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Climate Justice
Centre of Excellence



Co-funded by
the European Union

Le politiche climatiche

- Da Kyoto a Parigi, passando per Copenaghen-

Edoardo Crescini

Centre of Excellence on Climate Justice

Università degli Studi di Padova



OUTLINE

- *Il dopo-kyoto*
- *COP15 – Copenaghen*
- *CMPPCC – Il contro vertice a Cochabamba*
- *COP21 – L'Accordo di Parigi*



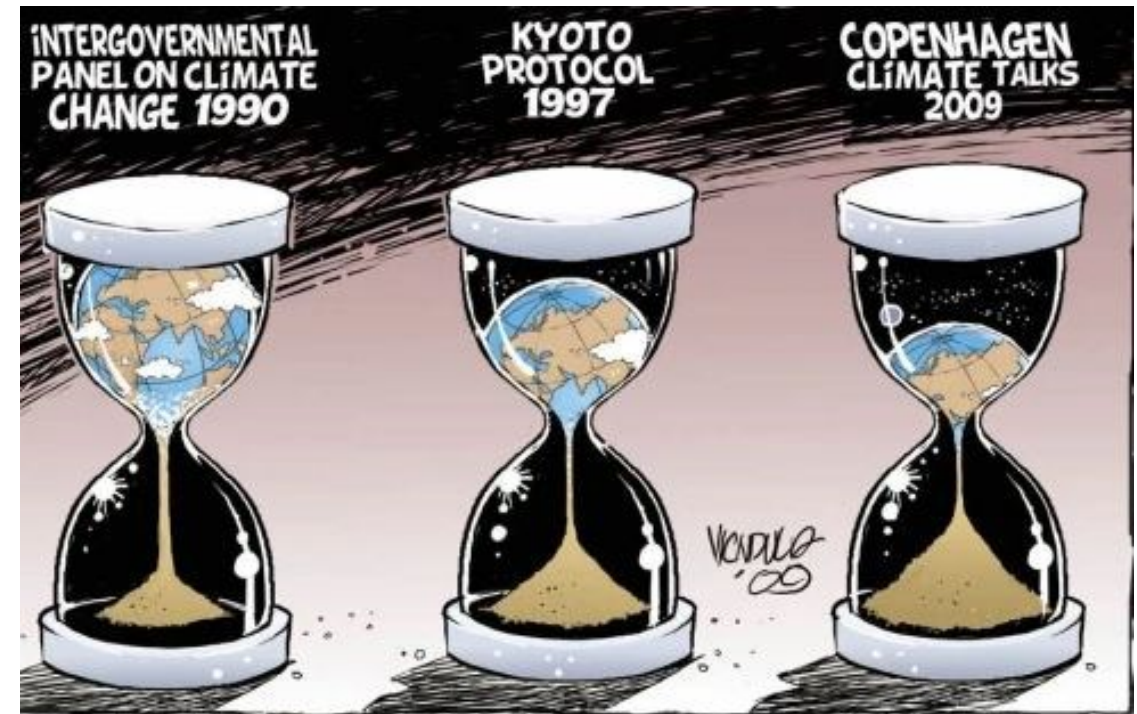
CONFERENZE DELLE PARTI (COP)

- 1 1995: COP 1, Berlin, Germany
- 2 1996: COP 2, Geneva, Switzerland
- 3 1997: COP 3, Kyoto, Japan (Protocol)**
- 4 1998: COP 4, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 5 1999: COP 5, Bonn, Germany
- 6 2000: COP 6, The Hague, Netherlands
- 7 2001: SB14, Bonn, Germany (COP 6bis)
- 8 2001: COP 7, Marrakech, Morocco
- 9 2002: COP 8, New Delhi, India
- 10 2003: COP 9, Milan, Italy
- 11 2004: COP 11/CMP 1, Montreal, Canada
- 12 2005: COP 10, Buenos Aires, Argentina
- 13 2006: COP 12/CMP 2, Nairobi, Kenya
- 14 2007: COP 13/CMP 3, Bali, Indonesia
- 15 2008: COP 14/CMP 4, Poznań, Poland

- 16 2009: COP 15/CMP 5, Copenhagen, Denmark**
- 17 2010: COP 16/CMP 6, Cancún, Mexico
- 18 2011: COP 17/CMP 7, Durban, South Africa
- 19 2012: COP 18/CMP 8, Doha, Qatar
- 20 2013: COP 19/CMP 9, Warsaw, Poland
- 21 2014: COP 20/CMP 10, Lima, Peru
- 22 2015: COP 21/CMP 11, Paris, France**
- 23 2016: COP 22/CMP 12/CMA 1, Marrakech, Morocco
- 24 2017: COP 23/CMP 13/CMA 1–2, Bonn, Germany
- 25 2018: COP 24/CMP 14/CMA 1–3, Katowice, Poland
- 26 2019: SB50, Bonn, Germany
- 27 2019: COP 25/CMP 15/CMA 2, Madrid, Spain
- 28 2021: COP 26/CMP 16/CMA 3, Glasgow, UK
- 29 2022: COP 27/ CMP 17 / CMA 4, Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt
- 30 2023: COP 28 / CMP 18/ CMA 5, United Arab Emirates

