



# **TJIC Alert**

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**April 2010**

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## **ENVIRONMENT**

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### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

**1. Climate Change: The U.S. Foundation Response**

Steven Lawrence  
Foundation Center

4 p.  
December 2009

Full Text: [http://foundationcenter.org/gainknowledge/research/pdf/researchadvisory\\_climate.pdf](http://foundationcenter.org/gainknowledge/research/pdf/researchadvisory_climate.pdf)

The December 2009 Climate Conference in Copenhagen will be the final meeting of parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) prior to its requiring renewal in 2012. The Foundation Center has prepared the brief overview of U.S. foundation support focused on the global climate crisis to provide context about philanthropy's efforts to address climate issues.  
[Note: contains copyrighted material].

**2. Joint Statement of the Heads of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBS) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the Copenhagen Conference**

International Monetary Fund

December 2, 2009

Full Text: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/sec/pr/2009/pr09439.htm#stat>

The heads of the world's leading international financial institutions (IFIs) agree to further coordinate their financing of climate actions and use their combined expertise and resources to assist the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Parties and the private sector to confront challenges posed by climate change.  
[Note: contains copyrighted material].

### 3. Copenhagen's Many Agendas

Toni Johson Council on Foreign Relations

December 4, 2009

Full Text:

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/20906/copenhagens\\_many\\_agendas.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby\\_type%2Fbackgrounder](http://www.cfr.org/publication/20906/copenhagens_many_agendas.html?breadcrumb=%2Fpublication%2Fby_type%2Fbackgrounder)

The U.N. conference on climate change that begins December 7 in Copenhagen is supposed to produce new targets for emissions reductions, but experts say major countries are at odds on the ultimate goal of a new framework. This backgrounder looks at some of their positions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

### 4. COP 15: Twelve Days to Save the Planet

World Wildlife Fund

December 3, 2009

Full Text: <http://www.panda.org/?182482/COP-15-twelve-days-to-save-the-planet>

According to the brief, the climate conference in Copenhagen is the best opportunity to agree on a climate deal that can save the planet from devastating climate change.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

### 5. Roots of Copenhagen Failure: Nature Does Not Recognize Nations

Bo Ekman YaleGlobal

March 24, 2010

Full Text: <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/roots-copenhagen-failure-nature-does-not-recognize-nations>

The Copenhagen climate summit was not just a failure to achieve meaningful results to avert climate change, it was also a failure for national actors to find solutions to supranational problems, according to Bo Ekman. Indeed, the summit was likely to fail from the beginning not simply because national self-interest often trumps global common interest, but because the structure of the world order is not designed to solve environmental problems that know no national boundary. Such a criticism could extend to other global problems as well, such as the financial crisis or biodiversity.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

### 6. Public Attitudes Toward Climate Change: Findings From A Multi-Country Poll

The World Bank

December 3, 2009

40 p.

Full Text: [http://www-](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/12/09/000333037_20091209011700/Rendered/PDF/520660WP0Publi1und0report101PUBLIC1.pdf)

[wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/12/09/000333037\\_20091209011700/Rendered/PDF/520660WP0Publi1und0report101PUBLIC1.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/12/09/000333037_20091209011700/Rendered/PDF/520660WP0Publi1und0report101PUBLIC1.pdf)

The international poll of public attitudes to climate change is the first to specifically target developing countries and ask a comprehensive set of questions regarding climate policy. The polling was conducted among 13,518 respondents in 15 nations, Bangladesh, China, Egypt, France, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Russia, Senegal, Turkey, the United States, and Vietnam. The poll addresses the following dimensions: a) level of concern, b) beliefs about climate change, c) attitudes toward international cooperation on climate change, and d) willingness to bear economic costs to support national actions.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

### 7. At The Frontier: Young People and Climate Change

U.N. Population Fund

November 2009

56 p.

Full Text: [http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2009/en/pdf/EN\\_YSWOP09.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2009/en/pdf/EN_YSWOP09.pdf)

The supplemental report to the State of World Population 2009 addresses climate change and young people, through the lens of what impact climate change is predicted to have, and what that will mean for young people's lives, livelihoods, health, rights and development. It explores these issues because the

young people of today will be standing in the frontline in the coming decades, meeting the challenges posed by climate change.  
[Note: contains copyrighted material].

**8. Climate Change: Preliminary Observations on Geoengineering Science, Federal Efforts, and Governance Issues**

Frank Rusco 19 p.  
U.S. Government Accountability Office March 18, 2010  
Full Text: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10546t.pdf>

Key scientific assessments have underscored the urgency of reducing emissions of carbon dioxide to help mitigate potentially negative effects of climate change. Recently, some policymakers have raised questions about geo-engineering--large-scale deliberate interventions in the earth's climate system to diminish climate change or its potential impacts--and its role in a broader strategy of mitigating and adapting to climate change.

