

### **AEMASE III**

Paris, October 3-4, 2017



## Teaching Climate Change in School

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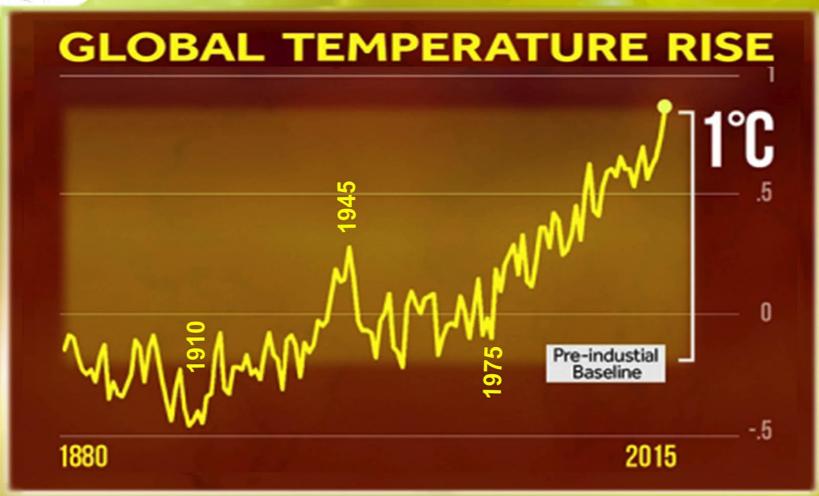