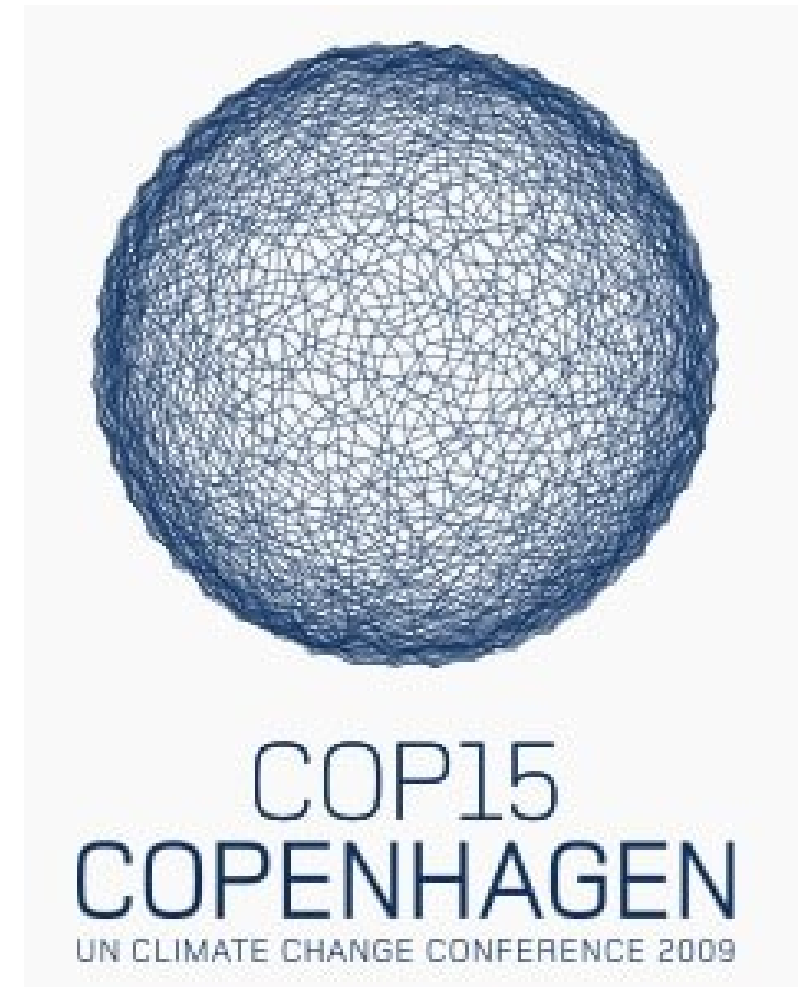
Verso Copenhagen

- L'idea è rinnovare il protocollo di Kyoto con un **Second Commitment Period (2013-2020)**, da raggiungere entro il 2009 a Copenhagen.
- **COP13 (2007) – Bali Road Map:** definire un percorso con cui le parti si impegnano a delineare e definire un accordo sul medio e lungo termine per la riduzione delle emissioni
- **COP15 (2009) – Accordo di Copenhagen**



I protagonisti di COP15

- La COP15 presenta **4 schieramenti di posizioni** rispetto al Kyoto 2.0:
 - 1) **Unione Europea**– **approccio top-down a regime forte;**
 - 2) **Brasile, Corea del Sud, Messico, Indonesia, Cina, India e Sudafrica** – **approccio bottom-up a regime debole**
 - 3) **USA, Canada e Russia** – **approccio bottom-up a regime intermedio**
 - 4) **Giappone, piccole isole (SIDS), Australia e Least Development countries (LDC)** – **approccio top-down a regime intermedio**



Accordo di Copenaghen

- L'accordo di Copenaghen è un **testo senza alcun significato politico ed ambientale;**
- Definisce un percorso estremamente incerto con un **contenuto debole, non vincolante** e senza un **chiaro obiettivo globale**
- È una **dichiarazione politica di intenti, non è un documento ufficiale** dell'UNFCCC

4. Annex I Parties commit to implement individually or jointly the quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020, to be submitted in the format given in Appendix I by Annex I Parties to the secretariat by 31 January 2010 for compilation in an INF document. Annex I Parties that are Party to the Kyoto Protocol will thereby further strengthen the emissions reductions initiated by the Kyoto Protocol. Delivery of reductions and financing by developed countries will be measured, reported and verified in accordance with existing and any further guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties, and will ensure that accounting of such targets and finance is rigorous, robust and transparent.



**Low targets, goals dropped:
Copenhagen ends in failure**

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2009/dec/18/copenhagen-deal>

https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf



- Per la prima volta all'interno di un documento UNFCCC viene citato **l'obiettivo dei 2°C (art.1)**;
- Si cita anche la presa in considerazione degli **1.5°C come obiettivo più stringente (art.12)**;
- Viene citato anche **l'art.2 dell'UNFCCC** riguardo le **responsabilità comuni ma differenziate** e delle **rispettive capacità (art.1)**

1. We underline that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. We emphasise our strong political will to urgently combat climate change in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. To achieve the ultimate objective of the Convention to stabilize greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system, we shall, recognizing the scientific view that the increase in global temperature should be below 2 degrees Celsius, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development, enhance our long-term cooperative action to combat climate change. We recognize the critical impacts of climate change and the potential impacts of response measures on countries particularly vulnerable to its adverse effects and stress the need to establish a comprehensive adaptation programme including international support.

2. We agree that deep cuts in global emissions are required according to science, and as documented by the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report with a view to reduce global emissions so as to hold the increase in global temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, and take action to meet this objective consistent with science and on the basis of equity. We should cooperate in achieving the peaking of global and national emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that the time frame for peaking will be longer in developing countries and bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of developing countries and that a low-emission development strategy is indispensable to sustainable development.

