

Newsletter

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Board Member **Prof. Lawrence Bridwell**



Dr. Larry Bridwell is Director of International Business Programs whose research covers international business with a primary interest in the future high growth areas of China, India and Africa.

He achieved his bachelor at the California State University at Fullerton in History and afterwards his Ph.D. in Business at Baruch College in New York City.

He joined the Lubin School of Business in 1982.

Dr. Bridwell teaches courses such as Globalization, the New Economy and Ethics, Government Institutions and Business Strategy. He has been a senior fellow for the American Society for Competitiveness since 2016.

Dr. Bridwell has recently served as a journal reviewer per the below:

- Journal of Competitive Studies, 2016- 2017
- Social Responsibility Journal 2016
- International Journal of Commerce and Management, 2012-2017

Clean Energy Is Surging, but Not Fast Enough to Solve Global Warming

Brad Plumer



Wind turbines and solar panels in Hebei Province, China. Renewables are expected to supply 40 percent of the world's electricity by 2040.

Photo Credit: China Stringer Network/Reuters

Over the next two decades, the world's energy system will undergo a huge transformation. Wind and solar power are poised to become dominant sources of electricity. China's once-relentless appetite for coal is set to wane. The amount of oil we use to fuel our cars could peak and decline.

But there's a catch: The global march toward clean energy still isn't happening fast enough to avoid dangerous global warming, at least not unless governments put forceful new policy measures in place to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

That's the conclusion of the International Energy Agency, which on Monday published its annual World Energy Outlook.

Link to Article:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/12/climate/global-energy-forecast.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fclimate&action=click&contentCollection=climate®ion=rank&module=package&version=highlights&contentPlacement=2&pgtype=sectionfront>

“Climate Change and the Elections: Five Takeaways”

Brad Plumer and Lisa Friedman



Photo Credit: Bryan Tarnowski

The results of Tuesday’s elections could have a significant influence on how the United States deals with global warming in several ways.

In the Trump era, much of the action to fight climate change has been happening at the state level. On that front, the results were mixed: Several key climate policies on the ballot, including a carbon tax in Washington State and an aggressive renewable power target in Arizona, were defeated soundly. But Democrats who favor clean energy also took control of a number of key governorships and state legislatures, opening doors for expanded action.

On the national level, Democrats recaptured the House and are expected to put climate change back on the agenda, albeit cautiously. But the electoral churn also meant that one of the congressional Republicans who was, in theory, most open to engaging on the issue lost his seat.

Here are five key points from Tuesday: _Carbon taxes are a tough sell; _Don’t look for big proposals at the national level; Expect action at the state level; _Climate bipartisanship suffered a blow; _Mixed results for renewable energy.

P.s.: The oil companies spent big to defeat the Oregon Climate Tax.

Link to Article:

https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/07/climate/climate-change-midterm-elections.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fclimate&action=click&contentCollection=climate®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlace ment=4&pgtype=sectionfront

“Environmental damage prompts a rethink among coastal voters”

Courtney Weaver



Photo Credit: Joe Raedle

Environmental issues played a key role in the midterm elections, particularly in some coastal congressional districts that have traditionally leaned conservative but have been ravaged by recent hurricanes, wildfires and other climate-related problems.

One of the biggest upsets was in South Carolina. Its first district, which straddles Charleston and Hilton Head, is increasingly affected by rising waters and flooding. Democrat Joe Cunningham, an ocean engineer, pulled off a surprise win against Republican Katie Arrington, largely thanks to his focus on environmental issues. In Houston, Texas, which was ravaged by Hurricane Harvey last year, Democrat Lizzie Fletcher ousted Republican congressman John Culberson from the seat he had held for 17 years.

In past Florida elections, only one in 10 Sarasota voters cited the environment as their number-one issues but red tide and two major hurricanes (Michael and Irma) in the past two years have changed minds.

It is a sign that in some US coastal states, the centre of gravity on climate change and other environmental issues may be shifting. The next question is whether the change will have impact in Washington.

