

General presentation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

FUTURE



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ACTION



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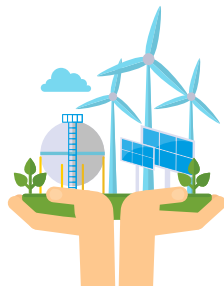


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What is the 2030 Agenda?

On September 25th, 2015, the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, signed by all member states. This new global framework for redirecting humanity towards a sustainable future has been developed after the UN Conference for Sustainable Development (Rio+20), that took place in Rio de Janeiro, in June 2012.

The 2030 Agenda contains 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), informally called Global Objectives. An ambitious action plan was set, with the purpose of eradicating extreme poverty, combating inequality and protecting the planet by 2030. The objectives admit that eradicating poverty should go hand in hand with the strategies that build economical development and they address a wide range of social needs including education, health, social protection and job opportunities, and, at the same time, topics such as climate changes and environment protection, unsustainable consumption models and weak institutional capacity.

In order to achieve these objectives, each of us should fulfill their part: the government, the private sector, civil society and every person in the world.

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The sustainable development goals are:

1. **No poverty** - End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. **Zero hunger** - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. **Good health and well-being** - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. **Quality education** - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. **Gender equality** - Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. **Clean water and sanitation** - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. **Affordable and clean energy** - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. **Decent work and economic growth** - Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. **Industry, innovation and infrastructure** - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. **Reduced inequalities** - Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. **Sustainable cities and communities** - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. **Responsible consumption and production** - Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. **Climate action** - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. **Life below water** - Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. **Life on land** - Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. **Peace, justice and strong institutions** - Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. **Partnerships for the goals** - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



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2030 Agenda in Romania

The Romanian National Strategy for Sustainable Development 2030 (SNDR 2030) was adopted by the governmental decision HG no. 877/9 November 2018, published in the Official Monitor no. 985/21 November 2018.

In order to consolidate the institutional framework necessary for the implementation of the strategy, the Interdepartmental Committee for Sustainable Development was constituted, by the governmental decision no. 272/08.05.2019.

Who is responsible for implementing the 2030 Agenda?

The Interdepartmental Committee for Sustainable Development, under the presidency of the Prime Minister. The committee oversees the integration of principles and objectives related to sustainable development throughout national policies, programs, plans and strategies, it approves the action plan and sends the annual report for the strategy's implementation status to the Parliament. The Secretariat of the Committee is assured by the Department of Sustainable Development.

The Department has initiated the creation of teams for sustainable development at public central authorities level, with attributions in the field of sustainable development. The members are experts that oversee the implementation of sustainable development goals related to the field of activity of each institution.

To ensure the constant involvement of academic, research and civil society representatives, with the purpose of following the effects of the sustainable development policies, to initiate and elaborate programmatic documents and methodologies for implementing the Strategy, the creation of the Consultative Council for Sustainable Development is planned. Also, a Coalition for Sustainable Development is set to be created, formed by representatives of civil society, youth organizations, NGOs, private sector, local authorities, syndicates, employers organizations, research and innovation institutions, academic environment, mass media, religious cults, farmers, elderly people etc. The action is in progress.

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What is the implementation stage?

The Department for Sustainable Development is currently implementing the project **Sustainable Romania** - Developing the strategic and institutional framework for implementing Romania's National Strategy for Sustainable Development. Project approved within the **Administrative Capacity Operational Program**, in implementation by July 2022.

Among the activities, we mention:

- Development of the new national indicators set for sustainable development, in partnership with the National Institute of Statistics.
- Educational programs for high school students. The teachers were offered the UNESCO guide in Romanian language, in order to facilitate the teaching of the sustainable development goals.
- Organizing the National Conference about sustainable development education, on the 28th of May 2019, in Cluj Napoca, with the participation of the academic environment. During the conference, the results of an analysis made by the Department of Sustainable Development and based on questionnaires sent to 93 higher education institutions were presented. The purpose of the research was to gather information about the existence or nonexistence of sustainable development specializations within the universities' programs.

