



**Interactive Escape Rooms for
Climate Crisis Awareness and
Civic Engagement
in School Education**

**Module 7:
'Escape the Climate Crisis'
Case Studies**



Interactive Escape Rooms for Climate Crisis Awareness and Civic Engagement in School Education

Project Partners



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Five questions to ask when you read a case study



1. What problem is being addressed?

heat, flood, emissions, energy bills, habitat loss...

2. What response is used?

a rule, a project, a warning system, a public plan...

3. Who benefits first?

everyone? a vulnerable group? a specific area?

4. What are the limits?

cost, maintenance, unfair access, weak follow-up...

5. Could this work locally?

what would need to change in our school or town?

Adaptation and mitigation are not the same!



Adaptation

Adaptation reduces harm from changes that are already happening or becoming hard to avoid.

Examples:

- shade during heatwaves
- flood warnings
- water access
- rain gardens



Mitigation

Mitigation reduces future climate change by cutting greenhouse-gas emissions or increasing carbon storage.

Examples:

- solar panels
- safer cycling
- efficient buildings
- less wasted energy

Example

A city might improve public transport to cut emissions and also create shaded cool spaces to protect people during heatwaves.

Both **adaptation** and **mitigation** are necessary
— and many real responses **combine** them!

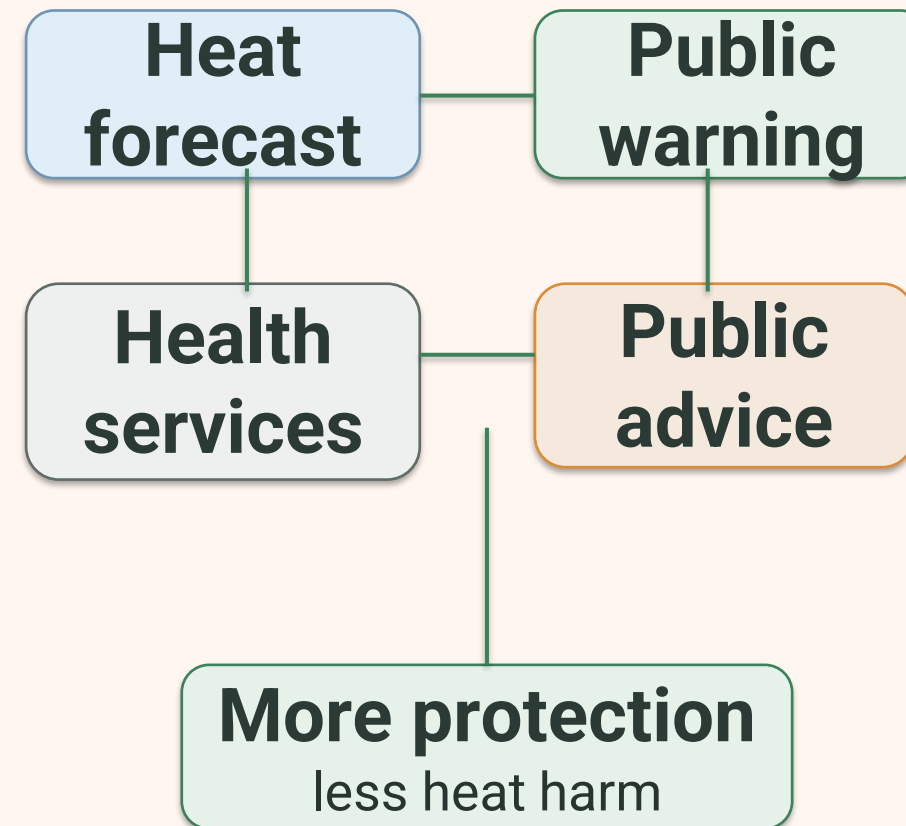


Case Study: Ahmedabad Heat Action Plan



- Severe heat events pushed city authorities to act.
- The plan linked weather forecasts to public warnings.
- Health services and hospitals were prepared in advance.
- Safety messages were shared with vulnerable groups.
- Heat was treated as a public-risk issue, not just a private problem.

Case Study: Ahmedabad Heat Action Plan





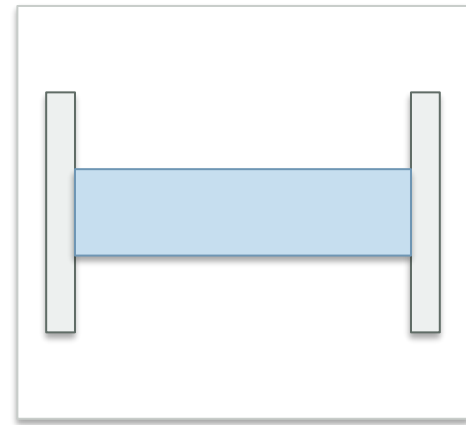
Key idea:
Adaptation is not **only**
about technology.

It is **also** about
communication,
planning and protecting
people before harm
becomes worse.

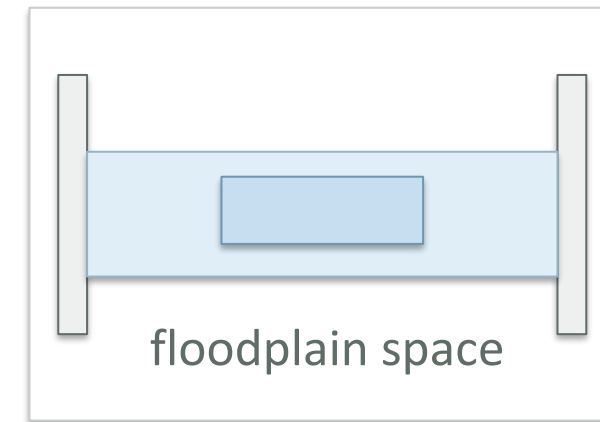
Case study: Room for the River



Only higher walls



More space for water



- Instead of only building higher flood defences, some river areas were redesigned.
- Dikes were moved back and floodplain space was restored.
- This reduced pressure on the most exposed places during intense rainfall.
- The response linked flood safety with landscape quality and long-term planning.



