

Sustainable Development Academy

Nurture

Preserve

Create

BHA Magazine of

SUSTAINABILITY

Volume 1. Issue 1. December 2020

**SUSTAINABILITY
AND THE UN SDGS**

**UN GOAL #4.
QUALITY EDUCATION**

**UN GOAL #5.
GENDER EQUALITY**

Photo from: "UNESCO announced that more than 180 million girls have enrolled in school since 1995." Nation

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INTRODUCTION

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY

We publish a sustainability magazine every term, in order to raise awareness and educate the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) to our school community. The magazine that we publish acts as a platform for communication and education. Our team members write articles that deal with local and global issues around us, plan for events, practice marketing strategies, and lastly design for magazine covers and layouts. We all aim that our magazine would encourage a larger student body to actively participate in various service activities with sincerity and a clear understanding of goals. This term, we focused on the theme of "UNI" which represents two different things: 1) United Nation and ourselves, as I and 2) You (U) and I. We chose our theme so that it effectively conveys our goal: to take action together.

We strive to nurture, preserve, and create sustainability in our local and global community.

This term's THEME is

U&I

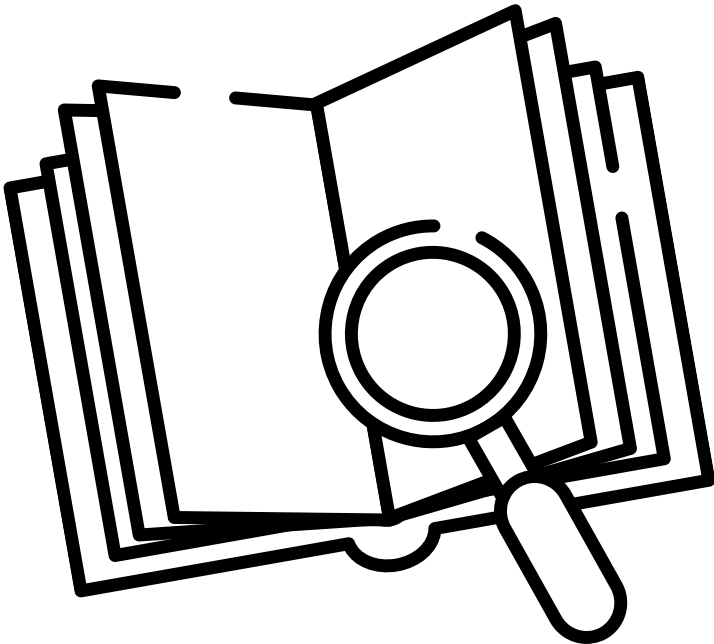
Scavenger Hunt

Be the detective and have fun!

Nayun Lee, Seohee Choy, Yejeong Kim

GAME

SCAVENGER HUNT



Find out what the hidden code for each article is and highlight them!

* Additional Activity: Try making a sentence using the words found out from the hidden codes!! Collaborate and ask questions to your friends

												
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
												
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Answers

#1. a) multiple social issues / #1. b) specific goals / #2. a) learning tools / #2. b) violence / #3. a) continue education / #4. a) girls' education / #4. b) crisis zones / #5. a) gender equality / #5. b) human rights / #6. a) diverse society / #6. b) stereotype / #7. a) equal care-seeking behavior / #7. b) opportunities

Sustainability and the UN SDGs

Chayeon Ryou

SUSTAINABILITY AND THE UN SDG

b. s 🦄 🐰 🐕 🐼 🦊 ic 🐻 oa 🐮 🦖

Goal #4. Quality Education

Minyoung Kim, Minjae Shin, Chiedza Banga

ARTICLE 2.

INTRO TO QUALITY EDUCATION

What does the goal mean?

The goal aims to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all”. In easier words, the goal of quality education is to provide high-quality education for everyone. Then, how do we define “quality education”?

What is “quality education”?

According to two leading educational organizations, ASCD and Education International (EI), quality education focuses on the development of a child: socially, emotionally, mentally, physically, and cognitively regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or geographic location. Quality education ensures access to quality teachers, provides learning tools and professional development and establishes a physically and emotionally safe environment. The right to receive quality education leads to the success and growth of individuals, and furthermore of communities, and societies.

Why is this goal important? How has it failed in the past?

