

Climate Change agreements

Online meeting – 5 Marzo 2020 – E2WJ project

PROGRAM

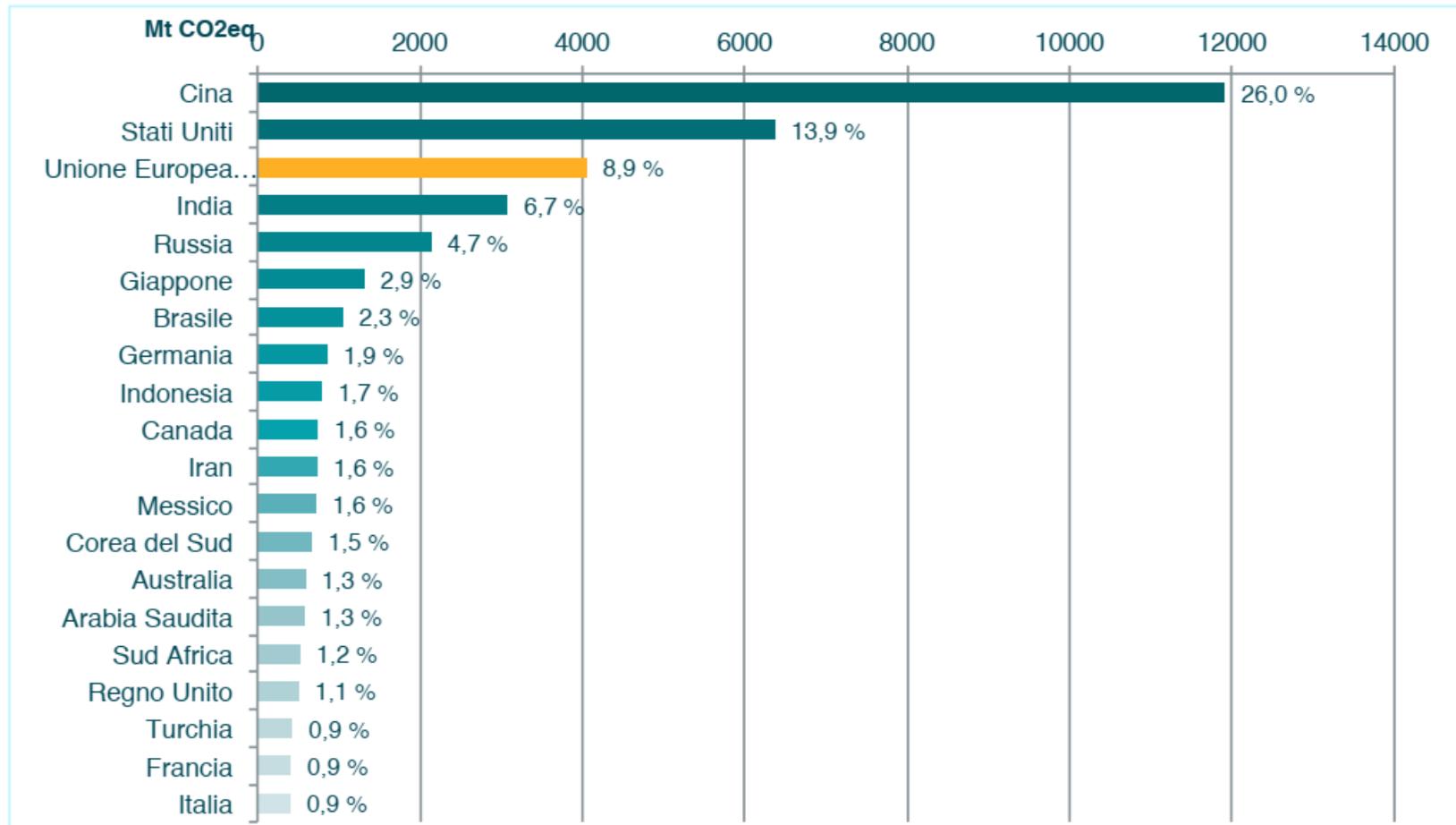
- Short lesson “International Agreements about Climate Change” (15 minutes)
- Presentation of statistics of our eTwinning project (5 minutes)
- Presentation of Padlet “Green ideas for climate” (5 minutes)
- Discussion about the job of each group (15 minutes)
 - “Green Ideas”
 - Software for infographic
 - Junker app
- News about mobility in France