In May 2021, the Romanian President enacted the law about Romania's accession to The European Environment and Sustainable Development Advisory Councils Network (EEAC). This network is formed of consultative organisms created by national or regional governments or parliaments, that promote and facilitate the informal exchange of ideas, knowledge and experiences about sustainable development. EEAC collaborates with institutions of the European Union, such as the European Commission, the European Parliament, The Council of the European Union, The European Economic and Social Committee and the European Environment Agency.



Future steps

Romania's Department of Sustainable Development formulated the following plans:

- To organize consultations with stakeholders at national and regional level, in order to ensure a constant dialogue and to elaborate proposals for more effective processes and public policies based on societal needs;
- To create the first sustainable development report, that will be presented to the Romanian Parliament by the Interdepartmental Committee;
- To ensure the Secretariat of the Interdepartmental Committee;
- To support the Consultative Council;

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- To support civil society initiatives from the area of sustainable development, facilitating the creation of the Coalition for Sustainable Development.
- To continue the educational program for achieving the sustainable development goals, organizing actions/pilot projects in the fields of education, circular economy, fighting food waste, climate change, research, greening of urban areas etc;
- To ensure the efficiency and transparency of implementing SNDDR 2030, by developing the Communication, information and public awareness on sustainable development Program;
- To promote governmental programs related to achieving the sustainable development goals.



The situation in Romania and worldwide

SDG 1. No poverty



In the world, one out of 5 children live in extreme poverty.

In 2018 Romania, 1 out of 3 people were exposed to poverty and social exclusion risks, and the most vulnerable categories are represented by families with children, unemployed people, inactive people, atypical workers, Roma people, older women and people with disabilities, according to a study published by Romania's Department of Sustainable Development - National Indicators of Sustainable Development).

The institutional responsibility also implies ensuring social protection for every child and for every adult living in precarious conditions, in order to reduce the level of poverty. The rural population has a poverty rate that is twice higher than the one in urban areas.

In 2019, in comparison with 2008, the largest decreases in the poverty risk rate or social exclusion were in the regions: Bucharest-Ilfov (20,0 procentual points), South West Oltenia (17,7 procentual points), North-West area (15,6 procentual points) and the central part of the country (14,6 procentual points).

However, the epidemiological crisis created new socio-economic realities, which deepened even more the already existing inequalities of the vulnerable people.

In the context of the new crises created by the existence of COVID 19 and of the new socio-economic realities, our country must intensify its efforts to implement SDG 1, and the approach will be one from a sustainable perspective, in which well set public policies are created according to the impact on the categories of vulnerable people.

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SDG 2. Zero hunger

In realities that may seem different and distant from ours, there are millions of people who do not have the means to feed themselves. And the pandemic has further deepened the problems of nutrition and poverty. According to the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs, a number of 690 million people around the world experienced hunger in 2019.

The Department for Sustainable Development stated that the temporary closure of schools in Romania continues to exacerbate the food vulnerability of children from disadvantaged groups and reduce the efforts of local authorities in implementing the Pilot Program to provide nutritious food support (hot meals or food packages) for preschoolers and students.

The second goal of the 2030 Agenda addresses the problem of hunger so that everyone can live in decent conditions, wherever they are. Because distant realities are closer than we think. Because we live in an interconnected world.

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SDG 3. Good health and well-being



Ensuring a healthy life and promoting the wellbeing of all are essential for the functioning of a sustainable society centered on patients and prevention. Also, access to quality services and healthcare are fundamental human rights.

National priorities consist of strengthening the resilience of the public health system and improving access to health services (quality healthcare).

In establishing and implementing policies (both in the private and public sector), it must be taken into account that the aging process of the Romanian population has been experiencing a negative natural growth for over 10 years, while birth rates and fertility continue to rise. Life expectancy at birth is still very low.

Sustainable measures are also needed in terms of pollution, noise and emissions of airborne particles, which remain complex issues in achieving SDG3. The life expectancy in Romania grew by approximately two years during 2008-2018 (from 73,5 years old to 75,3 years old), but it still remains one of the lowest in the European Union (almost 6 years below the European average).

And the pandemic has made us even more aware of the problems that exist and how much we need to strengthen the health system, support medical research and strengthen the capacity to prevent and respond to pandemics or other complex public health problems.