This goal is important because we need to have enough knowledge in order to make the right decisions and **create a better world**. Not only by a single person’s effort but together, we have the responsibility to create a better world. However, statistics say otherwise. The OECD says that only 46% of the population is categorized as an educated adult. In 39 out of 99 countries, fewer than 50% of the poorest children have completed primary school. More than 50% of teenagers in 58 out of 133 countries have not completed high school. Specifically, there is a gender gap in education, where most of the time women do not have as much access to education as men do. According to UNESCO, this inequality is determined by “poverty, geographical isolation, minority status, disability, early marriage, pregnancy, and gender-based violence”. Women make up more than two-thirds of the world’s 796 million illiterate people. This is a significant number that we cannot ignore.



What is the benefit of quality education?

Did you know that every additional year of junior school increases girls’ eventual wages by 10~20%, and also encourages them to marry later and have fewer children, and leaves them less vulnerable to violence? In Latin America and the Caribbean region, children of mothers with no education are 3.1 times more likely to die than those with mothers who have secondary or tertiary education. In Pakistan, reducing the 500m distance to the school will increase girls’ enrollment by 20%. By exploring these data, we can learn that only a few years of extra education can save hundreds of millions of people in the world, especially women. However, right now the world is not doing a good job of fulfilling this goal. According to the World Economic Forum’s Annual Meeting of January 2020, approximately 263 million children are out of school. Funding for public schools is decreasing, which means there will be an increase in inequality. According to UNESCO, only 85% of primary school teachers globally were trained in 2017, which is a decrease of 1.5% since 2013.

What can we do for the left years?

In order to make progress in education, we should identify and invest more in public education, governance, curricula, transportation, teacher education, and school infrastructure to increase access to the classroom. Tijjani Muhammad-Bande, the president of the United Nations General Assembly, has claimed that **"EDUCATION IS LITERALLY EVERYTHING."** Education, because it is connected to knowledge, there is no end to it. Everyone is able and can learn more every day. You and I receive quality education that many don’t. As lucky privileged students, You and I should help other peers by bringing awareness to quality education and bring out a stronger voice. Tijjani Muhammad-Bande We should strive to create a more educated society by being aware of Sustainable Development Goal #4.



Scavenger Hunt #2.

a. 🐼 🐰 🐻 🐸 🐙 🐞 🐜 🐛 🐟

b. 🐉 🐊 🐅 🐆 🐇 🐈 🐉 🐊 🐅 🐆 🐇 🐈

ARTICLE 3.

COVID-19 AND QUALITY EDUCATION

Lately, coronavirus emerged as the most perilous danger to mankind, impacting many different social sectors. COVID-19 is a new kind of disease that appeared at the end of 2019. In fact, this disease has strong infectivity, obstructing many people from gathering in one place. Unsurprisingly, this dreadful disease is affecting the education sector around the world, stopping 1.6 billion learners in 190 countries from a proper education.

Common conflicts that all schools are suffering



First of all, schools, safety nets preventing children's exposure to real-world inequalities, are closed due to the pandemic. Real-world inequalities include clear gender inequalities happening even in the workplace, the gap between rich and poor, the tragedy of poverty, and other factors that interrupt young students' education when directly faced. As these realities are more exposed to learners during the pandemic, the chance to focus only on education is less offered to every student regardless of economic circumstances. Meanwhile, education inequality becomes intense although all the countries are suffering the same pandemic; the level of aftereffect caused by the same suffering is different. In 2019, the World Food Programme estimated that at least 310 million children are fed in school in middle-income countries. School closure leads to missing meals, consequently resulting in a lack of nutrition (malnutrition). Also, as schools' safety nets are destroyed, female students in middle-low income countries face difficulties such as domestic violence, transactional sex, and early marriages.

Next, the discontinuance of education not only impacts the period in which the student stopped learning but also the period after the pandemic. According to the Programme for International Student Assessment, loss of learning by one-third in grade 3 may lead to difficulty in understanding future courses or even dropouts from school. Especially children in middle-low income countries are impacted by learning loss because they do not have any other way to continue education other than going back to school. While 99% of the schools are closed in developing countries due to COVID-19, remote learning is not provided for at least 500 million students. Stopping education is more hazardous to learners in developing countries because they are expected to not be able to return to school after COVID-19. Many of the parents believe that children also should contribute to the family's productive work. In fact, only 34% of children in the poorest 20% of the households in low-income countries complete school. Moreover, as children are not in school, childcare problems are more issued, affecting parents' economic ability. Parents' decreased economic income introduces children to child labor to help the family's economic situation. Overall, while COVID-19 obstructing education gives hardship to every country, low-income countries' excessive risk leads to education inequality.