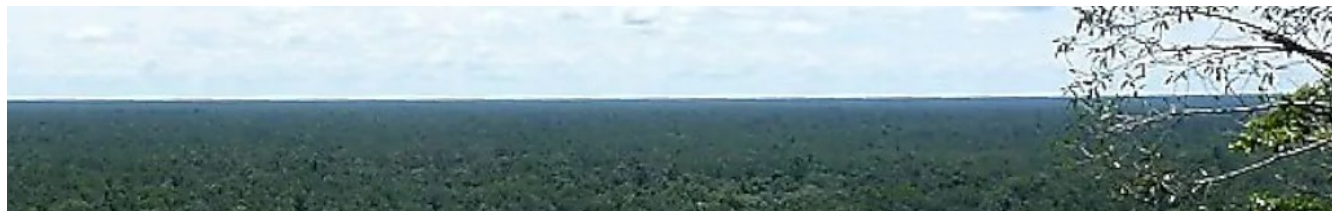
12. We call for an assessment of the implementation of this Accord to be completed by 2015, including in light of the Convention's ultimate objective. This would include consideration of strengthening the long-term goal referencing various matters presented by the science, including in relation to temperature rises of 1.5 degrees Celsius.

https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf



I REDD+ e i Technology Mechanism

- **REDD +** (*Reduction Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation*): ufficialmente costituiti nel 2010 sono un'integrazione dei crediti REDD del 2008. Sono **meccanismi** che mirano a supportare la cooperazione tra Annex I e i Paesi in via di sviluppo (PVS) tramite **azioni e misure di conservazione, salvaguardia e protezione delle foreste e delle loro gestione sostenibile**.
- **Technology Mechanism**: meccanismi con cui si mira a favorire lo sviluppo tecnologico e il trasferimento di conoscenza tecnica tra i diversi paesi per supportare azioni di mitigazione ed adattamento. All'interno di queste pratiche rientrano anche i saperi delle comunità locali, in particolare quelle indigene.



REDD+ KATINGAN MENTAYA, INDONESIA

To ensure that you can drive carbon neutral, Shell supports carbon offset projects around the world. Through an accreditation process these projects have demonstrated that CO₂ emissions have been avoided or taken from the atmosphere.

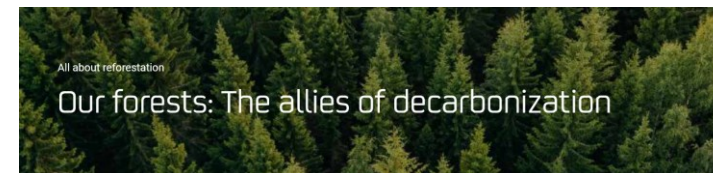


PROJECTS

Protecting forest

We partner with Permian Global (PG), who li forest ecosystems to reduce greenhouse gases.

The Katingan Mentaya Project collaborates with 34 Indonesian villages to not only reduce emissions, but also to conserve local wildlife populations and enable the sustainable development of the local community.



<https://www.shell.co.uk/motorist/make-the-change-drive-carbon-neutral/redd-plus-katingan-mentaya-indonesia.html>

Total and Forêt Ressources Management to Plant a 40,000-Hectare Forest in the Republic of the Congo

03/16/2021 News

Paris, March 16, 2021 – Total and Forêt Ressources Management have signed a partnership agreement with the Republic of the Congo to plant a 40,000-hectare forest on the Batéké Plateaux.

<https://totalenergies.com/media/news/press-releases/total-and-frm-to-plant-forest-in-congo>



FOLLOW US!



<https://www.eni.com/en-IT/focus/protecting-forests-africa.html>



12 MAGGIO 2021 | 7 min di lettura

Eni has become an active member of the governance of the forest conservation REDD+ Luangwa Community Forests Project (LCFP) in Zambia

21 NOVEMBER 2019



PNAS

RESEARCH ARTICLE | SOCIAL SCIENCES | FREE ACCESS












Overstated carbon emission reductions from voluntary REDD+ projects in the Brazilian Amazon

Thales A. P. West  , Jan Börner , Erin O. Sills , and Andreas Kontoleon  [Authors Info & Affiliations](#)

September 14, 2020 | 117(39)24188-24194 | <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2004334117>

Global Environmental Change • Volume 23, Issue 3, Pages 678 - 689 • June 2013

Land tenure and REDD+: The good, the bad and the ugly




Larson, Anne M.  ; Brockhaus, Maria  ;
Sunderlin, William D.  ; Duchelle, Amy  ; Babon, Andrea  ;
Dokken, Therese  ; Pham, Thu Thuy  ; Resosudarmo I.A.P.  ;
Selaya, Galia  ; Awono, Abdon  ; Huynh, Thu-Ba 



Open Access Review



Ten Years of REDD+: A Critical Review of the Impact of REDD+ on Forest-Dependent Communities

by  Mucahid Mustafa Bayrak ¹ and  Lawal Mohammed Marafa ^{2,*} 

¹ School of Natural Sciences and Humanities, Harbin Institute of Technology Shenzhen Graduate School, Shenzhen 518055, China
² Department of Geography and Resource Management, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China
* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Academic Editor: Giuseppe Ioppolo

Sustainability 2016, 8(7), 620; <https://doi.org/10.3390/su8070620>

Received: 26 April 2016 / Revised: 16 June 2016 / Accepted: 24 June 2016 / Published: 2 July 2016



Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability

Volume 32, June 2018, Pages 134-140



What is REDD+ achieving on the ground?




