

Chapter 1

Environmental Issues and Solutions: An Introduction and Overview

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Solution

- The City of Vancouver has a Greenest City action plan
 - Corporate waste reduction
 - Use of local food in City-run facilities
 - Green community events
 - Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

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Food in the nude – NZ ditching plastic packaging of fruit and vegetables in supermarkets



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Key Concepts

- Growth versus Sustainability
- Resources *versus* Resource Use
- Pollution
- Causes of Environmental Problems
- The Age of Environmental Solutions

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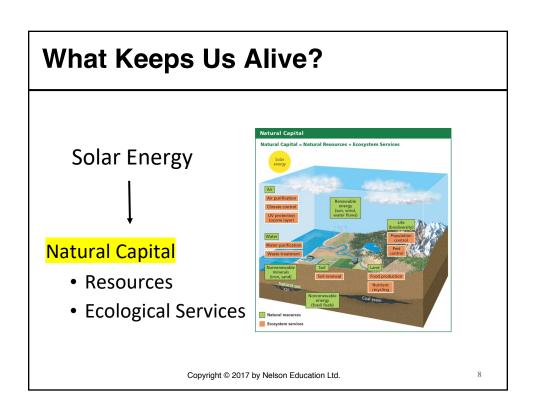
Living More Sustainably

What is the difference between

- Environment
- Ecology
- Environmental Science
- Environmentalism

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Carrying Capacity and Sustainability

Carrying Capacity

How many can be supported?

Sustainability

How long can a system survive?

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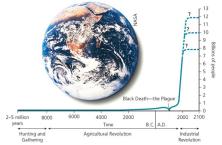
Environmentally-sustainable society

- Preserves natural capital and lives off its income
- · Thinks of future generations
- Eliminate waste and discontinue depletion of resources
- Apply social, political, and technological solutions

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Population Growth

- Exponential growth rate (1.2%)
- 97% of population increase in developing nations



Source:

Data from the World Bank and the United Nations

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Economics: Growth and Development

Growth

Higher production and consumption

Development

Increased living standards

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Economics: Growth and Development continued

How do we evaluate growth versus development?

- Gross domestic product (GDP)
- Per capita GDP
- Degree of industrialization

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Percent of world's (%) Population 17 Population 15 Resource use 12 Pollution 75 and waste 25 Developed countries Source: Data from the World Bank and the United Nations Copyright © 2017 by Nelson Education Ltd. 14

Trade-Offs: Economic Development

Good News

Life expectancy doubled since 1950

Infant mortality halved since 1990

Food production ahead of population growth since 1978

Pollution down in most developed countries since 1970

Number of people living in extreme poverty dropped 50% since 1990

Bad News

Life expectancy 11 years less in developing countries

Infant mortality rate in developing countries over 8 times higher

Poor agricultural practices may limit future food production

Pollution levels in most developing countries too high

About half of world's people live on less than \$4 per day

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What Is Globalization?

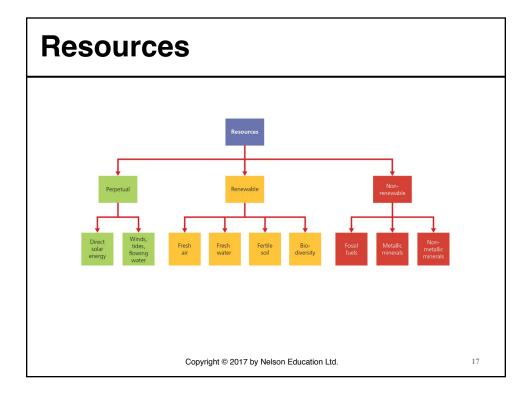
Increasing interconnectedness

- Social
- Economic
- Environmental

Rapid globalization promoted by

- Communication technology
- · Human mobility
- · International trade

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Renewable Resources

Compare rate of use versus replenishment

- Rate of use < Rate of replenishment
 - = Sustainable Yield
- Rate of use > Rate of replenishment
 - = Environmental Degradation

