

Climate Change



Our Journalists

Ms. L

Ms. L has been a journalist since 2025. She loves writing and wants to change the world - with Climate Action!



Mr. K

Mr. K has been a journalist since 2025. He is friends with Mr. Bunny, and he cares about the environment.



Mr. Bunny

A totally real journalist. He likes to go on trips.



Our Focus

In this first edition of the UNSDG Newsletter, students share their thoughts and learning on SDG 13: Climate Change.

Our team of student journalists chose to write about this SDG themselves and are excited to share all they have learned.

This edition contains:

- An Interview with Ms. O
- 2024 was the hottest year on record
- Librarian Recommendations
- An Interview with Ms. N
- How Cows make CO₂
- Deforestation
- Plastic
- Interview with a Climate Scientist
- Schools around the world and our Student Action group
- Interview with a Policy Expert



WRITTEN BY MS. L

Plastic is unnatural. It comes out of a special oil. In 2023, they measured and estimated that there were 171 trillion pieces of plastic in the ocean. 40% of the ocean is covered in plastic. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch (GPGP) is around 3 times the size of France. It is plastic in the ocean so big that it is an island.

Plastic does not disappear. It becomes a microplastic. Microplastic gets into our food, and then we eat it. P.S. There's no way that that is good.

Plastic bags need **10-20 years** to break down into microplastics.

Plastic-lined coffee cups take **30 years** to break down into microplastics.

Plastic straws take **200 years** to break down into microplastics.

Plastic bottles need **450 years** to break down into microplastics.

Disposable diapers take **450 years** to break down into microplastics.

A toothbrush can take up to **500 years** to break down into microplastics.

A fishing line can take up to **600 years** to break down into microplastics.

Recycling plastic is always better!

Thank you for reading!



Ms. O is a teacher at Strothoff International School and a Global Schools Advocate.

She likes plants and fish.

Journalists:
Mr. K and Ms. L

Interview with Ms. O

What do you waste the most?

In my house, we probably waste too much food. I can tell you why! I try really hard not to waste food and only buy what I need, but my husband doesn't like to eat leftover food. So sometimes it doesn't get eaten, and it goes in the trash.

What do you do against climate change?

I try not to waste energy, to turn off the lights and to only use lights when I need to (like now!), and I try to keep the heating low and only put on a sweater.

What were summers like when you were a kid?

For me, the summers were hot and humid. But I lived in a pretty hot, humid place, I think there were not as many hot days as here.

How did you feel when summers were getting hotter?

Not very comfortable, it doesn't feel good to be so hot all the time. And in Germany, we don't always have an air conditioner. We have those everywhere in the US, but in Germany, it is just hot sometimes.

How many plants and trees do you have in your house or garden?

I don't have a garden, but if I count all my outside and inside plants, I think I have... about 20 plants. Sometimes they are a box of plants.

Why are there so many factories?

I think that's because people try to buy a lot of things. So, someone tries to make a lot of things, and they make a lot of money.

Interview with Ms. O

How can we help the planet in our school?

Something we can do here is to make less waste. And teaching kids how to waste less. We can learn what waste is and how to stop it.

Why are there so many climate disasters?

That's a good question. I think that's because sometimes people are a little bit selfish with the planet, and people don't look after it properly. We want more space, we want more factories, we want more things, and the planet is not always ready. Sometimes we take too much.

Why is the ice melting?

We know why ice melts, right? Because it's too warm. Big important ice is melting because it's not cold enough. The water is getting too warm because of the things that we are doing. Like driving all our cars.

Did you know that 2024 was hotter than any other year?

It didn't know that, but I'm not surprised.

Why do we have so many cars?

I think we have lots of cars and airplanes because lots of people like to travel, and we need to. I live far away from my family, so I need a plane to travel. If they lived closer, I could walk to them, but I live here in Germany, and they live in the U.S. Lots of people are choosing to live somewhere far because they want to. Maybe it is more of a want than a need. We like to have choices, because of things that we want to do.

What is a greenhouse gas?

Do you know what a greenhouse is? (Mr. K and Ms. L nod). It gets really warm and wet, so that plants can grow. A greenhouse gas is a gas that stops heat from going through... so it stops the heat and the wet. Like when you take a shower, and it gets all steamy. When you open up the door, it can all get out, but greenhouse gases stop that, and the earth gets warmer and warmer. We need someone to open up the window.