Sunderlin ¹, Sven Wunder ^{3,4}



ORIGINAL RESEARCH article

Front. For. Glob. Change, 21 February 2020 | <https://doi.org/10.3389/ffgc.2020.00011>

REDD+ in Theory and Practice: How Lessons From Local Projects Can Inform Jurisdictional Approaches

 Sven Wunder ^{1,2*},  Amy E. Duchelle ³,  Claudio de Sassi ⁴,  Erin O. Sills ^{3,5},  Gabriela Simonet ³ and  William D. Sunderlin ³


¹Center for International Forestry Research, Lima, Peru

²European Forest Institute, Barcelona, Spain

³Center for International Forestry Research, Bogor, Indonesia

⁴Federal Office for the Environment, Ittigen, Switzerland

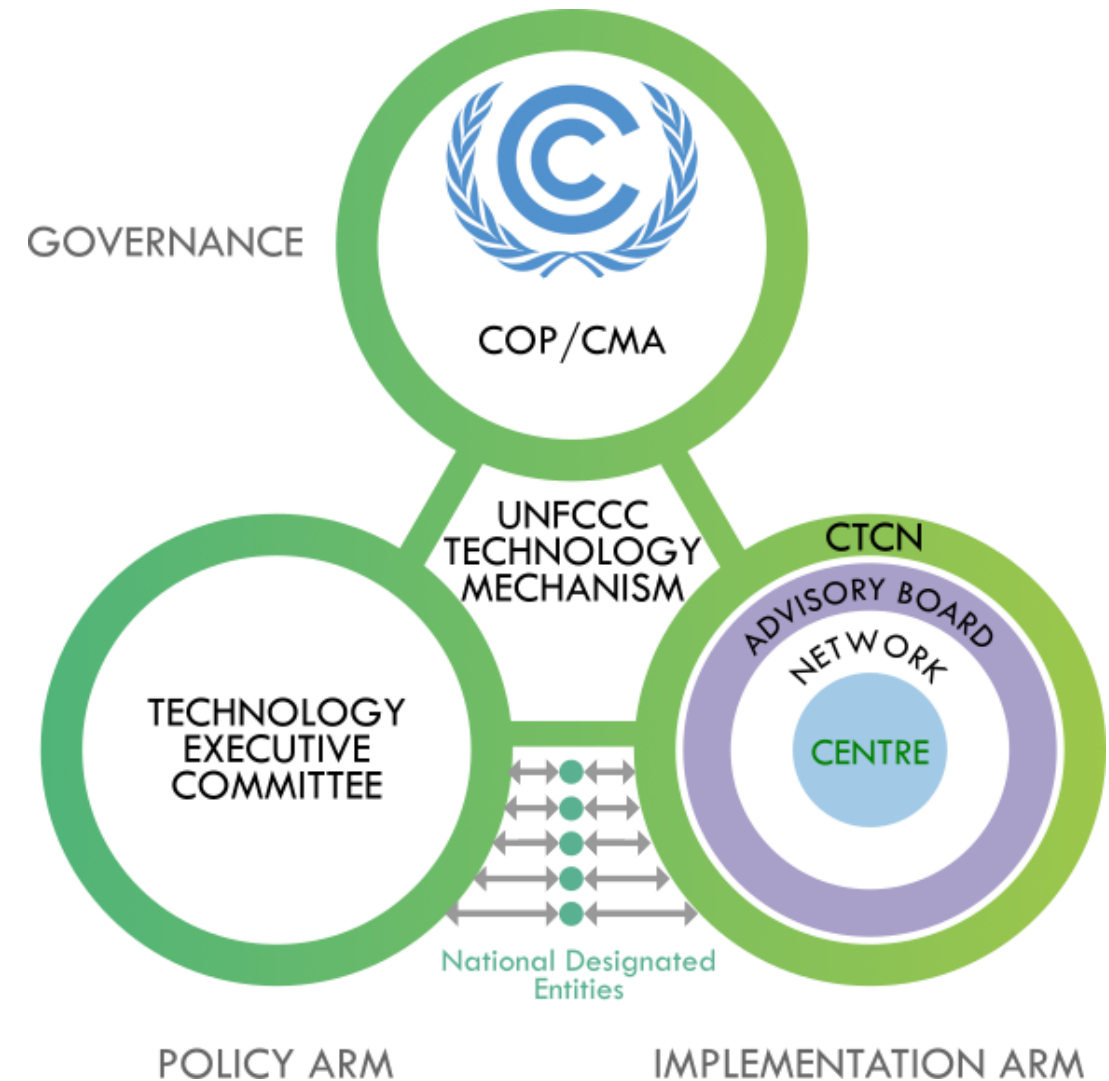
[Get rights and content](#)

 Open access

Technology Mechanism - Istituzioni

Technology Mechanism diviso in:

- **Technology Executive Committee (TEC)**
– organo politico
- **Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)** – organo esecutivo



<https://unfccc.int/tclear/support/technology-mechanism.html>



Green Climate Fund e l'Adaptation Committee

- **Green Climate Fund: fondo globale** creato per **supportare** l'impegno e le azioni dei **paesi in via di sviluppo** in risposta al cambiamento climatico, sia dal punto di vista delle cause (**mitigazione**) che gli impatti (**adattamento**) [**art.8**]
- **Adaptation Committee:** promuovere azioni e misure di adattamento attraverso il supporto tecnico, la condivisione di pratiche, saperi ed informazioni attraverso linee guida ed infine facilitare ed incentivare le sinergie tra i paesi.