**9. Promoting the Dialogue: Climate Change and the Maritime Services**

Christine Parthemore 18 p.  
Center for New American Security March 11, 2010  
Full Text:  
[http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/Promoting\\_Dialogue\\_ClimateChange\\_MaritimeServices\\_Parthemore\\_Mar2010\\_code408\\_workingpaper\\_0.pdf](http://www.cnas.org/files/documents/publications/Promoting_Dialogue_ClimateChange_MaritimeServices_Parthemore_Mar2010_code408_workingpaper_0.pdf)

Climate change carries broad implications for U.S. interests. Scientists forecast, and in some regions are already observing, an increasingly accessible Arctic, sea level rise, melting glaciers and ice sheets, changing patterns of natural disasters and alterations to ocean conditions. These physical changes hold consequences for national security. They could affect military installations, generate new challenges for continued U.S. access to the global commons and contribute to economic and political instability abroad, with implications for U.S. maritime missions in particular. The author synthesizes how the maritime services are thinking about climate change and assesses potential policy implications.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

**10. Promoting Biodiversity Co-Benefits In REDD**

Katia Karousakis 26 p.  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development November 27, 2009  
Full Text: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/33/42/44164572.pdf>

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in developing countries is a new financial mechanism that is being proposed for the post-2012 climate change regime under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Successful agreement on a future REDD mechanism would represent a substantial and unprecedented development in the creation of an international mechanism to help internalize the carbon-related ecosystem services from forests and could make a significant contribution to addressing the global climate change challenge.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

## **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

**11. America's Biggest Polluters: Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Power Plants In 2007**

Courtney Abrams 55 p.  
Environment America November 24, 2009  
Full Text:  
[http://cdn.publicinterestnetwork.org/assets/935e22b3277135e3f541a58c664ae2a8/EA\\_web.pdf](http://cdn.publicinterestnetwork.org/assets/935e22b3277135e3f541a58c664ae2a8/EA_web.pdf)

The nation's power plants emitted 2.56 billion tons of global warming pollution in 2007, which is equivalent to the pollution from nearly 450 million of today's cars, nearly three times the number of cars registered in the United States in 2007, according to the data. More than 70 percent of this pollution came from plants, primarily coal plants, built before 1980.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

## **12. Proposed National Objectives, Principles and Standards for Water and Related Resources Implementation Studies**

The White House

December 3, 2009

32 p.

Full Text: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/091203-ceq-revised-principles-guidelines-water-resources.pdf>

The White House Council on Environmental Quality releases a proposal to the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) for their review that would significantly change the principles and guidelines that govern America's water resource planning. The proposal would require that such projects help to improve the economic well-being of the Nation for present and future generations, better protect communities from the effects of floods and storms, help communities and individuals make better choices about where to build based on an understanding of the risk, and protect and restore the environment.

## **13. Linkage Between Environmental Policy and Competitiveness**

Leena Lankoski

54 p.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

January 13, 2010

Full Text: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/0/8/44392874.pdf>

Debates exist between those who claim that environmental policy will impose additional burdens and costs on industries, thus impairing their competitiveness, and those who claim that improved environmental performance can spur competitiveness.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

## **14. Department of Energy: Actions Needed To Develop High-Quality Cost Estimates for Construction and Environmental Cleanup Projects**

U.S. Government Accountability Office

January 2010

63 p.

Full Text: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d10199.pdf>

The Department of Energy (DOE) has not had a policy that establishes standards for cost estimating in place for over a decade, and its guidance is outdated and incomplete, making it difficult for the department to oversee the development of high-quality cost estimates by its contractors. The report offers recommendations to DOE.

## **15. The Dos & the Donts: Environmental Management**

Heinz Unger and Ekart Hartmann dan

98 p.

The World Bank

November 24, 2009

Full Text: [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/11/25/000333038\\_20091125030055/Rendered/PDF/518460WP0P10501LIC10book1english0OK.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2009/11/25/000333038_20091125030055/Rendered/PDF/518460WP0P10501LIC10book1english0OK.pdf)

Environment is all about living and extinct things on earth. The surrounding environment condition is very much influencing our life pattern. A clean and well maintained environment will make us feel comfortable in doing a lot of activities. Conversely, a bad environment condition will cause a lot of problems, such as, disturbance of ecosystem, the lacking of or even the lost of natural resources, and moreover which is also important, it may influences health. The report hopes to help to deliver the awareness especially to the public society on things that may potentially cause the environment disturbances and damages.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

## 16. Environmental Performance Index 2010

Yale University and Columbia University

January 28, 2010

Full Text: <http://epi.yale.edu/>

The Index ranks 163 countries on 25 performance indicators tracked across ten policy categories covering both environmental public health and ecosystem vitality. These indicators provide a gauge at a national government scale of how close countries are to established environmental policy goals. The Index's proximity-to-target methodology facilitates cross-country comparisons as well as analysis of how the global community is doing collectively on each particular policy issue.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

## 17. Ozone Air Quality Standards: EPA's Proposed January 2010 Revisions

James E. McCarthy  
Congressional Research Service

15 p.