**Do you have any questions for Ms. O?
You can find her in PYP40.**

WRITTEN BY MS. L AND MR. K

HOW COWS MAKE CO₂

WHAT IS CO₂?

HOW DO COWS MAKE IT?

HOW TREES HELP FIGHT AGAINST THE CO₂!

CO₂ is a gas that is not good for the Earth. Those gases are called greenhouse gases. It is bad because CO₂ poisons trees. Trees clean the air, and so trees help the Earth. But it is not enough. We all need to fight against CO₂. We can plant more trees, reduce car pollution (drive more bicycles and drive electric cars), and make sustainable factories.

Cows fart out CO₂. Cows also burp out methane, another greenhouse gas. Not only are cows the CO₂ makers, but trucks and cars make it too. And a lot of it! Trees clean the air from CO₂ with their leaves, and mushrooms do so too. 92% of the world's people are breathing polluted air.

One airplane makes as much CO₂ as 200 cars!



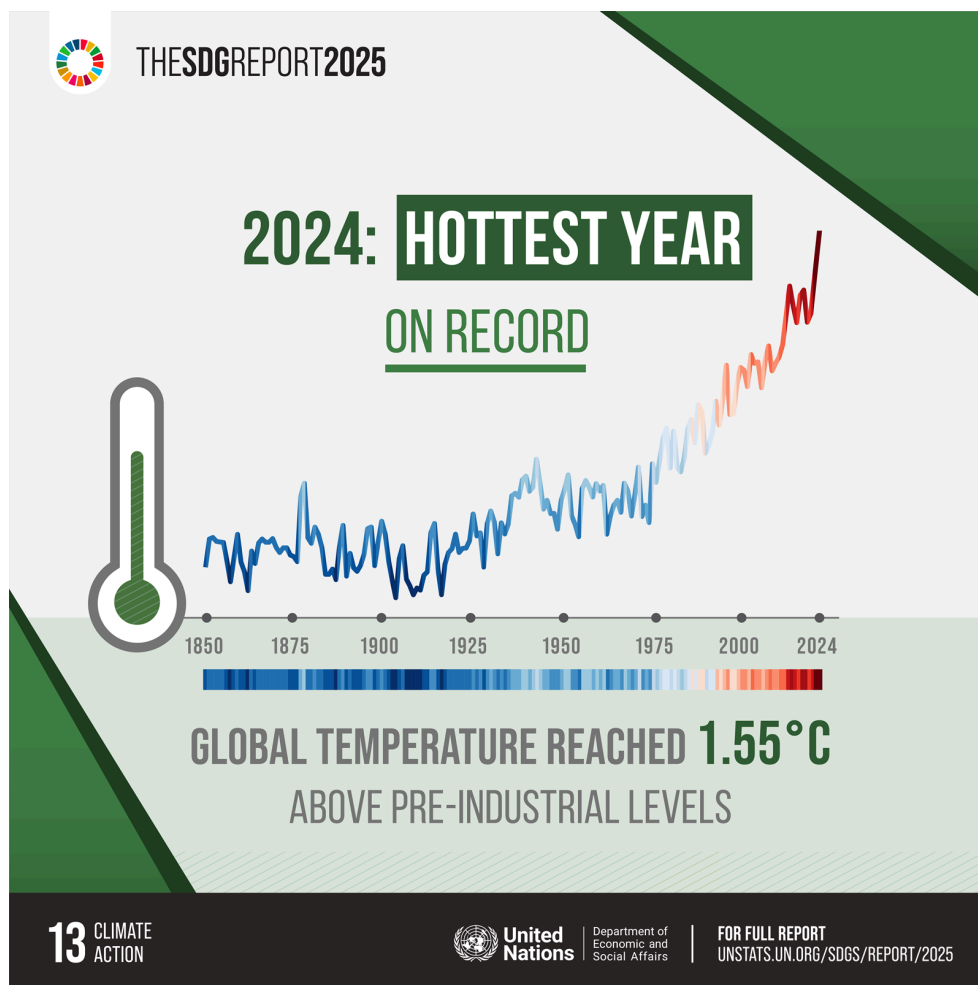
Thank you for reading!

2024 was the hottest year on record.

