

CLIMATE DEFENDERS

Category-2 Guidebook

for Students in Grades 4 to 7



Green Living
Association

About the Guidebooks

Climate Change is no longer a distant concern—it is the reality we live with every day. From intense monsoon rains and cloudbursts to heatwaves and floods, Pakistan is already among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world. Our classrooms are filled with students whose families, communities, and futures are directly impacted by these changes. This makes climate education not just a subject, but a **lifeline for resilience, awareness, and action**.

As educators, we are entrusted with preparing the next generation not only to excel academically but also to become responsible citizens who can face global challenges with courage and knowledge. By guiding students through understanding the causes, impacts, and solutions, we help them **connect science with everyday life and empower them to be part of the solution**.

A central theme in the guidebooks is the **green energy transition**—shifting from fossil fuels to renewable sources such as solar, wind, and hydropower. This transition is one of the most powerful tools we have to **mitigate climate change** by reducing harmful emissions. At the same time, it offers Pakistan new opportunities for innovation, green jobs, and sustainable development. Students must see themselves not only as victims of climate change but as **leaders of change**, capable of shaping a cleaner and brighter future for their communities and their nation.

The **Climate Defenders** guidebooks are created to present these vital concepts in simple, age-appropriate language, enriched with real-life examples from Pakistan. Each section is carefully structured to build students' understanding—starting from the fundamentals of climate science and moving toward practical actions they can take at home, in school, and within society. Through these lessons, we aim not only to **expand participants' knowledge** but also to nurture their **skills, values, and sense of responsibility** to actively respond to the climate crisis.

Developing the comprehensive project '**Climate Defenders**' for Green Ambassadors and their families has been a true challenge, given the need to accommodate students of different educational levels, diverse subjects, and varied institutions. Thanks to the dedicated efforts of **GLA's technical team, our global partners, and volunteer associates**, this vision has been successfully realized.

The implementation of this project would not have been possible without the active support of the committed management teams of our **Green Partner Schools and Campuses**, along with the enthusiastic participation of Green Ambassadors and their families. We sincerely thank you for your contribution and look forward to your continued partnership in shaping a **sustainable and dynamic society**, safeguarded against environmental threats.

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Section 1: Understanding Climate Change

A Gentle Beginning



Dear students, imagine waking up one morning in Lahore. The sky looks clear, but by afternoon, dark clouds gather, and heavy rain begins. Streets are flooded, cars are stuck, and electricity goes out. A few weeks later, you hear on the news that villages in Sindh are under water, while in Thar Desert, people are crying for a drop of rain.

This is how **Climate Change** shows itself—it brings strange and extreme changes to our weather.

Weather vs. Climate

Weather is what we feel daily—hot, cold, rainy, or windy. It can change in hours.

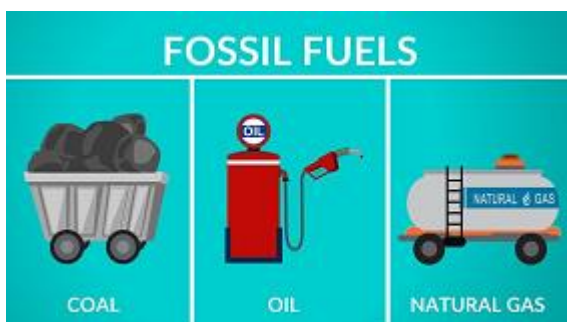
Climate is the pattern of weather over many years. For example, Pakistan usually has hot summers and cold winters—that is our climate.

But now, because of Climate Change, this climate is shifting. Summers are getting hotter, winters shorter, and rains more unpredictable.

What is Climate Change?

Climate Change means a **long-term change in the Earth's climate**.

- It is mainly caused by the burning of **fossil fuels** like coal, oil, and gas.
- These fuels release **greenhouse gases** (such as carbon dioxide) into the air.
- These gases trap heat, making the Earth warmer, like a blanket around our planet.



This warming changes the balance of nature, causing floods, droughts, storms, and melting ice.

Causes of Climate Change

1. **Burning Fuels for Energy** - Factories, vehicles, and power plants produce gases that heat the Earth.

2. **Cutting Forests** – Fewer trees mean less fresh oxygen and more carbon dioxide.
3. **Waste and Pollution** – Plastic, garbage, and smoke pollute air, land, and water.
4. **Overuse of Resources** – Using more water, gas, and electricity than needed increases pollution.

