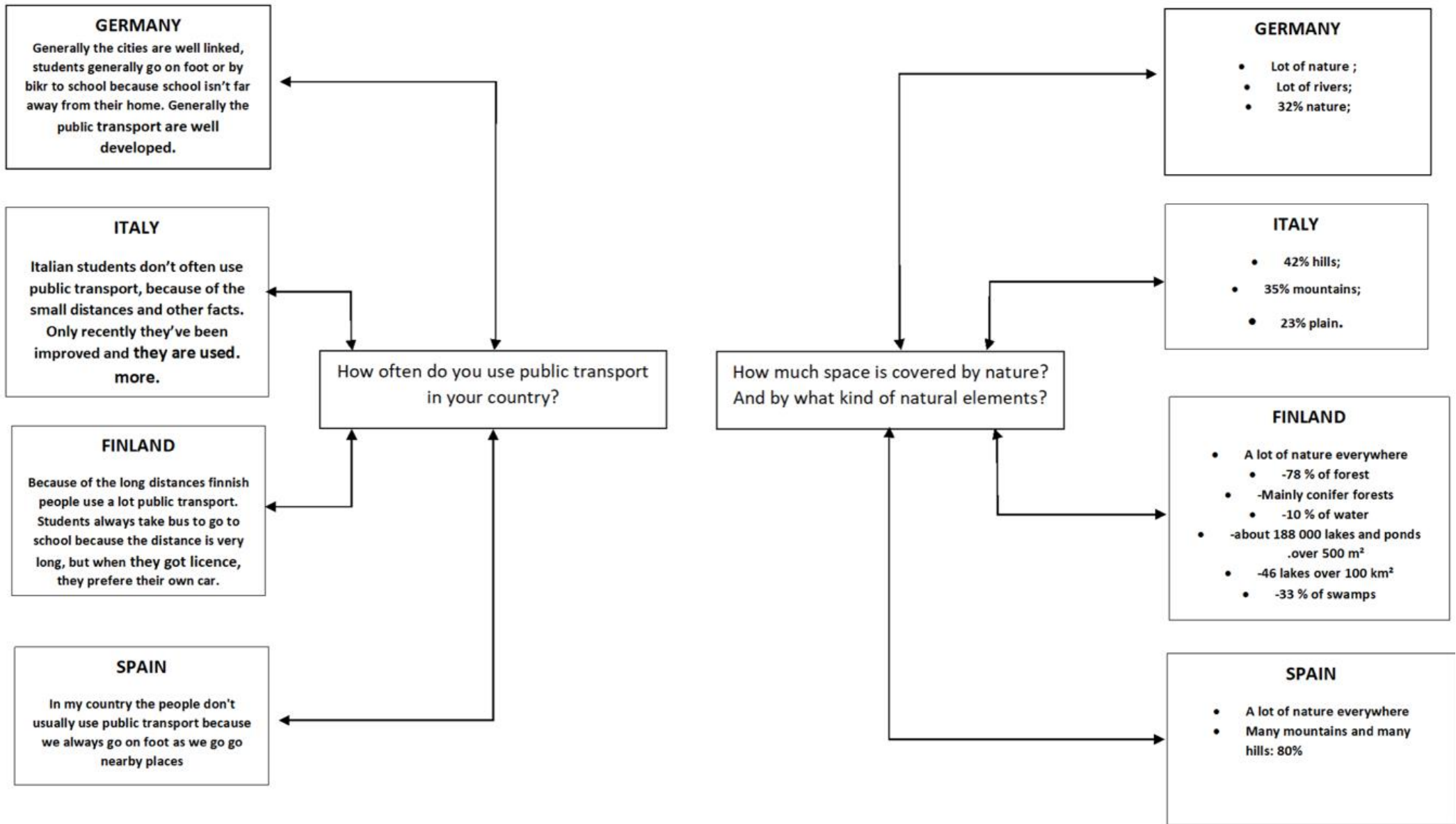


ALL COUNTRIES - Team 3



ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

Ecological Footprint

- Calculating your impact
- Reducing our footprint
- Difference between wants & needs



- Definition**

is an indicator used to assess human consumption of natural resources versus the Earth's ability to regenerate them.