According to the United Nations, 2024 was the hottest year on record. The full article can be found on the UN page titled, “Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.”

Go to <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/> to read more.

The following infographic comes from that website:



The journalists of the newspaper club have used this information in their interviews.

LIBRARIAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Great Books to Read

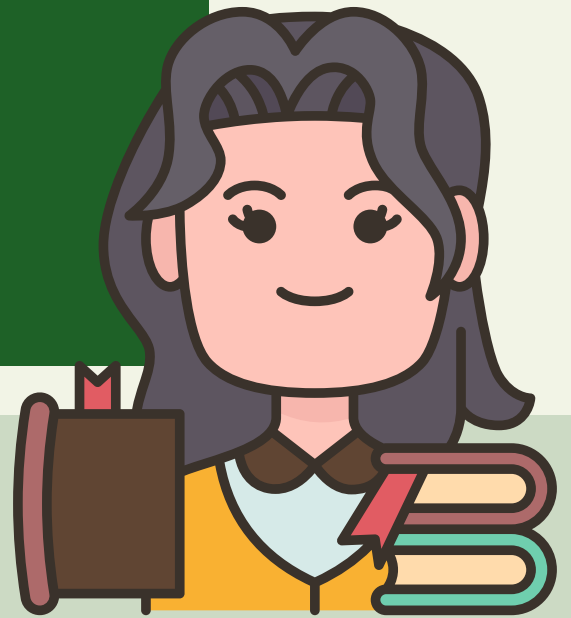
Litterbug Doug by Ellie Bethel
Michael Recycle by Ellie Bethel
Judy Moody 3. Judy Moody saves the world! by Megan McDonald
What if?: a book about recycling by Mick Manning and Brita Granström.
Saving energy by Neil Morris
Renewable energy by Nigel Saunders and Steven Chapman
Energy from fossil fuels by Robert Snedden
Be an eco hero on the move by Sue Barraclough
Why should I recycle? by Jen Green
Look after your planet by Lauren Child and Bridget Hurst

And more!

Clean Air by Andrew Bridges
Climate Change by Peter Benoit
Climate Change by John Woodward
At School by Sue Barraclough
Pollution by Jen Green
Caring for our Earth by Sally Hewitt
Food and the Environment by Alan Horsfield
Disappearing forests by Angela Royston

...Never ending great books!

The future--bleak or bright? by Louise and Richard Spilsbury
Outdoors by Sue Barraclough
Be an eco hero at home by Sue Barraclough
Planet Greta. How Greta Thunberg wants you to help her save our planet. by Scholastic
Can we really help the dolphins? by Katie Daynes
Can we really help the polar bears? by Katie Daynes
Zero waste kids : hands-on projects and activities to reduce, reuse, and recycle by Rob Greenfield



More Great books!

Saving Water by Charlotte Guillain
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle Water by
Save water by Viv Smith
Let's find out about-- saving water and energy by Philip Steele
Saving Water by Neil Morris
Can we really help the trees? : yes you can by Katie Daynes
The Lorax by Dr. Seuss
100 things to know about saving the planet by Rose Hall
Forests under threat by Paul Manson
Endangered Planet by David Burnie

These are PYP recommendations found in the PYP Library

LIBRARIAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Extra Great books!

Weather or not : it's a climate for change by Caren Trafford
What happens at a recycling center? by Kathleen Pohl
Let's find out about-- recycling by Mike Goldsmith
Recycling things to make and do by Emily Bone and Leonie Pratt
Plastics by Ruth Thomson
Recycling by Neil Morris
Little book for big changes by Karen Ng and Kirsten Liepmann
Wangari's trees of peace : a true story from Africa by Jeanette Winter
What a waste by Jess French
Looking after my environment by Neil Morris
Reducing and recycling waste by Jen Green



DP Recommendations

Energy in a changing climate by Martin Nicholson
Energy revolution. Climate change and our post-carbon future. by Joseph Lacy

More MYP Recommendations

Water & Water pollution by Craig W. Allin, Ph.D.
Making Air Cleaner by Jen Green
What happens when an ice cap melts? by Angela Royston
Climate change. by Rebecca Hunter
Waste, recycling and reuse by Sally Morgan
Waste and recycling by Rebecca Hunter
Waste and pollution by Rufus Bellamy
Reducing and recycling waste by Jen Green
Clean air and water by Cheryl Jakab
Climate change by David Redfern