International
Agreements about

Climate Change

A short History

Global emission of CO₂



I primi 20 emettitori di gas serra. Fonte: Grafico di Federico Brocchieri - Elaborazione su dati Climate Watch Data, dati 2017.

Global emission of CO₂



Emissions/per person of CO₂



UNFCCC

- 1994: the first convention about climate change was born with the signature of 50 members of United Nations.
- From 1995, each year the nations meets for a COP (Conference of the Parties).



LE COP

Anno	Conferenza	Città ospitante
1995	COP1	Berlino
1996	COP2	Ginevra
1997	COP3	Kyoto
1998	COP4	Buenos Aires
1999	COP5	Bonn
2000 - 2001	COP6 e COP6 bis	L'Aia - Bonn
2001	COP7	Marrakech
2002	COP8	Nuova Delhi
2003	COP9	Milano
2004	COP10	Buenos Aires
2005	COP11 / CMP1	Montreal
2006	COP12 / CMP2	Nairobi
2007	COP13 / CMP3	Bali
2008	COP14 / CMP4	Poznan
2009	COP15 / CMP5	Copenaghen
2010	COP16 / CMP6	Cancun
2011	COP17 / CMP7	Durban
2012	COP18 / CMP8	Doha
2013	COP19 / CMP9	Varsavia
2014	COP20 / CMP10	Lima
2015	COP21 / CMP11	Parigi
2016	COP22 / CMP12 / CMA1	Marrakech
2017	COP23 / CMP13 / CMA1.2	Bonn
2018	COP24 / CMP14 / CMA1.3	Katowice
2019	COP25 / CMP15 / CMA2	Madrid
2020	COP26 / CMP16 / CMA3	Glasgow

GRUPPO	PAESI
ABU	Argentina, Brasile, Uruguay
AFRICAN GROUP	54 paesi area africana
AILAC	Colombia, Costa Rica, Cile, Perú, Guatemala, Panama, Repubblica Dominicana
ALBA	Cuba, Venezuela, Bolivia, Ecuador, Nicaragua
AOSIS	Alliance Of Small Island States, 43 paesi
BASIC	Brasile, Sud Africa, India, Cina
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group - Svizzera, Messico, Corea del Sud, Monaco, Liechtenstein
EU	European Union, 28 paesi
G77+China	Oltre 130 paesi
LDCs	Least Developed Countries, 49 paesi
UMBRELLA GROUP	USA, Russia, Ucraina, Canada, Giappone, Nuova Zelanda, Australia

The most important COPS

- 1997: Kyoto (COP3)
- 2009: Copenhagen (COP15)
- 2015: Paris (COP21)
- 2019: Madrid (COP25)

1997 - Kyoto

The **Kyoto Protocol** ask to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gas.

It only binds developed countries, and places a heavier burden on them under the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities”, because it recognizes that they are largely responsible for the current high levels of GHG emissions in the atmosphere.

The protocol divide the words in two kind of countries:

- Industrialized nations
- Developing nations

The Kyoto Protocol

The procedure is of the kind «Top-Down»; it means that the agreement impose (from the top) to the countries a limit for the emissions.

