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TO: Attendees at WAAS New Paradigm Conference, Nov 5-7, 2014, Almaty

FROM: Michael Marien, Global Foresight Books.org; Security/Sustainability Orgn. Guide

RE: **29 Organizations to Know About as Potential Partners or Competitors**

The following list of organizations appeared as an Appendix to my Sept 12 Comments, "S&S Strategy to Promote the New Paradigm," responding to the "Concept Note for Conference on 'New Paradigm in Human Development'." Essentially, my memo sought to point out that there are many other organizations interested in most or all of the "New Paradigm" concerns, and thus considerable potential for expanding the NP Consortium. The only question is how many more organizations should be considered, and which ones should be invited. Organizations briefly described below represent a preliminary listing of potential collaborators and competitors. Numbers refer to somewhat longer write-ups in Part 3 of the Second Interim Draft of **The Security and Sustainability Guide** (Sept 2014, 94 pages).

13. Bertlesmann Stiftung (1977, Germany). Seeks to help individuals realize their full potential. Programs on sustainable growth, lifelong learning, people-centered health care, etc. Publishes annual Transformation Index and Winning Strategies for a Sustainable Future (2013). 300 staff.

14. Breakthrough Institute (2003, Oakland CA). Seeks to accelerate transition to a future where all people enjoy secure, free, and prosperous lives on an ecologically vibrant planet. "Works with leading thinkers to advance bold new proposals."

21. Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs (1914, New York). Sponsors the Global Ethics Forum TV series and the Carnegie Council Global Ethics Network with >2000 members. Publishes a quarterly journal, *Ethics and International Affairs*, on issues of environment/Climate change/sustainability, global governance, inequality and poverty, war and peace, migration, international law, and human rights. 31 staff.

38. Citizens for Global Solutions (2012, Washington). Seeks a future where nations abolish war, protect rights, and work together to solve problems facing humanity. Areas of interest: war prevention, arms control, international criminal justice, children's rights, UN reform/funding.

56. Earth Charter International (1994, Costa Rica). "Values and Principles to Foster a Sustainable Future." Launched by Maurice Strong and Mikhail Gorbachev in response to 1987 Brundtland Commission, it proposes a shared ethical framework, a culture of peace, economic justice, etc. Now endorsed by >2000 organizations. Secretariat at the UN University of Peace.

57. Earth Institute (1995, Columbia Univ., NYC). Promotes "Solutions for Sustainable Development" as regards poverty, energy, ecosystems, climate, hazards and risks, and urbanization. Directed by Jeffrey Sachs. Involves >30 research centers and c.850 staff.

58. Earth Policy Institute (2001, Washington). Established by Lester R. Brown, founder and president of the (#237) Worldwatch Institute, and author of scores of books and articles, notably **Plan B: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble** (2003, plus three updates). 5 staff.
60. EastWest Institute (1980, New York, Moscow, Brussels, Washington). Hosts global events on crucial issues to “make the world a safer place,” with focus on conflict prevention, cyberspace, global security, food-water-energy security, economic security, empowering women leaders, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction. 50 staff and 16 Fellows.
62. E3G—Third Generation Environmentalism (2004, London, Brussels, Washington). Seeks to advance security and prosperity for an interdependent world by building cross-sectoral coalitions to accelerate the global transitions to sustainable development. 21 staff.
74. Forum for a New World Governance (? , Paris). Addresses the “crisis in world governance” as regards peace and security, environment, state structures and institutions, globalization, and knowledge/science/education. Supported by the Mayer Foundation for Human Progress in Paris, which seeks to build global community.
76. Future Earth (2012, Paris). The “flagship” activity of the (#179) Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability, designed to be “the global research platform providing the knowledge and support to accelerate our transformations to a sustainable world.” Seeks to coordinate new approaches to research on three themes: Dynamic Planet, Global Development, and Transformations towards Sustainability.
77. Future World Foundation (2012?, Zurich). Seeks a Global Agenda promoting human development in five categories: sustainable economic growth, reducing poverty and improving equity, promoting global and human security, sharing core values enabling coexistence, and improving global governance and global institutions. Chairperson: Kofi Annan.
78. German Advisory Council on Global Change (1992, Berlin). An independent advisory body set up by the German government in the run-up to the 1992 Rio Earth Summit. Has published 14 World in Transition Flagship Reports on the marine heritage, a social contract for sustainability, future bioenergy and sustainable land use, climate change as a security risk, etc.; also a 2014 policy paper on “Human Progress Within Planetary Guard Rails” (i.e. planetary boundaries).
85. Global Ecological Integrity Group (1992, Toronto). Seeks to push the boundaries of scholarly endeavor through trans-disciplinary engagement on matters affecting the sustainability of life. Partners with the Global Network on Human Rights and the Environment, the IUCN Special Group on Water and Wetlands, the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law, and (#56) Earth Charter International. 250 scholars/researchers worldwide.

91. Global Green Growth Institute (2010, Seoul). Based on the experience of the Republic of Korea, GGGI promotes a new model of economic growth that targets poverty reduction, job creation and social inclusion, mitigation of climate change and biodiversity loss, and security of access to clean energy and water. 22 Member Countries as of 2014 who share this vision.

