

## Year 9 Introduction to Sustainability HT1

<b>Section 1</b>	
Sustainability	meeting the needs of people today, without reducing the ability of people to meet their social, economic and environmental needs in the future.
Sustainable transport	transport that is available for the public and meets SEE needs.
Active traffic management	Used in the UK on motorways to slow down traffic and divert it if needed.
Dynamic traffic forecasting	Used in Spain where cameras show real time traffic and allows them to increase or decrease the frequency of green lights according to traffic conditions
Electronic Road Pricing	Used in Sweden to charge motorists for traveling in parts of the city.
SEE	Social, Economic, Environmental
Social	An action that impacts people and the community
Economic	An action that impacts the economy (money) of a place
Environmental	An action that impacts the natural area. (sea, water or air)
<b>Section 2</b>	
Urban	A built up area such as a town or city
Fair trade	trade between companies in which fair prices are paid to the producers
Freiburg	Located in South West Germany. It is a sustainable city that has no cars in the centre and uses renewable energy.
Trade	the action of buying and selling goods and services.
Exports	send (goods or services) to another country for sale.
Producers	Someone who makes the product
Consumers	Someone that uses the product
<b>Section 3</b>	
Ecotourism	Responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and improves the well-being of local people
Development	Is the standard of living and the quality of life of human inhabitants in an area or country
HDI	The <b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b> is an index of life expectancy, education, and per capita (person) income indicators
GNI	<b>Gross national income</b> is a measurement of a country's income
Infant mortality	The number of children that die before turning one.