

INTERIM DRAFT – August 2016

COMMENTS, Please. This is still a work in progress!

THE SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY GUIDE:

1500+ ORGANIZATIONS PURSUING ESSENTIAL GLOBAL GOALS

A Project of the World Academy of Art and Science

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INTRODUCTION

This first public version of the global S&S Guide is an “Interim Draft” exploration that we hope will result in several paradigm changes on important matters of human concern. In the spirit of exploring the vastness of outer space, or the ocean depths, this exercise in political sociology—mapping organizations, mostly NGOs, concerned with ideas and actions for human betterment—identifies and briefly describes international organizations, and nation-oriented organizations that may be of international interest. They are focused on *Security* broadly defined (terrorism, peacekeeping, conflict prevention, weapons, militaries, cyber-security, human security, human rights, etc), and/or *Sustainability* (climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable development, food security, water security, energy security, economic security, biodiversity, population, oceans, pollution, green business and economics, etc).

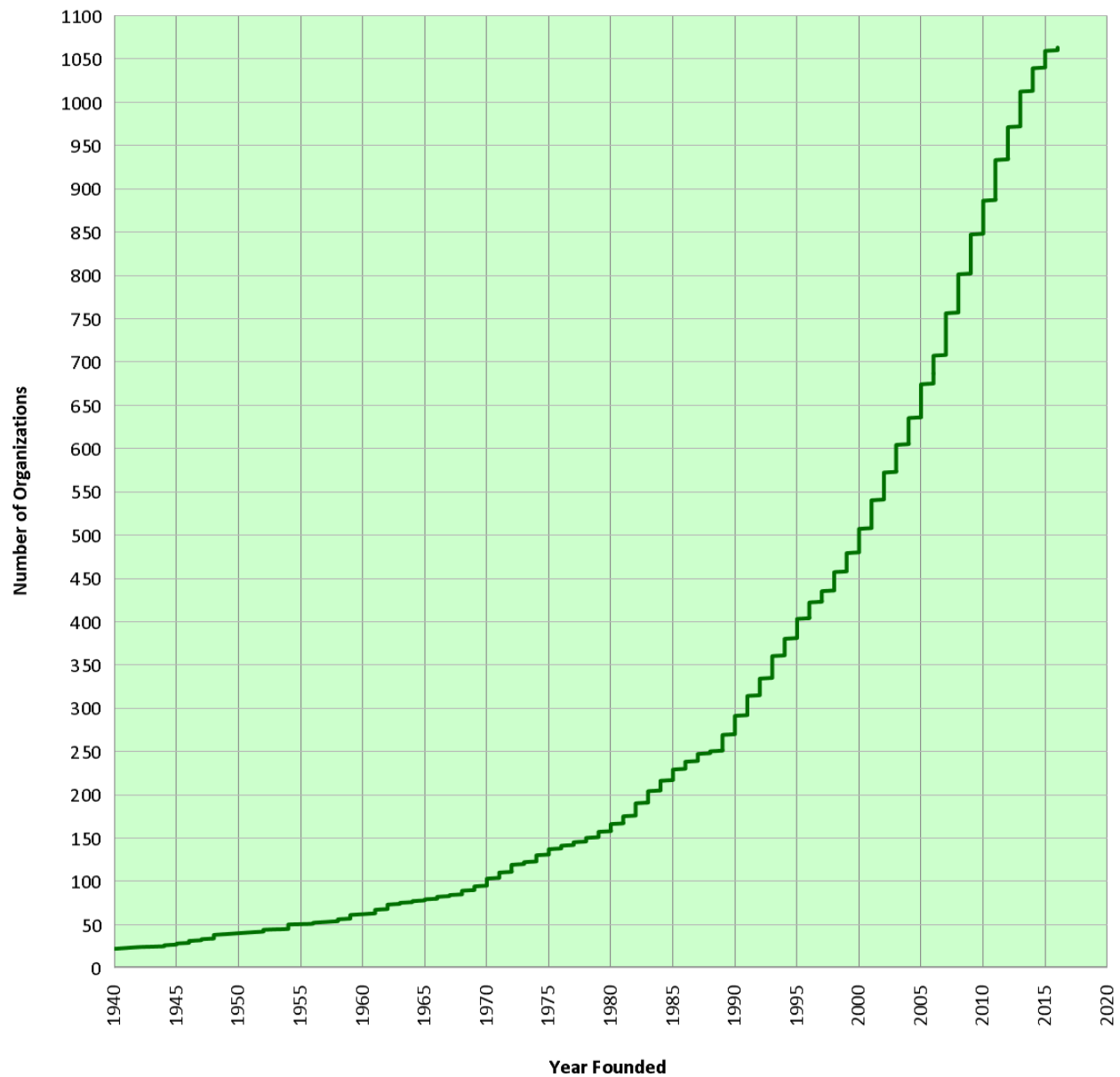
There are thousands of guides to flora and fauna, as well as to cities, regions, and countries. Human organizations are in flux, intertwined, and more difficult to classify. Nevertheless, it is time for some guide to security and sustainability organizations, to expand understanding of complex global problems. Knowledge of those working on security and sustainability issues will help similarly-interested organizations to use their resources more efficiently, through more informed collaboration and broader understanding of many significant projects that are underway or planned. And for individuals concerned with matters of security and sustainability, it is important to realize that an important transformation in thought and action is not only needed, but underway.

When this project was started in 2013, we assumed that the security and sustainability universe was perhaps limited to several hundred organizations. Not so. As of July 2016 we have now identified 1,532 organizations: large and small, scientific and activist, non-profit and for-profit, establishment and non-establishment. The end is not in sight, and probably never will be, in that these organizations are dynamic systems—often creating new programs, publications, and alliances—and new organizations are constantly being created, or discovered. Among the 1,063 organizations identified here that provide their date of founding, the median start-up date is 2001-2002, and the steep growth line indicates a steady rate of growth. (*See Chart on following page, mapping growth from 1940 to 2016.*)

We believe that the fundamental challenges facing humanity and its planet are generally understated and therefore underappreciated. And the new organizations that are rising to deal with these challenges, as well as older organizations expanding their programs, are similarly underappreciated. If journalists, scholars, analysts, policymakers, and business leaders can better appreciate the vast but fuzzy “meta-system” of security and sustainability organizations, we hope that they would take the existential challenges even more seriously, using the important and timely information that many of these organizations freely provide (see [Part 1B](#)).