Education is necessary for children. Before meeting realistic problems like making money for a living, the student plans their future decades in their educational period, growing up as an independent person. However, COVID-19 is destroying our efforts to offer every kid a chance to learn. We should understand the importance of quality education and put effort in reducing both education risk for every country and education inequalities to make a better world for all.



Scavenger Hunt #3.

a. 🐼 🐸 🦀 🐼 🐟 🐱 education

ARTICLE 4.

SCHOOLING AMIDST CRISIS ZONES

Over the last twenty years, the world has collectively decided that there is a need to keep children in school. The opportunities people have if they go to high school and university are much more than the opportunities for those who don't. UN SDG Goal 4 strives for equal, high-quality education for all children around the world, as well as allowing high school students the opportunity to go to university, however, it is clear that many parts of the world still struggle with this due to several factors, the main two addressed is the hardship that is presented to education in conflict zones, and the gender disparity between girls and boys in schooling.



Crisis Zones and Education

Roughly 110 million children live in crisis zones which impair their right to education. The countries mainly affected are places in warring zones such as Syria and Afghanistan, which also apply to regions that are not a part of the UN such as Palestine. Warring zones make children extremely vulnerable to being recruited into terrorist groups, or becoming child soldiers. In Afghanistan, for instance, several brutal civil, revolutionary, and total wars have raged throughout the entire country, and have damaged children's rights to education severely. The wars in Afghanistan have caused over 50% of the population to attend none or part of secondary school, with only 9% attending university in 2019. In contrast, 2% of Afghanistan's population are terrorists, which is more than 1/5 of the population of university students. It can be said that the lack of opportunities in schooling leads many people to more drastic alternatives, which only increases the violence and decreases the education rates in said countries.

Girls' Education in Developing Countries

Going further into the right to education, women around the world have been fighting for rights to not only attend school, but also to ensure their voting rights, equal employment, driving, and much more. Many countries around the world have offered free education to everyone in the world, however, there are a few regions that, due to war, religion, or lack of opportunity, do not allow for women to attend school. In Haiti, only 1/3, or roughly 2 million of the nearly 6 million women do not go to school. That would mean that in a group of 120 students, 20 of them would be out of school. It is scary to think that one of our classmates or students did not have the opportunity to go to school because of violence that they cannot control, which is why it is so important for people to reflect on the opportunities we have as students and the lack thereof for many girls around the world.



How to Help

Learning about these problems in education around the world is already a good step towards helping people around the world attend school because the power of knowledge helps exponentially with solving these issues. Additionally, signing petitions led by the UN and talking to your friends about education and rights can bring forth more ideas, and hopefully, a change in the world around us.

Scavenger Hunt #6.

a. 🐻🐼ls' 🐰d🐟c🐭🦀🐼🐼n

b. 🐼🐼🐼🐼🐼🐼is 🐼🐼🐼🐼🐼

Goal #5. Gender Equality

Seoyoung Yoon, Jinah Sara Paik, Iryeong Ko

ARTICLE 5.

GENDER EQUALITY, WHY SO IMPORTANT?

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



What is gender equality?

Gender equality is a basic **human right**. It is an essential foundation for making a **peaceful** and **sustainable world**. Not only is it fundamentally linked to sustainable development, but gender equality is also essential to realizing human rights for all.

Why is gender equality important?

Gender equality allows both men and women to make positive decisions that impact more on their own sexual identities and the reproductive health of their spouse and family. Simultaneously, gender equality **prevents violence** against women and girls. Gender-based violence includes men's control of decision-making and limits to women's independence, rigid gender roles and stereotypes, and male relationships that emphasize aggression and disrespect towards women. Gender equality is important because it is a basic **human right**. It should be taken for granted that both men and women are given equal opportunities and equal rights.

Why is this still a problem these days?