96. Global Sustainability Solutions (? , Sri Lanka). Seeks a sustainable world, and “to make sustainability a concept which people can relate to in everyday life.” Offices in London, Washington, Canberra, and Taipei. Publishes “sustainer” books and reports. Chair and CEO: Uchita de Zoysa (executive director, Sri Lanka Centre for Environment and Development).

98. Great Transition Initiative (2003, Boston). An outgrowth of the (#205) Tellus Institute Global Scenarios Group (1995) and **Great Transition** by Tellus Director Paul Raskin and six others (Stockholm Environment institute and Tellus, 2002, 99p). GTI is a global network of scholars and activists focusing on the planetary phase of civilization, humanity and Earth bound in a common destiny, looming crises, and transition to a just and sustainable society.

101. Green Economy Coalition (2012?, London). Involves NGOs, research institutes, trade unions, businesses, and UN organizations in coordinating national dialogues on a green economy, identifying policies for the transition, representing the voices of stakeholders, and lobbying key decision-makers. Publishes “Green Economy Barometer: Who Is Doing What.”

117. InterAction Council (1983, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Berlin). Mobilizes a group of statesmen who have held the highest office in their own countries in fostering co-operation in peace and security, world economic revitalization, and universal ethical standards. Publications address the global water crisis, zero nuclear weapons, and a **Universal Declaration of Human Resonsibilities** (1997).

141. Liu Institute for Global Issues (1998, University of British Columbia, Vancouver). Seeks “to explore new ideas and ways of learning to catalyze innovative thinking and social change.” Focus on advancing sustainability, security, and social justice. Research groups on earth governance, global health, corporate social responsibility, etc. 40 faculty and staff.

174. Research Institute for Sustainable Humansphere (2004, Kyoto University). Seeks to “contribute to sustainable development of human societies and welfare of mankind.” Focuses on solutions to global problems and the new concept of Humansphere, composed of the ground human habitat, the forest-sphere, the atmosphere, and space. (Also see #218.)

179. Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability (2010, Arlington VA). Seeks a sustainable world where decision-making is informed by the best scientific knowledge and evidence, creating solution pathways for global sustainability problems. The Alliance includes the Belmont Forum (the Council of Principals for the International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research), the International Council for Science, the International Social Science Council, UNEP, UNESCO, (#218) United Nations University, and the World Meteorological Organization. Flagship activity: (#76) Future Earth, above.

186. Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future (2000, London & New York). Seeks to advance sustainable development, promote democracy, and facilitate global multi-stakeholder processes on sustainability. Publications include **Climate Change and Energy Security** (2009) and **Human and Environmental Security** (2013). Funded by UN agencies, governments, foundations, and international financial institutions.

194. Sustainable Transitions Research Network (2009, Utrecht). Supported by the Dutch Knowledge Network on System Innovation and Transition (KSI). The 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Sustainability Transitions was held in August 2014, organized by the Innovation Studies Group at Utrecht University. Sustainability transitions involve major socio-technical systems such as energy, water, transportation, and food. Publishes a Research Agenda and *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* journal (Elsevier, vol 1, 2011).

200. Sustainia (2012, Copenhagen). A project of the Monday morning (Mandag morgen) think tank. Seeks to mature markets and sectors for sustainable products and services by equipping people with solutions, arguments, visions, facts, and networks to accelerate sustainable transformation for buildings, food, fashion, transport, infotech, education, energy, health, cities, resources. Publishes "Sustainia 100" (3/E, 2014) on outstanding solutions worldwide.

205. Tellus Institute (1976, Boston). "Research and action for a global civilization of sustainability, equity, and well-being." Programs on integrated scenarios, corporate redesign, human dimensions, the emerging ownership revolution, (#98, above) the Great Transition Initiative, and the (#226) Widening Circle action campaign to advance a global citizens movement, overcome 20<sup>th</sup> century mindsets, and promote an overarching vision and strategy.

217. UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2012, UN, New York). Seeks to mobilize scientific and technical expertise for problem-solving at local, national, and global scales, by building a network of universities, research centers, and other knowledge institutions. Publishes a monthly *SDSN Newsletter*, sponsors free online MOOCs (including "The Age of Sustainable Development" taught by Jeffrey Sachs of the Columbia University Earth Institute, which hosts the SDSN Secretariat), and promotes the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project proposing practical national pathways to 2050.

218. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (2014, Tokyo). Result of recent merger of IAS and the UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace. Sponsors policy-oriented research and capacity development for sustainable societies, natural capital and biodiversity, and global change and resilience. Their PhD in Sustainability Science complements the UNU Press Sustainability Science Series (5 vols, 2011) by Japanese scientists/scholars.

237. Worldwatch Institute (1974, Washington). Founded by Lester R. Brown (see #58, Earth Policy Institute), seeks to accelerate transition to a sustainable world. Priority programs: building a low-carbon energy system, nourishing the planet, and transforming economies and cultures. Annual book-length **State of the World** reports, begun in 1984, focus on governing for sustainability (2014), planetary boundaries (2013), stopping population growth (2012), etc. ##