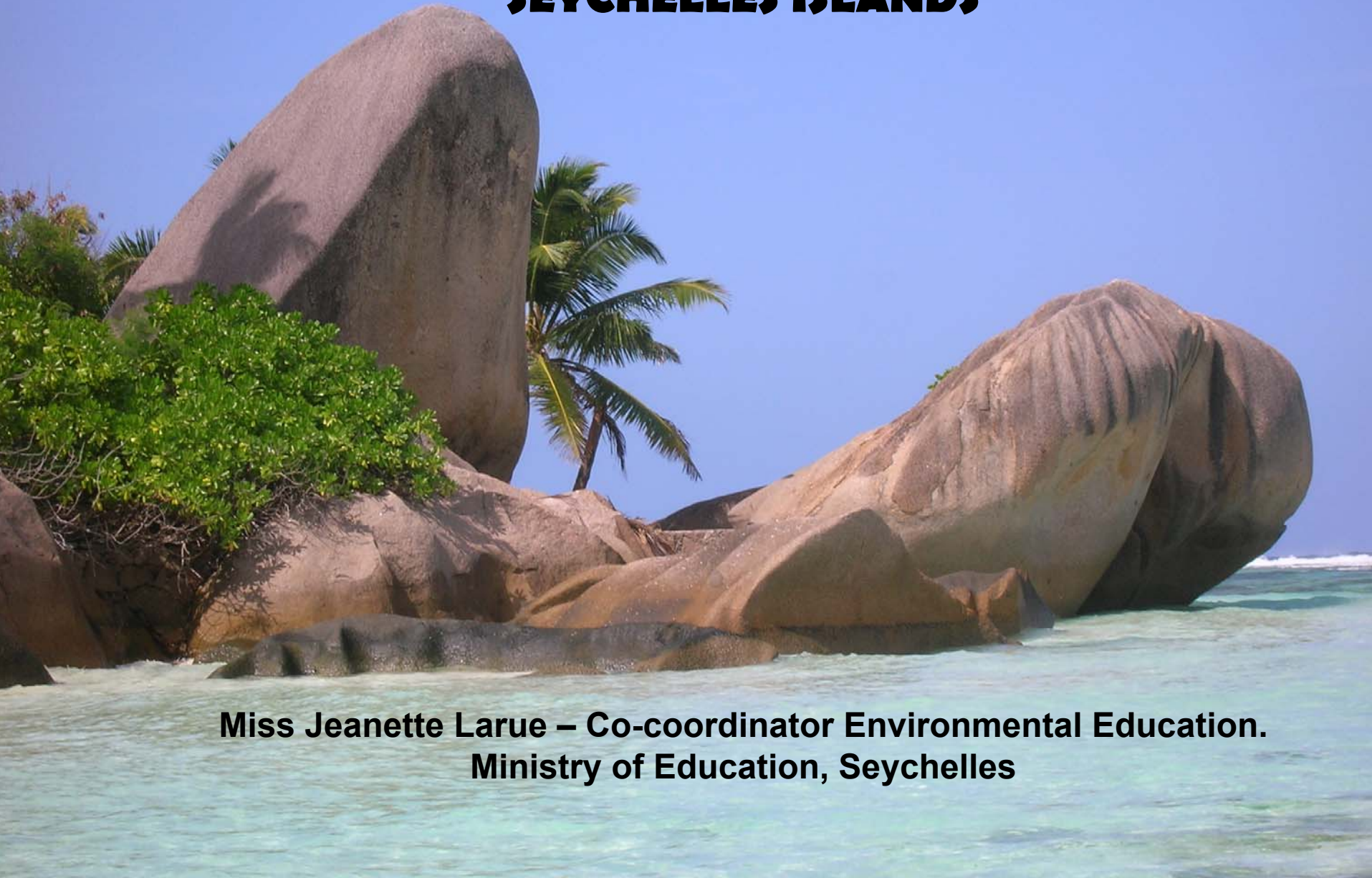
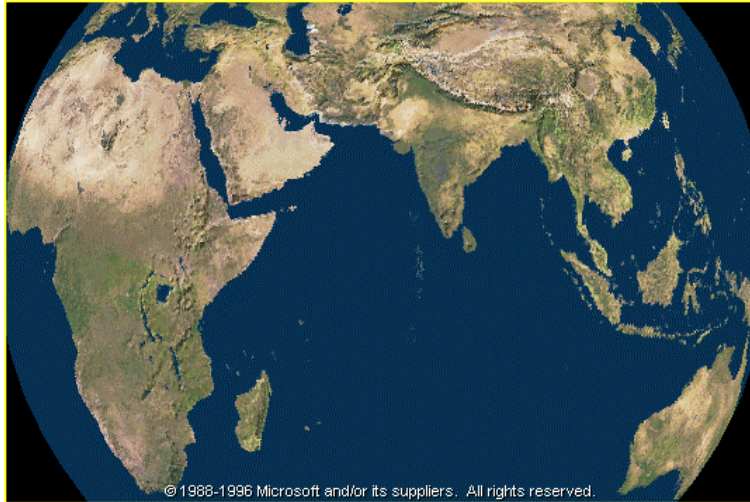


