



Virtual classes and presentations

Project: „Climate is a topic!!!“

2019-1-PL01-KA229-064863

Erasmus+ Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices

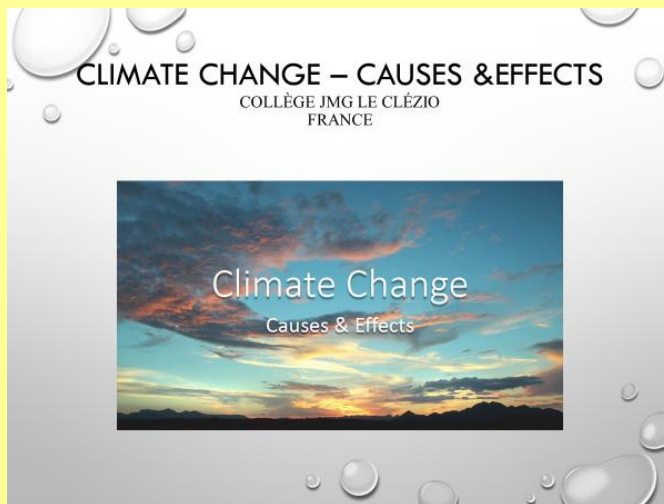
KA229 - School Exchange Partnerships



Learning about climate change – 11/2019



The presentation was prepared
by
't SCHOOLHUIS, Belgium
&
Collège JMG Le Clézio, France



Human Rights and climate change – 02/2020

- Education
- Assembly
- Association
- Movement
- Religion
- Speech
- Information
- Press
- Thought

What are Human Rights?

THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF Human Rights

Article 25

1. Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
1. Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Human Rights and climate change

Introduction – Human rights is a conceptual and legal framework under which international human rights and their relationship to global warming are studied, analyzed, and addressed. Most international statements on human rights and climate change have emphasized the potential adverse impacts of climate change on the rights to life, food, water, health, housing, development, and self-determination. These rights are enumerated in the core conventions of international human rights law.

- Inuit activist Sheila Watt-Cloutier filed a petition to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights seeking relief from human rights violations resulting from the impacts of global warming and climate change caused by acts and omissions of the United States.
- The Male Declaration on the Human Dimension of Global Climate Change stated explicitly (and for the first time in an international agreement) that “climate change has clear and immediate implications for the full enjoyment of human rights.”
- The UN Human Rights Council (HRC) unanimously adopted Resolution 2/22, recognizing that “climate change poses an immediate and far-reaching threat to people and communities around the world and has implications for the full enjoyment of human rights.”
- The HRC reaffirmed and expanded these statements with resolutions 10/4 of 25 March 2009 and 18/22 of 30 September 2011.
- United Nations Climate Change Conference in Paris: the most important indication of increasing awareness towards the relationship between climate change and human rights. The Paris Agreement is the first climate agreement to recognise the relevance of human rights, stating:
 - Resolution 32/33: Human rights and climate change

Photo: <https://www.asamgavin.com/blog/an-introduction-to-climate-change>

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 GYMNASIO THRAKOMAKEDONON, Greece
 Dwujęzyczna Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1, Poland