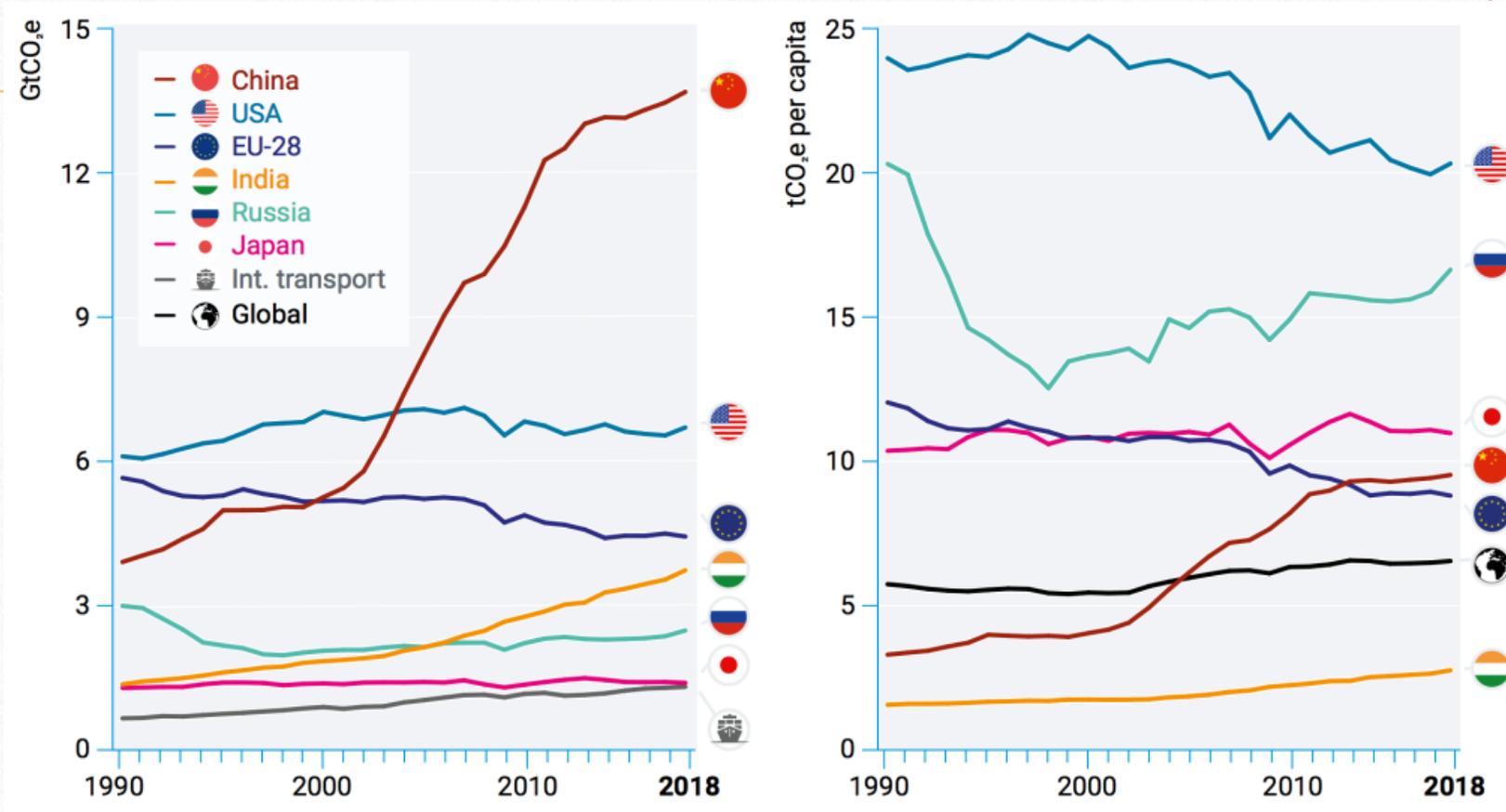


2009 - Copenhagen

In 15 years (from Kyoto) the world was changed and also the political balances between Industrialized countries and Developing ones. For example China has become the most important economy of the world.

The parties understood that it was important to find a different approach to the problem but the conference was a complete failure.