MYP Recommendations

What happens if the rainforests disappear? by Mary Colson
Designing Greener vehicles and Buildings. by Andrew Solway
Ocean, Tidal, and Wave Energy. Power from the Sea. by Lynn Peppas
Wind power. Is it reliable? by Jim Pipe
Energy use. by Cheryl Jakab
Nuclear energy/ Essential energy. by Robert Snedden
Alternative energy. by Stan Gibilisco
Sustainable energy- without the hot air by David JC MacKay



**MYP and DP recommendations are found in the
Secondary Library**



Ms. N is the primary principal at Strothoff International School and a Global Schools Advocate.

She is from Australia.

Ms. N also comes in to teach when other teachers are sick.

**Journalist:
Ms. L**

Interview with Ms. N

What do you waste the most?

Probably, embarrassingly enough, I sadly think of food. I always think that with all the things we have in our fridge, I can turn it into something, but then I run out of time.

Did you know that 2024 was hotter than any other year?

I was unaware of that. I have read, though, that the temperatures are increasing in different parts of the world due to climate change. Perhaps if we all remembered all the little things, we could make a big difference to help with how warm our earth is getting.

What do you do against climate change?

Instead of going to the deli, at REWE you can bring a container. So I bring it in and save the packaging. I try to recycle as much as possible, and remind my children to turn off the lights, TV, and fan, so it helps with that. I know I could do a lot more, but I need to get better at practicing to do so.

How was it in Summer when you were a kid?

When I was young, because I'm from Australia, it did not feel as hot as it is now. I do feel that the summers are much hotter than when I was a child.

How many plants and trees do you have in your house or garden?

Inside my home, I probably have a lot because I really like plants. It helps the environment, and I really like them. I grow a lot of my own vegetables; That helps to be sustainable. We have zucchini, tomatoes, leeks, herbs... It's yummy!

**Do you have any questions for Ms. N?
You can find her in the Principals Office**

Interview with Ms. N

Do you think we can use only computers at school in the future and not paper, so we do not waste paper?

I'm sure that in the future, that might be a possibility. However, I'm not sure about the impact on us as humans, using computers all the time. What does it do to our brains? You seem to get more tired, get headaches. I hope that we find something else we could possibly use. And what does a computer use?

It also wastes Electricity!

Yes, and there is also a lot of water used to make the electricity.

We could use solar!

That's an option! At home in Australia, we have 27 solar panels on our roof, so we don't have to pay for electricity anymore, and we have a big water tank the size of this room. And that water is used for our showers and washing machine, which helps us to be sustainable, but that's in Australia.

Do you think we can do more things at school to help the environment?

I do think that. And I hope that you can help me with that. Like how the Student Action Group is doing more projects to make us aware to make things to help the earth last longer

I have an idea!

Great, I'd love to hear it.

We could all do an action where we plant trees and plants at school.

Maybe what I can look into is if there are places or organisations where we can meet people to plant trees together, here in Dreieich. We could go on a Saturday and help people plant trees. We can make that a Managebac message to all to help plant trees together.

Maybe that needs a bit of money.

Our government helps us with that in our community. And we can help with that community project. So it has a bigger impact to help our planet.



By Ms. L, Mr. K., assisted by Mr. Picasso
from Student Action Group

DEFORESTATION

A guide to saving the trees

What is deforestation?

Deforestation means trees are cut down. When this happens, animals lose their home. Trees can no longer fight against CO₂. And the native people living in the forests lose their homes. They have a really old culture. Sometimes, people come and ask them questions about their lives.

Without deforestation we would also have a lot of problems, as it makes our lives easier. We would have to write on leaves or rocks like the Egyptians and Mayas.



How we can fight deforestation!

- Eat less meat, because meat can come from deforested areas.
- Use recycled paper.
- Do not buy things that you know you will not use often
- Buy things when you **really** need them.



What do people use trees for?

Tables and wood products like pencils are made out of trees. Paper is made out of trees, too. So, making a lot of paper airplanes would waste a tree.

8,333 papers can come out of one tree. People waste around 10,000 sheets of paper a year. We can choose to be more careful about wasting paper.



Interview with a Climate Scientist

What is actually your job, specifically?