- Actions that can be taken**

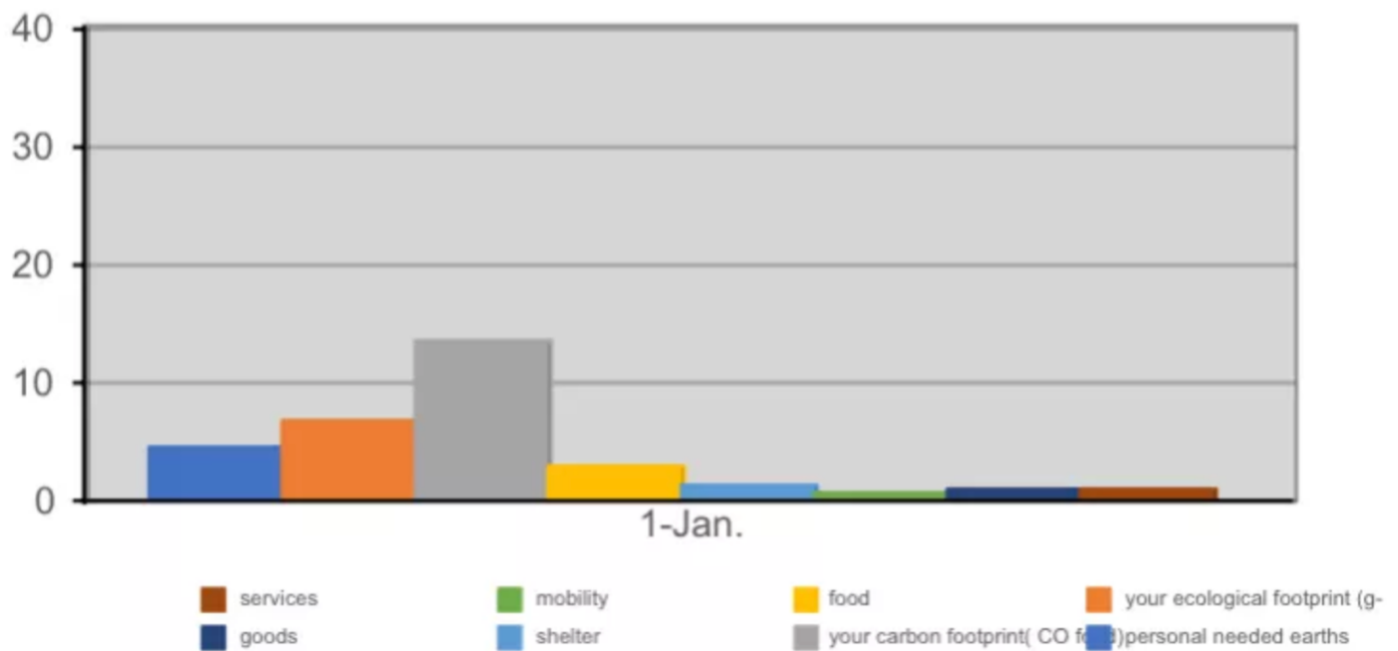
- I. One of the simplest changes we can make to protect our environment is being mindful of the way we use water. Fresh water only makes up less than 3% of all the available water on Earth.
- II. we can also ride bikes or walk to the closer locations. Not only will this have a positive impact on our environment but also on our health, walking is a good cardio and will be beneficial to our body.

III. other solutions would be buying green energy and using clean energy sources.

IV. Reducing waste through recycling and reuse of materials such as plastics, metals and paper

FINLAND - Team 4

Ecological footprint of Finland



The results of the ecological footprint calculator (average of all)

The population needs 4.6 earths, if everybody would live like the Finnish Erasmus+ members.

A reason could be Finland's big carbon footprint. 13,4 gha... that's a lot.

But why is the carbon footprint so big?

With a look on the diagram we can see that the bars from mobility, goods and services aren't so high. So where does it come from?

Finnish team members said, that it is often very, very cold there, so they have to heat a lot, much more than for example Germany. And this takes a lot of energy. A solution for this could be the following: Maybe the people from Finland should use cleaner energy sources, that are renewable. That could help a lot.