## Global Surface Temperature

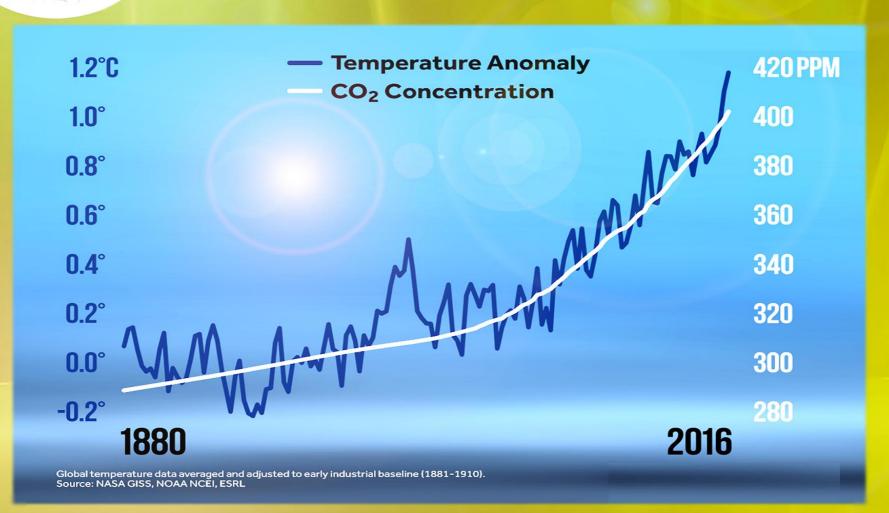






## Correlation between Global surface temperature & carbon dioxide records

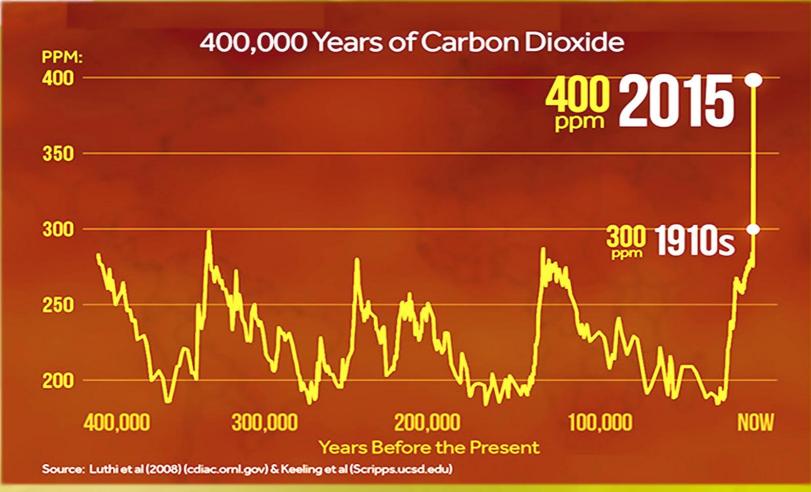






## Carbon dioxide record in Polar Ice Core

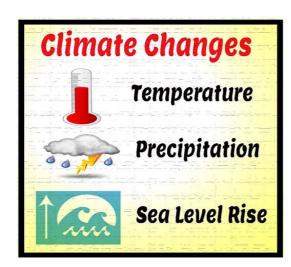


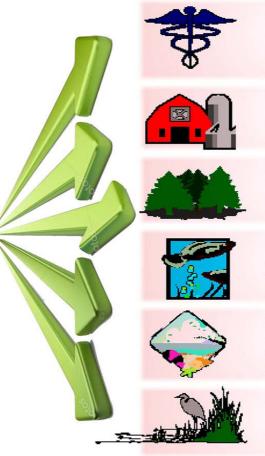




## Climate Change Impacts

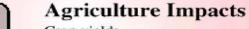






#### **Health Impacts**

Weather-related Mortality Infectious Diseases Air Quality-Respiratory Illnesses



Crop yields Irrigation demands

#### **Forest Impacts**

Change in forest composition Shift geographic range of forests Forest Health and Productivity