We also believe that information collected so far for the Guide is of sufficient interest and importance to warrant this “Interim Draft,” despite loose ends and imperfections. A progress report with some information is better than none.

Growth of Security and Sustainability Organizations, 1940-2016



1067 organizations among 1531 identified as of July 2016 mention their date of founding, and 464 orgs do not. Future research will attempt to identify founding dates for most of these 464 organizations. 27 organizations were founded prior to 1940, including the Royal United Services Institute in 1831, the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1863, the Sierra Club in 1892, the World Peace Foundation in 1920, and the National Wildlife Federation in 1936. The median date of founding for this sample of organizations is 2001-2002.

“Security” organizations are concerned with peace, arms control, terrorism, cyber-terrorism, human security, human rights, etc. “Sustainability” organizations focus on climate change, biodiversity, oceans, sustainable development, low-carbon economies, green business, new economics, human-centered paradigms, etc.

Why “Security and Sustainability”?

The peoples and nations of the world cannot have security without sustainability, nor can they have sustainability without security. These two broad global goals have become increasingly important in recent years, both having expanded in their definitions, and important overlaps are beginning to be seen. But progress toward long-term sustainability is difficult when nations and sub-national groups are expanding arsenals and fighting ruinous wars within and between porous national borders, and especially if one or more nuclear weapons are ever detonated by design or default—still an ominous possibility. And there are further complications with widespread and costly fears about cybersecurity, actions by terrorist organizations and violent “lone wolves,” economic instability and rising inequality, and devastating pandemics spawned by drug-resistant superbugs or new bioweapons. These concerns raise the barriers to pursuing durable sustainability; indeed, they can be seen as “negative sustainability.”

Security and sustainability come together in the titles of a few organizations (e.g., the UN University’s Institute for Sustainability and Peace, the Institute for Environmental Security in The Hague, and the Center for Climate and Security in Washington) and in the mission statements of several others (e.g. Earth Charter International and Kofi Annan’s Future World Foundation). A detailed book on **Climate Change and National Security** (Daniel Moran, ed., Georgetown University Press, 2011) clearly makes the case for the profound impacts of future climate change for the security of most of the 19 regions and nations studied. Impacts include probably increasing frequency and intensity of floods, droughts, extreme storms, wildfires, and sea level rise in the next few decades. In 2015, a NATO statement defined climate change as a “major threat multiplier.” At their worst, these concerns may be seen as “nature’s terrorism.”

A long-term transition to “sustainability” (or “sustainable development for all,” as argued by the 2013 UN High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda) is clearly under way, but only at the early stages. And, arguably, the progress that has been made is still being offset and even outmatched by worsening climate change and environmental damage that threatens the security and well-being of people and nations. Other threats to security invoke extensive expenditures, some of which could be devoted to sustainability goals. It is surely time to think about long-term costs and benefits of all security and sustainability measures.

This Guide seeks to encourage learning about who is thinking and doing what in the broad sectors of security and sustainability, and to encourage consideration of security and sustainability goals together. It covers organizations that are global in their operational reach (e.g. IUCN, Greenpeace), nationally-based with global concerns, or nationally-based with research or activism of potentially global importance. Some of these organizations are attached to governments or universities, while others are supported by governments (e.g. EU Institute for Strategic Studies, OECD, and the many institutes and agencies of the United Nations). Most are non-governmental organizations that are large or small, old or very new, influential or marginal, mainstream establishment or anti-establishment, reflective “think tanks” or action-oriented, fairly generalized or highly specialized and single-purpose.

It is quite a mélange, but all have some direct or indirect concern with national and/or global security and/or sustainability. The fuzzy “meta-system” can be constructed in many ways; we have chosen to be reasonably generous in our definition, by including important “green” or

greening organizations focusing on law, business, education, finance, publishing, and philanthropy—organizations not normally seen as relevant to security and sustainability issues.

Two interpretations of these organizations are possible, and both are probably true.

On the optimistic side, we can be encouraged that many organizations are emerging, and improving their thinking and acting toward the broad and essential global goals of security and sustainability. Without them, arguably, human affairs would be in a worse state than it is.

The negative view is that little if any progress seems to have been made toward either goal: many victories have been won, and promising and passionate initiatives abound, but the overall war is still being lost! Today, the peoples and the nations of the world are not feeling more secure for a variety of reasons (even though millions—mostly in China—have escaped poverty in recent years). Global warming and pollution are both increasing despite much recent attention. Greater progress might be made if the plethora of organizations concerned with security and sustainability were to become more visible to society in general and to each other, better able to learn from each other, and willing to collaborate to a far greater degree. The S&S Guide encourages this important progress, and provides a broad menu for potential allies and accelerated action.

Organization of the Guide

The S&S Guide is organized in four parts. The A-Z listing of 1,531 organizations in Part 2 is necessary, but may prove formidable to many users. Part 1 thus provides several Overviews to introduce users to the Guide from several perspectives.

Part 1: Overviews.

- 1A. [Major Categories Index](#) lists the most important subjects in the full Part 4 Subject Index and the number of organizations in each category, with links for easy access.
- 1B. [Notable Books and Reports](#) lists 107 recent reports from leading organizations; many of these important publications are freely available online.
- 1C. [Notable Organizations](#) briefly describes 50 of the more important and/or interesting organizations described in Part 3.
- 1D. [Notable Individuals](#) (to be added) will provide brief descriptions of 25 or so global leaders in security and sustainability thinking.
- 1E. [Information Portals](#) arrays 123 organizations generally with >200 items of information available, including “In-House Portals” of the major research organizations and “Scanning Portals” that assemble information from outside of their organization. In essence, this section with its own “Quick Index” serves as a unique “Portal to Portals.”

