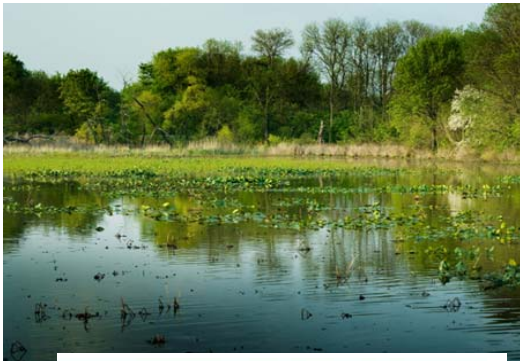


## 15.2. An Dífhoraóisiú agus Eastóscadh Acmhainní

15 LIFE  
ON LAND



# 15.9. Ecosystems & Biodiversity



# 15.7. Póitseáil agus Gáinneáil



## 14.1. Truailliú na Mara

---



## 14.4. Iascaireacht Inbhuanaithe

---



# 13. Ceartas Aeráide



## 12.5. Cleachtais Dramhaíola Inbhuanaithe



## 12.8. Tomhaltas agus Táirgeadh Freagrach

12 RESPONSIBLE  
CONSUMPTION  
AND PRODUCTION



## 11.6. Córais Dramhaíola Dhomhanda

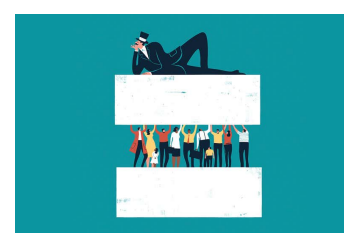
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES  
AND COMMUNITIES



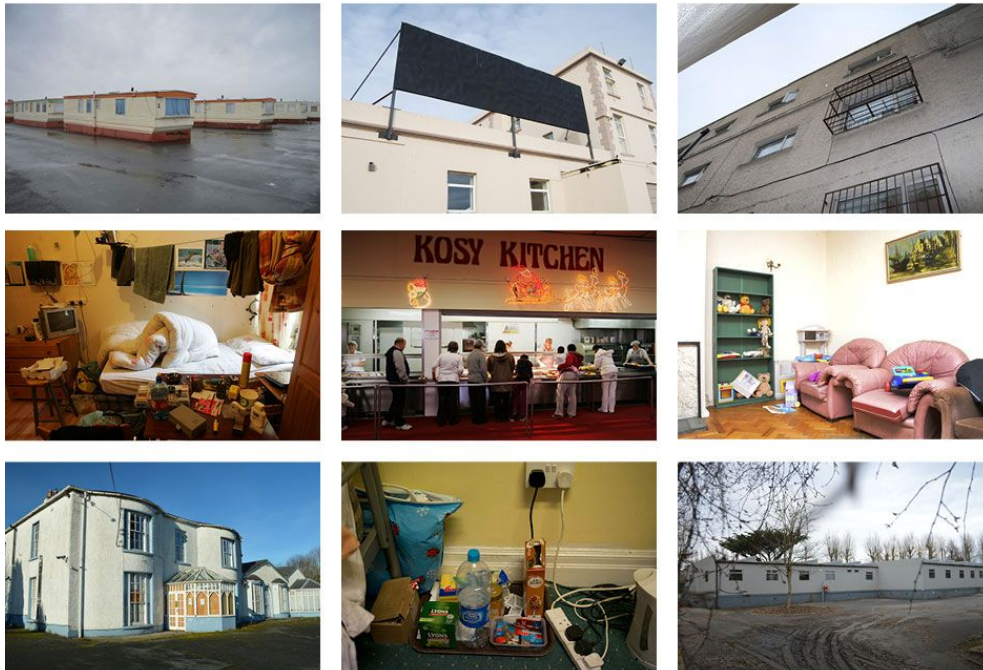
# 11.B. Cathracha agus Pobail Inbhuanaithe



## 10.1. Comhionannas maidir le Saibhreas ar Domhan



## 10. 2.&4. Cuimsiú – Soláthar Díreach



## 10.3. Ciníochas agus Leithcheal



## 10.5. Ceartas Airgeadais

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## 10.A. Ceartas Trádála

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



## 10.7. Imirce agus Lorg Tearmainn



## 9.5. An Teicneolaíocht ar mhaithe leis an gCeartas Domhanda



Technology,  
Activism,  
+  
Social Justice



## 9.3. Rochtain ar Mhargáí

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## 9.4. Cleachtais Inbhuanaithe do Chuideachtaí

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## 9.1. Bonneagar Inbhuanaithe

---

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



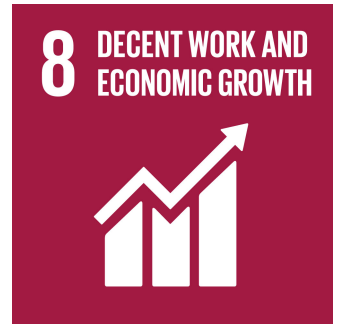
## 8.4. Samhlacha Eacnamaíochta Inbhuanaithe