CLIMATE CHANGE EDUCATION IN SEYCHELLES ISLANDS



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Seychelles



- Made up of 115 Islands scattered in the Indian Ocean
 - 40 Granitic islands covering a surface of 239 sq.km
 - 75 Coralline islands covering a surface of 214 sq.km
- 1791 French colony
- 1903 British colony
- 1976 Independence
- Population = 81,000
- Land area = 444 sq km
- Economy = Tourism & Fisheries



Why is Climate Change a concern for Seychelles?

- Sea – level rise
- Coral Bleaching
- Water Resources
- Severe Natural Disasters

Why is Climate Change Education Important?

Education is the most powerful tool in changing behaviour and attitudes

Young people will be tomorrow's leaders


In Seychelles school children play an important role in educating their parents on environmental issues

How is Climate Change Education promoted in Seychelles schools

- Teacher Training – Environmental Education is compulsory in teacher training (both in – service and pre-service)
- In Curriculum
- In Extra - Curricular

In the Curriculum

- Upper Primary
- Secondary 2 & 4
- Teacher Training
- Material Productions



CLIMATE CHANGE

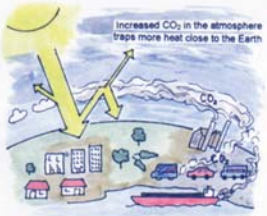
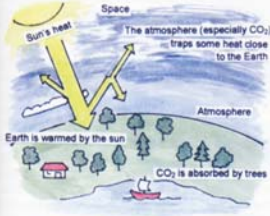
● What is the greenhouse effect?

● Will the weather change in Seychelles?

● Can we do anything to change the situation?

What Is Climate Change?

The Earth has warmed and cooled many times during its long history. Regulation of the Earth's temperature is very important for the maintenance of life. This regulation occurs mainly through the atmosphere (the "blanket" of gases such as oxygen and nitrogen that surrounds the Earth). The most important gas in the atmosphere for regulating temperature is carbon dioxide. Much of the sun's heat passes through the Earth's atmosphere and warms the planet. Some of the heat energy is trapped by carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This trapped heat also warms the planet. This is known as the **greenhouse effect**:



The natural Greenhouse Effect makes life possible on Earth

Human activities increase the Greenhouse Effect, producing Global Warming

Human activities, particularly **industrialisation**, are responsible for increasing the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (see Box) in the atmosphere. These gases are increasing the greenhouse effect and making the Earth warmer. Even in 1898, Arrhenius, a Swedish scientist predicted that global temperatures would rise by 4-6°C. Scientists argued about the links between climate, greenhouse gases and industrialisation for years. It is now accepted that global warming and climate change are happening even more rapidly than scientists first thought. Even if we do something now, the amount of carbon

Greenhouse gases

These gases include:

- Carbon dioxide** - mainly produced by burning **fossil fuels**; it can be absorbed by plants, so forest removal means that less is absorbed from the atmosphere.
- Methane** - produced by some farming practices (e.g. rice cultivation and cattle rearing), coal mining, rotting waste.
- Nitrous oxide** - released during fuel and wood burning, and when using fertilisers.
- CFCs** - used in refrigerators, aerosols, air-conditioners, foam packaging; many countries have reduced the use of CFCs because they also damage the ozone level in the upper atmosphere.
- Low-level ozone** - this is formed when strong sunlight reacts with air pollution.

Industrialisation - the development of large-scale industries from the 18th century onwards.

Fossil fuels - coal, oil, natural gas.

Glossary

In Extra – Curricular activities

- Environmental Education (EE) Unit in Ministry of Education (coordinates EE activities in schools)
- EE Unit works in partnership with other environmental organisations
- EE Unit is represented on NCCC
- Annual EE calendar (competitions, environmental theme days & festivals)
- Eco-School programme

- **Experts coming to schools for presentations and accompanying school groups on the field.**
- **Work in collaboration with other partners, including decision – makers and private sectors**
- **Introducing staff and students with meteorological equipment**
- **Establishing small met station in schools, especially on other small islands**
- **National Science Fair competition where environmental problems dominate the competition**
- **Public Speaking and Debates**




Reaching out Programmes



**In-Service training for
Teachers**

Marches and rallies for the environment (lead by school children with participation of decision-makers, private sectors and public)





**Taking Actions – Primary
school children
rehabilitating their beaches
against beach erosion**

**UNESCO Sandwatch Project – Beaching monitoring
and rehabilitation**

**Thank You All for
your Attention**