Link to Article:

<https://www.ft.com/content/6ee97e04-e68b-11e8-8a85-04b8afea6ea3>

“Oil groups budget just 1% of spending to green projects”

Anjali Raval



Photo Credit: Isaac Urrutia

European groups such as Total, Shell, Equinor and Eni are among those spending the most on low-carbon projects, but the industry on aggregate allocated just 1.3 per cent of its 2018 capital expenditure to these ventures. The figure comes in a report from environmental non-profit and investment research provider CDP, which has ranked 24 companies by their preparedness for a transition to cleaner fuels.

Link to Article:

<https://www.ft.com/content/56100cb2-e5a6-11e8-8a85-04b8afea6ea3>

“Judge Blocks Disputed Keystone XL Pipeline in Setback for Trump”

Lisa Friedman and Coral Davenport



Photo Credit: Nati Harnik

A federal judge has issued a repudiation of one of President Trump’s first acts as president, allowing the disputed Keystone XL oil pipeline to proceed.

Mr. Trump has elevated the pipeline as a prominent symbol of his administration’s effort to encourage fossil fuel use.

Link to Article:

https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/09/climate/judge-blocks-keystone-pipeline.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fclimate&action=click&contentCollection=climate®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=2&pgtype=sectionfront

“3 Ways to Create a Climate Change Investment Strategy”

Paul Sullivan



Photo Credit: Reed Saxon

Since 1995, assets in sustainable and responsible investments have grown 18-fold, to more than \$11 trillion. There are two main approaches to creating a climate change investment strategy. One is investing in alternative energy. The other way is what some call climate-proofing a portfolio.

Here are three ways to consider climate change as a criterion for making investments: *Tap public markets for green investing; Seek companies expanding responsible business; Look to Asia for a big impact.*

Link to Article:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/10/26/your-money/climate-change-investment-strategy.html>

“What the Midterms Mean for Climate Change”

Brad Plumer



Photo Credit: Tyler Varsell

Hal Harvey recently published a guidebook for policymakers that lays out a set of concrete actions they could take to avoid big temperature increases. His main message is that leaders in the world’s 20 largest carbon emitters — including the United States, China, India and Europe — should focus on a handful of actions that can get emissions down in a hurry.

Link to Article:

https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/07/climate/climate-fwd-midterms.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fclimate&action=click&contentCollection=climate®ion=stream&module=stream_unit&version=latest&contentPlacement=3&pgtype=sectionfront

“Why Does California Have So Many Wildfires?”

Kendra Pierre-Louise



Photo Credit: Noah Berger

What is it about California that makes wildfires so catastrophic? There are four key ingredients.

The first is California's climate. California, like much of the West, gets most of its moisture in the fall and winter. Its vegetation then spends much of the summer slowly drying out because of a lack of rainfall and warmer temperatures. That vegetation then serves as kindling for fires. But while California's climate has always been fire prone, the link between climate change and bigger fires is inextricable.

Second, people. Even if the conditions are right for a wildfire, you still need something or someone to ignite it. Sometimes the trigger is nature, like a lightning strike, but more often than not humans are responsible.

Third, Fire suppression. It's counterintuitive, but the United States' history of suppressing wildfires has actually made present-day wildfires worse. In recent years, the United States Forest Service has been trying to rectify the previous practice through the use of prescribed or "controlled" burns.

Last, the Santa Ana winds. Each fall, strong gusts known as the Santa Ana winds bring dry air from the Great Basin area of the West into Southern California.

Link to Article:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/09/climate/why-california-fires.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fclimate&action=click&contentCollection=climate®ion=rank&module=package&version=highlights&contentPlacement=2&pgtype=sectionfront>

‘Midterm Climate Report: Partly Cloudy’

The New York Times Editorial



Photo Credit: Antonio Sortino

Faced with what they saw as an existential threat to their businesses, BP, Valero, Phillips 66, the Koch brothers and other members of the fossil fuel fraternity dumped more than \$30 million into Washington State to crush a ballot initiative that would have imposed the first taxes in the nation on carbon emissions.