My job title is Postdoctoral Researcher at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. But that doesn't tell you much about what I do. I study soils, and the main question I am trying to answer is how old is the carbon in soils, and why is it so old? I do lots of chemistry in the lab, taking soils and mixing them with chemicals to try to separate out the different parts of the soil. Then I make measurements with fancy machines like chromatographs and mass spectrometers. Some of the machines we use are as large as a building! Those machines help me figure out what is in the soil and how old it is. I also write reports and go to meetings to share what I find with other scientists.

How do new laws for climate change get written?

Laws about climate are made by governments and each country has its own system of government. Where I live, in the United States, the people we elect to congress write laws related to climate. Sometimes the President can also make special rules related to climate change. In addition, the government has agencies, like the Department of Energy or the Environmental Protection Agency, whose job it is to make rules and carry out the laws that congress wrote. So there are many types of laws that can relate to climate change, and each country is different.

There are also global agreements between countries about climate change, such as the 2016 Paris Agreement. In that agreement, the worlds countries agreed to a goal to keep global warming well below 2 °C. But this is just a goal, it is not a law.

How many trees and plants are there in the world?

Interesting question! I found a study that says there are about 3 trillion trees in the world. That's a lot!

For all the plants in the world, scientists' best guess is that they weight about 900-1000 gigatons! Or to put it another way, they contain about 450 gigatons of carbon. Hard to imagine!

Do you have any idea how to make our homes greener?

There are many ways to make your home greener. One way is to try to use less heat and electricity. Make sure the lights are off when you leave, and don't turn on the heat if a window is open. Recycling and composting are also good ways to reduce your environmental impact. Buying less new things is also good for the environment. So use your phones, computers, toys, or anything else as long as possible and see if you can buy used things rather than new things.

Do you think that in the future we can use less plastic?

Yes, more and more people are aware that plastic is a problem. Many places have stopped using things like plastic straws or plastic bags. And many people now use reusable water bottles. We are also getting better at recycling plastic. Germany might be the best country in the world at recycling plastic, with over half of the plastic thrown away getting recycled.

How was the summer when you were young?

I grew up in the mountains of California. Summer there was beautiful! Very sunny and usually warm. Though in the mountains it is always possible to get a snowstorm, even in July. There are two things that I notice have changed about the summers where I grew up. One is that the lakes we swim in are much warmer than they used to be. It used to be that it was warm enough to swim comfortably only a few weeks of the year, and now it is 2 or 3 months most summers. The other thing is that forest fires are happening more often. So sometimes there is smoke from fires, or there are fires burning near my hometown. When I visit I notice how many trees have died from the fires.

What do you think you waste the most?

I think the thing I do that is most wasteful is travel. I really enjoy traveling to new places, but flying in a plane burns a lot of fuel, so it is a waste of energy and it puts a lot of greenhouse gases in the area, which contributes to making the world warmer. So I try to be aware and spend some holidays close to home, which is less wasteful. But I could improve.

Journalists: Mr. K and Ms. L

What is a greenhouse gas?

A greenhouse gas is a gas in the air (atmosphere) that keeps heat in our atmosphere. They work like an invisible blanket keeping Earth warm. The most important greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and water vapor (H₂O). It is important to know that all of these gases occur in the atmosphere naturally, and without them earth would be really really cold. Humans have made more CO₂ and other greenhouse gases than there would be natural, and that is the reason why the world is getting warmer.

How do cars and trucks make CO₂? How does that work?

Cars and trucks and planes burn oil or gas to make energy to make them move. When gas or oil is burned, a chemical reaction happens, and carbon (C) that is in the oil or gas combines with oxygen (O) in the air to make CO₂.

Do we have enough fossils?

I'm guessing this question is about fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are oil and gas that formed underground over millions of years from dead plants and animals. They've been buried so long they turned into the fuel we use today. There are enough fossil fuels for us to last for quite a while, many decades. But it is getting more difficult to find them and get them out of the ground. But ideally, we want to stop using fossil fuels because when we do use them, they make CO₂.

Why are there so many factories?

There are a lot of factories because people want a lot of things that are made in factories, like bikes, cars, phones, computers, TVs, basically everything we use!

Why is the ice melting?