There are many reasons for this problem, but above all, people's **unconscious prejudices** and **stereotypes** account for the largest portion. Unconscious prejudice can include anything such as perspectives we hold to the associations, roles, and actions we perform. Most of it can be down to unconscious grievance and loss.

What makes the existing gender inequality issue worse?

Even worse, the **COVID-19 Pandemic** has exposed and exacerbated gender inequality. Stratified gender inequality, along with the effects of epidemics, blockades, and economic downturns, had a profound and lasting impact on discrimination against women and girls. Lockdown measures caused by pandemic worsen tensions in the family, increasing levels of gender-based violence (GBV), while restrictions on mobility create barriers for women who want to avoid abuse and access health care, including sex, reproductive, maternal health services or the community services such as crisis centers, shelters, legal aid, and protection.

What can we do for the next few years?

In order to create a world with no gender inequality, the world should be more aware of the need to fight against it. To instill awareness of the importance of gender equality, we should know simple things that can be done to promote gender equality in daily life, such as sharing **household chores**, **signaling violence**, and **scolding the attitudes of chauvinists and racists**. Please remember the words of Emma Watson.



“Both men and women should feel free to be sensitive. Both men and women should feel free to be strong...it is time that we all perceive gender on a spectrum, not as two opposing sets of ideas.” — Emma Watson

Scavenger Hunt #5.

a. 🐻 🐰 🐸 de 🐙 🐰 🐣 🐟 a 🐱 it 🐿

b. 🐼 u 🐷 🐭 n 🐙 🐼 🐻 🐼 🦀 🦎

ARTICLE 6.

IS THERE GENDER EQUALITY IN KOREAN SOCIETY?

What is Gender Equality and Gender Inequality?

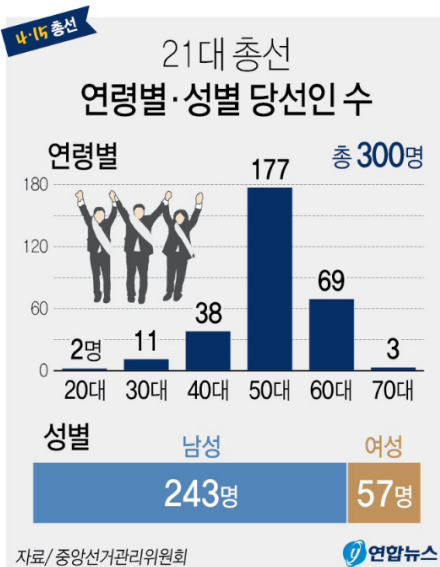
Gender equality means the needs and preferences of both women and men are considered equally. Gender equality motivates people-centered development and supports human rights issues. Gender inequality means how gender decides different rights for women and men, shown through society's stereotypes and cultural roles.

South Korea's gender inequality around the 1900s.

Around the mid-Joseon Period, the **Korean Confucian culture**(유교문화) significantly influenced South Korea's gender inequality. The eldest son monopolized the entitlement of ancestral rites and inheritance. It is said that the Joseon Dynasty used ancestral rites as one of the essential means of governing. During the Joseon Dynasty, the Confucian culture strengthened the patriarchal social order and excluded women from a diverse society. However, South Korea's government has been putting consistent effort to remedy the issue.

Korea developed to maintain gender equality

South Korea has developed its systems to maintain gender equality. There are Korean government agencies related to genders such as the **Ministry of Gender Equality and Family** (여성가족부). Its mission is to balance gender equality, and until now, they provided many public facilities that can be used exclusively for women. The education system was also developed related to gender equality. Since the 1980s and 1990s, **Coeducational Schools** were introduced in South Korea to realize the value of gender equality. In particular, elementary, middle, and high school education is a crucial period for cultivating human values, schools and government officials put effort to prevent problems such as gender bias in same-sex schools. Moreover, the **Gender Equality Act** was first implemented in 2006 to secure both women's and men's labor rights and promote fairness. Thus, the employment rate in South Korea among women and men is becoming equal, yet with remaining areas of improvement.