Part 2. [Organization Title Index](#). Provides an alphabetical listing of 1,531 organizations, including 383 organizations with links to more extensive descriptions in Part 3. A mere listing of an organization name does not offer much help because many centers and institutes appear pretty much the same. Thus, for ready identification, each of the

organizations includes date of founding and location (if available), and one or two lines—occasionally three lines—of information about what the organization does, often with abbreviations to conserve space.

Part 3. Organization Descriptions. Abstracts of 383 organizations include date of founding, location of primary offices, website, mission and vision, areas of concern, sample publications, head leader, and number of staff and/or members. Not all of this information is available on websites or from Wikipedia, and is sometimes inconsistent among them. Our objective is to expand the listings, and improve and update basic information on listed organizations in subsequent versions of the S&S Guide.

Part 4. Subject Index. This is by no means complete, but, as noted above, it will be expanded and refined in subsequent editions. An index that groups organizations under meaningful keywords and headings is essential, and one that is partly done is far better than none. As in Part 2, entries generally include founding date, location of major offices, and brief descriptions.

[**FUTURE INDEXES.** A **Geographic Index** or Annex will be provided in a future version of the S&S Guide. Not surprisingly, the vast majority of S&S organizations are located in cities of Northern Europe (concentrated in Amsterdam, Berlin, Bonn, Copenhagen, Geneva, London, Oslo, Paris, and Stockholm) and in North America (concentrated in Boston, New York, Ottawa, San Francisco, Vancouver, and Washington). A **Date of Founding Index** may also be prepared so users can keep abreast of new and recently-formed organizations.]

CAVEATS AND DISCLAIMERS

The *basic criterion for inclusion* in the Guide is an organization that appears to be relevant in some way to security and/or sustainability, and has a stand-alone website. But separate websites exist for important programs within large organizations, e.g. there is an “International Security Program” at Harvard University, the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, and at the not-so-large New America Foundation. Cross-referencing is used where appropriate to reduce confusion and optimize access, but the practice is not yet standardized.

Most organizations offer a proud history of their achievements and when they started. But roughly one-third do not indicate a *start-up date*, while others began with different names or missions, which creates complications, noted where possible. Most organizations provide the *location* of their main office, and some even offer a map for visitors, but many have several offices worldwide that appear roughly equal. Many other “virtual organizations” do not indicate any geographic location, although nearly all offer an email contact. Subsequent editions of this Guide will attempt to get more information on start-up dates and location, but perfection is unlikely.

A quick indicator of *organization size* is provided by an actual or estimated count of *staff and/or members or subscribers*. This is tricky because staff counts may or may not include administrative staff, associates, part-time or visiting fellows, interns, graduate students, or

volunteers. Many security organizations do not offer this detail. Membership organizations may inflate their numbers to include former or inactive members. This very rough measure of size will be refined to some degree, but can never be precise without getting into huge and distracting detail. Some estimate is better than none, but above caveats should be kept in mind.

Organization descriptions are based on information provided on the website. We often quote organization slogans, mission, and/or vision statements, but in many instances condense these statements or select the most relevant themes. If we have misstated or overlooked major programs, activities, or publications, we apologize and hope that organizations will offer corrections. Correspondence with listed organizations is a major task, however, but will be undertaken in the future if resources are available. Some organization descriptions are intentionally much longer than others, which may reflect large organizations with many important activities, or simply websites with more interesting and important information.

This material is not copyrighted because it is a work-in-progress. If you use it—and we hope that you will—we ask that you cite our efforts in the usual scholarly manner.

We wish to express our profound thanks to Google, Bing, Wikipedia, and especially individual organization websites, without which this guide could not have been prepared. And we are deeply indebted to Victoria MacKinnon of Pontiac, Quebec, who understands the complexities and potentials of WORD, and thus helped immeasurably in assembling this Interim Draft.

On a personal note, we have learned a lot from preparing this Guide—about organizations that we always had only a dim knowledge of, important organizations new and old that we never knew about, and about the many UN-related organizations (35 identified here). In these uncertain and stressful times, we are especially excited about the many new ideas and initiatives listed here that may lead to accelerated action and progress in addressing challenging security and sustainability issues.

We welcome feedback as to important organizations that we have overlooked—doubtlessly many—and suggestions on how to make this Guide more useful and user-friendly, and how to distribute this information as widely as possible.

Michael Marien, David Harries, Michael Sales

FOREWORD by Prof. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza

(Brasília; President, WAAS; former Rector, United Nations University, Tokyo)

When the Charter of the United Nations was written in San Francisco in 1945, the 51 founding members included the words “We the peoples of the UN determined: to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war” and “to unite our strength to maintain peace and security.”

Security was very important at that time, and a Security Council of five permanent members and ten others elected for two-year terms was established and given strong powers to govern planning and action. The Security Council continues unchanged, despite the fact that “security” for the 194 UN members in 2014 has become far more complex and demanding. In 1945, security was seen mostly as the traditional military and as issues of national security, mostly focusing on conflicts among nations.

Today, security embraces many other areas, and distinctions have been blurred between traditional military and civilian sectors, public and private sectors, combatants and non-combatants, and even war and peace.

Environmental issues first received global attention at the UN’s Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment in 1972. The concept of “sustainable development” was introduced in 1987 in the **Our Common Future** report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, led by Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway. In 1992, the UNCED Earth Summit conference was held in Rio de Janeiro. Formally titled the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, it connected the concepts of sustainability for both environment and development.

There can be no doubt that security and sustainability, in their broadest sense, are vital for humanity in the 21st century, and, increasingly, both should be considered together. We must congratulate Marien, Harries, and Sales for providing us with this important Guide describing key active organizations worldwide, all seeking to attain the intertwined objectives of security and sustainability for the betterment of all people and the planet.