Ice is melting because of global warming. The whole planet is getting warmer, but the arctic and antarctic are warming even faster. The biggest reason why the world is getting warmer is because we are burning a lot of fossil fuels and making a lot of CO₂. But there are other reasons as well. For instance, we have cut a lot of trees and replaced them with buildings, or roads, or grazing land for animals. And trees eat CO₂ like its food, so that is also increasing how much CO₂ is in the air.

Did climate change make tornadoes worse?

I think that scientists are unsure about the connection between climate change and tornadoes. Climate change is making many storms more intense, but tornadoes require specific wind conditions, and I think we aren't sure how climate change affects the wind.

Why are there so many climate disasters?

I think it is important to be aware that with or without climate change, there would be many natural disasters happening. If we look at human history, even before climate change there were many floods, droughts, storms, earthquakes that cause a lot of problems. But climate change is certainly making certain types of disasters worse. And because climate change is happening across the entire world, everyone is affected. The main types of disasters that are being made worse by climate change are 1) heat waves, 2) droughts, 3) flooding (both from rainstorms, and from higher sea level).

What can you do against climate change?

There are tons of things! Some important things are use cars and planes less. Or use an electric car. That means use buses, trains or bikes to get around. Eating less meat also helps. If you can, use renewable energy from solar panels or wind turbines. You can ask your parents if the electricity they buy is from renewable or green sources. When you can, vote for laws and politicians that will help solve climate change.

One of the most important things to do, is what you are doing now. Learn about climate change! Only if we study it can we solve the problem.

Do you think we can have a picture of you for the newsletter?

Yes

Paul Woodhams



Journalists: Mr. K and Ms. L

Schools around the World



From India, I can share that our country is now among the top three in the world for solar power. This move towards clean energy is helping us reduce carbon emissions and contribute to climate action in our own way.

- Shaik Zia Ur Rehman, India



Beau Soleil has (some) solar panels for renewable energy, recycling, a green club that looks for areas in the school to improve. E.g. they noticed many Smartboards are left on after school wasting power so a reminder to teachers was sent to turn them off after last period, printing is password released on any printer so it is not done multiple times around campus on different machines.

- Claire, Switzerland

At the European School Rhein Main (ESRM) we have a Tiny Forest at our school. You can find it on our website.

- Theodora, Germany

Strothoff is planting new plants. Old plants are removed, and new plants are coming into the garden. The old plants covered the new ones, so removing them creates space.

- Theresa (PYP3), Germany



Schools all around the world are working to teach about climate action.
Together we can all help our planet stay healthy.

SCHOOLS AROUND THE WORLD

Planting fruit trees

We have a project under Climate action, but decided as a school to do things differently. We're not just planting trees, we plant fruit trees so that apart from cleaning the environment, the trees will give us fruits. The fruits will not just be a source of food but also a source of healthy diet as well as source of income for the school if they become surplus.

- Erick Owino, the Headteacher of RVIST Primary School, Kenya



Interview with a Policy Expert

What is actually your job, specifically?

I am a policy expert in sustainable finance.

Policy expert? A policy expert analyses complex issues, advises decision-makers, and helps design effective public policies.

Sustainable finance? Sustainable finance is about making sure money is used in ways that help both people and the planet.

What is insurance?

Insurance is like having a safety net. Imagine you have a bike. If it breaks or gets stolen, fixing it could cost a lot of money. Insurance is when you pay a small amount regularly (like pocket money) to a company, and if something bad happens, they help pay to fix or replace your bike.

Now the same principle applies, for example, to protect a house against floods or storms. People pay a small amount regularly to an insurance company, and if something bad happens, the company helps pay to repair or replace their home.

How do you know you pay enough and not too much for insurance?

This is a difficult question 😊. The amount you pay for insurance should be related to your risk. Risk means that something might go wrong.

For example, imagine a house near a river:

- Because it's close to the water, there's a higher chance the house could be flooded.
- If the house gets flooded, it could be damaged and cost a lot of money to fix.

That's why insurance companies look at how big the risk is.

- If the house is more likely to be flooded, the insurance price will be higher.
- If the house is in a safer place, the insurance price will be lower.

So, the cost of insurance is connected to the level of risk—the more chance of something going wrong, the more you pay to protect against it.

Helping people understand their risks—for example, whether their house could be flooded—makes insurance fairer.

- If they know the real chance of damage, they can check whether their insurance covers enough.
- At the same time, they avoid paying too much for protection they don't really need.