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SDG 4. Quality education



Around 260 million children were not in school in 2018, and more than half of the children or teenagers in the entire world do not meet the minimum standard of competences in reading and mathematics, even though education is a fundamental human right.

But for each child to be able to exercise it, each country is responsible for ensuring universal access to inclusive, good quality education.

The state is the main responsible actor in protecting, respecting and fulfilling this human right, having an essential role in establishing the norms and standards. However, education is also a common effort of civil society, teachers, the private sector, the community and the family, as it represents an inclusive process of creating and implementing public policies as well.

A lifelong learning process is of major importance for people to stay active in their communities and to be fully included in society. Increasing the degree of participation in education and professional formation are possible by adapting the educational system so that it is focused on the needs in the society.

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SDG 5. Gender equality



Although progress has been made in ensuring gender equality worldwide in recent decades, there are still major issues that this goal addresses.

Globally, it is necessary to take active measures to prevent and combat gender stereotypes and discrimination, so that society as a whole can provide equal opportunities for all people, regardless of gender.

In Romania, the issue of equal opportunities is regulated by a special law, Law no. 202/2002 on equal opportunities and treatment between women and men. In addition to the general provisions, the law sets out the areas in which measures are applied to promote equal opportunities and treatment between women and men and to eliminate all forms of discrimination based on gender. Regarding the legislative framework governing domestic and gender-based violence (that are consequences of gender inequality), it is important to mention that Romania has ratified the Istanbul Convention and that Law no. 217/2003 on preventing and combating domestic violence has also been improved in recent years.

But the extent of the phenomenon of gender-based violence is still unknown, because not every victim chooses to report. Even so, the figures in Romania are quite high: in 2020, 26,809 acts of violence were registered, and 80% of the victims were women.

Gender equality is deeply influenced by prejudices, stereotypes, abuses of various forms, gender roles and, especially, in Romania, by the lack of gender education.

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SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation



Access to safe drinking water and sanitation are fundamental human rights and address important challenges in the process of sustainable development. This goal can become critical, through the impact on people and the economy, as demands on drinking water and industrial resources are intensified by the effects of climate change that put pressure on the quality and availability of water.

Almost a quarter of Romania's population (22.4%) did not have a bathroom, shower or toilet inside the home, in 2019, while the European Union average is 1.5%. The connection of the population to sewerage has evolved from 45.0% of the resident population of Romania in 2008, to 54.3% in 2019 (source: National Indicators of Sustainable Development).

In order to improve the quality of life and health of the population, in addition to ensuring access to clean drinking water, it is necessary to reduce water pollution and minimize emissions of chemicals and hazardous materials. Factors such as urbanization, agriculture, industry and climate change have a long-term influence on water quality and availability.

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SDG 7. Affordable and clean energy



Energy is the heart of all the major challenges and opportunities society faces. From the comfort of the household, to job creation and economic development, to security concerns, including those due to the effects of climate change.

Lack of access to energy sources and energy infrastructure is a constraint on human and economic development. The environment offers a number of renewable and non-renewable energy sources: solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, biofuels, natural gas, coal, oil, uranium.

The use of fossil fuels, without greenhouse gas mitigation actions, will have global implications for climate change. Energy efficiency and increasing the use of renewable energy sources contribute to climate change mitigation and the reduction of the risk of ecological disaster, to the conservation and protection of ecosystems.

Despite the existence of significant resources, Romania imported natural gas worth over 600 million Euros in 2019, while exports amounted to just over 3 million Euros. The development of natural gas distribution nodes to European Union countries generated in 2018 the increase of imports from EU member countries and the reduction of relations with third parties. The imbalances generated on the national market by reduced production capacities in Romania and the coverage of domestic needs in most of the imports do not lead to the efficient use of domestic resources and to sustainable economic growth.

Climate change is one of the main reasons for the fluctuations in primary energy consumption in recent years. The winter of 2013-2014, with particularly high temperatures, resulted in much lower heating needs in those years.

