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Raising Awareness with Sustainability: \"I Can Save the Earth\" Picture Book

5 amazing biomimicry examples providing real sustainability solutions | Architecture Building EnergyCircular Economy: definition \u0026 examples | Sustainability Environment

Sustainability as a Competitive Advantage - Responsibility, Efficiency and Engagement

Energy Efficiency \u0026 Sustainability for Smart Cities | Schneider Electric

Efficiency And Sustainability In The
Applied to food, efficiency, here, can be understood as the ratio between inputs (such as seed, feed, fertiliser and labour) and food output. In debates on environmental sustainability in the food system, critics argue that this is too narrow a definition of efficiency because it externalises environmental impacts.

What is environmental efficiency? And is it sustainable ...
From the perspective of the relation set between sustainability and efficiency, we start from the hypothesis that this is an indestructible one, a sine-qua-non condition when tackling the sustainability concept from a general perspective. â€ The sustainable development of the society implies, in the context of the ecosystem-eco- efficiency dualism, the mankindâ€™s concern for the present and future situation of its natural, energy, material and informational resources.

The Connection between Efficiency and Sustainability – A ...
Eco-efficiency has been proposed as one of the main tools to promote a transformation from unsustainable development to one of sustainable development. It is based on the concept of creating more goods and services while using fewer resources and creating less waste and pollution. "It is measured as the ratio between the (added) value of what has been produced (e.g. GDP) and the (added) environment impacts of the product or service (e.g. S02 emissions)."

Eco-efficiency - Wikipedia
In the UK, the government has committed to reducing carbon emissions (CO^2) by 80% by 2050 and the RNLI has its part to play in achieving this. Increasingly legislation is making improving energy efficiency mandatory. We have achieved the Energy Saving Opportunities Scheme (ESOS) compliance in the ...

Energy efficiency - Environmental sustainability
Energy Efficiency and Sustainability. Publisher: World Scientific At the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, great emphasis was placed on energy efficiency in the Opening Session. That message, and indeed the subject of energy more generally, largely disappeared in the forty chapters and 600 pages of Agenda 21 that emerged from Rio.

Energy Efficiency and Sustainability
G20 countries represent a dynnamic group of leading economies with a diverse set of visions and approaches for sustainable development. Member states come from all continents, produce 85 per cent of global economic output, have two-thirds of the global population, and are undertaking 75 per cent of international trade.

Resource Efficiency for Sustainable Development | Resource ...
Sustainability provides a larger purpose and some new deliverables for companies to strive for and helps them renew their commitments to basic goals like efficiency, sustainable growth and...

The 3 Pillars of Corporate Sustainability
Green building (also known as green construction or sustainable building) refers to both a structure and the application of processes that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout a building's life-cycle: from planning to design, construction, operation, maintenance, renovation, and demolition. This requires close cooperation of the contractor, the architects, the ...

Green building - Wikipedia
The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is a global, CEO-led organization of over 200 leading businesses working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world.

World Business Council For Sustainable Development (WBCSD)
In Depth : IT efficiency and sustainability IT spending priorities in 2020 shift to network management, UC. The global pandemic has temporarily slowed SD-WAN and campus network spending, but ...

IT efficiency and sustainability news, help and research ...
Energy Efficiency and Sustainability Research. In its role as the Home Energy Conservation Authority (HECA) for Northern Ireland, the Housing Executive seeks to support improvements in home energy...

Energy efficiency and sustainability - The Housing Executive
In fact, efficiency equals sustainability since zero efficiency (when possible) means zero waste. Another not so practical view of sustainability is closed systems that maintain processes of productivity indefinitely by replacing resources used by actions of people with resources of equal or greater value by those same people without degrading or endangering natural biotic systems. [59]

Sustainability - Wikipedia
Some of the ways Shell improves energy efficiency include making our equipment more reliable through maintenance, by smart-scheduling of maintenance activities or by installing more energy-efficient equipment. See our Sustainability Report for our progress and energy efficiency performance data.

Energy Conservation, Efficiency & Sustainability | Shell ...
FreightWaves recently chatted with Josh Raglin, chief sustainability officer for Norfolk Southern (), about why and how companies like the Class I railroad have adopted sustainability initiatives in recent years.The interview was edited for clarity. FreightWaves: Just what is sustainability? Raglin: Think of it at a basic level.Sustainability is closely aligned with stewardship.