FOREWORD by Garry Jacobs (CEO and former Board Chair, World Academy of Art and Science)

The S&S Guide is a valuable source of knowledge about our emerging global society, and an invaluable practical tool for those who seek greater understanding of the expanding breadth and depth of research, policy formulation, and activities related to the domains of security and sustainability.

The Guide documents the rapid, mostly silent expansion of global civil society in recent decades—non-profit research and activist organizations and the private foundations that fund them—a highly significant landmark in the emergence of human community. It also documents a wide variety of UN agencies promoting sustainability, various university programs and agencies of national governments, for-profit green consultants, and selected businesses that are often inspired or prodded by NGOs and UN programs such as the Global Compact.

More significantly, the Guide reveals the growing awareness of the interdependence of the major global challenges confronting humanity in the 21st century “Anthropocene” era. A major theme is that security and sustainability are inseparable, and rest on a complex nexus of factors: peace, disarmament, conflict prevention, human rights, democracy, decent employment, democracy, equality, migration, resilience, climate change and pollution mitigation, sustainable development, planetary boundaries, etc. The fragmented approach to understanding and addressing these challenges is gradually being replaced by systemic emphasis on the linkages and underlying factors they have in common. Reflecting this reality, humanity urgently needs to evolve new human-centered concepts, strategies, and policies—which will be patently “cost-effective” when full costing and other “new economics” concepts such as the Genuine Progress Indicator are widely accepted.

While national governments and many academicians still cling to obsolete notions of sovereignty, security, and progress, most of the organizations described in this Guide are advocating truly global and transdisciplinary thought, and collective action via alliances, coalitions, consortia, and networks—many identified here. Together, these new organizations play a vital role in positive social evolution.

PART 1A – OVERVIEWS:

MAJOR CATEGORIES INDEX

(updated 29 July 2016)

The following are major categories (five or more listings) that can be found in the extensive [Part 4 Subject Index](#) at the end of the S&S Guide. Clicking on topics of interest provides quick access to the organizations listed under each topic. The number of organizations listed to date is in parentheses. These numbers will expand as more information is acquired.

Accounting (15)	Human Rights (23)
Africa (11)	Human Security (16)
Agriculture (22)	Indigenous People (10)
Alliances / Coalitions / Networks (76)	Information Portals (123)
Arctic (19)	Investing (20)
“Big Green” Organizations (10)	Japan (7)
Biodiversity (16)	Migration (9)
Business (51)	Nuclear Disarmament (24)
Certifying Organizations (12)	Oceans (53)
Children (5)	Peace (51)
China (6)	Physicians’ Groups (5)
Cities (37)	Population (19)
Climate and Security (7)	Publishers (15)
Climate Change (75)	Religious Groups (15)
Conservation (14)	Resource Efficiency / Protection (14)
Corruption / Crime (12)	Risk (13)
Cyber-Security (6)	Scientists’ Groups (18)
Economics Rethinking (35)	Security / Strategic Studies (38)
Education (19)	Special Purpose Organizations (10)
Energy (84)	Sustainability (General) (63)
Environmental Justice (7)	Systems Analysis (10)
Environmental Law (10)	Terrorism (16)
Finance (40)	UN Agencies / Programs / Projects (35)
Food (33)	Universities (19)
Forests (27)	Water (40)
Former Leaders’ Groups (9)	World Futures / Humanity / Global Affairs (48)
Foundations: Grant-Giving (75)	Youth Groups (22)
Governance (24)	
Green Growth / Jobs / Economy (18)	
Health (8)	

PART 1B – OVERVIEWS:

NOTABLE BOOKS AND REPORTS

This list of 107 recent publications illustrates the great number and wide variety of important books and reports concerned with global security and/or sustainability, and their sponsoring organizations. Most of these publications are handsomely produced, free online reports, considered “gray literature” by libraries, and too often ignored despite their obvious merit.

Many of the sponsoring organizations publish far more than indicated here (e.g. UNEP, OECD, WEF, IUCN, CoR); selections below are judged to be especially noteworthy. Some organization names have been shortened so that all entries can be confined to a single line.

Action for a Peaceful and Sustainable World ([Green Cross International](#), Geneva; 2013)
Action 2020 Overview ([World Business Council for Sustainable Devel.](#); www.action2020.org)
Age of Sustainable Development, The ([UN SDSN MOOC](#); Jeffrey Sachs, Columbia UP 2015)
Allocating Capital for Long-Term Returns ([Generation Foundation/Al Gore](#), May 2015, 29p)
AMAP Assessment 2015 (Arctic Monitoring/Assessment Prog, Oslo, 139p; on methane threat)
Annual Report ([Global Green Growth Institute](#), Seoul; on 34 programs in 20 countries)
Annual Report ([Green Growth Knowledge Platform](#); GGGI, OECD, UNEP, World Bank)
Annual Report ([International Crisis Group](#), Brussels)
Annual Report ([Royal United Services Institute](#), London; cyber-security, terrorism, env.)
Annual Report ([Stockholm Environment Institute](#))
Annual Report ([Stockholm Resilience Centre](#), on global dynamics, marine systems, etc.)
Annual Report ([Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services](#), global coalition)
Annual Report ([UNEP World Conservation and Monitoring Centre](#), Cambridge UK)
Annual Review ([Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute](#), Australia)
Bankrupting Nature: Denying Planetary Boundaries [Wijkman/Rockstrom](#), Club/Rome, 2012)
Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability ([Berkshire Publishing](#), 2010, 10 volumes)
Better Growth, Better Climate ([Global Commission on the Economy & Climate](#), Sept 2014)
Bonds and Climate Change: State of the Market 2014 ([Climate Bonds Initiative](#), London)
Business in a Climate-Constrained World ([Business for Social Responsibility](#), San Francisco)
City of 2030, The ([United Cities and Local Governments](#), 2010)
Corruption Perceptions Index ([Transparency International](#), Berlin; annual for 177 countries)
Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project ([IDDRI/SDSN](#); Sept 2014 report; Jeffrey Sachs, dir.)
Deepening Democracy ([Kofi Annan Fdn. & International Inst. for Democracy-Stockholm](#))
Dow Jones Sustainability Indices ([evaluates sust performance of 2500 lg. companies](#); annual)
Earth Charter ([Earth Charter International](#), Costa Rica; 2000; endorsed by >2000 orgs.)
Economic Costs of Violence Containment ([Inst for Economics and Peace](#), Aust; 2014, 34p)
Economy of Green Cities ([ICLEI: Local Governments for Sustainability](#), Bonn)
Factory Farm Nation ([Food & Water Watch](#), 2015, 50p)
15 Principles for a Green Economy ([Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future](#), London)
Freedom in the World (Freedom House, Wash; 195 countries rated on 25 indicators; annual)
G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines ([Global Reporting Initiative](#), Amsterdam)
Global Challenges: 12 Risks That Threaten Human Civ (Global Challenges Fdn, 2015, 208p)