Gender inequality is still in Korea

Although South Korea has developed for gender equality, gender inequality still exists in South Korea. The percentage of female lawmakers shows gender inequality. The low percentage of **female lawmakers** means that there is a social prejudice in politics. It can be seen that there is still gender discrimination in social advancement, and the perception that 'politics is exclusive to male' has not yet disappeared. In 2020, the percentage of female lawmakers was 17%. According to the statistics in 2018, women accounted for 28.7% of legal professionals, an increase of 2.6% from 2017. Also, 30.4% for women prosecutors, 29.7% for women judges, and 28.5% for women lawyers. They are all still well below 50%, which is an equal ratio. Furthermore, there is a stereotype that females should be responsible for parenting. There are fewer diaper changing stations in men's restrooms in South Korea. Among 16 local bathrooms in Busan, a city in South Korea, only one place has a diaper switchboard in the male's bathroom.

Solutions to Address Gender Inequality

Even though the court implements laws for gender equality and the government gives instructions to the organizations, they are not followed. To solve gender inequality, we believe that education on gender equality needs to start during childhood. Therefore, the next generations can provide an environment where all the women and men in South Korea can be equal, free, and respected.

Scavenger Hunt #6.

- a. 🐰 🐹 🐻 🐇 se 🦎 🐵 🐶 🐱 🐭 🦀 🐁
- b. 🦎 🦀 🐱 re 🐵 🦀 🐁 🦎

ARTICLE 7.

GENDER INEQUALITY IN INDIA

Gender Inequality in India

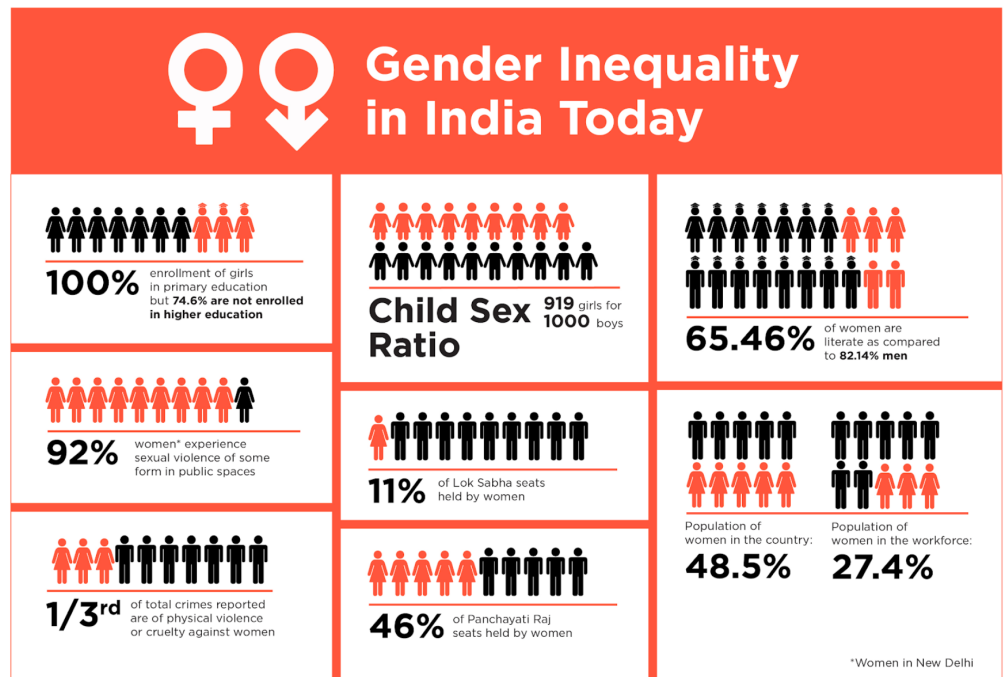
In India, gender inequality is one of the major issues happening today. Since discriminatory attitudes towards men and women have existed for generations, discrimination against women is rooted in the country, making it hard to eliminate. The human rights of women are not considered much, compared to that of men. You can see this in families, land-sharing among sisters and brothers, workplace, employment rate, and social participation.

