



COOL IT!

BC SUSTAINABLE ENERGY ASSOCIATION

Module 2: Climate Leadership Training



Module 1 Reminder

**What is Climate Change, is it natural
or human-induced?**

Local action in your area

Youth action



INTERACTIONS BETWEEN CLIMATE CHANGE, PEOPLE AND NATURE

Climate change drives nature loss

Climate change has direct impacts and can worsen other stressors. Impacts include higher temperatures, worse extreme events and sea-level rise.

Human activities drive climate change

Activities include burning coal, oil and gas for energy, conversion of natural ecosystems and high greenhouse gas agricultural systems.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Natural systems help regulate the climate

White ice and snow reflect sunlight; oceans absorb heat; oceans and plants draw down CO₂ from the atmosphere.

Climate change affects people

Existing impacts and future risks include melting ice, sea-level rise, worsened extreme weather events, land degradation and reduced food security.

Nature loss drives climate change

Land-use conversion of natural grasslands, forests and wetlands can release stored carbon as CO₂ into the atmosphere.

Nature-based solutions

Nature-based solutions can contribute to climate change mitigation, resilience and adaptation with co-benefits for nature. Examples include ecosystem-based adaptation, sustainable land management, and halting natural ecosystem conversion.

Human activities drive nature loss

Non-climate stressors include habitat destruction, over-exploitation and pollution.

People can protect and restore nature

For example through protected areas, ecosystem restoration and rewilding.

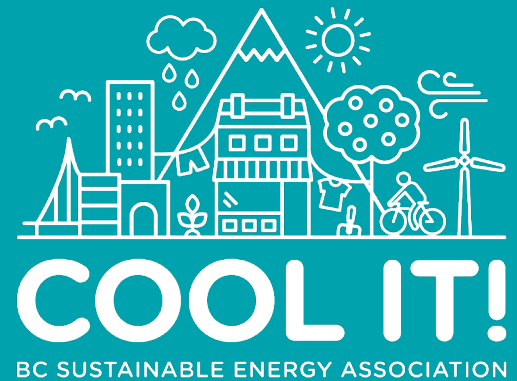
PEOPLE

NATURE

Nature provides contributions to people

Non-climate contributions include food, energy, medicines, spiritual and cultural identity and resilience to floods and storms.