Global Climate Legislation Study ([Grantham Research Inst/LSE](#), June 2015; 98 countries)
Global Compact Annual Review ([UN Global Compact](#), 2011)
Global Environment Outlook ([UN Environment Programme](#); GEO-5, 2012)
Global Fissile Material Report ([Internat. Panel on Fissile Materials](#), Princeton U; annual)
Global Green Economy Index (Dual Citizen LLC, 4th ed, Oct 2014; measures 60 countries)
Global Nutrition Report (International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington; #1, 2014)
Global Risks Report ([World Economic Forum](#), Geneva; 10th ed, 2015; annual)
Global Slavery Index ([Walk Free Foundation](#), Perth, Australia; 1st edition, 2013)
Green Economy Barometer: Who is Doing What, Where ([Green Econ. Coalition](#), London)
Green Growth in Cities (OECD “[Green Growth Studies](#)” 2013, 132p)
Guide to Global Warming Skepticism ([Skeptical Science](#), Australia, 2010, 14p)
Handbook on Human Security: Civil-Military-Police (Alliance/Peacebuilding, 2016, 275p)
Human Progress Within Planetary Guard Rails ([German Adv Council/Global Change](#), 2014)
Human Security Report ([Human Security Project](#), Simon Fraser University)
Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Devel. ([World Bank](#), 2012, 188p)
Indispensable Oceans (Global Partnership for Oceans, World Bank, 2013, 44p)
Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change (Islamic Foundation..., London, Aug 2015)
Living Planet Report-2012 ([World Wildlife Fund](#))
Manifesto for Democracy and Sustainability ([Fdn for Democ & Sust Devel](#), London, 2013)
Medium Term Strategic Plan: 2012-2016 ([Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council](#))
National Climate Change Action Plan ([Climate Change Commission of the Philippines](#))
National Security and Accelerating Risks of Climate Change ([CNA Corporation](#), 2014, 37p)
Natural Capital Protocol: Principles and Framework ([Natural Capital Coalition](#), 2015, 14p.)
New Climate Economy, The ([Global Commission on the Economy and Climate](#), Dec 2014)
New Energy Outlook (Bloomberg New Energy Finance, annual)
Now for the Long Term ([Oxford Martin Commission for Future Generations](#), Dec 2013, 85p)
Nuclear Trafficking Report ([James Martin Ctr for Nonprolif. Studies](#), Monterey CA; annual)
Nuclear Weapons: The State of Play ([Centre for Nuclear Non-Prolif./Disarm.](#), Australia)
Overdevelopment, Overpopulation, Overshoot (Global Population Speak Out, 2015, 316p)
Outlook on the Global Agenda ([World Economic Forum](#), c.80 Global Agenda Councils)
Primer on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants ([Climate&CleanAirCoalition](#); 36 nations/44 NGOs)
Plan B: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress ([Earth Policy Institute](#), Lester R. Brown; 2003, 2009)
Pollinators, Pollination, and Food Production (Intergovt. Sci-Policy Platform..., Feb 2016)
Powering Forward (Center for the New Energy Economy, Colorado State Univ., Jan 2014)
Predicting Future Oceans: Climate, Oceans and Fisheries (Nereus Program/UBC, 2015, 24p)
Red List of Threatened Species ([Inat. Union for Conservation of Nature](#), Geneva)
Resource-Efficient Green Economy and EU Policies ([European Env Agency,Denmark](#); 2014)
Rewiring the Economy: Ten Tasks, Ten Years ([Cambridge Inst for Sust Leadership](#), 2015, 20p)
SDG Index and Dashboards: Global Report (Bertlesmann & SDSN, July 2016, 427p & 56p)
SIPRI Yearbook ([Stockholm Internat. Peace Research Institute](#), since 1969; military spending)
Small Arms Survey (Graduate Institute of Inat and Development Studies, Geneva; annual)
Smart Seafood Guide ([Food & Water Watch](#), Washington)
Space Security Index ([Simons Fdn.](#), Simon Fraser U, Vancouver; 10th annual edition 2013)
State of Green Business, The (GreenBiz Group, 9th annual report, Feb 2016, Joel Makower)
State of the Future ([Millennium Project, The](#), Wash; on 15 Global Challenges; online/biannual)
State of the Ocean Report ([Internat. Prog. On the State of the Ocean](#), Oxford U; 2013)