Consequences of Gender Inequality

There are many barriers that block female's lives, which are **child marriage, teenage pregnancy, child domestic work, poor education and health, sexual abuse, exploitation, and violence**. These eventually worsen gender inequality and increases the depths of discrimination against gender. According to UNICEF, poverty and cultural beliefs in India provokes discrimination towards girls and women. It is estimated that 22.9 percent of women engaged in paid work, while 21.9 percent work unpaid. Globally, girls have higher survival rates at birth and are more likely to participate in pre-school because boys tend to work in dangerous jobs like mining, skipping school to earn money. However, according to the United Nations, India is the only large country where more girls die than boys and are more likely to drop out of school. These consequences occur **due to the preference for boys leading to abortion and early/child marriage**. Girls are forced to get married at a young age and experience extensive limitations on their ability to move around town and to make decisions affecting their work, education, marriage, and social relationships. Even though some Indian women are global leaders in various fields, most women and girls do not fully enjoy many of their rights due to deeply entrenched patriarchal views, norms, traditions, and structures across generations.

Solutions?

Nevertheless, there are several solutions to reduce gender inequality in India. Essentially, both boys and girls need to equally support each other so that they reach their full potential. In terms of health, excess of female mortality should be reduced by providing easier access to healthcare, and equal care-seeking behavior for both girls and boys should be supported. For example, front-line workers should encourage families to take sick baby girls to the hospital immediately. Gender inequality also can be reduced by protecting children from child/early marriage and providing opportunities to participate in clubs for girls in school. Besides, we have to improve access to menstrual hygiene management to decrease gender inequality. The gender issue is sensitive and requires lots of effort. Therefore, the Indian government needs to support women's rights in terms of sanitation and education, and women being treated equally, or having the same opportunities as boys. Inclusive policies that include women not only would grant opportunities for women but also would increase the potential of the country's development.



Scavenger Hunt #7.

a. equal 🐼🐼🐼🐼-

🐼🐼🐼🐼🐼 behavior

b. o 🐼🐼🐼🐼🐼🐼🐼

Crossword Puzzle & Word Search

Enjoy the puzzles!

Nayun Lee, Seohee Choy, Yejeong Kim

GAME

WORD SEARCH

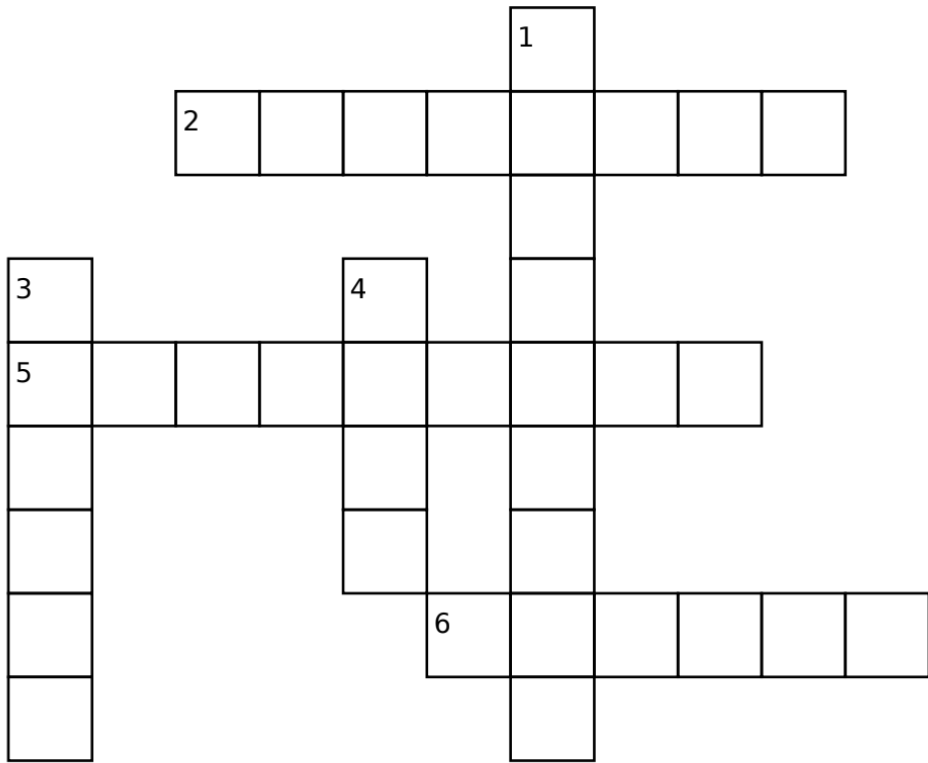
All the words appear in the articles. They are important words related to the topic.
Find the words in the word bank. Have fun!

