

EATING AND THE PLANET



Comenius Multilateral partnership Project The Art of Living
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CARE ABOUT THE PLANET



- *All I care about, and cherish, is on this one planet.*

It is my home, the home of my family and friends, and the home of another 7 billion people. It is also the home of beautiful forests, mountains, savannahs, oceans, lakes and rivers and of all of the species living within. Our planet is beautiful, but our planet is also fragile.

We have the ability to save our home, to protect our planet. Not only for our own benefit but, above all, for generations to come. We have the solutions. Everyone can make a contribution by making better choices in how we govern, produce and consume. Taking better care of the planet is in our hands.

André Kuipers, Astronaut, European Space Agency

CARBON FOOTPRINT (CFP)



A tool to measure the emission of gases that contribute to heating the planet in carbon dioxide (CO₂)-equivalents per unit of time or product (that contribute to global warming)

WATER FOOTPRINT



- **MEASURES THE CONSUMPTION AND CONTAMINATION OF FRESH WATER RESOURCES IN CUBIC METRES PER YEAR**
- (consumption and contamination of freshwater resources)

ALL FOOTPRINTS



- CAN BE RELATED TO SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES, PRODUCTS AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS
- Try to answer the problem of the causes and consequences of the climate change and follow the Kyoto protocol
- This last is an international agreement to cut GHG emissions

WHAT IS MEASURED



CARBON FOOTPRINT

The anthropogenic emission of greenhouse gases (GHG).

WATER FOOTPRINT

The human appropriation of freshwater resources in terms of volumes of water consumed and polluted.

UNIT OF MEASUREMENT



CARBON FOOTPRINT

Mass of carbon dioxide (CO₂)-equivalents per unit of time or per unit of product.

WATER FOOTPRINT

Water volume per unit of time or per unit of product.

FOOTPRINT COMPONENTS



CARBON FOOTPRINT

CF per type of GHG: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, HFC, PFC, and SF₆.

Emissions per type of gas are weighted by their global warming potential before adding

WATER FOOTPRINT

Blue, green and grey WF. If added, the three components are added without weighting.

WHAT CAN WE CALCULATE WITH ?



CARBON FOOTPRINT

Processes, products, companies, industry sectors, individual consumers, groups of consumers, geographically delineated areas.

WATER FOOTPRINT

Processes, products, companies, industry sectors, individual consumers, groups of consumers, geographically delineated areas.

**WHY
DO WE NEED
CFT AND WFT?**

STOP CONSUMING THE PLANET



ENERGY EFFICIENCY ?



- a need to increase energy efficiency in industry, transportation and households: decreased energy use per unit of good or service produced automatically translates into reduced GHG emissions.

We need to shift from carbon-intensive forms of energy

- like coal and oil

to less carbon-intensive forms

- like gas or, even better, renewable forms of energy like
- wind, solar, hydro or bioenergy.

OTHER SOLUTIONS FOR REDUCING CF AND WFT



Other examples:

Offsetting emissions of energy use
by buying carbon credits
that are generated by renewable energy
or forest planting projects

CROSS STRATEGIES



- Policies on poverty reduction,
- land use,
- trade,
- pollution,
- agriculture,
- food security and
- population should all be considered together.

CROSS STRATEGIES 2



- Regulation, legislation and standards are typical instruments used in environmental policy.

Governments can intervene in markets

- by applying taxes and subsidies, and
- they can promote consumption patterns that contribute to emission reduction.

EU EXAMPLE



- the European Union's
- action for the aviation industry and the US action for registry
- of emissions under the Consolidated Appropriations
- Act (2008) are two good examples

WHAT IS OUR GOAL HERE TODAY ?



- We can do something
- **WE CAN MAKE EVERYDAY SIMPLE CHOICES**

FOOD HABITS AND THE PLANET



- We want to focus today on our **food habits** to face this problem.