How the World is Changing

- **Glaciers in the North Pole** are melting, raising sea levels.
- **Australia** faces wildfires that burn forests and animals.
- **Africa** suffers from long droughts with no rain.
- **Europe** faces stronger storms and heatwaves.

This is not just far away—Pakistan is also facing Climate Change every single year.

Climate Change in Pakistan

Pakistan is one of the **most affected countries** in the world. Let's see how:

- **Melting Glaciers:** In Gilgit-Baltistan, glaciers are melting fast, causing floods.
- **Flash Floods:** Sudden heavy rains bring destruction to villages and fields.
- **Urban Flooding:** Cities like Karachi drown in rainwater because of weak drainage.
- **Droughts:** In Tharparkar, families struggle for water and food.
- **Smog:** In Lahore and other big cities, polluted air becomes so thick that schools must be closed.
- **Heatwaves:** Jacobabad and other cities record some of the hottest temperatures in the world.



Real Events in Pakistan

- **2015 Karachi Heatwave:** More than 1,000 people died because of extreme heat.
- **2020-2024 Smog in Lahore:** Air became so dirty that people wore masks and schools closed.
- **2022 Super Floods:** One-third of Pakistan was under water, millions lost their homes.



- **2023-2025 Cloud Bursts:** Sudden rains destroyed roads and washed away bridges.

Why Should We Care?

Climate Change affects everyone:

- Farmers lose their crops.
- Children cannot go to school when floods or heatwaves strike.
- Families spend more money on food, water, and medicine.
- Animals and plants lose their natural homes.

If we do not act now, the problems will only grow bigger.

Closing Message

Dear **students**, Climate Change is real, and it is already here. It is not just about science books—it is about our daily lives in Pakistan. From melting glaciers to floods and smog, we see its effects all around us.

As **Climate Defenders**, you must learn about these challenges and become voices of awareness in your homes, schools, and neighbourhoods. Remember: *"Understanding Climate Change is the first step towards fighting it."*

Section 2: Causes of Climate Change

Dear students, imagine standing on a busy road in Lahore. Cars, buses, and motorbikes are rushing by, releasing smoke into the air. In the distance, tall factory chimneys are puffing black clouds. Later, you walk past a park where big trees have been cut down to make space for new buildings.

All of these things add up—and together they cause **Climate Change**.

The Science behind It



When humans use fuels like coal, oil, and gas, they release gases such as **Carbon dioxide** into the air. These gases trap the Sun's heat in our atmosphere, just like a blanket keeps you warm at night. This is called the **Greenhouse Effect**.

Some greenhouse gases are natural and keep Earth warm enough to live. But because of human activities, too many gases are building up, making Earth hotter and upsetting nature's balance.

Main Causes of Climate Change

1. Burning of Fossil Fuels

- Cars, buses, motorcycles, and airplanes burn petrol and diesel.
- Power plants burn coal, oil, and gas to make electricity.
- Factories burn fuels to produce cement, steel, and other goods.

2. Cutting Down Forests

- Trees absorb carbon dioxide and give us oxygen.
- When trees are cut for wood, fuel, or to clear land, the balance is disturbed.
- Fewer trees = more gases stay in the air.



Pakistan Example: Large areas of forests in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Gilgit-Baltistan are cut down illegally for timber.

3. Growing Population

- More people means more cars, houses, and factories.
- This means more energy use and more waste.

Pakistan Example: Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad are growing very fast, putting huge pressure on resources.

4. Waste and Pollution

- Plastic bags, garbage, and smoke add pollution.
- Burning waste releases harmful gases.
- Rivers and canals get polluted, harming fish and animals.

Pakistan Example: In rural Punjab and Sindh, burning leftover straw in fields causes smoke and adds to winter smog.

How These Causes Affect Pakistan

- **Smog in Lahore and Faisalabad:** Caused by cars, factories, and crop burning, it reduces visibility and harms health.
- **Energy Dependence:** Pakistan imports oil and gas, which is costly and polluting.
- **Deforestation:** Fewer forests mean more floods, as water cannot be absorbed into the soil.
- **Rapid Urban Growth:** Cities are growing without proper planning, leading to waste, pollution, and weak drainage.



Real Events to Remember

- **Lahore Smog (2016–2024):** Every winter, thick smog covers the city. Flights are cancelled, schools close, and people struggle to breathe.
- **Vehicular Smoke in Karachi:** Traffic jams release thousands of tons of smoke daily.
- **Crop Burning in Punjab:** After the harvest, farmers burn crop waste, filling the air with smoke that spreads across cities.

