

# FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE & HUMAN RESPONSIBILITIES



Zeynep Zaimođlu<sup>1</sup> Orhan Altürk<sup>1</sup> Reyhan Erdođan<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Cukurova University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of  
Environmental Engineering, Adana, Turkey

<sup>2</sup>Akdeniz University Department of Landscape Architecture,  
Antalya, Turkey

# CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change, which emerges as a result of global warming, is one of the main problems human being faces in 21st century



# CLIMATE CHANGE

Are humans responsible for most of the global temperature rise of the past century or so, or is the increase just a typical fluctuation in global temperature?

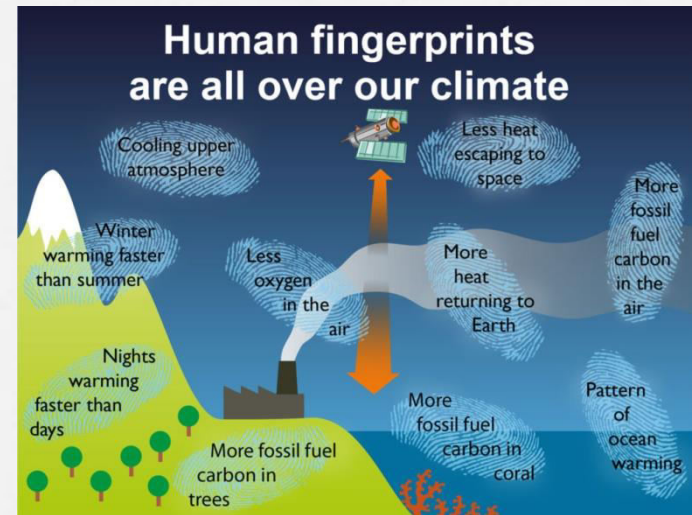
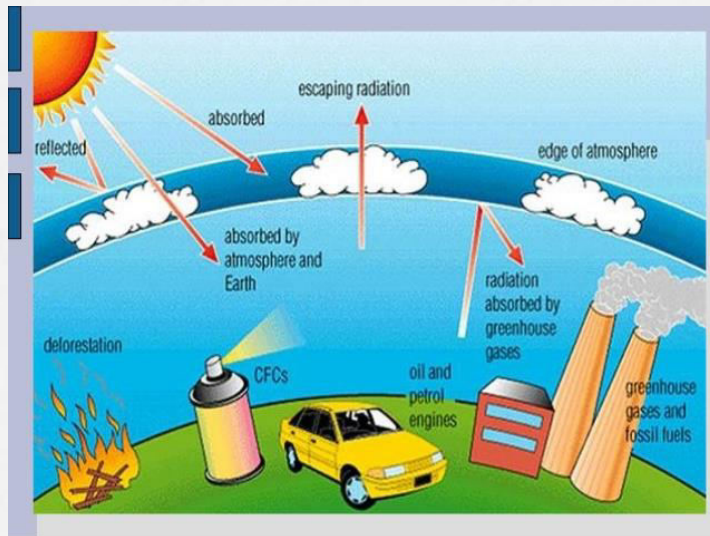


If most of the temperature rise can be attributed to increases in anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, what are the likely consequences if no action is taken to curb these emissions?

# CLIMATE CHANGE

- o Human activities contribute to climate change by causing changes in Earth's atmosphere in the amounts of greenhouse gases, aerosols (small particles) and cloudiness
- o The largest known contribution comes from the burning of fossil fuels, which releases carbon dioxide gas to the atmosphere

# CLIMATE CHANGE



# PARIS AGREEMENT

The aims of the convention are described in Article 2 as:

- o to hold the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels
- o to increase the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change
- o to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development

# WILL THE PARIS AGREEMENT SAVE THE PLANET?

*IS THIS GOAL REALISTIC AND ATTAINABLE?*

- o Unenforcable agreement terms
- o No framework to explain what each country do for its INDC
- o Requirement for a wide coverage of renewables, other fossil fuel-free energy sources and large-scale emissions reduction technologies

# PARIS AGREEMENT AND CLIMATE COMMITMENT OF TURKEY

Within the scope of the Framework Agreement, Turkey declared its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) as:

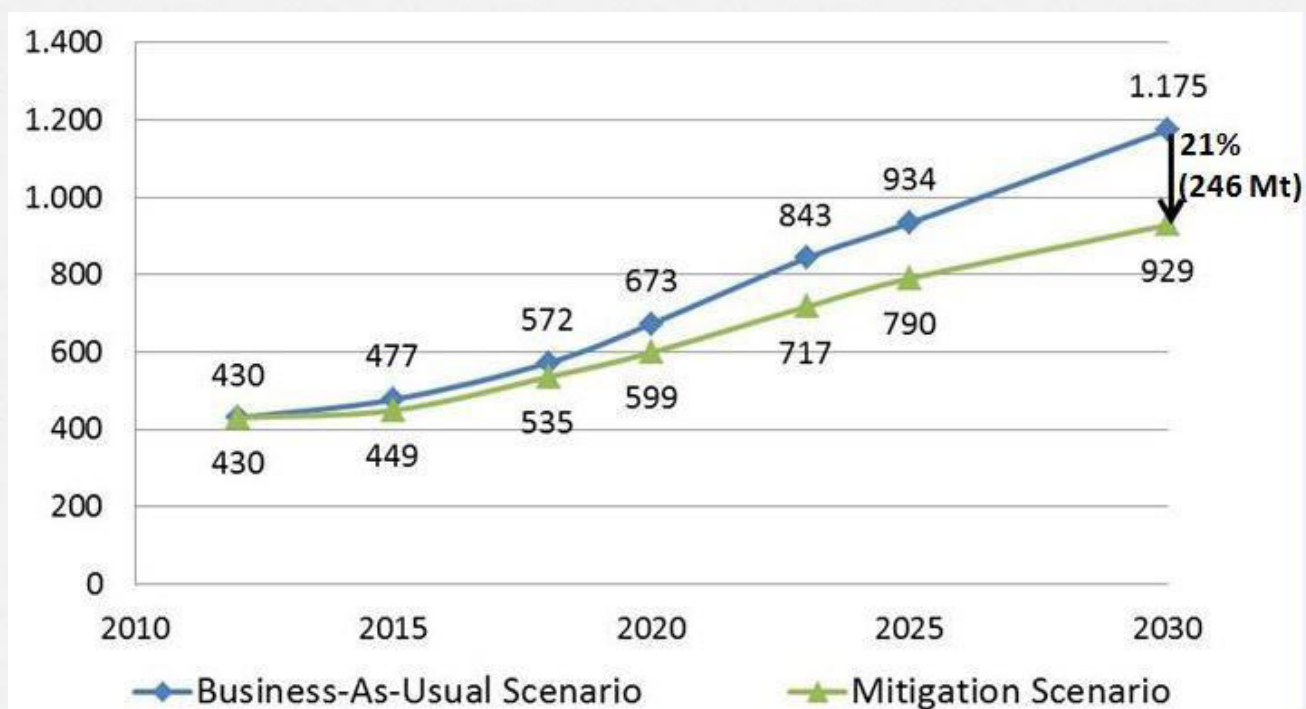
“A contribution to the collective efforts of the signing countries to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming in line with the country’s overall circumstances and capabilities”



# TURKEY'S NATIONAL POLICY TOWARDS MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- o 10th National Development Plan
- o National Strategy on Climate Change
- o National Climate Change Action Plan
- o National Strategy on Industry
- o Strategy on Energy Efficiency
- o National Strategy and Action Plan on Recycling
- o National Legislation on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of GHG emissions
- o National Smart Transportation Systems Strategy Document (2014-2023) and its Action Plan (2014-2016)

# TURKEY'S INDC PLANS AND POLICIES



# TURKEY'S INDC PLANS AND POLICIES

INDC plans and policies will be implemented in the following sectors:

- o Energy
- o Industry
- o Transport
- o Buildings and Urban Transformation
- o Agriculture
- o Waste
- o Forestry

# TURKEY'S INDC PLANS AND POLICIES

Coal is an essential source of power in Turkey and its role in meeting energy requirements in the short and medium term is significant.

The Turkish government aims to transform the identified mines into coal-fired power plant projects using legally and politically acceptable feasible models.

# TURKEY'S INDC PLANS AND POLICIES

The government claims that this aim will not conflict with Turkey's climate change mitigation objectives and targeted carbon emission reductions.

Thus, it can be concluded that the Paris Agreement will not actually affect the coal-fired power plant projects in Turkey's energy sector.

# HUMAN RESPONSIBILITIES

Paris Agreement has sparked proactive thinking

- o to get more responsible about saving our planet
- o to leave a healthier future to next generations
- o to take preventive measures before problems become unpreventable

# HUMAN RESPONSIBILITIES

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution



Intended Individually Determined Contribution



# WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Simple everyday actions against climate change:

- o Cycling, walking, using public transport
- o Recycling your home's waste newsprint, cardboard, glass and metal
- o Saving hot water by taking a shower instead of a bath (four times less energy)
- o Buying food and other products with reusable or recyclable packaging



## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Simple and cost-efficient changes to make at home:

- Installing a solar heated system to provide your hot water
- Replacing regular lightbulbs with compact fluorescent ones
- Insulating your home, cleaning your air conditioning filters and installing energy efficient showerheads

## WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Replacing your current home appliances with high-efficiency models
- Planting trees and shrubs around your home and outdoor air conditioning unit
- Using an electric or push mower instead of a gasoline-powered mower to cut your lawn

# WHAT CAN YOU DO?

The least you can do is to adopt a low carbon diet:



- o eat food grown locally and seasonally
- o eat less processed and packaged foods
- o consume less meat and dairy
- o consume less industrially produced food in general
- o reduce waste from food by proper portion size, recycling or composting

## WHAT CAN YOU DO?



You can simply reduce your carbon footprint!