Climate Challenge



Leaderboard



Now: our systems and way of life

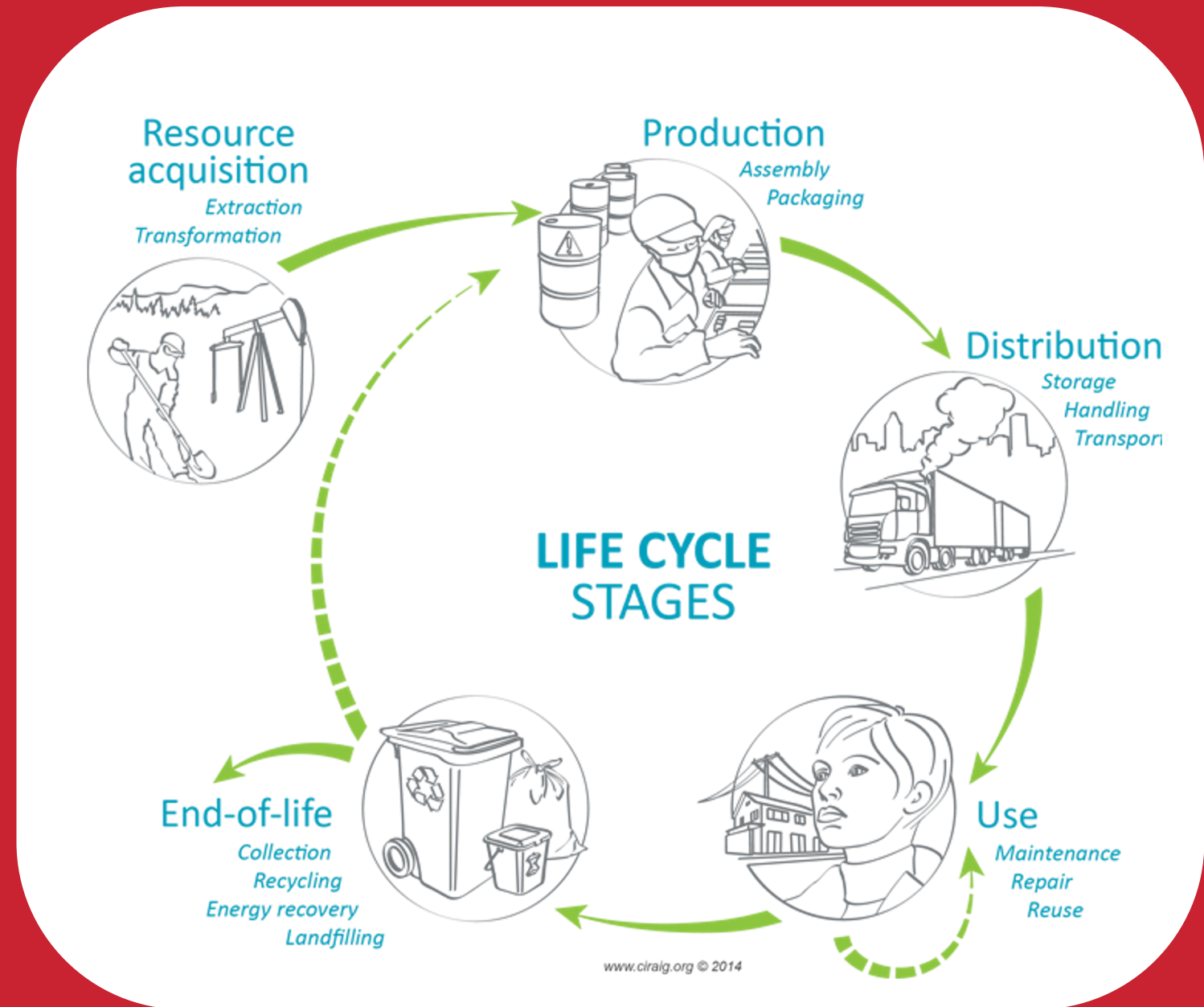
- What's in our stuff?



Life Cycle Analysis

Assesses and analyses all the environmental **impacts of a product or food along its whole life**

Cumulative impacts: Each small impact when analysed separately might do little harm but the **accumulation of small impacts becomes a big impact** (e.g., fishing or fracking)

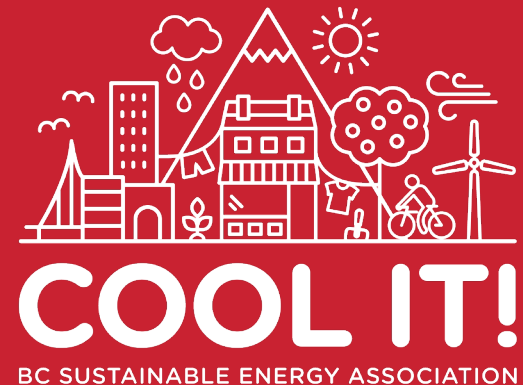


The Story of a Spoon



5 Components

1. How is it produced?
2. How is it processed?
3. How is it distributed?
4. How is it consumed?
5. How is it disposed of?





Schoolbag



Food item (garbage or lingering around)

Disposable plastic item



Shoe



Phone

Before you buy something, ask yourself ...

Do I really need it?

Do I already have a similar item, or can I repurpose or repair an item I already own?

How often am I going to use it? If it's a one-off use, can I borrow it from someone or rent it?

Can it be repaired when if it eventually breaks?

Can it be recycled?

Has the item been manufactured for **planned obsolescence?**

The best way of reducing pollution and climate change caused by consumption is to buy less stuff!

THE STORY OF



WITH ANNIE LEONARD

Case study: the textile industry

Responsible for up to 10% of global Greenhouse Gas Emissions.

Why? GHGs emitted while producing raw materials, manufacturing, shipping, consumer use and disposal

After mining, the textile industry is **second largest source of water pollution in the world** (for fabric processing and dyes)



THE
LIFE CYCLE
OF A
T-SHIRT



TEDEd

Look at the tag of one clothing item you're wearing...

