

Effects of Climate Change (CC) in the Republic of Mauritius



Coastal erosion



Coral bleaching



Dying of trees



Drying of water bodies

Combat Climate Change (CC)

What should we do?

Mitigation measures to curb the effects of CC

- Reduce CO₂ emission
- Reduce use of fossil fuels
- Avoid wasting energy
- Adopt reduce, reuse and recycle practices
 - Reduce waste
 - Use recycled materials
- Turn off appliances when not in use
- Walk or bike short distances
- Avoid wasting food
- Buy locally produced goods and food
- Plant more trees
- Avoid cutting down trees
- Use cleaner / green technology
- Practice car pooling
- Adopt other sustainable consumption practices

Adaptation measures to cope with CC

- Make judicious use of water
- Collect and use rain water
- Grow drought resistant plants
- Avoid flood prone areas
- Wear appropriate clothing
- Develop appropriate disaster risk reduction
- Construct stronger buildings, roads, bridges and other structures

Mauritius Institute of Education

AAPCC Project team

Phone: +230 4016555

Website: <http://mie.ac.mu>

For further information please contact

Email: mieaapcc@mieonline.org



AFRICA ADAPTATION PROGRAMME
FOR CLIMATE CHANGE:
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

OUR
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Climate Change Education



About weather

Weather is the current state of the air around us.

Weather changes from day to day and the changes are easy to see. It relates to the conditions of temperature, wind, rain, clouds, humidity and atmospheric pressure over a short period of time.

About climate

Climate is the long term average of weather conditions for an area over a longer period of time (30 years or more).

Climate helps you decide what clothes to buy for the forthcoming season; weather helps you decide what clothes to wear on a particular day.

Studying the climate means looking at what is going on in the atmosphere and also on the land, in the oceans, in the polar regions and so on.

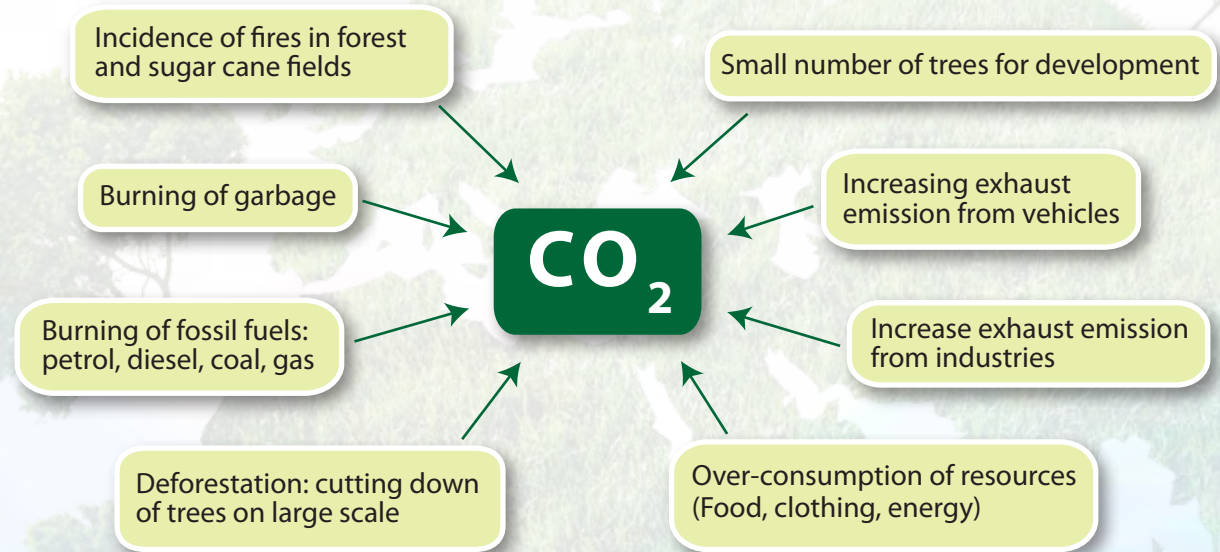
About climate change (CC)

Climate change is a change in the Earth's climate over time (typically decades or longer).

There are various natural factors that can influence the climate such as changes in the Earth's orbit around the sun, volcanic eruptions, or even periods of increased or decreased solar activity. However, the CC we are experiencing today is very likely due to human activities.

The atmosphere is made up of gases that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth; they help the planet to naturally regulate its temperature. These gases allow some of the sun's radiation to reach the surface of the Earth; but they also partially block the escape of long wave radiation, in the form of heat, back into space. This heat trapping phenomenon is called the greenhouse effect. It keeps the Earth's surface within a suitable temperature range to sustain life. But, greenhouse gases (GHGs) such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane and nitrous oxide, are increasing the Earth's average temperature. This is known as global warming and carbon dioxide is the main cause of climate change.

Causes of increasing level of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere



Some worldwide consequences of Climate Change and Variability



More frequent & intense cyclones



Melting of polar ice



More frequent rainfall & flooding



Droughts

Areas of concern

Food Security: Variety of quality food, especially locally produced ones, is becoming scarce.

Coastal Management: Stronger waves are continuously causing coastal erosion and affecting plants and animals, including human lives.

Biodiversity: Species can become extinct if habitat is destroyed by natural phenomena or human activities

Water Resources: Amount of fresh water available is decreasing gradually. Accessibility to potable water is another growing problem.

Population Growth : Increase in population is leading to emission of more and more GHGs due to various reasons including rapid development.