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SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth



The 8th goal refers to a sustained and inclusive economic growth, necessary and important for the achievement of a sustainable development of the society. Therefore, opportunities must be provided for full and productive employment, conditions that encourage the creation of decent, qualitative work places that stimulate the economy without harming the environment and society.

For economic growth and competitiveness, people will need access to banking, insurance and financial services to help them manage their income, purchase goods, make productive investments, and stimulate entrepreneurship. The development of the necessary infrastructure for trade, agriculture, tourism and banking will also help reduce unemployment and increase productivity in the poorest areas of the country.

The rate of young people aged between 15 and 24 who did not follow any form of education or training (rate of young people NEET - Young people neither in employment nor in education and training) was, in 2019, 14, 7%, 2.3 percentage points higher compared to 2008. In the period 2008-2019, the maximum point was reached in 2015 (18.1%).

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SDG 9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure

As more than half of the world's population is now living in cities, mass transportation and renewable energy are becoming more and more important. This is also the case for the growth of new industries and information and communication technologies. Thus, promoting sustainable industries and investing in scientific research and innovation are important ways to support sustainable development. Global production growth has steadily declined, even before the outbreak of the pandemic, which hit manufacturing industries hard and disrupted global value chains and product supply.

The evolution of investigations highlights, for 2019, a significant increase (23.6%), compared to 2018, when they held 21.1%, the lowest share from 2008 to date. At the level of institutional sectors, in 2019, the most important share of investment in GDP or sectoral needs are "Non-financial companies" (15.6%), followed by the sectors "Households" (4.3%) and "Public administrations" (3.4%).

The role of innovation is crucial for increasing the competitiveness and economic performance of all enterprises. In order to facilitate the introduction of new technologies in the production process, it is necessary for companies to cooperate with research units with a view to creating new products with high economic efficiency, which will allow for sustainable development.

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SDG 10 . Reduced inequalities

Reducing inequalities and ensuring that no one is left behind are key to achieving the sustainable development goals. The 10th goal refers to the reduction of income inequalities, as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status in a country. The objective also addresses inequalities between countries, including those related to representation, migration and development assistance.

Inequality within and between countries is a persistent cause for concern. Despite positive signs of a reduction in inequality in some dimensions, such as the reduction of relative income inequality in some countries and the preferential trade status of lower-income countries, inequality persists.

In addition to avoiding contributing to inequality, companies can also have a positive impact on addressing inequality through inclusive business models, empowering marginalized groups in the workplace, market and community.

The Gini coefficient is one of the specific indicators that characterizes the depth of poverty and provides an image of the inequality of income distribution. Theoretically, the Gini coefficient can take values between 0 and 1 (or 0-100%), with 0 representing perfect equality and 1 representing perfect inequality. Obviously, these two situations cannot be met, as there is always an income inequality. In 2019, the Gini coefficient reached the value of 34.8%, which indicates that the dispersion of disposable income is not large.

Poverty is the social status of people whose incomes are so low that they cannot reach a standard of living that is considered acceptable in the society in which they live. People in poverty face a multitude of disadvantages, ranging from lack of employment, poor living conditions, material deprivation, inadequate health care to barriers to access to education and culture.

The relative poverty rate, estimated on the basis of disposable income per adult-equivalent, was 23.8% in 2019. Less than one in four inhabitants of Romania lived in a household whose income was below the poverty line set at the level of 60% of the median disposable income per adult-equivalent.

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SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities



More than half of the world's population lives in cities, which means that cities need to adapt to population growth and social, environmental and economic change. The aim is to maintain a balance between quality of life and natural resource management. So far, the trend towards urbanization has been accompanied by increased pressure on the environment and an accelerated demand for basic services, infrastructure, jobs, land and affordable housing.

Cities occupy 3% of the Earth's surface, but are responsible for 60-80% of energy consumption and at least 70% of carbon emissions.

In Romania, deaths caused by respiratory diseases have an increasing trend, from 12310 deaths in 2008 to 17722 deaths in 2019. Factors influencing deaths caused by respiratory diseases are air pollution, lack of health insurance for the entire population, access to medical services.