---

**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH

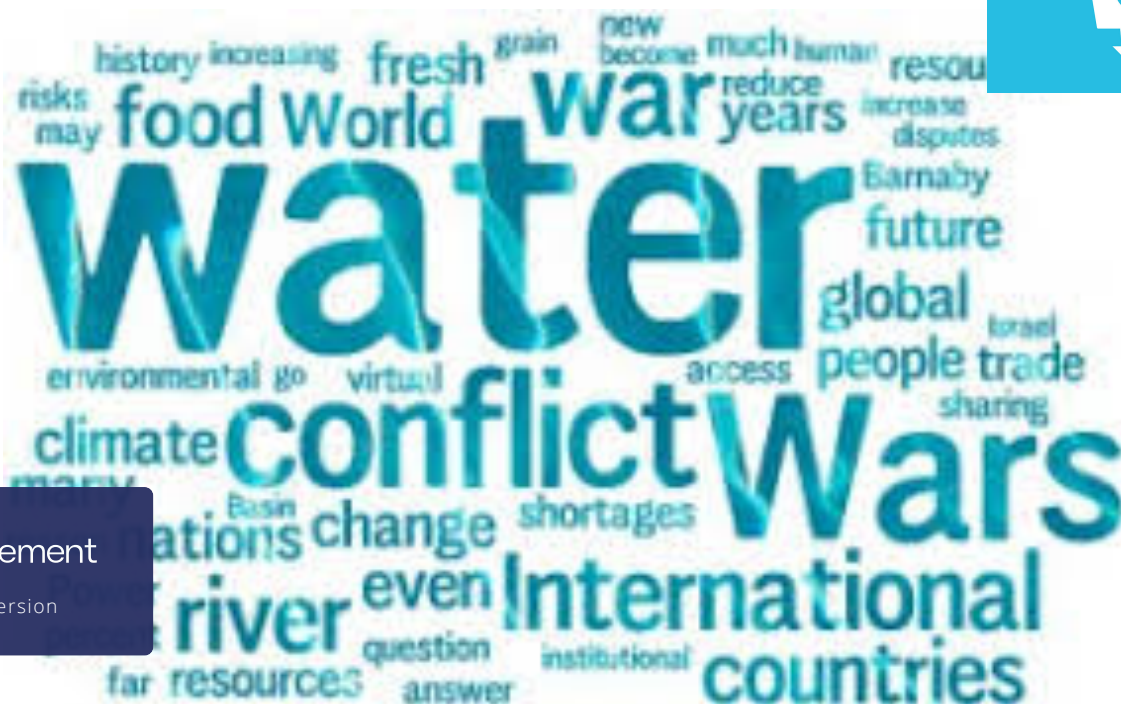


## 8.7. Saothar Leanaí agus an Sclábhaíocht



## 8.8. Cearta Oibrithe





## 6.3. Truailliú agus Dumpáil

## Uisce



## 5.2. Foréigean + Dúshaothrú



## 4.1. & 3. Maoiniú an Oideachais

---



## 4. A. Fáil ar Oideachas

---



## 4.7. Scileanna don Oideachas Domhanda

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



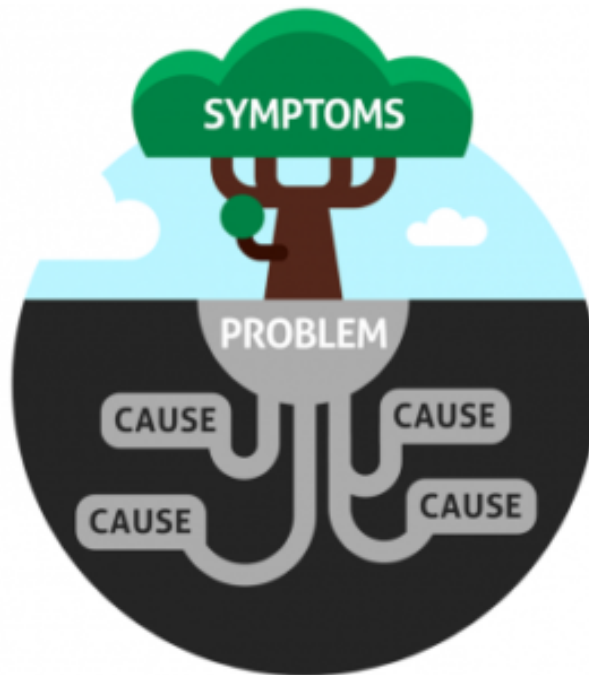
## 3.8, 3B. Fáil ar Chógais agus ar Chúram Sláinte

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



### 3. Bunchúiseanna atá le Galair

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



#### 3.1, 3.2. Ionchas Saoil

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



# 3.1, 3.2. Cuideachtaí agus Truailliú



## 2.4. An Córas Domhanda Bia



### 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.



#### 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.



#### WASTE

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

#### 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.



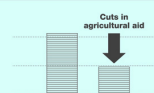
#### CONSUMER WASTE

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



#### 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.



**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.

## 2. 5.Éagsúlacht Ghéiniteach Bia



## 1.1-3 Bunchúiseanna na Bochtaineachta



### 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

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. Grabáil talún



1 NO POVERTY



## 1.5. An Bhochtaineacht agus Ceartas Aeráide



1 NO POVERTY