Emissions trend from 1990 to today



A different approach

(I)NDCs: IL NUOVO APPROCCIO BOTTOM-UP



Each country decide its contribution

Is it enough for reaching the global result?

2015 - Paris

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are a cornerstone of the Paris Agreement on climate change. They set out the actions that countries plan to undertake to achieve the agreement's objectives, focused on limiting the rise in average global temperatures to well below 2°C, ideally to 1.5 °C.

2015 - Paris

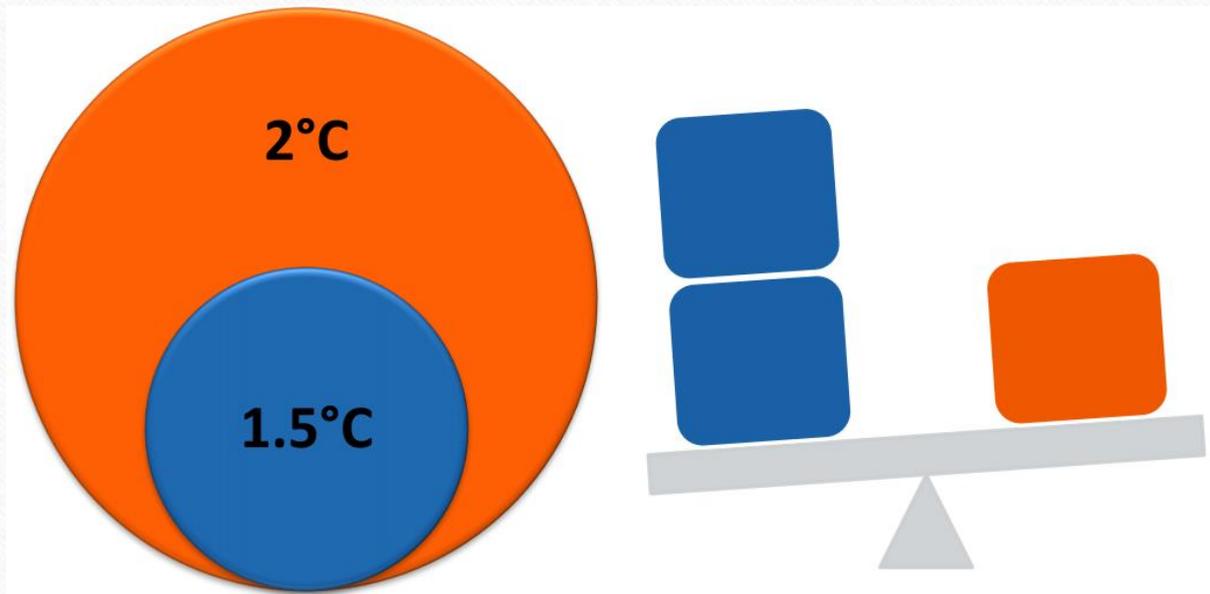


2015 - Paris

3 main goals:

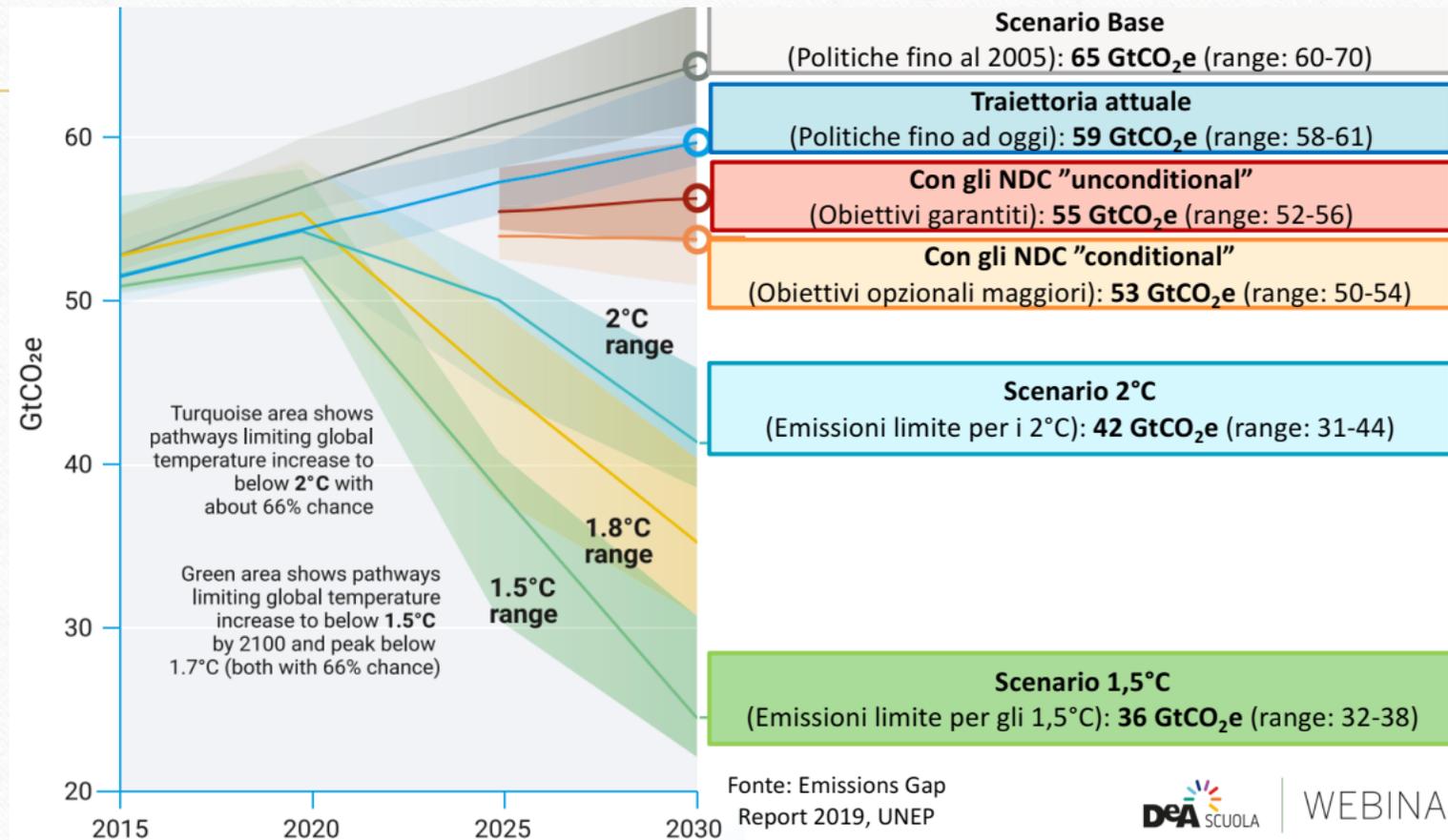
- **Mitigation:** Parties shall communicate their NDCs every 5 years and provide information necessary for clarity and transparency. To set a firm foundation for higher ambition, each successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the previous one and reflect the highest possible ambition.
- **Adaptation:** it recognizes that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all. All Parties should engage in adaptation, including by formulating and implementing National Adaptation Plans.
- **Climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information**