Norfolk Southern Q&A: How sustainability and efficiency ...
Schneider Electric, a leader in the Digital Transformation of energy management and automation, has announced findings from a study by 451 Research, part of S&P Global Market Intelligence, that captures the impact efficiency and sustainability have on the cloud and service provider business. The recently released report includes insights from a survey of over 800 data centre service providers ...

Research captures impact of efficiency and sustainability ...
Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) is an approach aimed at transforming and reorienting existing agricultural systems to support food security and development in a sustainable manner under a changing climate. CSA refers to agricultural practices, which are assumed to sustainably increase productivity, enhance adaptation and resilience, reduce or mitigate where possible greenhouse gases, and ...

Climate-Smart Agriculture: Productivity, Efficiency and ...
Energy efficiency is integrated into aspects such as building design, lighting, heating, air-conditioning and purification and electrical systems. These rating systems also seek to adapt human behavior toward more sustainable practices including conservation, recycling and proper waste management.

OPINION: Why India must focus on energy efficiency and ...
The majority of respondents (57 percent) believe efficiency and sustainability will be highly important competitive differentiators in three years, a large increase from the current reading of 26...

This title includes a number of Open Access chapters. The world's interest in reducing petroleum use has led to the rapid development of the biofuel industry over the past decade or so. However, there is increasing concern over how current food-based biofuels affect both food security and the environment. Second-generation biofuels, however, use widely available sources such as non-food lignocellulosic-based biomass and fats, oils, and greases. They make practical consideration of how land use can simultaneously support both the world's food needs and some of its energy needs. This volume consolidates some of the most recent investigations into these issues. The chapters focus on these categories of research: The problems currently connected with biofuels relating to land use and the environment Investigations into the potential for land use to be managed more effectively and sustainably Research that focuses on new and developing options for second-generation biofuels This volume is recommended for all biofuel researchers, from the PhD student to the experienced scientist. It also offers an essential foundation to anyone interested in how biofuels relate to the future of our world.

A critical aspect of sustainability associated with water and wastewater systems is to maintain and manage infrastructure in the most efficient and economical manner while complying with environmental regulations and keeping rates at acceptable levels. Given the high cost of fuel, our growing population, and the associated increase in energy needs,

Translating fundamental principles of irreversible thermodynamics into day-to-day engineering concepts, this reference provides the tools to accurately measure process efficiency and sustainability in the power and chemical industries-helping engineers to recognize why losses occur and how they can be reduced utilizing familiar thermodynamic principles. Compares the present industrial society with an emerging metabolic society in which mass production and consumption are in closer harmony with the natural environment. The first book to utilize classic thermodynamic principles for clear understanding, analysis, and optimization of work flows, environmental resources, and driving forces in the chemical and power industries.

This book outlines the principles of eco-efficiency and presents case studies of their application from a number of international companies, including 3M and the Dow Chemical Company. The term "eco-efficiency" describes business activities that create economic value while reducing ecological impact and resource use. This book outlines the principles of eco-efficiency and presents case studies of their application from a number of international companies, including 3M and the Dow Chemical Company. It also discusses the value of partnerships--with other companies, business associations, communities, regulators, and environmental and other nongovernmental groups. In the conclusion, the authors argue that business must become more eco-efficient and that governments need to change the conditions under which business operates, including tax and regulatory regimes, to make them more conducive to eco-efficiency.

This book challenges conventional wisdom by showing how, in some circumstances, improved energy efficiency may increase energy consumption. Relying upon energy efficiency to reduce carbon emissions could therefore be misguided. This book explores the broader implications for climate change and sustainable consumption.

Fifty years after the famous essay "The Problem of Social Cost" (1960) by the Nobel laureate Ronald Coase, Law and Economics seems to have become the lingua franca of American jurisprudence, and although its influence on European jurisprudence is only moderate by comparison, it has also gained popularity in Europe. A highly influential publication of a different nature was the Brundtland Report (1987), which extended the concept of sustainability from forestry to the whole of the economy and society. According to this report, development is sustainable when it "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". A key requirement of sustainable development is justice to future generations. It is still a matter of fact that the law as well as the theories of justice are generally restricted to the resolution of conflicts between contemporaries and between people living in the same country. This in turn raises a number of questions: what is the philosophical justification for intergenerational justice? What bearing does sustainability have on the efficiency principle? How do we put a policy of sustainability into practice, and what is the role of the law in doing so? The present volume is devoted to these questions. In Part One, "Law and Economics", the role of economic analysis and efficiency in law is examined more closely. Part Two, "Law and Sustainability", engages with the themes of sustainable development and justice to future generations. Finally, Part Three, "Law, Economics and Sustainability", addresses the interrelationships between the different aspects.