Why We Must Care

Every cause of Climate Change—whether it's burning fuel, cutting trees, or wasting resources—has a direct effect on our lives.

- More smoke = weaker lungs.
- Fewer trees = hotter summers and more floods.
- More waste = polluted water and soil.
- More fossil fuels = more global warming.

Closing Message

Dear **students**, Climate Change is not caused by one single thing—it is the result of many human activities. Cars, factories, deforestation, waste, and overuse of energy all add up.

But by learning about these causes, you are taking the first step as **Climate Defender**. The more we know, the better we can change our habits and guide our families to protect Pakistan.

Always remember: *"The causes of Climate Change may be many, but the solutions begin with us."*

Section 3: Effects of Climate Change

Imagine you are flying like a bird over Pakistan. You see snowy mountains, green villages, big cities, and the blue sea. Our country is beautiful! But suddenly, you notice strange things: the snow is melting too fast, rivers are overflowing, streets in cities are drowning, and the sea is rising.

These are the **effects of Climate Change**. Let us understand them together.

How Climate Change Affects the World

Climate Change affects all countries, not just Pakistan:

- **Hotter Summers:** Heatwaves make life difficult in Asia, Africa, and even Europe.
- **Melting Ice:** The North and South Poles are losing ice, putting polar bears in danger.
- **Rising Seas:** Islands like the Maldives are sinking under the ocean.
- **Stronger Storms:** Cyclones and hurricanes are hitting more often.
- **Unusual Rains:** Some places suffer droughts, others floods.



But Pakistan is among the **top 10 most affected countries**—so we face the danger more seriously.

Effects on Pakistan

1. Mountains

- Pakistan's northern mountains have thousands of glaciers.
- Because of global warming, these glaciers are melting too fast.
- When ice melts suddenly, it causes **flash floods** that destroy homes and roads.
- Sometimes a **cloud burst** happens: this means extremely heavy rain falls in one small place in a very short time, causing sudden flooding.



Example: In 2022 and 2025, many mountain villages in Gilgit-Baltistan were badly damaged by flash floods after glaciers melted and cloud bursts occurred.

2. Villages

Farmers depend on rainfall and rivers to grow crops.

- **Too much rain** floods the fields and destroys wheat, rice, and cotton.
- **Too little rain** brings droughts, leaving fields dry and empty.
- This means less food and higher prices for everyone.

Example: The floods of 2022 drowned large parts of Sindh and Balochistan, washing away thousands of farms and animals.

3. Cities

Pakistan's big cities like Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad face urban flooding.

- Why? Because drainage systems are constructed over the older estimates and rainwater cannot flow away quickly.
- Streets fill with water, people cannot travel, and electricity often breaks down.
- Climate Change also makes **heatwaves** worse, especially in cities made of concrete and without enough trees.



Example: Karachi suffers every year when heavy rains cause urban flooding. In some areas, people cannot leave their homes for days.

4. Coastal Areas

- Rising sea levels threaten areas near Karachi, Thatta, and Badin.
- Saltwater from the sea enters the land, destroying farmland.
- Fishermen struggle because many fish move away from warming seas.

Effects on People's Health

Climate Change is also a danger to human health:

- Heatwaves cause heatstroke and dehydration.
- Floods spread diseases like cholera and dengue.
- Smog in cities damages lungs and eyes.
- Lack of clean water leads to stomach illnesses.



Children and elderly people are the most at risk.

Effects on Animals and Plants

- **Snow leopards** and **Markhor** in the mountains are losing their snowy homes.
- **Indus River dolphins** are in danger because rivers are drying and polluted.
- Mangoes, oranges, and apples are changing in taste and production because of strange weather.
- Forests are shrinking, reducing shelter for birds and animals.



Closing Message

Dear **students and supporters**, Climate Change is already here—it affects our mountains, villages, cities, animals, plants, and even our health. But by understanding these effects, we can prepare and act wisely.

As **Climate Defenders**, your role is to learn these lessons and share them with your families. The more Pakistanis know about the dangers, the better we can protect our beautiful country.

Always remember: *"The effects of Climate Change are strong, but our will to protect Pakistan must be stronger."*

Section 4: What Can We Do?