State of the Planet Declaration ([Internat. Geosphere-Biosphere Programme](#), Stockholm, 2012)
State of the World ([Worldwatch Institute](#), Washington; annual book series on sustainability)
State of the World's Human Rights (Amnesty International, Feb 2016, 406p, 22 languages)
State of World Population ([UN Population Fund/UNFPA](#), annual)
States at Risk: America's Preparedness Report Card ([Climate Central](#), Nov 2015)
Strategic Intent 2015-2025 (Wetlands International, 2015, 40p)
Strategy for Peace Conference: Briefs (Stanley Foundation, 56th annual conf, Oct 2015)
Sustainia 100 ([Monday Morning](#), Copenhagen; 3/E 2014 on 100 outstanding solutions)
Sustainable Reporting Framework ([Global Reporting Initiative](#), Amsterdam; OECD, UNEP)
Sustainability Science Series ([UN University Press](#), 5 books by Japanese scholars, 2011)
Sustainable World Sourcebook ([Sust World Coalition](#), Earth Island Inst, Berkeley; 4^{Ed} 2014)
Taking the Green Economy into the Mainstream ([Green Economy Coalition](#), Sept 2014, 12p)
TEEB for Agriculture/Food ([UNEP, The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity](#), 2015, 100p)
Thinking Person's Guide to Climate Change ([American Meteorological Society](#); 2014, 480p)
Transformation Index ([Bertelsmann Stiftung](#), Germany; democracy in 128 countries; annual)
Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4°C World Must Be Avoided ([World Bank/Potsdam Inst](#), 2012)
2035: Paths Toward a Sustainable EU Economy (EC Joint Research Centre, July 2015, 106p)
Vision 2050 ([World Business Council for Sustainable Devel.](#), 2010, 80p; best-case scenario)
Vital Signs ([Worldwatch Institute](#); online; global trends for energy, climate, food/agric., etc.)
World Energy Outlook ([International Energy Agency](#), Paris; annual)
World Governance Index ([Forum for a New World Governance](#), Paris)
World Nuclear Stockpile Report ([Ploughshares Fund](#), San Francisco)
World Population Data Sheet (Population Reference Bureau, Washington; annual)
World Press Freedom Index ([Reporters Without Borders](#), Paris; annual)
World Social Science Report 2013: Changing Global Environments ([ISSC/UNESCO](#))
World Water Development Report (UNESCO World Water Assessment Prog, triannual)
World's Water, The ([Pacific Institute](#), Oakland CA; bi-annual; vol 8, Jan 2014, 496p)
World's Worst Pollution Problems Report ([Green Cross International](#), Geneva; annual)
Yearbook of CCCWS (China Center for Contemporary World Studies, Beijing)

#

PART 1C – OVERVIEWS:

50 NOTABLE ORGANIZATIONS

All of the organizations described in the S&S Guide are engaged in important and interesting activities related to security and/or sustainability. But some appear more important or interesting than others. The Guide tries to identify centers of expertise and leading-edge thought and action in all areas of security and sustainability. This is no easy matter, and opinions will surely differ as to which organizations deserve highlighting. Still, as an initial introduction to the organizations described in Part 3, most of the following selections should be of interest to most users. Emphasis has been given to those organizations emphasizing security *and* sustainability, and/or taking a broad systems approach to global concerns.

[Arctic Methane Emergency Group](#) (2011, London). This website may be overstated in both the diagnosis and prescription, and it needs an update. But it deals with a critically important matter that could be catastrophic for the planet if massive methane release accelerates in the Arctic region, such that, in a decade or so, methane eclipses CO₂ as the major greenhouse gas.

[Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education](#) (2006, Denver CO). Seeks to empower higher education to lead the “sustainability transformation.” Highlights annual achievements of >60 institutions worldwide, sponsors a rating system, gives awards, and holds annual conferences.

[C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group](#) (2005, Rio de Janeiro). A global network of large megacities taking action to address climate change. Billionaire Michael Bloomberg, recent Mayor of New York City, is President of the Board and served as Chair (2010-2013).

[Center for Climate and Security](#) (2011, Washington). Acts as a resource hub in the “climate and security field,” backed by an advisory board of senior retired military leaders and security professionals. Also see [CNA Corporation Military Advisory Board](#) for an important new report.

[Clean Energy Ministerial](#) (2009, no location identified). A global forum of energy ministers in 24 governments representing 80% of greenhouse gas emissions, to accelerate transition to clean energy supply, access, and efficiency. Emphasis on electric vehicles, energy management systems, and super-efficient equipment and appliance deployment.

[Club of Rome](#) (1968, Switzerland). Still best-known for its 1972 *Limits to Growth* report, CoR has sponsored >30 equally bold studies since then. Recent themes: how the quest for mineral wealth plunders the planet (2014), denying planetary boundaries (2012), a global forecast for the next 40 years (2012), 100 innovations to create 100 million jobs in 10 years (2010), and transforming the global economy by 80% improvement in resource productivity (2009).

[DESERTEC Foundation](#) (2009, Germany). Seeks to promote “Clean Power from Deserts” all over the world, with projects underway, in Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia, and ideas for promoting security by generating substantial sustainable power in Greater East Asia.

[Earth Charter International](#) (1994, Costa Rica). Now endorsed by >2000 organizations, the Charter is a global consensus statement on the meaning of sustainability, the challenge and vision of sustainable development, and principles by which it is to be achieved, e.g.: universal human rights, respect for diversity, sustainable ways of living, economic justice, democracy, non-violence, and a culture of peace.

[Earth Institute](#) (1995, Columbia University). Headed by Jeffrey Sachs, more than 30 research centers are concerned with “Solutions for Sustainable Development.” Units focus on food security, hazards and risks, rivers and estuaries, cities, earth engineering, energy, and climate science awareness. Includes the Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory that studies, oceans, geology, atmosphere, etc.

[Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund University, Sweden). A core element of Future Earth (see below), on the increasingly integrated system of formal and informal rules and rule-making systems to steer societies for mitigating and adapting to environmental change, notably earth system transformation. The architecture of governance is a key concern.

[Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative](#) (2002, Oslo). Promotes a global standard for open management of natural resources; 49 countries including the US are implementing the standard, which requires comprehensive EITI Reports with full disclosure of extractive industry revenue, remediation costs, fines, and payments to government by oil, gas, and mining companies.

[Forest Stewardship Council International](#) (2003, Bonn). Promotes environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management for the world’s forests, using the FSC Normative Framework of standards, Forest Management Certification, the chain of custody information trail, social policies for small community producers and indigenous peoples, and incentives for responsible forest management.

