

These Slides Accompany the YouTube Video Tutorial:
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Earth Summit Key Aspects

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Earth Summit (1992) – UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) – Prior was UN Conference on Human Environment, Stockholm (1972)	Climate Change (UNFCCC)	Kyoto Protocol
		Copenhagen Accord
	Biodiversity (CBD)	Aichi Targets
		Cartagena Biosafety Protocol
		Nagoya Genetic Resource Protocol
	Sustainable Development	Agenda 21
	Rio Summit	
	Statement of Forest	

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- 1972: UN Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm - United Nations Environment Program established
 - Earthwatch: UNEP keeps constant surveillance on environment.
 - Global Environment Outlook (GEO): UNEP publishes this report. 5th report (GEO-5) released in 2012.
- 1983, World Commission on Environment and Development led by Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway – Sustainable Development
- 1987: Brundtland report (Our Common Future) - UN General Assembly called for UNCED with primary goals of socio-economic development and prevent continued environmental deterioration

Agenda 21

- Non-binding
- Voluntary
- Action plan of United Nations
- Related with sustainable development
- Can be executed at local, national, and global levels
- "21" refers to the 21st Century



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Rio Declaration

- 27 principles & 3rd generation rights
- Rio+10 (2002) – full implementation of Agenda 21
- Rio+20 (2012) – renew political commitment, implement gaps & address challenges – 20 yr gap b/w 1992 and 2012
 - Poverty Reduction
 - Clean Energy
 - Sustainable Development
 - 7 Priority Areas: Job, Energy, Cities, Food, Water, Ocean & Disaster
 - 49 page document – “Future we want”

Statement of Forest Principles

- First global consensus on forest
- Developed nations should work to green the world
- Develop forest based on socio-economic needs
- Provide financial resources for development
- 1994: Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests started

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Cartagena Protocol

Or Biosafety Protocol

CoP 5 – opened for signature (2000)

Adopted in 2000 & ratified in 2003 & came in force 2004

Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) by biotechnology

Transboundary movement & handling

Balance public health against economic benefits

Precautionary approach in Principle 15 of Rio

Establish biosafety clearing house

Aichi Targets

CoP (Conference of Parties 10) held at Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

Biodiversity protection targets – 10 year framework

Short term by 2020 as “Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020”

Long term by 2050

20 Targets in 5 Sections (A to E)

Goal A: Address causes of biodiversity loss

Goal B: Reduce direct pressure on biodiversity and promote sustainable use

Goal C: Safeguard ecosystems, species and genetic diversity

Goal D: Biodiversity benefits to all

Goal E: Participatory planning, capacity building

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Nagoya Genetic Resource Protocol

Came in force in 2014

Fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from use of genetic resources

Access and Benefit-sharing Clearing-House – facilitate implementation, transparency and monitoring

Create legal certainty

Classification of Parties to UNFCCC -2015

Annex-I: 43 nations + EU – Industrialized nations and economies in transition (EITs)

Annex-II: From annex –I, 24 nations + EU – members of OECD – provide support to EITs & developing nations

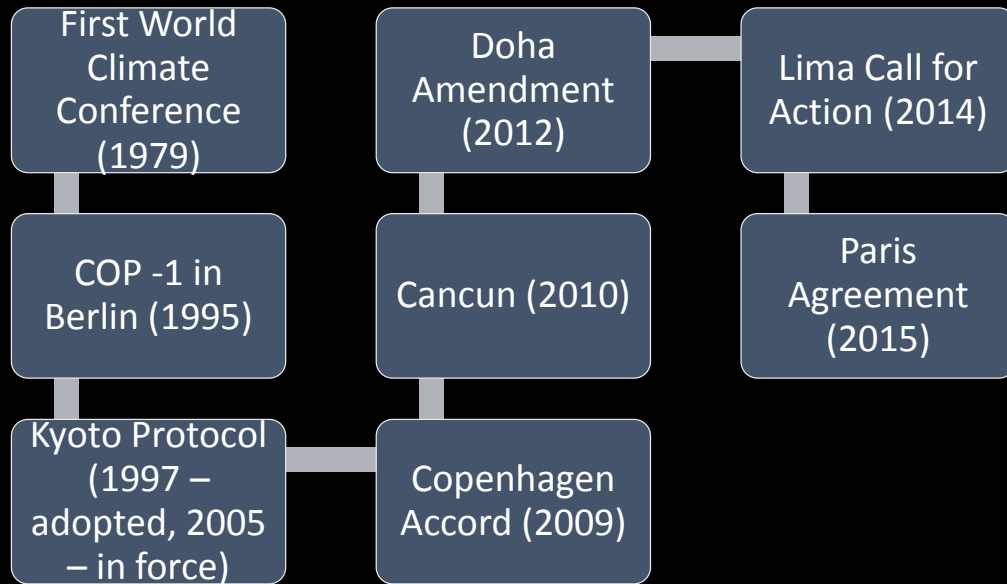
Non-Annex-I: Low income developing countries