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The logo for 'Noi Orizonturi' consists of the word 'Noi' in blue and 'Orizonturi' in red, with a red arc above the 'i' in 'Orizonturi'. Below the text is the tagline 'pentru tineri și comunitate' in a smaller blue font.

SDG 12. Responsible consumption and production



At a global level, around 1.3 billion tonnes of food are being wasted every year. In Europe, the average per citizen is 173 kilograms of wasted food.

At the same time, the food industry is responsible for 22% of the total greenhouse gas emissions, largely due to the transformation of forests into agricultural land, according to UNDP.

Responsible consumption and production aim to promote the efficient use of resources and energy, create a sustainable infrastructure by ensuring access to basic services, providing safe and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all.

In Romania, in terms of waste management, the separate collection rate in 2018 reached approximately 11.1%, although the main objective was that, by 31 December 2020, EU states reuse and recycle at least 50% of the total amount of waste generated. Romania will have to make considerable efforts to increase recycling and reduce waste disposal.

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SDG 13. Climate action

All countries experience the consequences of climate changes, which produce negative effects on the things that humanity depends on - water, energy, transportation, wildlife, agriculture, ecosystems and human health.

To limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius, global CO₂ emissions must fall by 45% by 2030 and reach 0 by 2050.

Climate change is the biggest threat to sustainable development everywhere. Urgent action to slow down global warming is essential for the successful achievement of all goals.

SDG 14. Life below water

More than 3 billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their daily lives. However, overfishing affects this biodiversity.

The oceans absorb about 30% of the CO₂ produced by humans and there is a 26% increase in their acidity. Marine pollution is reaching alarming levels, with 13,000 pieces of plastic per square kilometer in the ocean.



Objective 14 aims to improve the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources, by striking a balance between the need for economic and social development through the use of the oceans and their resources and the need to conserve and manage these resources in a sustainable way.

In Romania, although there are areas classified as natural areas, wetlands of international importance, special avifauna protection areas, etc., it is still not possible to sum up the areas classified in these categories because, at the level of ANANP (National Agency for Protected Natural Areas), there is still a process of reclassification and tracing the boundaries of protected natural areas going on.

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SDG 15. Life on land



Forests cover 30% of the Earth's surface, are home to millions of species and important sources for clean air and water.

Every year, more than 13 million hectares of forests are lost and the desertification process intensifies.

In Romania, the forested area has experienced a fluctuant evolution. Thus, compared to 2008, there was an increase of 23.8% from 2010 to the maximum in 2014, followed by a decrease of 32.5% in 2019.

The priorities of this goal are: ensuring the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; promoting the implementation of sustainable management for all types of forests and increasing the degree of (re)afforestation globally, combating desertification by 2030.

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The logo for 'Noi orizonturi' features the word 'Noi' in blue and 'orizonturi' in red, with a red arc above the 'o' in 'orizonturi'.

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SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions

By the end of 2017, 68.5 million people had been forced to move due to persecution, conflict, violence or human rights abuses.

There are no laws in 49 countries to protect women from domestic violence.

In Romania, in 2019, the National Agency Against Trafficking in Persons reported the identification of 698 survivors of human trafficking, their real number being higher.

The purpose of this SDG is to significantly reduce all forms of violence, with the support of governments and communities. Promoting human rights is a key action in this process, by reducing the number of illegal weapons and improving the participation of developing countries in global governance institutions.



SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals

One way to gain access to ideas and support innovation is to improve access to technology and knowledge.

There is also a need for public policies to help countries manage their debt and promote investment. Investment and international support are needed to ensure innovative technological development, for the sustainable use of resources.

The main states that have benefited from development assistance from Romania have been, in recent years, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine, Albania, Georgia, Armenia, Turkey, Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Syria, Morocco.

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How can we get involved?

In order to have a more sustainable society, we must work together. Each and everyone of us, from all corners of the world, can find out how we can contribute to achieving the 17 SDGs.

We gather information, we inform others and look for alternative solutions.

At a personal level

Obtain more information in order to understand the complexity of more global issues: read articles, books, manuals, toolkits, follow documentaries or other video materials, talk to people from the field of climate change, visit relevant places etc.