2015 - Paris

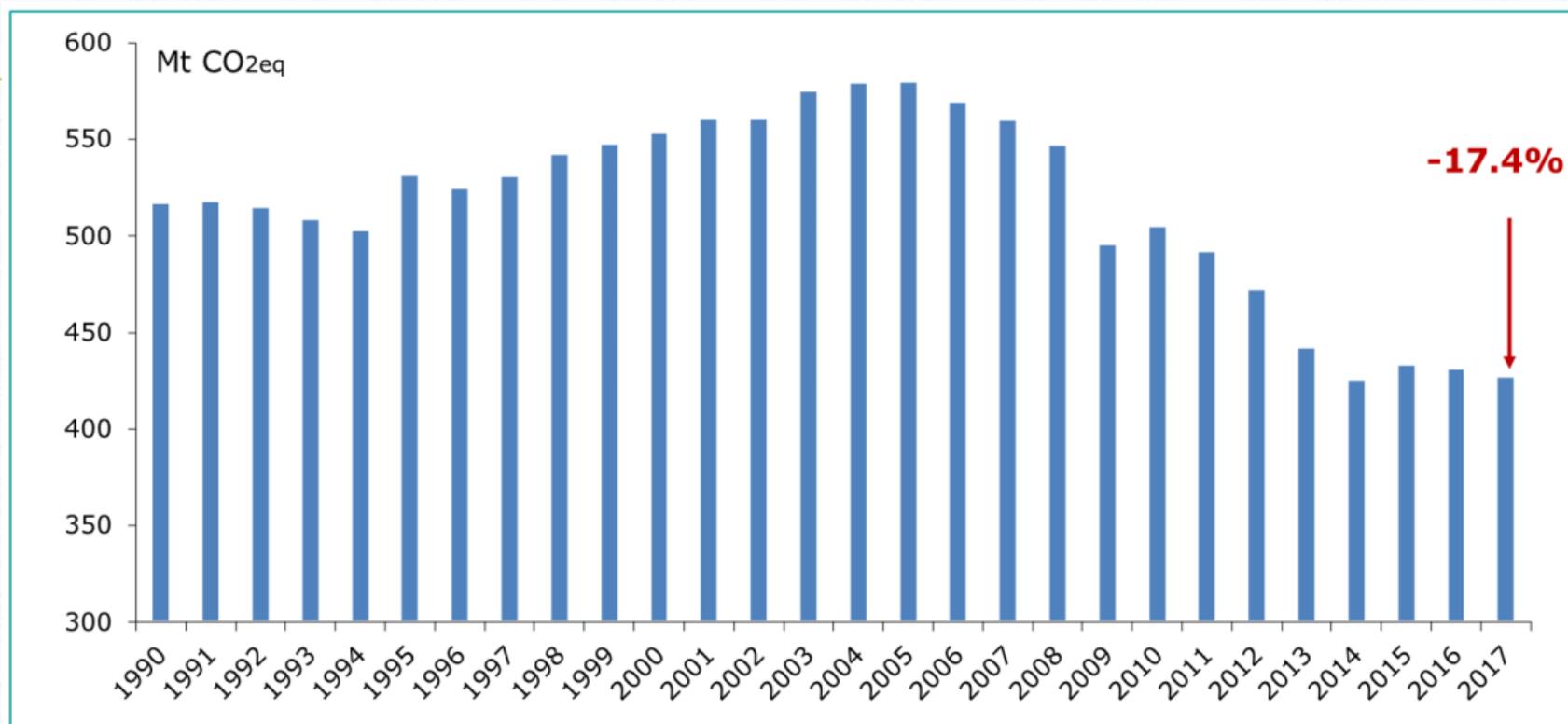


Temperature should
be under the increase
of 2°

The gap with the goal of 2°



Situation for Italy



Fonte: Multilateral Assessment of Italy – 2019 (ISPRA – MATTM)

2019 - Madrid

- The COP25 was a big failure, caused by the international tensions between China and USA.
- The good news was the participation to the event of a lot of young people.



2019 - Madrid

“The world is screaming out for climate action but this summit had responded with a whisper. The poorest nations are in a sprint for survival yet many governments have barely moved from the starting blocks. Instead of committing to more ambitious cuts in emissions, countries have argued over technicalities.”

(Chema Vera, Interim Executive Director of Oxfam International)

A padlet for collecting Green Ideas

https://padlet.com/antonio_torriani/6s65o1zbltda



Create our etwinning event



A large part of materials has been taken from:

- DEA SCUOLA