February 2010

Full Text: <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41062.pdf>

EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson signed proposed changes to the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone on January 6, 2010. The proposed standards, when finalized in August 2010, will set in motion a long and complicated implementation process that has far-reaching impacts for public health, for sources of pollution in numerous economic sectors, and for state and local governments. The first step, designation of nonattainment areas, is expected to take place in the summer of 2011, with the areas so designated then having 3 to 20 years to reach attainment. The report discusses the standard-setting process, the specifics of the new standard, and issues raised by the Administrator's choice; and it describes the steps that will follow EPA's promulgation.

## 18. The Other Inconvenient Truth: The Crisis in Global Land Use

Jonathan Foley  
Yale Environment

October 5, 2009

Currently available online at <http://www.e360.yale.edu/content/feature.msp?id=2196>

Foley, director of the Institute on the Environment at the University of the Minnesota, writes that the environmental impact of our current agricultural practices rival that of climate change. Already, humanity has converted over a third of the world's ice-free land surface to agriculture, which has been more disruptive to the earth's ecosystems than anything else since the last ice age. Given the world's growing population, we may have to double or even triple agricultural output over the next 30-40 years. Says Foley, "the future of our civilization and our planet requires that we simultaneously address the grand challenges of climate change and land use ... anything less will be a complete catastrophe." He believes that we need to have a larger international conversation to acknowledge the scope of the problem; among the goals he suggests is to invest in new agricultural solutions and bridge the divide that has grown between production agriculture and environmental conservation.

## 19. Defending Planet Earth: Near-Earth Object Surveys and Hazard Mitigation Strategies: Final Report

National Research Council

January 22, 2010

Full Text: [http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record\\_id=12842](http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=12842)

The report lays out options NASA could follow to detect more near-Earth objects (NEOs), asteroids and comets that could pose a hazard if they cross Earth's orbit. The report says the \$4 million the U.S. spends annually to search for NEOs is insufficient to meet a congressionally mandated requirement to detect NEOs that could threaten Earth.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

## 20. Sick Water?: The Central Role of Wastewater Management in Sustainable Development

U.N. Environment Programme

March 22, 2010

88 p.

Full Text: [http://www.grida.no/res/site/file/publications/sickwater/SickWater\\_screen.pdf](http://www.grida.no/res/site/file/publications/sickwater/SickWater_screen.pdf)

Transforming wastewater from a major health and environmental hazard into a clean, safe and economically-attractive resource is emerging as a key challenge in the 21st century. It is a challenge that will continue to intensify as the world undergoes rapid urbanization, Industrialization and increasing demand for meat and other foods unless decisive action is taken says the report.  
[Note: contains copyrighted material].

## **21. Coral Reefs Under Threat**

Alice McKeown  
WorldWatch

p. 15  
January/February 2010

Coral reefs are under siege from climate change and human activities such as overfishing and destructive fishing methods. Vital to fisheries around the world for the food and protection they offer marine species, coral reefs are increasingly endangered. An estimated one-fifth of the world's coral reefs have been lost; an additional 35 percent may die in the next few decades. The most threatened are those in Asia and the Indian Ocean.

## **GLOBAL WARMING**

### **22. Global Warming Seen As a Major Problem Around the World**

Pew Global Attitudes Project

December 2, 2009

Full Text: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1427/global-warming-major-problem-around-world-americans-less-concerned>

When world leaders convene in Copenhagen, Denmark, next week to discuss climate change, they will be addressing a concern that, as the latest Pew Global Attitudes survey finds, is widely shared throughout much of the world. The survey, conducted May 18 to June 16, also reveals that majorities in 23 of 25 countries agree that protecting the environment should be given priority, even at the cost of slower economic growth and job losses. And many are willing to make sacrifices, such as having to pay higher prices, to address global warming.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

### **23. Polls on the Environment and Global Warming**

Karlyn Bowman and Andrew Rugg  
American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research  
Full Text: <http://www.aei.org/docLib/PublicOpionStudyEnvironment.pdf>

61 p.  
December 8, 2009

The study is a compilation of public opinion data on the quality of the environment, which political party is better on the issue, the handling of the environment by the Bush and Obama administrations, priorities for President Obama and Congress, the political importance of the environment, environmental activism, and global warming. The study includes the latest polling data as well as important historical trends for comparative purposes.

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