

PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT MISHAPS: NON-ATTAINABLE OR LEADERS' NEGLIGENCE

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The world has been fighting climate change for quite some time now. With the advancement of technology, industrial businesses grew bigger and bigger. Hence, the pollution also increases which makes the heat index higher, climate change worse, and the probability of greenhouse gasses entrapment is more immense. Thus, the Paris Climate Agreement has been made to gradually stop climate change. The said agreement aims to urge every country to unite in battling climate change. This 2016 agreement was accepted by most of the countries; however, ever since it was established, there was zero to little improvement in our environment. The Paris Climate Agreement is an altruistic project that can lead our world to a better place, only if it has proper execution and implementation; along with that, adjustments and amendments will also improve the said agreement and will make the results add into the bargain.

For the past 200 years, our environment has shown strange changes due to human-induced climate change. The industry made a huge negative impact in the world that causes us to suffer uncanny climates. The Paris Climate Agreement was crafted to help the Earth cope up with the industrial revolution, so in December of 2016, a total of 195 countries signed this agreement. The world aims to cut chemical emissions to maintain the global temperature to 1.5 to 2 °C. Countries were asked to state pledges in order for other countries to know what they should expect about other countries. For an instance, United States pledged to lessen climate pollution to at least 28%, China pledged to reduce carbon intensity, and Europe started to cut some carbon emissions. Every five years, all the participating nations will have to update their Naturally Determined Contribution

(NDC) so that everyone is aware of the country's ambition towards climate. They must also report to the council to assess whether they have met their pledges. (United Nations, 2015) Agonizingly, no country has ever met their five-year agreement pledge.

This agreement has its own pros and cons. The agreement builds a vision that the countries will follow to reduce chemical emissions in their industrial projects in their respective countries. Meaning, it will be easier for the leaders to monitor. Another point that makes the agreement remarkable is that it helps the nature to recover from the traumatic chemicals that pollutes our environment. It also makes the countries liable for their own actions and committed in their pledges. (Green, 2019) If properly imposed, all small islands will be having longer span since the sea levels will be controllable, arctic regions will be persevered, and the weather events will be subtle. (TLD News US, 2021)

There are also disadvantages that makes this agreement flaw-some. Former U.S. president, Donald Trump, withdraws from this agreement for several reasons. Primarily, if chemical emissions will be reduced, it means, production will also be lessened, and manpower needed will have to be limited. Trump emphasized in his speech in 2017 that he made a promise to prioritize the welfare of his constituents; hence, he is implying that the agreement is biased to developing countries since the deal requires the developed countries to pay \$100 billion annually not only to support these developing countries but it also acts as payment to pay for the damages that their emissions have caused. (Pence, 2017) Other con in here is the implementation itself, it does not prepare any punishment for those who did not comply with their pledges. (Mindscape, 2017)

This deal summons economic and industrial actions. This affects the education sector. If the carbon emissions continue to spike due to the breach of pledge of the involved countries, the heat level will also increase. The sudden rise in temperature will cause several extreme natural disasters. As an instance, in October of 2013, Cambodia suffered several floods owing to Tonle Sap Lake. This destroyed over 155 schools and 40,000 textbooks; hence, students are not able to attend physical reporting to schools. Another

indirect impact of climate change is it affects the health of the students. Natural disasters may cause common flu and even diarrhea which may result to absenteeism (UNICEF, 2020). Today, the Paris Climate Agreement is evidently failing. (Ratha, 2019) states that the deal is not successful because there are several countries who are not pursuing their own pledges. The United States, for example, it is one of the greatest contributors of emissions; however, they are one of the poorest performances in abiding their own constructed pledges. He also said that this deal can be that last resort that humanity can grope into when it comes to preserving the nature, but people are still not taking it seriously.

Our environment is slowly dying, yet people still can't take these kinds of things seriously. The deal, if it will be amended, there can be a huge positive impact that can change our world today. If the leaders will only be true to their own pledges and promises when they are in their campaign period, a better community, better environment, and batter nature will be produced. We must keep in mind that it is also us that will suffer in this human-induced catastrophe.

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