Key idea

Adaptation does not always mean 'holding the line'.

Sometimes it means redesigning places so water can be managed more safely.





Community action matters too!

Cooling spaces:

safe cool rooms or shaded spaces during heat

Volunteer flood networks:

people sharing warnings and helping neighbours

School biodiversity projects:

greener school grounds and habitat support

Citizen energy projects:

local people sharing costs and benefits of clean energy

Community action
can make **policy** stronger
because it adds local
knowledge, trust and
participation.



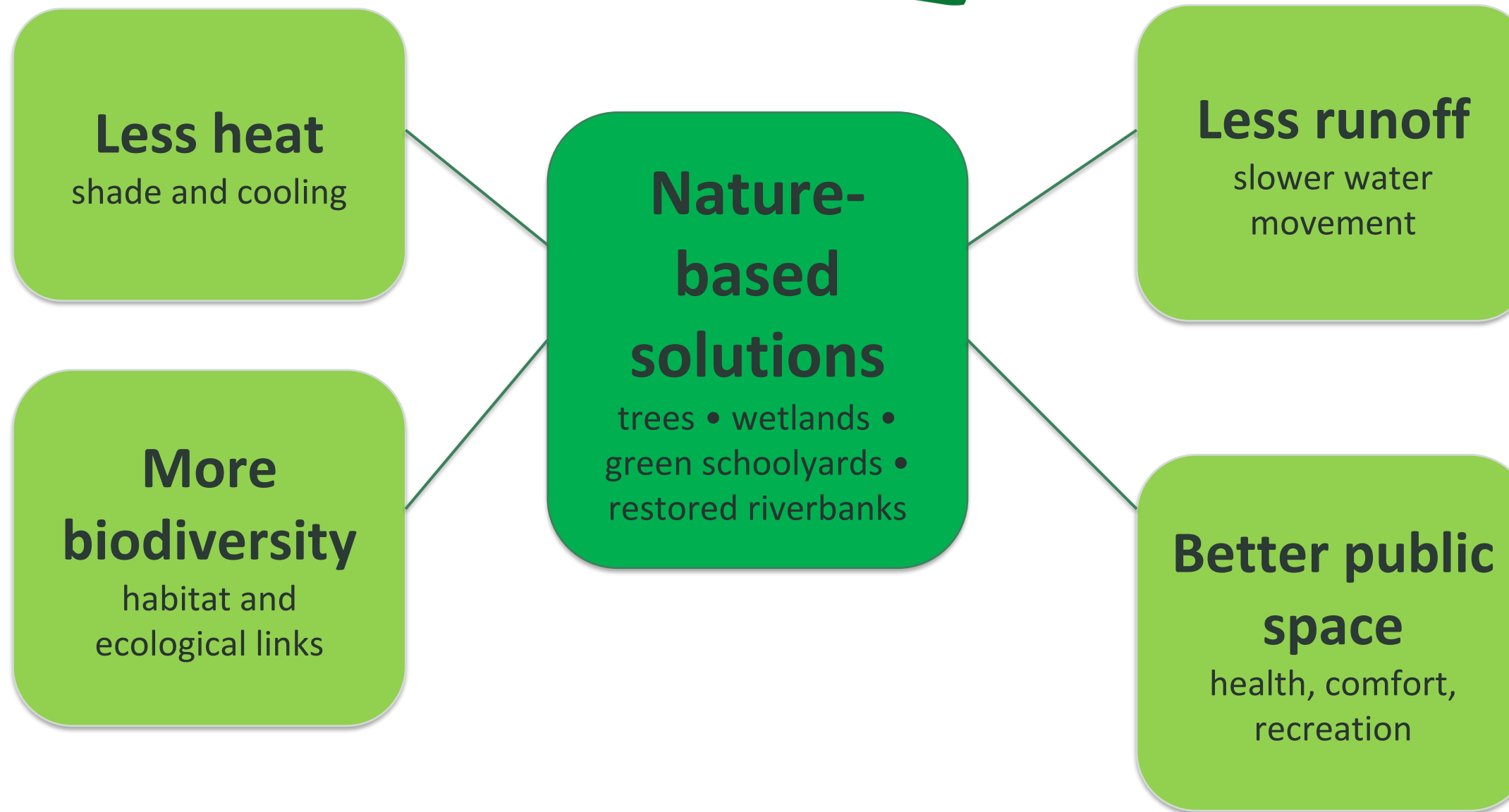
Key idea:

Communities often notice local risks first.

Think locally:

Which climate risks do people in your own school or neighbourhood notice first?

Nature-based solutions connect many goals!





Nature-based solutions:

- **can** reduce heat, slow runoff, support biodiversity and improve public space.
- are **not** magic answers: they need space, maintenance, local knowledge and fair planning.



Fairness and vulnerability should always stay visible

Questions to ask

- Who benefits first?
 - Who is still exposed?
- Who can afford the solution?
 - Who makes decisions?
- Who is left out of planning?

Examples:

A cooling strategy may fail if it does not reach outdoor workers or poorly insulated homes.

A renewable-energy project may still raise questions of cost or public acceptance.

What strong thinking sounds like:

"This could help, but who might still be left out?"

"This looks effective, but is it fair and realistic?"



A response is **weaker** if it misses the people at greatest **risk!**



Thank you!

The EcoMystery Project 2024-1-IT02-KA220-SCH-000248873

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