

# HOW TO FIGHT POLLUTION

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# THREE REASONS WHY POLLUTION SHOULD BE STOPPED

- 1) IT IS DESTROYING THE ENVIRONMENT WE LIVE IN.
- 2) IT AFFECTS OUR LIFESTYLES AND COMPROMISES OUR HEALTH.
- 3) WE MUST GUARANTEE A BEAUTIFUL “HOME” ALSO TO OUR FUTURE GENERATIONS





# POINT 1

## ENERGY CONSERVATION:

- this can be achieved by having an efficient energy use
- energy can be conserved by reducing wastage and losses, improving efficiency through technological upgrades and improved operation and maintenance. on a global level energy use can also be reduced by the stabilization of population growth
- some good tips to decrease the energy waste: installing led or fluorescent lighting or natural skylight lighting that reduces the amount of energy required to attain the same level of illumination compared to using traditional light bulbs. another important piece of advice is to switch off the lights and the electrical devices when they're not necessary





# POINT 2

Choose eco-friendly products:

- Plastic bags, cotton swabs, toothbrushes, deodorants and soaps are the most common waste, witnesses of pollution that we can even easily find on the beach shores. We can avoid their use by replacing them with eco-friendly ones, just like bamboo wood toothbrushes, soaps that aren't wrapped in plastic casings, using cardboard boxes instead of plastic bags, etc...









# POINT 3

## Reduction of gas transports by sea and by roads:


- the most polluted zones are the ones with mass traffic. We should establish some periodic short periods in which the cars or boats or any other transport that pollutes should be turned down to let the nature find its equilibrium again.
- for the future years we should find out a compromise to build effective boats, cars, planes and other transport 100% electric





On behalf of  
Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development



## iNUA #9: Implementing the New Urban Agenda

“We will promote **access** for all to **safe, age- and gender-responsive, affordable, accessible and sustainable urban mobility** and land and sea transport systems, enabling meaningful participation in social and economic activities in cities and human settlements, by **integrating transport and mobility plans into overall urban and territorial plans** and promoting a **wide range of transport and mobility options** [...]”

New Urban Agenda #114

Cities today are challenged with meeting steadily increasing mobility demands. Providing additional road space has not helped to solve the pressing problems of unacceptable levels of congestion, air quality deterioration and increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in cities. In return, cities have not become more livable, and mobility remains far away from being human-centered. What is required, therefore, is a fundamental rethinking of the paradigm by which mobility and city planning is guided.

Inspired by the principles of sustainability, our alternative approach focuses on the mobility needs of people instead of car infrastructure. The approach, known as A-S-I (from Avoid/Reduce, Shift/Maintain, Improve), seeks to achieve significant GHG emission reductions, reduced energy consumption, less congestion, with the final objective to create more livable cities.

The A-S-I approach entails three pillars:

- ⊗ Avoid/Reduce
- ⊗ Shift/Maintain
- ⊗ Improve

Firstly, “avoid/reduce” refers to the need to improve the efficiency of the transport system as a whole. Through transport-oriented and compact development of cities, the need for motorized travel and the trip length can be reduced. Transport demand management plays into this objective as well. Residential, work and leisure districts must become more closely connected and intermixed.



# POINT 4



Use solar system instead of burning fuels to produce electricity

Although this modern way to produce energy is very expensive, for those families who are wealthy and who don't have economic problems, it might be a very good alternative to reduce air pollution.

But how do they work and why are they really useful to reduce pollution?

Easy, solar panels don't need to burn fossil fuels to generate electricity, they just transform sunlight into something we use daily.