A New Hope

Dear **students and supporters**, by now, you have learned what Climate Change is, why it happens, and how it affects our lives. But here is the good news: we are not helpless! Every person, every family, and every country can take steps to slow down Climate Change. Together, our actions can protect our planet and keep Pakistan safe for future generations.

The Global Effort

Climate Change is a worldwide problem. Just as smoke from a factory in one country can travel across borders, the effects of Climate Change also cross boundaries. That is why all countries must work together to solve this crisis.

- **International Agreements**

The world has made agreements like the **Paris Agreement**, where countries promised to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Nations, especially industrialized ones, must respect these commitments and limit the use of fossil fuels. If big countries use more renewable energy like solar and wind, the whole world benefits.



- **Renewable Energy Revolution**

Many nations are moving towards clean energy. Countries like Germany, Denmark, and China are investing in wind farms and solar power. **Pakistan** has also joined **the global leadership—being a leader of the green energy transition**. The great examples are solar parks in Bahawalpur, hydro projects in KPK, and wind farms in Sindh.



Protecting Forests Worldwide

The Amazon rainforest is called the "lungs of the Earth." When forests there are cut, the whole world suffers. That is why global cooperation to protect forests is vital.



The National Effort

Pakistan has a special role to play. Even though we produce less pollution compared to big countries, we are among the most affected by Climate Change. This means we must prepare ourselves wisely and protect our people.

- **Protecting Our Mountains**

Pakistan has thousands of glaciers in Gilgit-Baltistan. These are our "water banks," but they are melting fast. The government and scientists are setting up modern forecasting and alarming systems to warn villages before disasters like cloud bursts or glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs).



- **Better Planning in Cities**

Our cities face **urban flooding** whenever heavy rain comes. Streets fill with water because of poor drainage. To solve this:

- Drainage systems must be improved to quickly carry away floodwater.
- Big ponds and lakes should be made outside cities. These can store floodwater, treat it, and later supply clean water for households.

- **Forests and Tree Plantations**

Pakistan has launched the **Billion Tree Project** to grow more forests. This not only reduces greenhouse gases but also prevents floods and provides homes for animals.



- **Switching to Renewable Energy**

Pakistan is slowly moving towards solar and wind energy. By reducing dependence on coal and oil, we can cut pollution and save money.

How Can We Stop Floods? Nature's Way



Every year, floods cause a lot of damage in Pakistan. Homes, schools, and farms are washed away, and millions of people suffer. Scientists, including **Dr. Hassan Abbas**, have suggested a *special natural way* to reduce floods by using the **Indus River's sandy base**. Let's see how this works compared to building big dams.

Nature's Own Solution – the Sand Base



The Indus River carries a lot of **sand and mud**. When floods come, this sand naturally builds up small **walls called levees** along the river. These walls can help keep the water inside the river and protect villages.

If we plant trees and bushes on these sandy walls, their roots hold the sand together and make the levees even stronger. This means:

- Flood water is slowed down.
- Villages and fields nearby stay safe.
- The river keeps its natural flow,

helping fish and animals survive.

- It's cheaper and quicker to do, because nature does most of the work!

Why Nature-Based Solutions Matter for Pakistan

With Climate Change making floods more frequent and severe, Pakistan needs **faster, cheaper, and eco-friendly** solutions. The Indus River's natural sand base offers us a system that already exists — we only need to **strengthen and manage it wisely**.

By focusing on **nature-based flood management**, we can:

- Save money for schools, hospitals, and development instead of spending billions on dams.
- Protect people and farmland in flood-prone areas.
- Work in harmony with the environment, instead of against it.

The Takeaway for Students

As the next generation, you play an important role. Learning about **nature-based solutions** helps us imagine a future where humans and rivers live in balance. By studying rivers, planting trees, and spreading awareness, you can contribute to protecting Pakistan from floods while safeguarding its natural beauty.

Section 6: The Green Energy Champions

Who Are Green Energy Champions?

Dear students, every nation has heroes—those who protect with bravery, wisdom, or knowledge. Today, the world needs a new kind of hero: **those who protect the Earth from Climate Change**. These heroes are called **Green Energy Champions**.