One of the key tenets of the environmental movement is the need for greater efficiency in our use of dwindling natural resources, especially coal, natural gas, and oil. If our products are designed to be more energy efficient, so the thinking goes, our environmental impacts will be reduced and our fossil fuels will last longer. In this surprising new look at sustainability and conservation, environmentalist Steve Hallett argues that this thinking is fundamentally flawed. In fact, based on the example of coal use throughout the Industrial Revolution, more efficiency leads to more consumption, faster depletion of resources, and ultimately more stress on the planet. This is the efficiency trap. How do we avoid this trap? Hallett suggests that we focus on protecting natural resources, ecosystems, and social systems by making them more resilient. Knowing that we have reached limits to growth, we should work to decentralize energy-delivery services to give homes and communities some measure of independence. We can also build more sustainable food systems by diversifying the food-production landscape to address the vulnerabilities of the current supply chain. Efficiency does have its place in specific areas such as recycling and home insulation, but it will not work as a long-term approach to our energy dilemma. Yet recognizing the inevitable limits to our growth and the shortcomings of our current approach to addressing our dwindling resources is a necessary first step toward the establishment of sound environmental policy. This realistic appraisal of current environmental thinking will challenge environmentalists and industrialists alike.

Handbook of Energy Efficiency in Buildings: A Life Cycle Approach offers a comprehensive and in-depth coverage of the subject with a further focus on the Life Cycle. The editors, renowned academics, invited a diverse group of researchers to develop original chapters for the book and managed to well integrate all contributions in a consistent volume. Sections cover the role of the building sector on energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, international technical standards, laws and regulations, building energy efficiency and zero energy consumption buildings, the life cycle assessment of buildings, from construction to decommissioning, and other timely topics. The multidisciplinary approach to the subject makes it valuable for researchers and industry based Civil, Construction, and Architectural Engineers. Researchers in related fields as built environment, energy and sustainability at an urban scale will also benefit from the books integrated perspective. Presents a complete and thorough coverage of energy efficiency in buildings Provides an integrated approach to all the different elements that impact energy efficiency Contains coverage of worldwide regulation

Business-as-usual, it is widely accepted, will exceed the Earth's carrying capacity in an alarmingly short space of time. In simple terms, we need to learn to use the world's rapidly depleting resources in a significantly more efficient manner. Practical and readily adopted solutions are needed now. Eco-efficiency-or "produce more with less" – is achieved when goods and services satisfy human needs, increase the quality of life at competitive prices and when environmental impacts and resource intensity are decreased to a degree that keeps them within the limits of Earth's expected carrying capacity. Eco-efficiency – a term first proposed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development in 1992 – is a management approach that allows businesses to carry out environmental protection measures from a market-oriented point of view, with the aim of illustrating that ecology and the economy do not need to be a contradiction. Indeed, eco-efficiency has been portrayed as a win-win-for both business and the environment. This book, which developed out of two conferences on eco-efficiency held in Düsseldorf in 1998 and 2001, is edited by Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker and his team from the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, one of the world's leading research programmes on resource productivity. The aim is not simply to explain the past and present of eco-efficiency but to look forward to and encourage a future where the comprehensive take-up of the concept by business, government and consumers could lead to innovation on a grand scale and the possibility of a giant leap beyond towards overall sustainability. There have been considerable achievements to date. The Dow Jones Sustainability Index, which aims to list the most sustainable corporations for investors, includes companies such as BASF, Climatex, Henkel and Matushita/Panasonic (all represented in this book), who are implementing eco-efficiency measures. A number of political initiatives have also been formed. In December 2001, the German government suggested a National Sustainability Strategy to measure Germany's sustainable development. While this not yet an accepted political target or even law, it shows that politics is moving toward binding targets for increasing efficiency. Eco-Efficiency and Beyond collects together the leading thinkers on the topic and aims to illustrate not only that the concept should be part of every business strategy but that it is a key trigger for innovation. Innovation cuts through paradoxes. It is the creation of solutions to conflicting demands. Flying in a vacuum gave us rockets and satellites; switching electrons through insulators gave us Silicon Valley and the digital age. Sustainable development presents a similar field of paradoxical innovation forces: i.e. provide affordable products and services for the growing unmet needs of the world population while reducing environmental impacts. This book is the definitive collection on eco-efficiency and will be required reading for business, government, NGOs and academicians.

"This book addresses the different perspectives of energy consumption and demand to ensure sustainable energy, increased energy efficiency, improved energy policies and reasonable energy costs"--