CONCEPTUALISING THE ENVIRONMENT (MOST IDEA GOT FROM UNEP 2004, 12)

- Being able to be adequately nourished
- Being able to be free from avoidable disease.
- Being able to live in an environmentally clean and safe water.
- Being able to have clean air.
- Being able to use traditional medicine.
- Being able to cope against extreme natural events like floods, tropical storms and landslides
- Being able to make sustainable management decisions that respect natural resources and enable the achievement of sustainable income

- Purification of air and water
- Mitigation of floods and droughts
- Detoxication and decomposition of waters
- Renewal of soils and soil fertility
- Pollution of crops and natural vegetation
- Control of vast majority of potential agricultural pests
- Dispersal of seeds and translocation of nutrients
- Maintenance of bio-diversity from which humanity have has derived key elements of its agricultural, medical and industrial enterprise,
- Protection from the sun’s harmful ultraviolet ray,
- Partial stabilisation of climate
- Moderation of temperatures extremes and forces of winds and waves.

- Food
  - Micro-organisms, plant and animal products
  - Genetic material, bio-chemical and pharmaceuticals
  - Fuel/energy
  - Non-living material,
  - Physical features
  - Water

- Spiritual components and the relationship of people to land and water
  - Social relations and values
  - Education and scientific value

- Human wellbeing
- Provisioning services
- Cultural services
- Eco-system services

- Corporate Social Responsibility
  - The environment,
  - The workplace,
  - The community
  - The marketplace.

- Ethical Business Enterprise
THE INTERCONNECTION BETWEEN ETHICS, ENVIRONMENT AND EDUCATION
(TABITHA’S IMAGINATION)

ETHICS
- The principle guidelines
- Wellbeing /Betterment
- choice of what is good from bad, what is best alternative
- Culture, Customs, rules, laws, traditions and taboo,
- Development of capabilities (participation/Nurturance
- Duty
- integrity, truthfulness and fairness
- Liberation
- Organisation
- Process
- Reason/Rationality
- Reflection

EDUCATION
- Education is a process by which people acquire knowledge, skills, values or attitudes.
- It should help people develop an appreciation of their cultural heritage, become more productive members of the society and live more satisfying lives.
- It is open-ended i.e. from birth to death; one is taught how to live in the environment.
- ought to be situational to help different people live sustainably in different environments (problem solving)

ENVIRONMENT
- Environment includes food/water, energy, and natural resources like soil, minerals, water, air and trees.
- Encompasses other humans and their attributes such as society, customs, religion and government.
- Includes climate, toxic substances i.e. natural and man-made and disease i.e. microbes and vectors.
- Refers to the physical, living and non-living surroundings of people that stand in dialectical relation with each other.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN WELLBEING
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