In other words, good risk information helps people balance their insurance: not too little (which leaves them unprotected) and not too much (which wastes money).

Can insurance help when climate change gets worse? (If it's a yes) How do they help?

Yes, insurance can help when climate gets worse. When there are more storms, floods or wildfires because of climate change, insurance helps protect families. As described above (“what is insurance”), if something bad happens, like a house being damaged by a flood, insurance helps pay to fix it.

Insurance can help when climate change gets worse, but it's not enough by itself. People also need to take care of the planet—like planting trees, using clean energy, and protecting nature—so the storms or floods don't get too strong in the first place.

How many trees and plants are there in the world?

I had to search on the web for this information! The most reliable source I could find for this question was from an article published in the journal “Nature” from 2015, which estimated that there are over 3 trillion trees in the world. I could unfortunately not find a reliable and more recent number. Maybe you will find one?

Do you have any idea how to make our homes greener?

Yes there are many ideas... here a few:

Turn off lights when you leave a room – it saves electricity.

Use less water – don't let the tap run while brushing your teeth.

Recycle – put paper, plastic, and glass in the right bins so they can be reused.

Plant flowers or trees – they clean the air and make the home beautiful.

Open windows – let in fresh air instead of always using air conditioning.

Help with composting – food scraps like apple peels can turn into soil for plants.

Do you think that in the future we can use less plastic?

Yes, we can use less plastic in the future, but it depends on the choices people, companies make. Scientists are creating alternatives to plastic, and recycling is improved so that old plastic is turned into something new...

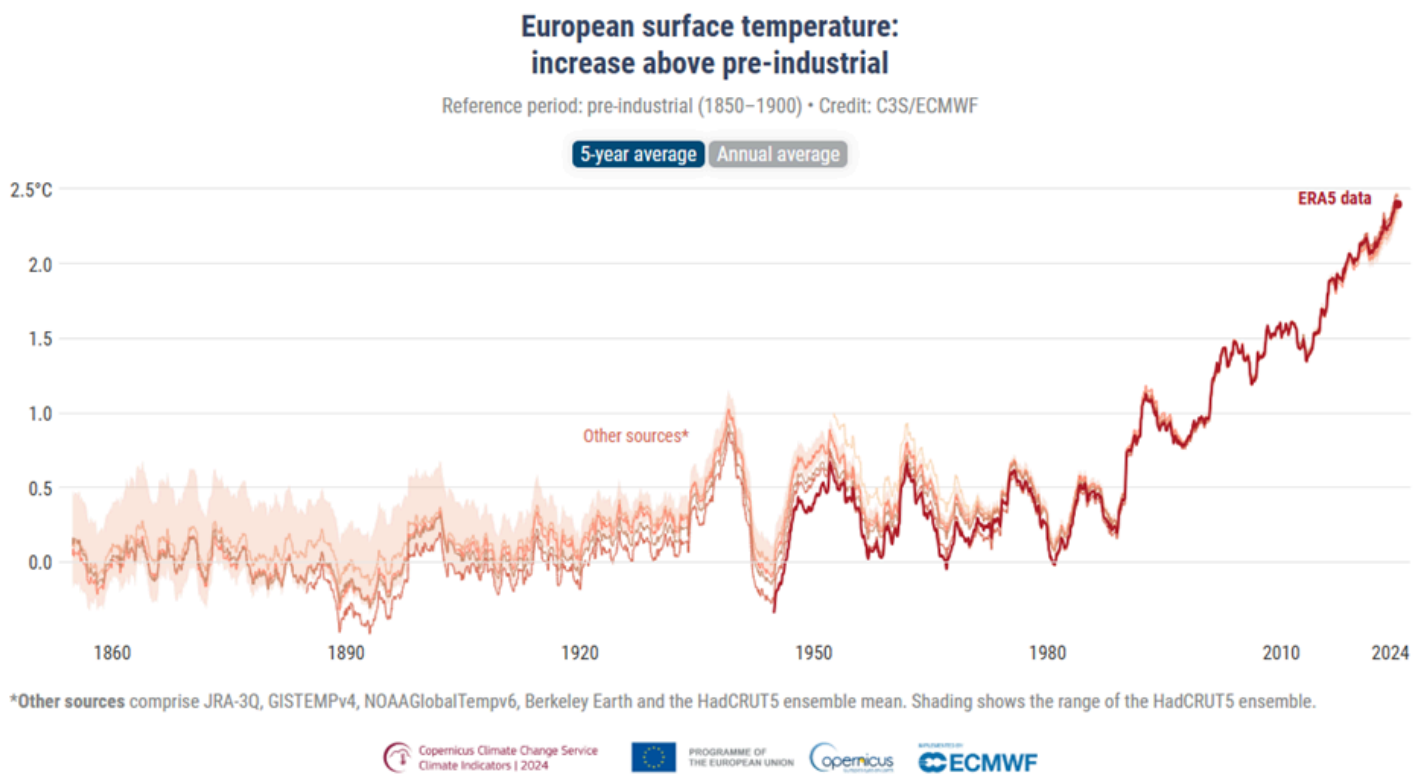
How was the summer when you were young?