Copenhagen police release hundreds of detained activists



Only 13 protesters remain in custody after nearly 1,000 arrests during demonstrations at climate change summit
[Copenhagen protest gallery](#)



Conferenza mondiale dei Popoli sui Cambiamenti Climatici e i Diritti della Madre Terra

- Dato il fallimento di Copenaghen, viene organizzata una conferenza alternativa in Bolivia che sia in grado di influenzare l'agenda mondiale sul clima;
- Molto partecipata, più di **35 mila partecipanti** di cui 9 mila sono delegati stranieri che rappresentano organizzazioni sociali e movimenti da **140 nazioni** e **5 continenti**
- People Agreement o Cochabamba Agreement è il documento pubblicato come contro proposta dal basso

<https://pwccc.wordpress.com/2010/04/24/peoples-agreement/>



Conferencia Mundial de los Pueblos
sobre el Cambio Climático y los
Derechos de la Madre Tierra

CMPPCC

COCHABAMBA - TIQUIPAYA, 20 al 22 de abril 2010
BOLIVIA





Verso Parigi

- **COP 16** (2010) – confermato ufficialmente l'obiettivo di rimanere al di sotto dei 2°C, con possibilità di puntare a ribasso e considerare 1.5°C;
- **COP17** (2011) – creata la Durban Platform in cui rimane viva l'idea di creare un trattato vincolante che segue Kyoto che sia però diverso ed applicabile a tutti entro il 2015
- **COP18** (2012) – scadenza first commitment period e rinnovo degli impegni presi per un secondo periodo (2013-2020) tramite il *Doha amendment*
- **COP19** (2013) – introduzione degli Intended Nationally Determined Contributions e del meccanismo loss and Damage;
- **COP20** (2014) – lanciato programma *Lima – Paris Action Agenda* (LPAA), al cui supporto viene affiancata la piattaforma *Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action* (NAZCA)

Actors ^

- 🏢 20,329 Companies
- 👤 1,782 Investors
- 🏢 5,254 Organizations
- 🗺️ 305 Regions
- 🏙️ 11,540 Cities
- 🌐 194 Countries

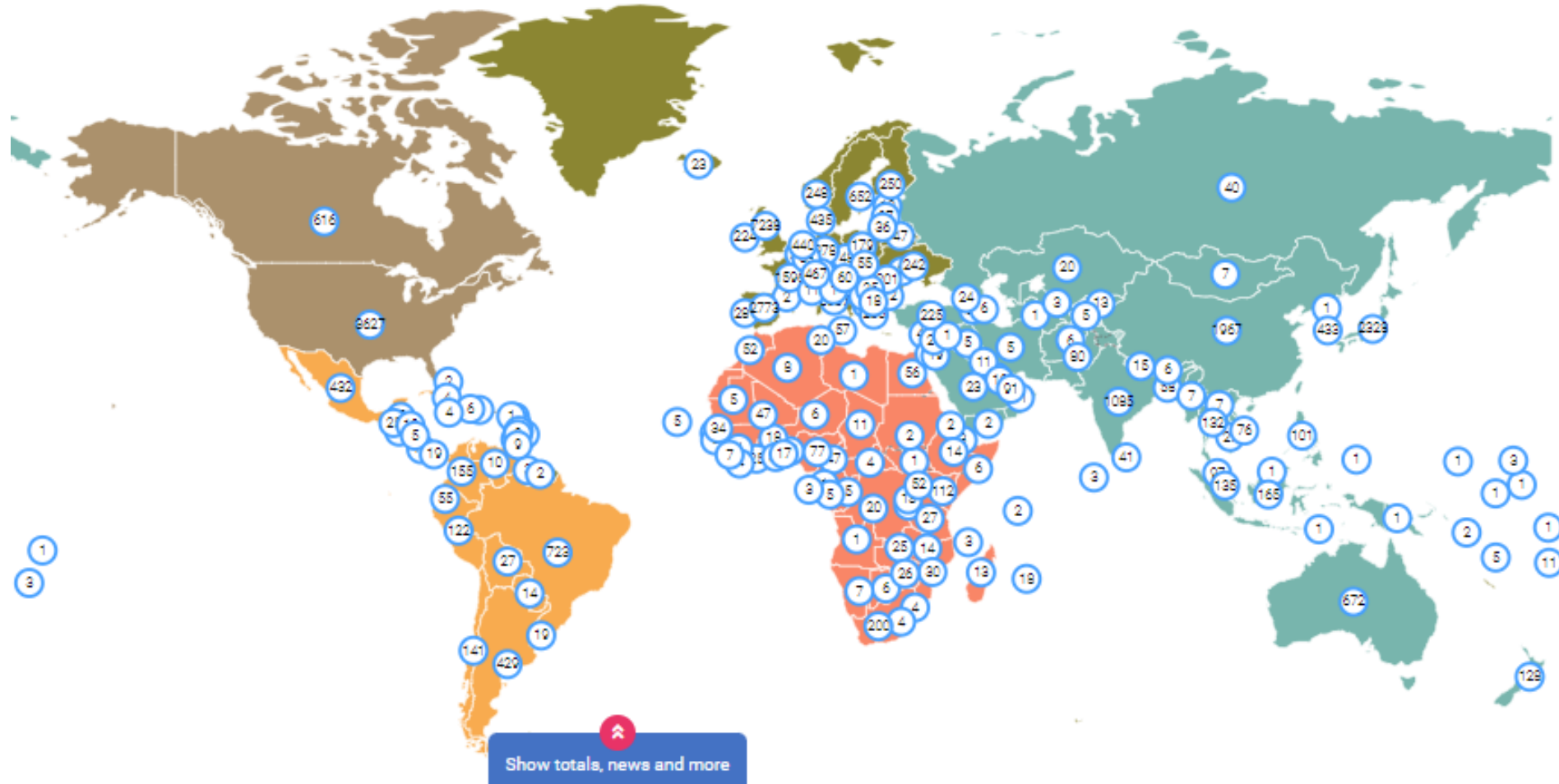
Locations and Regions ^

- Locations ▼
- Select ▼
- World regions ▼
- Select ▼
- Cooperative initiatives ^
- Initiative participants ▼
- Select ▼

For more filter options
[Go to Actor tracking page](#) →

39,404 actors

No filters applied



<https://climateaction.unfccc.int/>

COP21 – Miracolo o Disastro?