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The Tragedy of the Commons

Overuse of common resources

- How do we protect common property?
 - Regulate access
 - Privatization

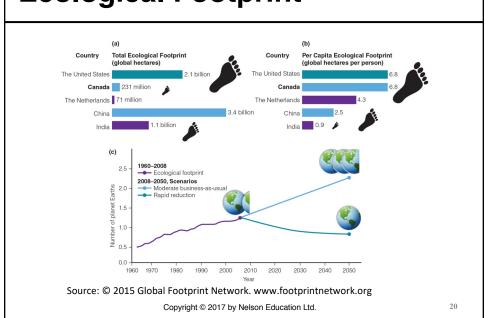
Case Study: Canada-Spain Turbot War

Declining fish stocks in international seas

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Ecological Footprint



Pollution

What makes a substance a pollutant?

- Concentration
- Location
- Effects

Sources

• Point versus Nonpoint

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Dealing With Pollution

Prevention (input control)

versus

Cleanup (output control)

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Environmental and Resource Problems

Major Problems

- Air pollution
- Biodiversity depletion
- Food supply problems
- Waste production
- Water pollution

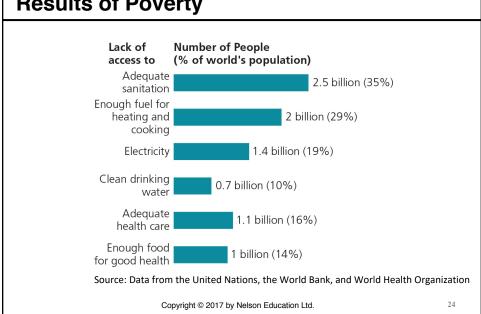
Major Causes

- Rapid population growth
- Unsustainable resource use
- Poverty
- Market prices not reflecting environmental costs
- Inadequate understanding of the environment

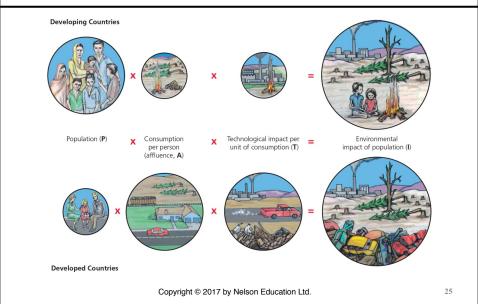
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Natural Capital Degradation: Results of Poverty



Environmental and Resource Problems continued



Affluenza

- Addiction to overconsumption and materialism
- Prevalent in Canada, U.S., Europe...
- Buy more get happy
 - Before buying ask:
 - Do I need it?
 - Can I buy it second-hand?
 - Can I borrow from a friend?
- Shopaholics should avoid malls.

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Use affluence for good

- Develop technologies to reduce:
 - Pollution
 - Environmental degradation
 - Resource waste
 - Clean air
 - Big donators:

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Donators









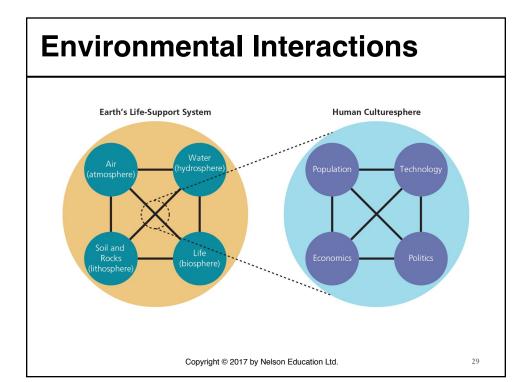








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Is Our Present Course Sustainable?