I am not so old 😊! I add below a graph showing how the average temperature has increased compared to pre-industrial time.[1]

When I was your age the increase was around 1.4°C. Today, the increase in average temperature is around 2.4°C higher.

What does this mean concretely?

This means that for example we experience more days above 40°C today than when I was your age.



Source: Temperature | Copernicus

[1] Pre-industrial times were the period before machines and factories existed, when people lived mostly by farming, making things by hand, and using simple tools. Life was slower, harder, and very different from today.

What do you think you waste the most?

I would identify the two following points:

- Leaving the tap running while brushing teeth or taking very long showers wastes clean water, which is precious.
- Forgetting to turn off lights, or computers when I am not using them wastes energy.

What is a greenhouse gas?

A greenhouse gas is a type of gas that traps heat in Earth's atmosphere. Think of it like a blanket around our planet. These gases stop heat from escaping into space. This process makes Earth warmer than it would be otherwise.

How do cars and trucks make CO₂? How does that work?

Cars and trucks make CO₂ because they burn fuel to get energy. The burning mixes carbon (from fuel) and oxygen (from air) to create CO₂, which goes into the atmosphere. It's like the car breathing out after eating fuel!

Do we have enough fossil fuels?

We have fossil fuels now, but they won't last forever. They are like a giant battery that Earth charged up millions of years ago. If we use it too fast, the battery will run out, so we need new ways to make energy that don't run out and don't hurt the planet.

Why are there so many factories?

There are so many factories because people around the world need (or think that they need) a huge number of products every day. Factories help make those products quickly, cheaply, and in large amounts.

Why is the ice melting?

Ice melts because it gets too warm. On Earth, humans are making extra heat by burning fuels, and that's causing big ice sheets and glaciers to melt.

Did climate change make tornadoes worse?

Climate change is like turning up the heat on Earth's weather machine. It makes storms stronger, and sometimes that means more tornadoes or tornadoes in new places. But tornadoes are tricky, so scientists are still learning exactly how climate change changes them.

Why are there so many climate disasters?

There are more climate disasters today because Earth is warmer than it used to be, and that makes weather more extreme. It's like turning up the heat on a stove—things boil faster and spill over.

What can you do against climate change?

I will do my best to help people understand why climate change is important (and in particular for me to make sure that insurers take actions). Together, we can find smart solutions to protect our planet.

Do you think we can have a picture of you for the newsletter?

Of course!

Marie Scholer



What's Next?

Second Edition Goals

- Edition 2 will focus on SDG 14: Life Below Water!
- We want to learn more about plastic in the ocean, animals, and hurricanes.
- We want more editions and journalists other than Mr. Bunny. Humans, not plush toys.

Credits:

All pictures used were with permission or from the website <https://unsplash.com/> which allows for pictures to be taken freely.

Everyone interviewed has given their consent for their answers and picture to appear in this edition.

Books used:

- What a waste: Trash, Recycling, and Protecting our Planet by Jess French.
- Usborne 100 Things to Know About Saving the Planet.
- Can we really help the Polar Bears? by Katie Daynes.

Websites used:

- <https://group.met.com/en/mind-the-fyouture/mindthefyouture/how-long-does-it-take-for-plastic-to-decompose/>
- <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
- <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change/>

All articles were written by students themselves. Positive feedback is appreciated.

Thank You
For
Reading

Your voice matters! If you would like to join our next edition join the UNSDG Newspaper club OR send your article to Ms. Eva: eva.hoedjes@sischool.de