Grand promises of Paris climate deal
undermined by squalid retrenchments

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/georgemonbiot/2015/dec/12/paris-climate-deal-governments-fossil-fuels>



*“By comparison to what it could have been, it’s a miracle.
By comparison to what it should have been, it’s a disaster”*

*“Rispetto a quello che avrebbe potuto essere, è un miracolo.
Rispetto a quello che avrebbe dovuto essere, è un disastro”.*

Risultati

- Adozione di due documenti:
il **Paris Agreement e il Cop Decision**
- Per la prima volta nella storia della climate diplomacy **tutti gli Stati aderiscono all'accordo**
- Riconoscimento delle **politiche di adattamento** come **elemento essenziale** per far fronte ai cambiamenti climatici



COP Decision: <https://s3.documentcloud.org/documents/2647638/ParisAgreementOnClimateChange2015.pdf>

Paris Agreement: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

Obiettivi

Art.2

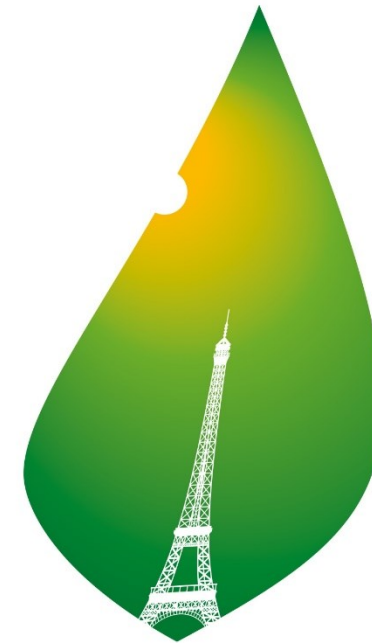
(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

Article 4

1. In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.

La nuova era della climate diplomacy

- Nuovo modello di governance climatica:
multilivello e non gerarchica
- Nuovo sistema : **pledge and review e meccanismo di ratchet**
- Revisione: **global stocktake**



COP21 • CMP11
PARIS 2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) [art.4]

- L'accordo vincola legalmente ogni Paese a preparare, comunicare e rispettare gli NDCs a livello nazionale che intende raggiungere su base volontaria **art. 4.2**
- Riferimento sui contributi per raggiungere l'obiettivo con differenza tra paesi industrializzati e quelli in vi di sviluppo (PVS) **art. 4.4**

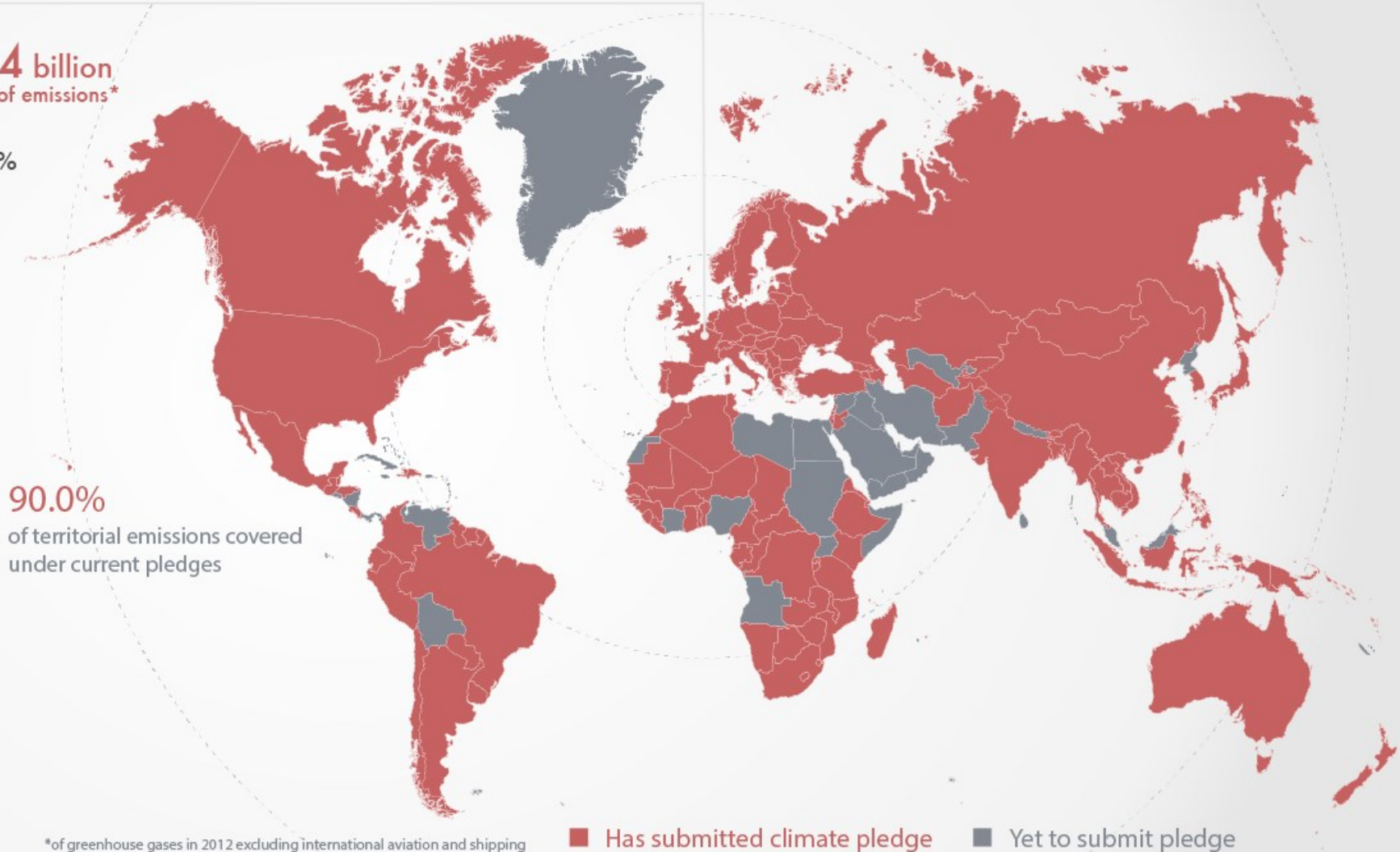
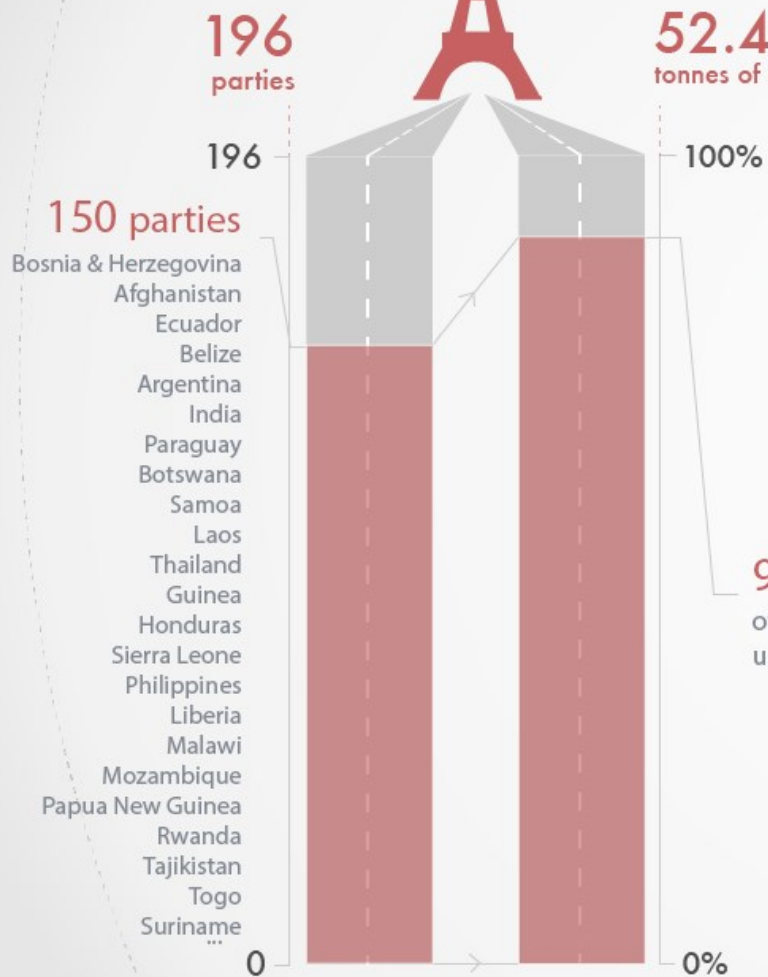
2. Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

4. Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets. Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances.

COUNTDOWN TO THE PARIS CLIMATE CONFERENCE

Who has submitted their pledge for Paris?

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-022-04553-z>





Adattamento [art. 7]

- L'adattamento al pari della mitigazione è una sfida globale che deve essere affrontata a tutte le scale – **art.7.2**;
- Si definisce un **Global Goal on Adaptation (GAA)** – **art. 7.1**
- Le azioni di adattamento presentano una serie di principi che includono il concetto che le misure devono (should) essere: country-driven, participatory, trasparente ecc... - **art. 7.5**
- Definito il **processo di revisione** dei progressi: **Stocktake** – **art. 7.14**

Loss and Damage [art.8]

- **Loss and Damage** riguarda le perdite e i danni che diversi paesi subiscono e che sono riconducibili al Cambiamento Climatico (es. eventi climatici estremi o legati ai meccanismi di feedback) – **art. 8.1**
- **Sviluppo sostenibile e Cooperazione** le due grandi aree per programmare e pianificare azioni di prevenzione e gestione del rischio – **art. 8.3-4**
- Il **Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage** viene aggiornato e definito all'interno delle COP decision – **Paragraphs 48-52**

Article 8

1. Parties recognize the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, and the role of sustainable development in reducing the risk of loss and damage.

52. Agrees that Article 8 of the Agreement does not involve or provide a basis for any liability or compensation;

Meccanismo di Trasparenza [art.14]

- Il meccanismo di trasparenza è basato su l'auto-regolamentazione volontaria del **Naming and Shaming**
- Gli stati sono comunque obbligati a fornire **l'inventario nazionale delle emissioni** antropogeniche e i progressi e i risultati dei propri NDCs





Dinamiche di Re-scaling

- **Scaling-up** passaggio della capacità regolativa da scala nazionale a quella sovranazionale/globale (UE, UN, WMO, IMF...)
- **Scaling-down** passaggio della capacità decisionale a scala sub-nazionale (regionale/provinciale/comunale)
- **Scaling-out** attori non istituzionali tramite un approccio transcalare agiscono su più livelli (ONG, reti informali)

(De Matteis 2001; Jessop 2002; Cohen 2015; Bagliani 2019)



Accordo di Parigi: successi e criticità

- **Mancanza di qualsiasi clausola vincolante**, il sistema di pledge and review non prevede alcuna tipologia di sanzione;
- Presente **obiettivo a lungo termine per le emissioni**, segno di voler creare un'economia senza combustibili fossili, senza però nominarli;
- Questioni legate alla **giustizia climatica** entrano nel dibattito della climate diplomacy;
- Si sottolinea **l'importanza di preservare le foreste** ma con scarse implementazioni, nessun obiettivo vincolante per percorsi verso *deforestation-zero* nel testo.