The ecological footprint

from



Finland

general information

- snow and ice
- around -15°C
- a lot of nature



many forests and different types of water

problem: long distances to

drive with the car f.e. 5-10km to go to school



solutions: 1. share the car with friends

2. make a list what you need and go shopping only one or two times per week

3. use the train, bus or bike

Things that work already well

- They recycle plastic
- Finnish strategy foresees 250 000 electric cars (10% of country's automobile total) on Finnish roads by 2030
- Already 51% of urban travel is via public transport, cycling and walking
- Lathi (city in Finland) is heated with recycled fuel and local, certified wood from the bioenergy plant



better would be



Finlands ecological footprint

Avg. needed Earths



Avg. Earth overshoot day

5th April



Avg. ecological footprint

Ø 6,6 gha

Avg. carbon footprint

Ø 13,4



Avg. food

Ø 2,9 gha



Avg. shelter

Ø 1,2 gha



Avg. mobility

Ø 0,5 gha



Avg. goods

Ø 0,9 gha



Avg. services

Ø 1,1



RESULTS OF FINLAND

- Earth overshoot day : 05/04/2021
 - Carbon footprint: 10.1
 - Needed earths: 3.9
 - Consumed hectares: 2.9
- ☐ Food: 2.1
 - ☐ Shelter: 0.4
 - ☐ Mobility: 1.6
 - ☐ Goods: 1.00
 - ☐ Services: 1.2

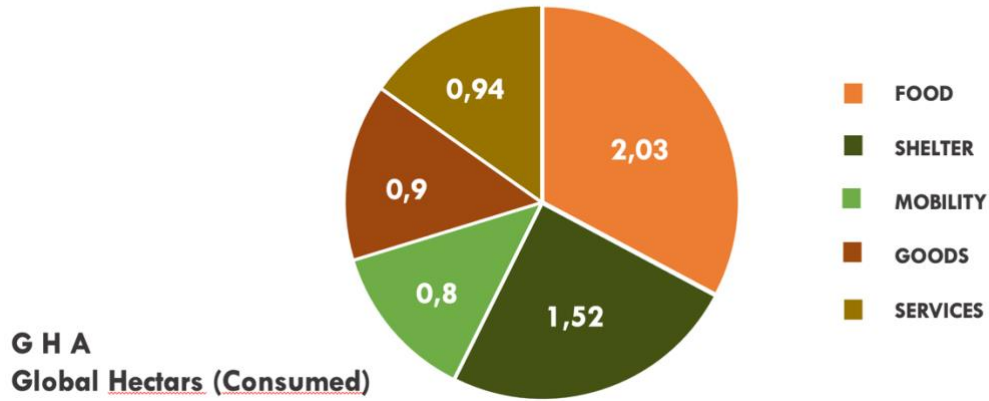


ITALY - Team 2



OVERVIEW

AVERAGE GHA CONSUMED PER PERSON



ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

TOTAL GHA PER PERSON

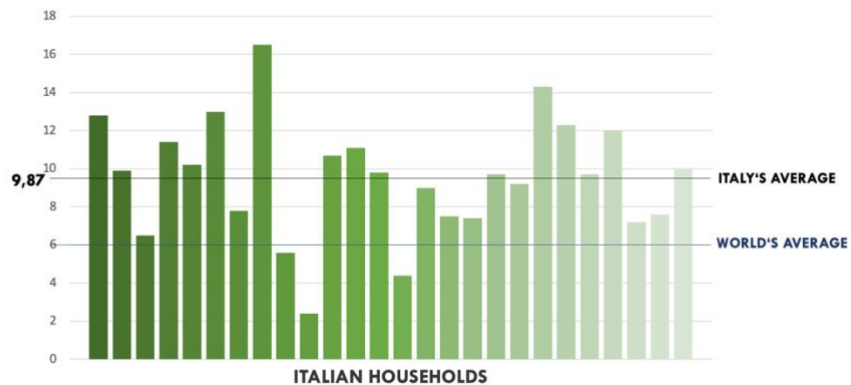


AVAILABLE GHA PER PERSON



CARBON FOOTPRINT

CO2 EMISSIONS PER PERSON PER YEAR (TONS)