A Green Energy Champion is not someone with superpowers but someone with awareness, good habits, and care for nature. And here is the best part—**you and your families are already proving to be Green Energy Champions!**

The Amazing Role of Students and Families in Pakistan

It is not just governments or scientists who are helping Pakistan lead the world in the green energy transition. Common families—students like you, your parents, your teachers, and your communities—have already played a powerful role. Let's look at some examples of how you have already changed the story of Pakistan:

1. **Tree Plantation Drives:** Thousands of schools and families have planted trees in every province. Many of these trees, once tiny saplings, are now tall, strong, and cleaning the air we breathe. Pakistan's *Billion Tree Movement* became successful because students and families joined hands.
2. **Energy-Saving Habits at Home:** Families across Pakistan have started switching to energy-saving bulbs, solar water heaters, and efficient appliances. Students remind parents to switch off fans and lights. Together, these small actions reduce electricity waste and cut down pollution.
3. **Adopting Clean Energy:** Many households, especially in rural areas, are now using solar panels for lighting, charging, and running small machines. This was possible because families believed in clean energy solutions and wanted to move away from polluting fuels.
4. **Water Protection:** Students and families are becoming more conscious of saving water, especially after seeing floods and shortages. Communities are learning to store and reuse rainwater, which is an important step for sustainability.



Because of this active role of families and children, Pakistan is now recognized worldwide as the **fastest country in green energy transition**.

What More Can Families and Students Do?

Dear students, celebrating success is important—but the journey does not stop here. To keep our place as a leader, we must continue with even more dedication. Here's what *you and your families* can do next:

1. **Expand Solar and Wind Energy Use:** Families can adopt solar panels not only for lights but also for water pumps, fans, and even cooking stoves. Communities in windy areas can support wind turbines for shared electricity.
2. **Improve Waste Management:** Families can go beyond recycling by reducing waste at the source—buying less plastic, reusing containers, and turning organic waste into compost for plants.
3. **Help in Building Water Security:** Families in urban areas can support building water reservoir ponds and lakes outside cities. These not only control floods but also provide clean water for household use.
4. **Community Awareness:** Students can lead awareness walks, poster campaigns, or storytelling sessions in their neighbourhoods to inspire others. Families can support by hosting community meetings on clean energy.



Responsibilities at Home – Families as Climate Defenders

Being a **Climate Defender** starts at home:

- Switch off unused appliances.
- Use solar-powered options where possible.
- Collect rainwater for gardens.
- Use cloth bags instead of plastic.
- Plant and protect trees together as a family activity.



Responsibilities at School – Learning and Leading

Schools can be small centres of green change:

- Switch off lights and fans when leaving classrooms.

- Start a “green corner” with plants and recycling bins.
- Organize awareness days about saving energy.
- Encourage debates and speeches on Climate Change solutions.

When one school becomes green, it inspires many others.



Pakistan's Green Future with Champions like You

Pakistan is being celebrated internationally for its **fastest green energy transition**. But this recognition is not only because of big projects; it is also because of the spirit of its people. When families and students choose clean energy, plant trees, and save resources, they keep this pace alive.



Imagine the future you are building:

- Cities powered by solar and wind energy.
- Villages lit with clean electricity.
- Reservoirs and lakes capturing floodwaters and turning them into clean water supplies.
- Communities free from plastic waste.

And at the heart of it all—students and families, standing proudly as **Climate Defenders of Pakistan**.

Daily Habits to Keep Pakistan a Leader

Here are simple actions that keep Pakistan's global leadership strong:

- Carry a reusable water bottle and lunchbox.
- Remind parents to buy energy-efficient appliances.



- Walk or cycle short distances.
- Water plants carefully, without wasting.
- Share stories of clean energy success with pride.

Final Message

Pakistan has already taken great steps, and you—the students and families—have been the real force behind this change. But Climate Change is a continuing challenge, which means our efforts must never stop.

Stand proud, students of Pakistan. Stand strong, families of Pakistan. You are not only the hope of our country—you are the **torchbearers of a global green future**.

Final Section: Together for a Greener Pakistan

A Journey We Started Together

Dear students and supporters, we began this guidebook by learning what Climate Change is, what causes it, and how the world—including Pakistan—is fighting back. Along the way, you discovered your role as a **Climate Defender** and the amazing contributions your families and communities have already made.

Now, as we come to the final chapter, let us bring everything together with one strong message: **no single person can do it alone, but together, we can change the future of our planet**.

Why Unity Matters

Imagine one small candle glowing in a dark room—it gives light, but only to a small corner. Now imagine hundreds of candles burning together—the entire room becomes bright!