[Future Earth](#) (2012, Paris). The flagship activity of the [Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability](#), which will create a Future Earth Secretariat, a Governing Council, and a Future Earth Engagement Committee. Future Earth will be a hub to coordinate new approaches to research on three themes: Dynamic Planet, Global Development, and [Transformations to Sustainability](#). It will build on existing environmental change programs, while developing a stronger and broader community.

[German Advisory Council on Global Change](#) (1992, Berlin). Evaluates national and international research, identifies gaps in research, and provides early warning of new issue areas. Its World in Transition “Flagship Reports” consider governing the marine heritage (2013), a social contract for sustainability (2011), future bioenergy and land use (2008), and climate change as a security risk (2007). Also publishes policy papers, e.g. “Human Progress Within Planetary Guard Rails” (2014).

[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn). Promotes Sustainability-Oriented Transformation in developing countries, with a focus on global and multi-level governance, inclusive agriculture-led development, innovative low-carbon technologies, green growth strategies, payments for ecosystem services, water governance, and benefit-sharing.

[Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) (2010, Washington). Nearly 3 billion people still cook on open fires or crude cookstoves. The Alliance seeks to mobilize commitments to foster clean cookstoves and fuels in 100 million households by 2020—a discrete and measurable goal.

[Global Challenges Foundation](#) (2012, Stockholm). Issues annual and quarterly reports on global catastrophic risks, as well as “12 Risks That Threaten Humanity” (Feb 2015, 208p) on climate change, nuclear war, global pandemics, global system collapse, volcanoes, synthetic biology, etc.

[Global Compact Cities Programme](#) (2003, Melbourne). Seeks to promote the Ten Principles of the UN’s Global Compact with corporations, translating the Principles into urban governance and recognizing three levels of engagement: Signatory Cities, Leading Cities, and Innovating Cities.

[Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) (2013, Royal Swedish Academy). A five-year research program ending in 2018, on how to manage economic development and use of natural resources within frames set by the “planetary boundaries” capacity of the biosphere. Builds models of social and natural system interaction, marine resource system, financial markets and the biosphere, and transformation to a more structure biosphere stewardship.

[Global Green Growth Institute](#) (2010, South Korea). Promotes a new model of economic growth that targets poverty reduction, job creation, social inclusion, security of access to energy and water, and mitigation of climate change and biodiversity loss. Conducts 34 programs in 20 developing countries. Also see [Green Growth Knowledge Platform](#) set up by GGGI, UNEP, OECD, & World Bank.

[Global Governance Institute](#) (Brussels). Brings together policy-makers, practitioners and scholars to improve forward-looking approaches to global governance. Core research areas on peace and security, environment and sustainable development, innovative approaches to the global economy, global justice and international law, and shifts in education policy to prepare for an uncertain world.

[Global Ocean Commission](#) (2013, Oxford University). Seeks short- and long-term progress on 10 dimensions of the global ocean, as regards acidification, marine pollution, bioprospecting, deep seabed mining, harmful and illegal fisheries, and ocean governance.

[Great Transition Initiative](#) (2003, Boston). An outgrowth of the [Tellus Institute](#) Global Scenarios Group, seeking a future of enriched lives, human solidarity, and environmental sustainability. Also see GTI’s [Widening Circle](#) campaign to advance a Great Transition citizen’s movement.

[Green Cross International](#) (1993, Geneva). Founded by Mikhail Gorbachev, GCI operates in >30 countries, with programs on environmental security and sustainability, smart energy and value change, water for life and peace, and legal/ethical/behavioral norms to change attitudes and actions of government, civil society, and the private sector.

[Institute for Environmental Security](#) (2002, The Hague). Programs on climate change and international security, climate change and the military, global policy coherence in trade and financial regimes, environmental security for poverty alleviation, environmental law, energy needs in humanitarian crises, greening European security, and environment/security programs of selected governments and organizations.

[Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (1988, Geneva). Established by UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization for scientific assessment of knowledge on climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. IPCC has published five detailed Assessment Reports from its three Working Groups (on the physical science basis, adaptation and vulnerability, and mitigation), and a Summary for Policymakers.

[Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (2012, Bonn). Established by 100 governments and administered by UNEP, to study nature's benefits to people and various drivers of change. "Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production" (Dec 2015; also 26p Summary) surveys worrisome changes in animal pollination (bees, birds, insects, etc.) as an endangered ecosystem service that underpins food production.

[International Association for the Study of the Commons](#) (1989, Utrecht University and Indiana University). Based on ideas of the late Elinor Ostrom on sustainable solutions for common-pool resources such as forests, fisheries, and water. Holds conferences, publishes a journal, offers online courses, and maintains a large digital library on all related subjects.

[International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons](#) (2007, Geneva). Encourages people to pressure their governments to negotiate a treaty banning nuclear weapons. Led by a steering group of 10 peace organizations, ICANW has 440 partners in 98 countries. Publishes brief Pocket Guides on nuclear arsenals, risks, misconceptions, and fragmented regulation.

[International Energy Agency](#) (1974, Paris). An autonomous body within "the OECD framework," seeking reliable, affordable, and clean energy for all. In addition to its authoritative annual *World Energy Outlook*, recent publications focus on transformation to flexible power systems, strategies to 2050 for sustainable buildings, energy efficiency projects to 2020, energy storage, etc.

[International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#) (1972, Austria). The "world leader in systems analysis" conducts five "Flagship Projects" on global energy assessment, Arctic futures, water futures, tropical deforestation, and Eurasian economic integration. Others programs focus on drivers of global transformations, ecosystems services and management, air pollution, risk policy, and population.

[International Institute for Strategic Studies](#) (1958, London). A non-partisan institute to advance a wider understanding of critical 21st century security issues and their potential resolution. Policy themes include climate change and security, Arctic climate change and security, geo-economics, non-proliferation and disarmament, security and development, and transnational threats. Holds security summits in Singapore and Bahrain for high-level officials; many publications.