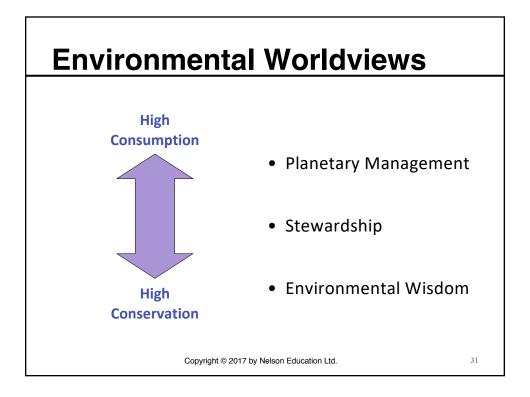
Are things getting better or worse?

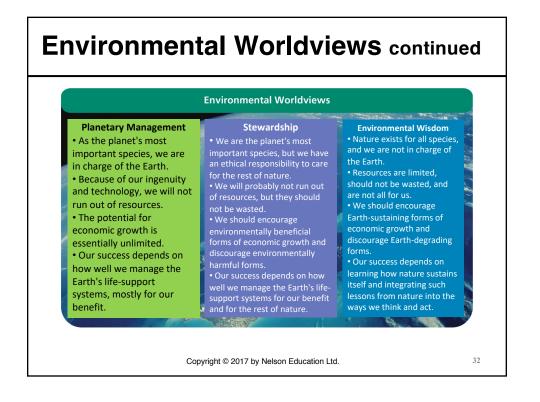
Technological optimists *versus*

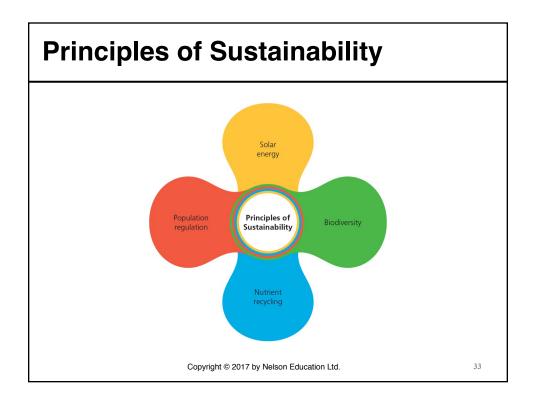
Environmental pessimists

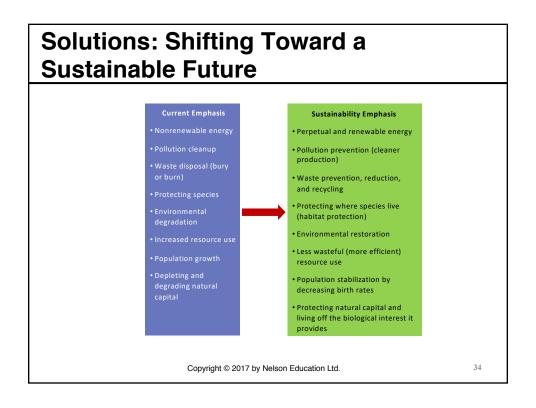
- Both extremists
- Instead of trying to wade through confusion – be active & involved.

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UN Millennium Development Goals



Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty



Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education



Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women



Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality



Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health



Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases



Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability



Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Distriction Political Poli

Source: Courtesy of the UNDP

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Conclusions

- Environmental management involves balancing growth with sustainability
- Requires ecological worldview
- Involves science, politics, economics, and philosophy

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Solution



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23-year-old boy genius, Boyan Slat, is the founder and president of <u>The Ocean Cleanup</u>, a foundation which is dedicated to developing advanced technologies to rid the oceans of plastic. The Dutch inventor is in the works of creating a 62-mile underwater, V-shaped barrier to trap plastic trash as it floats along ocean currents. Slat said the technology, which he hopes to deploy by 2020, could remove half of the trash—amounting to 150 million pounds of trash—from the <u>Great Pacific Garbage Patch</u> within 10 years. Once removed, much of that plastic could be properly recycled.

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