JC Gibbs

English 302

Research 2

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McManus, P. (2012). Sustainability. In S. G. Philander (Ed.), Encyclopedia of Global Warming & Climate Change (2nd ed., Vol. 3, pp. 1308-1311). SAGE Reference. <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX4195600678/GRNR?u=ksu&sid=bookmark-GRNR&xid=7a0f64ff>

<https://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&Lang=E>

Sustainable Development is the economic development that is conducted without depletion of natural resources. There are three major three pillars of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. Sustainable development was intended to allow economic growth through greener measures. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a universal call to end poverty, protect the planet and to improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere. In 2015 the United Nations adopted a 17-goal agenda that would take place over 15 years to improve the quality of the world. The United Nations (UN) is an international organization founded in 1945 after the Second World War by 51 countries committed to maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations and promoting social progress, better living standards and human rights. This call to action is part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Nations, n.d.). Part of the 2030 agenda includes:

* Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
* Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
* Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
* Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Though there are many countries involved implementing sustainability within various organizations have proven challenging. Barrier included corporate cultures, jurisdictional issues, financial implications, corporation and or lack of resources (McManus) (Nations, n.d.).

Ullah, A., Ahmed, M., Raza, S. A., & Ali, S. (2021). A threshold approach to sustainable

development: Nonlinear relationship between renewable energy consumption, natural resource rent, and ecological footprint. Journal of Environmental Management, 295, NA. <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A669968478/GRNR?u=ksu&sid=bookmark-GRNR&xid=600ee65e>.

(Asad Ullah, 2021)

Our planet is headed toward a crisis, a crisis that can lead to intense storms and heavy precipitation, rising temperatures, wildfires, flooding and drought as the effect of global warming began to emerge. Greenhouse gases are CO2 emission that make up 72% of global greenhouse gas emissions. According to The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), there are four key gases that are emitted by human activities:

* Carbon Dioxide created by burning fossil fuel (coal, crude oil & natural gas), deforestation, land clearing, and degradation of soils.
* Methane is produced by waste management, energy use, biomass burning and other agricultural activities.
* Nitrous Oxide can be created by fossil fuel combustion and use of fertilizer.
* Fluorinated gases are generated by certain industrial processes, refrigeration, and other consumer products.

Fossil fuel bases energy creates a large amount of carbon emission worldwide. Electricity and heat production count for 25% of global greenhouse emissions, and the largest single cause. Sea-levels have risen by 10-12 cm and average temperature rose by 1.0 – 3.5 degrees in this century. Reducing our carbon footprint can be achieved if we continue to unite locally and on a global scale. We must modify our behaviors to think Reduce, Reuse, Recycle. If we focus on creating renewable energy sources, install more carbon capture and storage units, planting more tree, build, we may be able to mitigate some of the damages caused by human activities.

Freedman, B., & Knight, J. (2021). Sustainable Development. In K. H. Nemeh & J. L. Longe (Eds.), The Gale Encyclopedia of Science (6th ed., Vol. 7, pp. 4348-4352). Gale. <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX8124402401/GRNR?u=ksu&sid=bookmark-GRNR&xid=47c70263>

Sustainability is conditions where humans and nature can exist in harmony. Sustainable development is developing a balance between humans and nature. The United Nations (UN) defined it as development that meets the need of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Freedman, 2021). We must protect resources like the land, water, animals and even air quality for future generations survival. Limiting the damages to our ecosystems is vital. The UN lists over 40 different issues relating to sustainability including but not limited to the atmosphere, biodiversity, agriculture and food security, climate change, energy, sanitations, and demographics to name a few (Freedman, 2021). Global UN member from around the world have pledged to creates sustainable developments by reducing deforestations, decreasing greenhouse gases, protecting threatened species, protecting water resources, and preserving marine habitats.

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(Asad Ullah, 2021)

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