Human Rights and climate change – 02/2020

- Film: About climate change in civil society



The film was prepared by
Dwujęzyczna Szkoła
Podstawowa nr 1, Poland

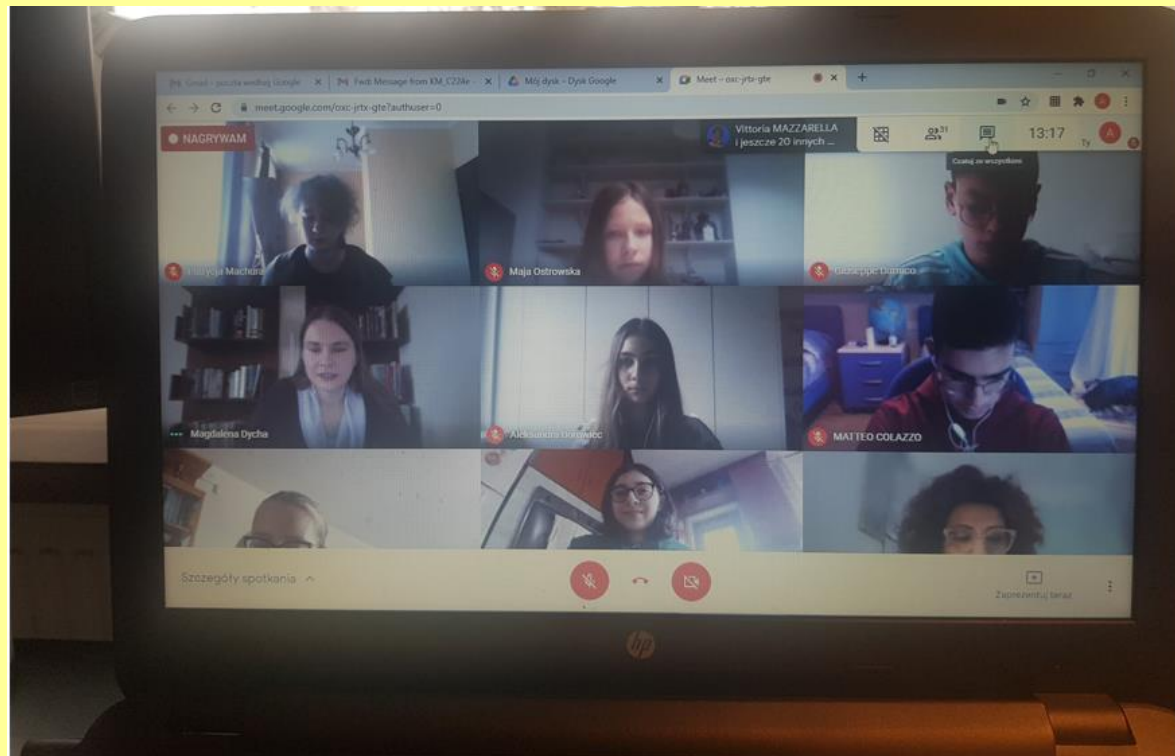
Climate change in polar regions – 10/2020



The virtual class was prepared by Dwujęzyczna Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1, Poland in collaboration with Iga Józefiak, a researcher of polar regions from the University of Geneva, Switzerland

Acid rains and climate change – 11/2020

Virtual class: Acid rains and climate change



The virtual class was prepared by Dwujęzyczna Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1, Poland

How to organise a simple speech conversation on the climate change – 12/2020

PARTS OF A SPEECH



A basic speech format is simple. It consists of three parts:

- an **Opening** or **Introduction**
- the **Body** where the bulk of the information is given. It is important to use **connectors** to reinforce and link the ideas
- an **Ending** (or summary).

CAUSE & EFFECTS CONNECTORS

- Because
- Since
- For
- So
- Consequently
- Therefore
- Thus
- Hence
- Owing to
- As a result of
- Causes
- As a
- Consequence of
- Leads to
- Contributes of
- Brings about
- Results in
- Because of this
- For this reason
- Stems from



The virtual class was prepared by Scuola Secondaria di Primo Grado „G. Bianco – G. Pascoli”, Italy

How the climate change shapes the ecosystems biodiversity – 02/2021

Virtual class: How the climate change shapes the ecosystems biodiversity

Global climate change



August 1941



August 2004

Alaska's Muir glacier

Significant changes occurred in the 63 years between these two photos. Credit: USGS

The virtual class was prepared by Dwujęzyczna Szkoła Podstawowa nr 1, Poland

Climate reflections – 06/2021

Virtual class: Climate reflections

C. Dangerous foods given to animals on farms reach humans through the food chain.



WHAT CAN WE DO?

1. Reconsider the ways of land cultivation.
 - Need for agronomists to suggest new ways such as Hydroponics (water crops).
 - Soil recycling and creation of cultivation areas in cities, in well-designed spaces in buildings.
2. Buy only as much food as we need to limit the amount of food we throw away.
3. Opt for organic products.
4. Use natural fertilizers.
5. Avoid buying products that are dangerous for our health.
6. Regularly check the health and food of farm animals.

THE CHALLENGE OF WATER



A. Fresh water represents 4% of the total water supply. Only 25% of this amount is available for drinking.

B. River water is used in agriculture and industry. Its poor management leads to the drying up of many rivers every year.

C. Various human activities reduce the ability of the soil to absorb water resulting in floods.



WHAT CAN WE DO?

1. Reduce water consumption in our home:
 - Take a shower instead of a bath.
 - Not let the water run when we brush our teeth or hands
 - To use the washing machine only when it is full of clothes.
2. Cultivate plants that are adapted to the climatic conditions of our region.
3. Recycle water when possible (use of biological treatment water in crops)
4. Store rainwater.

The virtual class was prepared by
GYMNASIO
THRAKOMAKEDONON, Greece



Erasmus+

Virtual classes, films, presentations were prepared by teams from Poland, France, Greece and Italy as part of the project implementation:

"Climate is a topic !"
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