



Topic: Kyoto Protocol

What?

- Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
- Set up to reduce emissions; was widely hailed as the most significant environmental treaty ever negotiated.

When?

- 11th December 1997 was the conference in Kyoto;
- The Protocol entered into force on 16th February 2005.

Where?

Kyoto, Japan

Who?

- United Nations countries: The Kyoto Protocol was Ratified by over 191 countries. It came into force in 2005, after which it was signed by over 55 countries, which were responsible for at least 55 per cent of the CO₂ emissions of industrial countries in 1990.
- The USA never joined the Kyoto Protocol; Canada left it before the end of the first period.
- The countries of the European Union, Switzerland, Australia and some other countries, on the other hand, committed to reductions for the second commitment period until 2020.

Aims

- Reduce emission of gases that contribute to global warming.
- Commit industrialized countries and economies in transition to limit and reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets: The emissions in 41 countries plus the EU should be reduced to 5.2 % below 1990 levels.

Implementation

Currently there are 192 Parties (191 States and 1 regional economic integration organization) to the Kyoto Protocol. These committed to develop national programs to cut down on long-term effects of global warming. The protocol provided several means for countries to reach their targets, such as the Clean Development Mechanism and emissions trading.

First commitment period:

Emissions reductions were achieved: e.g. 15 countries in the EU, including Switzerland, had committed to an average reduction of 8 % and achieved a reduction of 11.7 % compared to 1990. However, countries such as the USA, as well as emerging countries such as China, Mexico, Brazil and India, steadily increased their CO₂ emissions over the same period. By 2010, global greenhouse gas emissions increased by around 29 % compared to 1990.





Activity 4: Assessing climate policies

- Was determined in Doha in 2012, as an extension of the Kyoto Protocol until 2020.
- Goal: extend the commitments; increase the reduction targets.

The extent and distribution of future greenhouse gas reductions were disputed, as well as the inclusion of emerging and developing countries in the reduction commitments and the amount of the financial transfers. This second commitment period was to come into force after 90 days, once 144 signatories of the Kyoto Protocol had accepted it. With the signature of Nigeria on 2 October 2020, it came into force almost symbolically for a few hours at the end of 2020.

= Therefore, the Kyoto Protocol failed in its Second Commitment Period

Future

To maintain the international climate protection process after 2020, a new climate agreement became necessary

= in 2015 the Paris Climate Agreement was adopted

Sources

Text of the Kyoto Protocol | UNFCCC

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Topic: Plan ADAPTA-Málaga

What?

- Plan de Adaptación al Cambio Climático de la Provincia de Málaga, Adapta Málaga (Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Province of Malaga)
- A strategic document for regionally working against the negative effects of climate change, based on a study on climate variables and an evaluation of the risks in vulnerabilities to climate change in the Province of Málaga

When?

- Publication 2021
- Date of incorporation/ update 29th January 2024

Where?

Málaga Province, Spain

Who?

- Málaga Viva, Provincial council of Granada

Aims

Determine risks

1. Rising surface temperatures
2. Increased frequency & intensity of heat waves
3. Change in the hydrological cycle and precipitation
4. Increase of extreme events
5. Rising sea level at an increasing rate

Adapting to climate change using 4 types of actions:

1. Nature-based solutions: actions and policies that use natural resources
2. Technology-based solutions: weather forecasting systems, early warning, disaster management, monitoring, etc.
3. Infrastructure-based solutions: can be "soft" adaptation measures of a strategic nature or technical measures
4. Governance-based solutions: integrating adaptation into existing or new legislation, regulations, plans, etc.

Implementation

The Plan proposes 44 measures applied to the following seven strategic areas:

- agriculture and forest ecosystems,
- water,
- environment and biodiversity,
- territorial planning and management,
- tourism,
- health and communication,
- and participation.





Activity 4: Assessing climate policies

The proposed measures include governance measures, technology, infrastructure, and nature-based solutions (NbS) that will serve as a roadmap for the municipalities of the province to plan their own strategies through the **Municipal Plans against Climate Change (PMCC)** and that will be accompanied by training and awareness-raising on climate change.

Sources

Adaptación al cambio climático en la provincia de Málaga. Plan ADAPTA-Málaga | Plataforma sobre Adaptación al Cambio Climático en España:

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Plan Adapta Málaga: Resumen ejecutivo + fichas de actuaciones:

<https://adaptecca.es/sites/default/files/documentos/plan-adapta-malaga.-resumen-ejecutivo.pdf>

Plan Adapta Málaga: Versión completa:

<https://adaptecca.es/sites/default/files/documentos/plan-adapta-malaga.-version-completa.pdf>