The defeat in Washington was the most disappointing setback for climate activists in the midterm elections on Tuesday.

Link to Article:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/09/opinion/climate-change-midterm-elections.html>

‘More Evidence Points to China as Source of Ozone-Depleting Gas’

Chris Buckley



Photo Credit: Gilles Sabrié

China is behind the resurgence of a banned industrial gas that not only destroys the planet's protective ozone layer but also contributes to global warming. The gas, trichlorofluoromethane, or CFC-11, is supposed to be phased out worldwide under the Montreal Protocol. In May, however, scientists published research showing that CFC-11 levels in the atmosphere had begun falling more slowly. Their findings suggested significant new emissions of the gas, most likely from China.

Link to Article:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/03/climate/china-ozone-cfcs.html>

‘The Wheels on These Buses Go Round and Round With Zero Emissions’

Brad Plumer



Photo Credit: Byron Smith

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. - The school district's electric buses — which cost \$365,000 apiece, more than three times the price of a new diesel bus with modern pollution controls — are still a rarity. Of the roughly 480,000 school buses in the United States, only a few hundred are fully electric.

But that's slowly changing. State officials are looking to limit children's exposure to the harmful exhaust from older diesel buses. They're also increasingly concerned about the carbon emissions that drive global warming. At the same time, the price of electric buses, while still out of reach for most school districts, keeps falling as technology improves.

[Link to Article:](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/12/climate/electric-school-buses.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fclimate&action=click&contentCollection=climate®ion=rank&module=package&version=highlights&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=sectionfront)

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/12/climate/electric-school-buses.html?rref=collection%2Fsectioncollection%2Fclimate&action=click&contentCollection=climate®ion=rank&module=package&version=highlights&contentPlacement=1&pgtype=sectionfront>

‘How Climate Change Will Cause More Simultaneous Disasters’

John Schwartz



Photo Credit: Scott Olson

A paper done by 23 authors and published in the revered academic journal *Nature Climate Change* explores the ways that climate change intensifies hazards and describes the interconnected nature of resulting crises. It demonstrates the effects of climate change across a broad spectrum of problems, including heat waves, wildfires, sea level rise, hurricanes, flooding, drought and shortages of clean water. The paper's lead author, Camilo Mora of the University of Hawaii at Manoa, cautioned that if steps aren't taken to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions, by 2100, coastal areas on the planet could be hit by multiple weather crises, all at once. It cautions that traditional research into only one aspect of climate change and its effects can miss the bigger picture of interrelation and risks.

[Link to Article:](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/19/climate/climate-disasters.html)

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/19/climate/climate-disasters.html>

‘Preserving the Wealth That Conservation Built’
Austan Goolsbee



Photo Credit: Alyssa Schukar

Austan Goolsbee, professor of economics at the University of Chicago, Booth School of Business – wrote about the interrelated nature of a thriving economy and the importance of prudent conservation saying that the Administration views protecting the environment as a conflict with the private sector.

As a result, the Administration has been lax with rules on pollutants, such as pesticides and mercury. To make matters worse, Congressional Republicans did not renew the Land and Water Conservation Act.

Goolsbee said, “The problem with this kind of ‘zero sum’ thinking about business and the environment is that it is sometimes deeply incorrect.

Sometimes, in fact, making rules more favorable to business can lead markets to fail and destroy private-sector value, while cleaning up pollution or protecting public spaces can unlock value in the private sector and allow it to grow.”

Link to Article:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/02/business/preserving-wealth-conservation-environment-built.html>

Over A Thousand Pieces of Plastic Found In Dead Whale

Daniel Victor



Photo Credit: Huff Post

More than 1,000 pieces of plastic ranging from cups to bags and even flip-flops were found in a dead decomposing whale's belly. The whale was washed ashore in Indonesia. Apparently, ingesting plastic can give whales a false sense of being full, which results in eating less.

Link to Article:

<https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/21/world/asia/whale-plastics-indonesia.html>

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