Be critical towards yourself and your life, question your decisions, behaviours etc. Be open to constructive criticism, to feedback from others.

Make changes in your own lifestyle according to the new information that you get. This could mean being more careful about the way you use certain resources, making more sustainable decisions, reducing, reusing or recycling objects you use, signing petitions, supporting certain causes etc.

Make short and long term life decisions based on the global implications of your actions.

Reflect on your role in this interconnected world.

Initiate conversations and stimulate critical thinking on global issues.

Be an example for others!



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Communicating with local authorities

Did you identify a problem in your community or in the institution where you work? A park that is not being well taken care of, the unsustainable use of resources?

A few examples of what you can do:

- Ask for an audience at the local institution that has the competency to solve the problem;
- Digital advocacy - make use of technology to contact and mobilize other people interested in the same problem;
- Write or sign a petition on a subject that interests you;
- Participate in the public debates about topics that interest you/that you consider important to solve;
- Learn about how to get involved in legislative issues (citizens of Romania have the right to propose laws, both at national and local levels. It is a right written in article 150 from the Constitution, and in the law 189/1999 on the exercise of the legislative initiative by the citizens).

For more information, we recommend: Resource Center for Public Participation (CeRe): <https://cere.org/informatii-utile/>

At institutional level

Inclusive institutions offer equal rights and chances and allow the access of all members to resources and services. They promote non discrimination and take action where there is the need for balance (for example, for certain disadvantaged groups).

Actions that can be implemented at institutional level (schools/educational institutions):

1. Prepare the schools' staff, for each person to understand the importance of having a more environmentally friendly workplace. Use recycled paper, avoid printing unnecessary documents and reduce the consumption of electrical energy.
2. If you have a canteen, make sure that the food comes from verifiable sustainable sources.
3. Implement a selective collection system for waste, along with educational activities through which children and adults can understand the importance of its correct use.
4. Use a part of the yard (if you can) as a gardening area and encourage children to take care of the plants and vegetables that grow there. Also, you can implement a composting system.

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5. Ask the children to bring old objects and transform them into something new. You can organize upcycling or repair workshops.
6. Become energy efficient - turn off the lights and computers at the end of the day, use sustainable materials for constructions, solar panels for electrical energy.
7. Cleaning - what cleaning products do you use in your institution? You can replace them with more eco-friendly products that will have a double positive effect: less pollution and less allergic reactions.
8. Introduce games and information about the 17 SDGs in your lessons or activities with children/young people (calculating the carbon footprint, measuring of rain water, local bio and geodiversity elements etc)
9. Get involved in your community - you can organize fundraisings, volunteering events, with colleagues, students and parents.
10. Communicate the needs that you identified in your institution or community to the local authorities.

#let's build a future together through action

We work together for a green, competitive and inclusive Europe.

A.R.T. Fusion Association is active in the field of non-formal education for over 16 years. We work at grassroots level, travel to communities, search for problems and try to identify solutions. We take care of people and the planet and we want to encourage personal involvement and responsibility, in order to promote human rights and a sustainable lifestyle.

<https://artfusion.ro/portfolio/viitor-prin-actiune-2/>

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The content of this material does not necessarily reflect the official position of the EEA and Norway Grants 2014-2021; for more information visit www.eeagrants.org.

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Useful links:

1. National Indicators of Sustainable Development -Department of Sustainable Development website: <http://dezvoltaredurabila.gov.ro/web/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/RAPORT-DE-ACTIVITATE-DDD-2019.pdf>
2. United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs: <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
3. External Affairs Ministry website: <https://www.mae.ro/node/35919>
4. România Durabilă website: http://romania-durabila.gov.ro/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Brosura_indicatori-de-dezvoltare-durabila-2020.pdf
5. A.R.T. Fusion Association: <https://artfusion.ro/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Ghid-Educatie-Globala.pdf>
6. Centrul de Resurse pentru Participare Publică (Resource Center for Public Participation): <https://cere.org/informatii-utile/>
7. World Bank: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=EU&most_recent_value_desc=true

A.R.T. Fusion Association:
January 2022

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Your notes

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