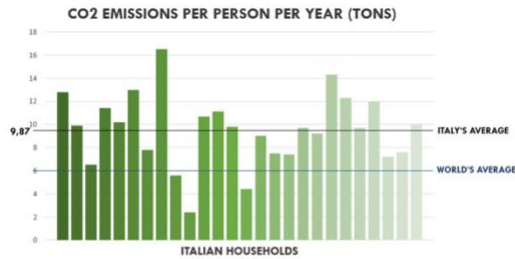




PROBLEMS

CO2 EMISSIONS ABOVE AVERAGE

CONSUMED GHA THRIE AS MUCH AS AVAILABLE



TOTAL GHA PER PERSON



AVAILABLE GHA PER PERSON



SOLUTIONS

GOAL: LOWER CO2 EMISSIONS & CONSUMED GHA

FOOD

- ✓ buy locally
- ✓ avoid plastic wrappings
- ✓ vegetarian meals 1-2 times a week
- ✓ lower food waste

SHELTER

- ✓ renewable energy sources
- ✓ use smart devices
- ✓ turn off water & light when not needed

MOBILITY

- ✓ walk more
- ✓ use public transport
- ✓ electric scooters
- ✓ carpooling
- ✓ bike

IN GENERAL

- ✓ waste less water
 - ✓ avoid disposables
 - ✓ create more green spaces
- generate more oxygen and clean air

ITALY – Team 8



RESULTS OF ITALY



PUPIL	PERSONAL EARTH OVERSHOOT DAY	PERSONAL NEEDED EARTHS	CARBON FOOTPRINT CO2	CONSUMED GLOBAL HECTARES (gha)	FOOD	SHELTER	MOBILITY	GOODS	SERVICES
PUPIL 3	5/12/2021	2.80	6.50	4.50	1.90	1.30	0.20	0.40	0.70
PUPIL 14	17/5/2021	2.70	4.40	5.60	2.10	1.40	2.10	1.00	1.10
PUPIL 19	06/4/2021	3.80	9.20	6.20	2.30	1.70	0.60	0.60	1.00

GERMANY – Team 7

OVERVIEW

- According to the data the German pupil gave the Earth overshoot day already would have arrived
- Talking about our opinions about the needed Earths we could say that the results are very impressive as if everyone in the world had this lifestyle, humans would need 3.1 Earths to live each year
- The carbon footprint is too high as it reached 7.65 in average
- The consumed global hectares (gha) are high as well, the average is 5.19 → the highest is 9 and the lowest is 2.10
- Talking about the food, we can see that there is not such a big waste → the average is around 1.47
- The shelter is also low, that's why the average is 1.08
- The less important problem is the mobility, because the average is 0.68
- The goods are also one of the lowest → 0.90
- And finally the service shows another low average with 0.89

EXAMPLES FOR THE RESULTS OF GERMANY'S ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

Germany	Personal Earth overshoot day	Personal needed Earths	Carbon footprint (CO ₂)	Consumed global hectares	Food (gha)	Shelter (gha)	Mobility (gha)	Goods (gha)	Services (gha)
Pupil 1	07.05. 2021	2,90	7,60	4,70	0,90	0,90	0,50	1,60	0,80
Pupil 2	22.04. 2021	3,30	7,90	5,30	1,90	0,80	0,60	0,60	1,20
Pupil 3	03.08. 2021	1,70	4,60	2,80	0,40	0,70	0,50	0,50	0,70
total	-----	3,10	7,65	5,19	1,47	1,08	0,68	0,90	0,89

SOLUTIONS

- To reduce the carbon footprint we can:
- → use the public transport more frequently
- → produce electricity from sustainable sources
- → use led lights
- → buy less processed foods
- → buy and make recyclable things

MAIN PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

- To reduce the need of earths we should:
- →Use low consumption and high energy efficiency appliances.
- →Use public transport whenever possible.
- →Give more weight in our diet to organic products and that their origin is close. To be able to have a balanced diet and without excesses.
- →Use water efficiently and try to make hygiene and cleaning products biodegradable or as non-toxic as possible.
- →Separate and recycle all our waste and try to reduce our consumption.
- →Use solar energy
- To reduce the consumed global hectares we should do not waste food, try getting products that are packaging free like fresh fruits and vegetables and look for items in recyclable or reusable containers. The last measure is eat as much as you actually need



RESULTS OF GERMANY

