

Cop21 The effect of climate change

Paris, December 3rd. - The undersecretary Mario Mazzocca, in the work of Cop21, officiated an important meeting in Paris on the effects of climate change entitled "concrete experiences in tackling climate change challenges, sustainability and renewable energy sources".

Took part to the meeting Julije Donac, president of FEDARENE, Valerio Calzolaio, undersecretary of Ministry of Environment, Maimouna Abdallahi Saleck, manager of Villaggio della Biodiversità in Nouakchott, Mauritania, Ercole Cauti, executive director of Capitank, Mauro Irti, coordinator of Commissione Innovazione Tecnologica e Bioedilizia dell'ANCE in L'Aquila.

The photo project "Prospettive della Mauritania" was submitted, which explain the effects of climate changes on Nouakchott. City which is already below sea level, built with adobe houses, and today, as a result of climate change, it is literally crumbling. The year 2013 has been the most dramatic due to the rain. Regions support small projects in Mauritania to help overcome the climate change difficulties. Île de France is supporting them.

Calzolaio spoke about the effects of environmental disasters caused by climate change, such as desertification and floods, have on the lives of people who live in those places. The first consequence of this changes is the displacement of millions of people seeking elsewhere better living conditions. 161 countries are involved in weather – related events from 2008; 27 million displaced persons related to these events, and which Calzolaio called "Climate Refugee": numbers that make everyone think and required full commitment by the world community.

Regione Abruzzo asked them to talk about the subject in seminars organized by the coordination of regions and energy agencies. The proposal was immediately accepted by Cop 21 planners. "In the millennium we have left to live (maybe), we should as soon as possible avoid to go beyond sustainable boundaries for the existence of all the bioethics, human and non-human factors, of global ecosystem and individual ecosystems" Calzolaio said. "All along the evolution of the human factor, since we were few and alone in a place as we have become more (7.4 billion now), migrating was an extraordinary adaptive strategy of our species to face surviving difficulties compared to other species and to save themselves from bad weather. Forced migration made us evolve, get on every continent, build niches where it could increase the weight of man, they have provided places with many languages and peoples: It will be well taken into account.