This is exactly how Climate Action works. One student planting a tree is wonderful,



but thousands of students planting trees can turn entire landscapes green. One family saving water helps, but millions of families can make Pakistan water-secure for generations.

Climate Change is a global challenge, and our strongest weapon against it is **unity**.

Families + Schools + Communities = National Power

Dear students, you have already seen that:

- Families save energy by switching to solar and efficient appliances.
- Schools spread awareness and start green projects.
- Communities take action—like building flood reservoirs, cleaning neighbourhoods, and planting trees.

Now imagine these three forces—families, schools, and communities—working hand in hand. Together, they form a **national shield** protecting Pakistan against Climate Change. And remember—you, the students, are at the heart of this shield.

Pakistan's Global Role



The world is watching Pakistan with admiration. Although still a developing country, **Pakistan emerged as the fastest nation** in green energy transition by importing **17 gigawatts (GW) of solar panels in 2024**, in addition to those produced locally. This is just because of the **committed Climate Defenders like you**.

When families choose solar panels, when communities plant trees and protect rivers—Pakistan shines on the world stage.

By staying united, we are showing other nations that protecting the planet is possible—even when challenges are great.

Daily Habits for a Greener Tomorrow

Here are some simple habits you can practice—not alone, but together with your family, classmates, and neighbours:

1. **Energy Saving Together:** Switch off all lights and fans before leaving a classroom or room at home. Make it a game—whoever remembers first gets a "Champion Star."
2. **Tree Planting Together:** Plant at least one tree as a family every year. Care for it as if it were a new family member.
3. **Water Saving Together:** Collect rainwater in clean containers and use it for gardens. Remind everyone at home not to waste water while washing.
4. **Clean Communities Together:** Organize a "Clean Street Day" once a month with your neighbours. When children and adults clean together, they inspire the whole area.



These small steps, when practiced by many, create a giant wave of change.

A Vision for Tomorrow

Close your eyes for a moment and imagine Pakistan in 20 years if we all stay committed:

- Cities shining with solar-powered streetlights.
- Buses and trains running on clean energy instead of fossil fuels.
- Streets full of trees that give shade and fresh air.
- Rivers flowing clear, with fish swimming again.
- Children studying under bright lights powered by the sun, breathing clean air, and drinking safe water.



Doesn't it sound beautiful? This vision is not just a dream—it is **possible**, and you, the students of today, are the builders of this tomorrow.

Glossary of Important Terms

1. Climate Change

A long-term change in the Earth's temperature and weather patterns, mostly caused by human activities like burning coal, oil, and gas.

2. Weather

The daily condition of the air around us—such as sunny, rainy, windy, or cloudy—which can change in minutes or hours.

3. Greenhouse Gases

Invisible gases, like carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane, that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere and make the planet warmer.

4. Fossil Fuels

Energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas formed from ancient plants and animals. Burning them produces greenhouse gases.

5. Renewable Energy

Energy that comes from sources that never run out, like sunlight, wind, and water. It is clean and safe for the environment.

6. Solar Energy

Power that comes from the sun's rays, captured by solar panels to make electricity.

7. Wind Energy

Energy created by moving air (wind), which turns big turbines to produce electricity.

8. Hydropower

Electricity made from the movement of water, usually by dams or water turbines.

9. Urban Flooding

Flooding that happens in cities because of heavy rain and poor drainage systems.

10. Flash Flooding

A sudden flood caused by heavy rain in a short time, often damaging villages and towns.

11. Cloud Burst

When a large amount of rain falls suddenly in one place, causing severe flooding, especially in mountain areas.

12. Carbon Footprint

The amount of greenhouse gases released into the air because of our daily activities, like driving cars or using electricity.

13. Deforestation

Cutting down trees without planting new ones. It increases Climate Change and reduces clean air.

14. Afforestation

Planting new trees in areas where there were no forests before.

15. Conservation

Carefully using resources like water, trees, and energy so they last for future generations.

16. Sustainability

Living in a way that protects nature and saves resources so that life on Earth remains safe and healthy for future generations.

17. Community Action

When people in an area work together to solve problems like pollution, waste, or flooding.

18. Green Transition

The change from using dirty energy like coal and oil to clean energy like sun, wind, and water.

19. Green Energy Champions

Students, families, and citizens who take responsibility for saving energy, planting trees, reducing waste, and protecting the Earth.

20. Global Responsibility

The idea that all people and all nations must work together to fight Climate Change and protect the Earth.

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