LDCs: 49 nations under special status

Protocol: International agreement that stands on its own but is linked to an existing convention

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Climate Change Initiatives



World's First Climate Conference

- In 1979
- In Geneva
- By WMO
- Establishment of World Climate Program & World Climate Research Program
- Creation of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) by WMO & UNEP in 1988

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World's Second Climate Conference

- In 1990
- In Geneva
- Review World Climate Program
- Establishment of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Establishment of Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) - global observing system of systems for climate and climate-related observations

World's Third Climate Conference

- In 2009
- In Geneva
- Focus on Climatic predictions
- Contribute to achievement of United Nations Millennium Development Goals
- Contribute to Hyogo Framework for Action on Disaster Risk Reduction (2005-2015)

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Berlin Mandate

- B/w UN convention & Kyoto Protocol – 2 CoP
- CoP 1: Berlin – Berlin Mandate by developed nations to set targets to reduce GHG
- CoP 2: Ministerial Declaration – Geneva – legally binding commitments on GHG were warranted

Kyoto Protocol

- Adopted in 1997 & entered into force in 2005 – 164 nations
- CoP 6: Bonn Agreement - 2001
- CoP 7: Marakkesh Accord – 2001
- Emissions trading – Annex-1 purchase credit from other annex-1
- CDM - Annex-1 participate in non-Annex-1
- Joint Implementation - Annex-1 do projects in other Annex-1
- Russia, Japan, Canada, New Zealand & Many EU Nations ratified
- GHG: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perflurocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride
- Canada - ↓ 6%, EU - ↓ 8%
- Expires in 2012

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Kyoto Protocol

- Canada – ratified; USA & Australia – Not Ratified
- Commits industrialized countries to stabilize GHG emissions
- Sets binding emission reduction targets for 36 industrialized countries & EU
- IPCC believed increase in temperature b/w 1.4 to 5.8°C
- Targets add up to average 5% emission reduction compared to 1990 levels over 2008–2012 (the first commitment period)
- Binds developed countries & heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of “Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)”, for high levels of GHG emissions

Copenhagen Accord

- In 2009 – Mitigate GHG
- Action to keep average global temperatures from rising more than 2°C above pre-industrial times
- Emission reduction goal for 2020, no target for developing nations
- \$30 billion in fast-start money from developed nations during 2010-2012
- Beyond 2012- developed countries would mobilize \$100 billion a year by 2020

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Cancun

- 2010 in Cancun, Mexico
- Global warming limited to less than 2°C relative to pre-industrial analysis
- Establish Green Climate Fund - \$100 billion fund to help developing nations deal with global warming
- New Technology Mission - Fully operational by 2012 to boost the innovation, development & new climate-friendly technologies;
- Adaptation Framework to reduce Deforestation - promote the implementation of stronger, cohesive action on adaptation

Doha Amendment

- Agreed on 2012
- CoP 18 & CMP 8
- Not entered into force as required number of nations has not ratified this amendment
- Amendment will enter into force when 144 or three-quarters of Parties submit acceptance
- Important to achieve SDG 13

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Lima

- 2014 in Lima, Peru
- 195 nations
- Emission reduction by USA & China
- EU to reduce emission 40% by 2030
- Levels of transparency and confidence-building
- Lima Ministerial Declaration on Education and Awareness
- Low carbon & climate resilient society

Paris Agreement

- Strengthen global response to threat of climate change by keeping global temperature rise this century well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels
- Pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 °C
- All Parties to put forward their best efforts through “nationally determined contributions” (NDCs)
- Long-term temperature goal (Art. 2) Global peaking (Art. 4)
- Mitigation (Art. 4) Sinks and reservoirs (Art.5)
- Market and non-markets (Art. 6) Adaptation (Art. 7)
- Loss and damage (Art. 8)
- Support (Art. 9, 10 and 11)
- Transparency (Art. 13)
- Global Stocktake (Art. 14) – to take place in 2023 & every 5 years thereafter

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Marrakech, Morocco

- CoP 22 & CMP 12 in 2016
- Water management
- Decarbonizing energy supplies
- SuRe –Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure
- Accelerating Urban Mobility Forum
- Low Carbon Innovation
- Green Academic Growth
- \$23 million for Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
- \$50 million for the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency
- Double World Bank climate finance for Middle East-North Africa region to \$1.5 billion by 2020.