#### Water Resource Impacts

Changes in water supply Water quality Increased Competition for water

#### Impacts on Coastal Areas

Erosion of beaches Inundate coastal lands Costs to defend coastal communities

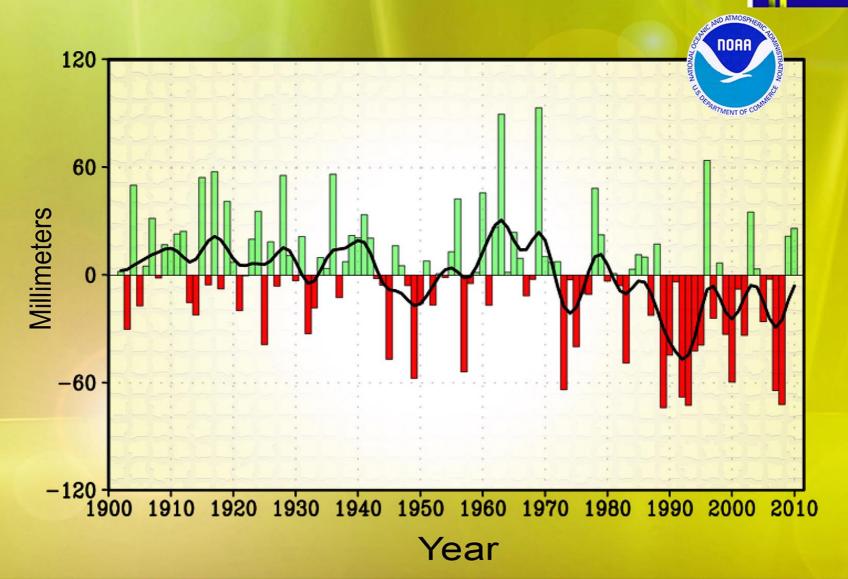
#### **Species and Natural Areas**

Shift in ecological zones Loss of habitat and species



## Global Change and Mediterranean Precipitation

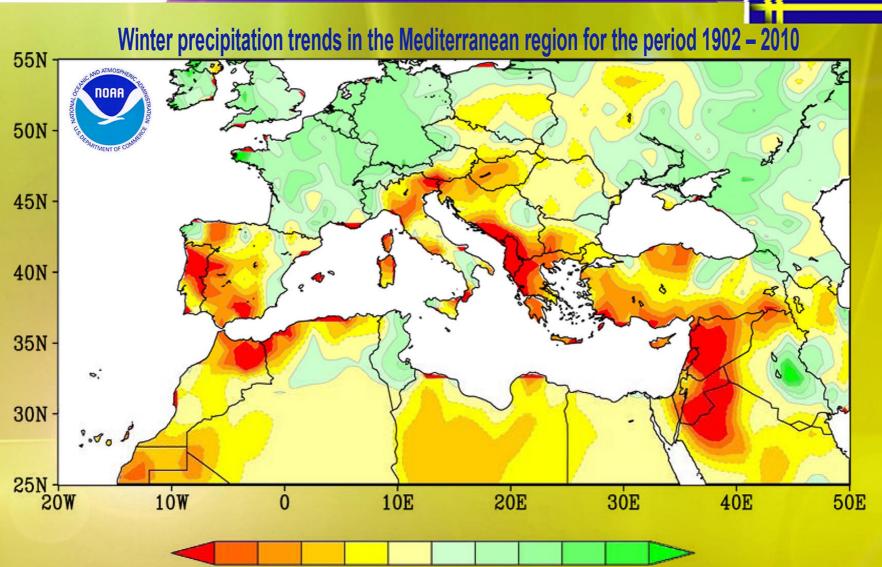






# Global Change and Mediterranean Precipitation





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## Climate Change Awareness and Concern



For the third year in a row, millennials who participated in the World Economic Forum's Global Shapers Survey 2017 believe climate change is the most serious issue affecting the world today.



Nearly half (48.8%) of the more than 31,000 survey participants, who were ages 18 to 35 in 186 countries, chose climate change as their top concern, and 78.1% said they would be willing to change their lifestyle to protect the environment.



Over 91% of young people "agree" and "strongly agree" with the statement "science has proven that humans are responsible for climate change"



The lowest agreement level is from the Sub-Saharan African region, with only 49.6% of respondents who "strongly "agree"



In the low-income category, only 37.8% "strongly agree", while across other income-level groups this number is not less than 71%.





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## Teaching using data





Climate change may be a political hot potato in some cases. But data are indisputable. There's really no pushback from students or parents because the measurements speak for themselves.



Teaching about climate change is all about the numbers. Students should swim in data sets from the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which include simplified summaries.



Remote-sensing data are also available from NASA and NOAA.



Teacher has to "Be honest about what we know, what we don't know, and what we would like to know,".



Sometimes students will say 'I don't believe in climate change,' and we have to say, 'it's science, not a religion. You don't have to 'believe' in it, you just have to look at the data,'



## Make It Local





The kids have a huge connection to the outdoors, and they can see the changes that are happening.



At the same time, while the local angle might catch their interest, students do need to understand the global implications of climate change.



Nor does your personal pollution stop over your own home.



Yes, you're going to have local solutions, but this is a global problem and the earth is a dynamic system.



## End with Inspiration





It is now well established that the large-scale warming is accompanied by increased frequency and/or intensity of extreme events, such as heatwaves, heavy rainfall, storms, coastal flooding, drought ...



It's tempting to pull the covers over your head. But educators need to make clear that students can make a difference. It's really important for teachers to communicate that we can do something—we can act locally, and we can act at the country level.



The goal is to inspire students, not scare them to death! We have to stress that we can do something about this. It's very much empowering.



Students are inspired to hear that on windy days, Germany runs on 100 percent renewable energy. "Find the bright spots.



## Lessons From the Past



Some case studies of Past Climate Changes can help kids to better understand the behaviour of climate system.

Here also, we have to start with the local to catch the interest of kids

Many nice histories are known in the Mediterranean region:

- Past pluvial periods responsible for the recharge of Saharan deep aquifers
- Relationship between climate and civilisations in the region (Pharaonic civilisation)
- French revolution and the little ice age in Europe