Where was it made?

What is it made from?



What are the possible environmental and/or social justice issues related to this location?

What are social justice issues?

- The impacts felt by marginalized peoples related to power and oppression, where people are treated unfairly or unjustly.

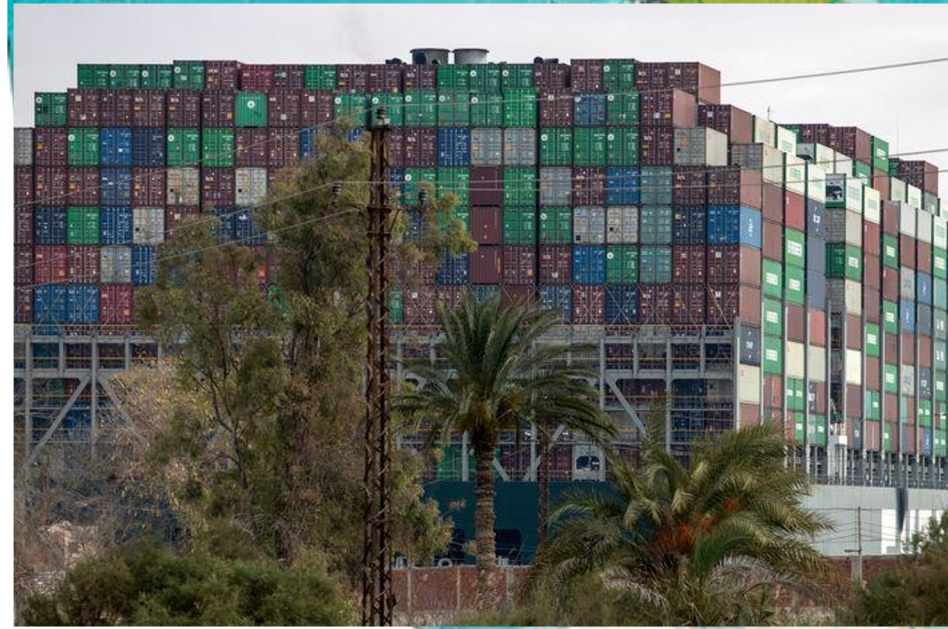
How are they related to the environment?

- We know there is clear evidence that oppressed peoples, Indigenous cultures, and traditionally marginalized groups bear the burden of environmental problems.



Consider: what are the possible environmental and/or social justice issues related to your clothing location?





cargo ship: 16 g CO₂ per tonne-km

train: 22 g CO₂ per tonne-km

truck: 62 g CO₂ per tonne-km

Look at the tag of one clothing item you're wearing...

What is it made from?



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Materials can change environmental impact of clothing

- Is it made from natural fibres? E.g. cotton, linen, hemp, wool, bamboo, etc.
- Does it have any synthetic fibres? E.g. polyester, nylon, acrylic, rayon, spandex, etc.



What can we do?

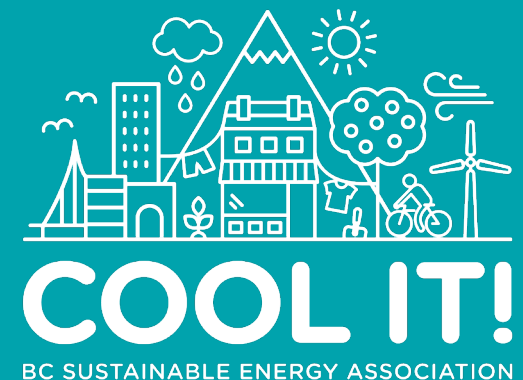
What changes need to be made?

- How would you describe the difference between **“fast fashion”** and **“slow style”**?
- What are the different environmental impacts between **“fast fashion”** and **“slow style”**?



Climate Challenge

- 2 weeks to go, keep going!
- Try something different from each category,
- Try some easier and some harder (harder = more points and GHG savings!)
- Don't forget – prizes for top students and classes!





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