



FORESTS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Task: Imagine you are an animal living in the forest. Your home is about to be destroyed for human development like the building of flats, schools, shopping malls and offices. What would you like people to know about the importance on protecting the forest?

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| <i>Draw/write how forests benefits all living things</i> | |
| <i>Draw me</i> | <i>My role in the forest</i> |

Challenge: Imagine that all the forests on Earth have disappeared. How would life on Earth change?



Appendix: Vocabulary

| Word | Meaning |
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| Catastrophe | A disaster, causing great and sudden damage. |
| Non-renewable energy | Energy that is finite and will run out as it takes a long time to form. Examples include fossil fuels found in rock deposits where rock, dead plants, animals and matter are piled up in layers through natural processes. |
| Renewable energy | Energy that is infinite and will never run out. Examples include the sun, wind, water. |
| Allies | Partners or comrades. |
| Ecosystems | A community of living organisms interacting with their environment like soil, water and air. Common ecosystems mentioned include forests, mangroves, peatlands and marshes. |
| Mangroves, peatlands and marshes | These ecosystems are called wetlands and are found near water bodies. |
| Conserving forests | To protect forests from harm or deforestation. |
| Restoring forests | To maintain and enable a healthy forest by recreating a natural environment with more trees, corridors, and wildlife. |
| Natural climate solutions | Actions that help to conserve, restore and improve natural ecosystems that can avoid or reduce greenhouse gas emissions. |
| Water catchment | An area where water is collected by the natural landscape. The roots of trees absorb water and release water vapour through their leaves, controlling the water cycle. At the same time, roots hold the soil together, preventing soil from flowing into streams and polluting the water. |
| Coastal erosion | Removal of beaches by continual wave action. This happens when reinforcements such as mangroves or seawalls are absent. These reinforcements act to hold the soil together, and prevent it from being washed away into nearby water bodies. |
| Mitigate | To reduce the impact of an action or a phenomenon (such as climate change). |