We are still in



**The
Guardian**

One nation, two tribes: opposing visions
of US climate role on show in Bonn

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2017/nov/09/bonn-climate-change-talks-us-two-tribes>

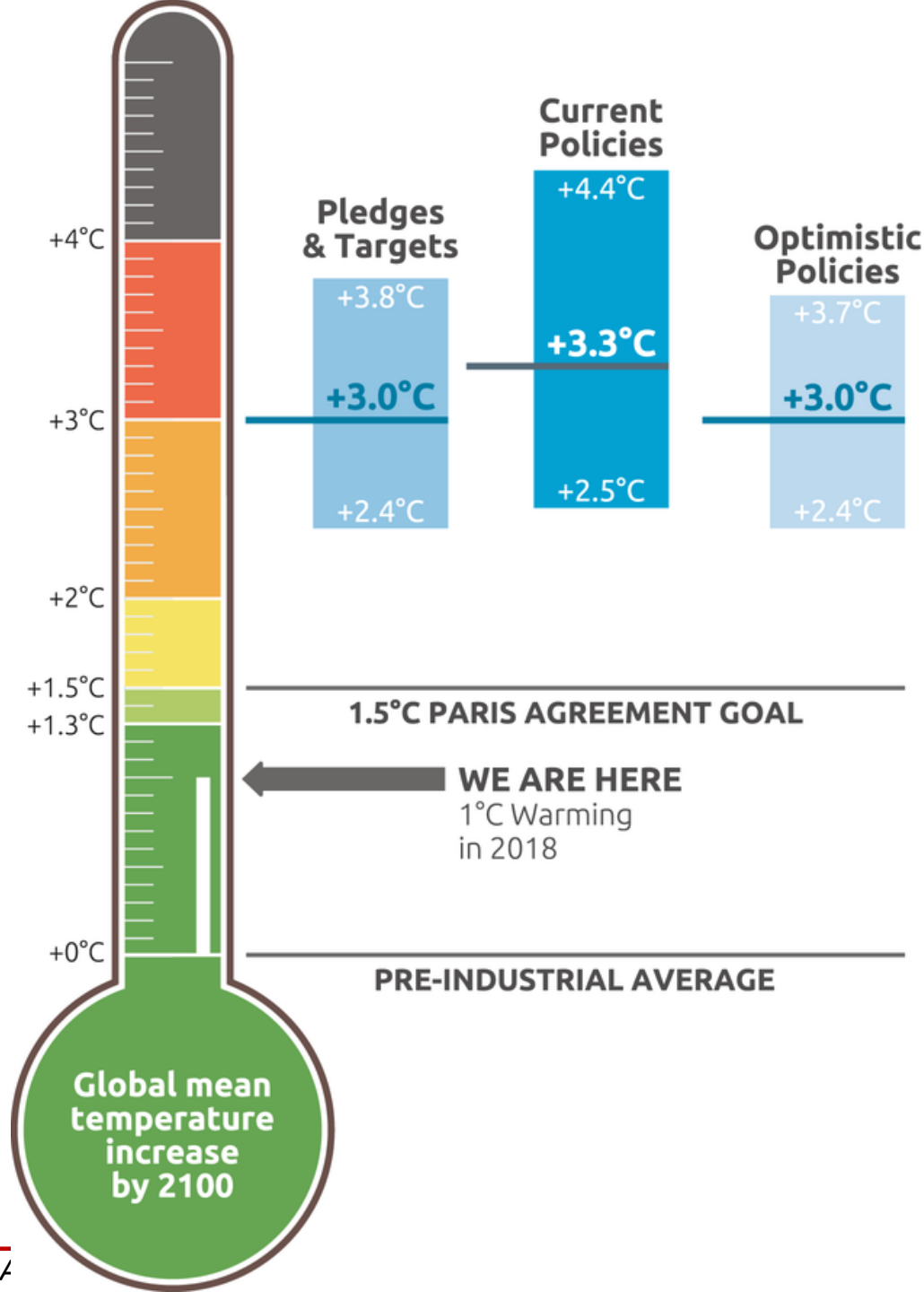
COP24 - Katowice

- Entra in vigore l'Accordo di Parigi attraverso il Katowice Climate Package (KCP)
- Predisposizione di un Paris Rulebook per definire le modalità con cui raggiungere gli obiettivi;
- Crea la coalizione High Ambition Coalition (HAC)



COP24 · KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE





CAT warming projections Global temperature increase by 2100

December 2018 Update

GRACIAS
ARIGATO
SHUKURIA
JUSPAXAR
DANKSCHEEN
TASHAKKUR ATU
YAQHANYELAY
SUKSAMA
EKHMET
TINGKI
BIYAN
SHUKRIA
THANK
YOU
BOLZIN
MERCI
GRAZIE
MEHRBANI
PALDIES
GOZAIMASHITA
EFCHARISTO
KOMAPSUMNIDA
MAAKE
LAH
MINMONCHAR
MAKETAI
UNALCHEESH
HATUR
SIKOMO
MAKETAJ
ATTO
ANHA
MERSI
SPASIBO
DENKAUJA
HENACHALHYA
WABEEJA
MAITEKA
HUI
YUSPAGARATAM
CHALTU
NUHUN
SNACHALHUYA
SPASSIBO
TAVTAPUCH
MEDAWAGSE
BAIKA
SAINCO
MERASTANHY
GAEJTHO
AGUYJE
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