W L G O A L S E N C O U R A G E N N
S U S T A I N A B I L I T Y Q G B O
U V F E O E U P Y V Q O K O D A S I
U O S M J T R I T M D A E Z U I B T
G P C I A E C D I Q S O P Y S V G A
N P A O V A D C L U U E R I E I E C
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CONTINUE CRISIS EDUCATION ENCOURAGE EQUAL EQUALITY
GENDER GIRL GOALS LEARNING OPPORTUNITY PREVENT
QUALITY RIGHT SAFE SOCIETY STEREOTYPE SUPPORT
SUSTAINABILITY VIOLENCE

GAME

CROSSWORD PUZZLE:
QUALITY EDUCATION



Down:

- 1. Quality of Education developments are regardless of e_____.
- 3. Quality of Education developments are regardless of g_____.
- 4. Quality of Education developments are regardless of r_____.

Across:

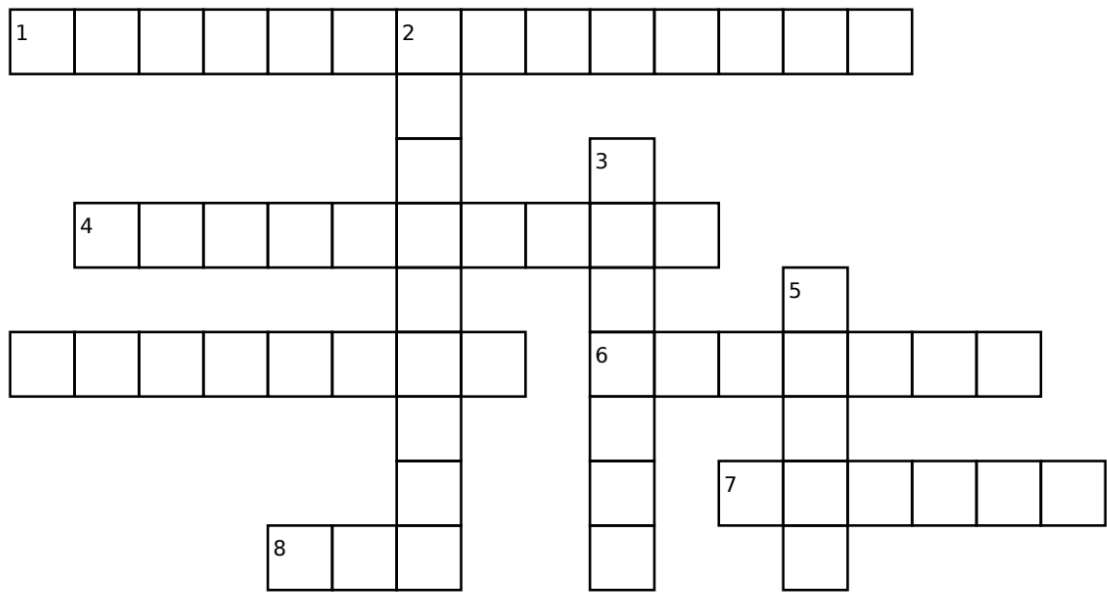
- 2. Quality of Education developments are regardless of geographic l_____.
- 5. Quality of _____ focuses on the whole child's social, emotional, mental, physical development.
- 6. Quality of Education developments are regardless of socioeconomic s_____.

Answers

Down: ETHNICITY / GENDER / RACE
Across: LOCATION / EDUCATION / STATUS

GAME

CROSSWORD PUZZLE:
GENDER EQUALITY



Down:

- 2. the process of learning and teaching is E_____
- 3. the condition of not having enough money is P__v_____
- 5. adult female human beings are called is W_____

Across:

- 1. a fundamental human right is G_____
- 2. the same in quality, measure, esteem, or value is E_____
- 4. what all people deserve for their safety is Pr_____
- 6. to give (someone) the authority or power to do something is Em_____
- 7. the condition of the body is H_____
- 8. adult male human beings are called is M_____

Answers

Down: EDUCATION / POVERTY / WOMEN
Across: GENDER EQUALITY / EQUALITY / PROTECTION / EMPOWER / HEALTH / MEN



BRANKSOME
HALL ASIA

SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
ACADEMY