[International Institute for Sustainable Development](#) (1990, Winnipeg, Canada). Programs on economic law and policy, clean energy, knowledge for integrated decisions, water, resilient communities, adaptive planning, food security, environment and peacebuilding, subsidies, etc.

[International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management](#) (2007, Paris/UNEP). Seeks to improve resource use to move from overconsumption, waste, and ecological harm to a more prosperous and sustainable future. Co-chaired by Ernst Ulrich von Weizsaecker of Club of Rome and Ashok Khosla of IUCN. Reports on global resource use, impacts of economic growth, water in a green economy, land use and soils, food and forests, metal stocks and recycling, etc.

[International Union for the Conservation of Nature](#) (1948, Switzerland). World's largest global environmental organization, with >1000 staff in 45 offices and >1200 member organizations. Holds the IUCN World Conservation Congress every four years to approve programs on forests, ecosystem management, environmental law, marine and polar concerns, protected areas, and World Heritage.

[Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science](#) (1994, Birmingham UK). A center for research on conservation practice and revival of Islamic environmental norms based on principles of *Shariah*: stewardship of humankind, entrustment of the Earth, and a system of ethics grounded in the Qur'an. Focus on sustainable land management, organic farming, solar panels, waste recycling, and low energy technology. Invites collaborative efforts.

[Millennium Project, The](#) (1996, Washington). A unique organization energized with 60 global "Nodes" contributing to its bi-annual "State of the Future" report integrating information on 15 Global Challenges: sustainable development and climate change, water, population/resources, democratization, global foresight and decision-making, infotech, rich-poor gap, health, education, peace and conflict, status of women, transnational organized crime, energy, science/technology, and global ethics.

[Network of Global Agenda Councils](#) (2008, Switzerland). One of 14 World Economic Forum "Communities" committed to "improving the state of the world." The Councils involve >1500 "premier thought leaders" grouped in >80 areas such as Arctic, corruption, catastrophic risks, conflict prevention, employment, energy security, governing for sustainability, human rights, illicit trade, natural capital, rule of law, terrorism, water security, youth unemployment, etc.

[Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (1961, Paris). Helps governments of its 34 member countries to foster prosperity and fight poverty, with some 2500 staff, 40 databases, and >250 reports per year on "what works." Especially notable is the OECD "Green Growth Series" on green agriculture, cities, jobs, development, water use, and household behavior.

[Pacific Institute](#) (1987, Oakland CA). Seeks a world where basic needs of all people are met. Best-known for its authoritative bi-annual overview of "The World's Water" (Island Press, Vol 8, 2014, 496p). Other concerns: the human right to water, corporate water stewardship, water and conflict, the green economy, sustainable water management, and a 21st century US water policy.

[Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research](#) (1992, Germany). “PIK” uses systems and scenario analysis in four research domains: earth system analysis under natural and human forcing, climate impacts and vulnerabilities at different levels of global warming, transformation pathways for sustainable energy and land use, and transdisciplinary concepts and methods.

[Rocky Mountain Institute](#) (1982, Snowmass CO). Founded by Amory Lovins, RMI encourages efficient and restorative use of resources, using eight Guiding Principles: advanced resource productivity, whole-systems design, positive action, working with markets, end-use and least-cost approach, biological insight, corporate transformation, and interconnected vision across boundaries.

[Small Arms Survey](#) (1999, Geneva). If and when nuclear weapons are abolished, the world must then turn to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons, which “represents a grave threat to human security.” The Survey hosts the Secretariat for the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, and publishes an annual report on weapons, armed actors, regulations, and controls.

[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Stockholm University). Research themes include global dynamics (planetary boundaries, inconvenient feedbacks, earth systems governance), marine and coastal systems, stewardship, social-ecological landscapes, regime shifts, urban social-ecological systems. Director Johan Rockstrom is co-author of a recent report on planetary boundaries, and co-author of *Big World, Small Planet: Abundance Within Planetary Boundaries* (May 2015, 205p).

[Sustainability Transitions Research Network](#) (2009, Utrecht). Sponsored the 5th International Conference on Sustainability Transitions in August 2014 to share advances in the field of sustainability transformations of major socio-technical systems related to water, energy, transportation, and food. Also publishes *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* journal (Elsevier, vol 1, 2011).

[Sustainable Accounting Standards Board](#) (2011, San Francisco). Developing standards for >80 industries in 10 sectors, to articulate the material and non-financial risks and opportunities facing companies today. Former NYC Mayor and billionaire Michael Bloomberg is Chair of the Board.

[Transparency International](#) (1993, Berlin). Corruption is a major barrier to security and sustainability. This “global coalition against corruption” has 100 independent chapters worldwide and publishes a corruption perceptions index for 177 countries, national integrity system assessments, and thorough global corruption reports on the water sector (2008), climate change (2011), and education (2013).

[UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network](#) (2012, New York). Hosted by the Columbia University Earth Institute, SDSN fosters national and regional SDSNs, solution initiatives, the Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (with IDDRI in Paris) proposing practical national pathways to 2050, a free online MOOC taught by Jeffrey Sachs on “The Age of Sustainable Development,” and the “SDG Index and Dashboards: A Global Report” of country indicators (with Bertelsmann Stiftung; July 2016, 427p & 56p brief version; www.sdgindex.org).

[Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services](#) (2010, Japan). WAVES is a global coalition to promote sustainability by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts, thus leading to “genuine green growth and long-term advances in wealth and human well-being.” Publishes an annual report, newsletter, and country reports.

[Worldwatch Institute](#) (1974, Washington). Founded by Lester R. Brown, who served as president until 2001. Known for its “Vital Signs” reporting on indicators (energy, climate, food, population) and its annual “State of the World” reports, translated into 15 languages. Recent SOTW themes: confronting hidden threats to sustainability (2015), governing for sustainability (2014), whether sustainability is still possible (2013), moving toward sustainable prosperity (2012), and agricultural innovations that nourish the planet (2011).

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PART 1D – OVERVIEWS:

NOTABLE INDIVIDUALS

*** 100-200 word profiles to be added

*** See “[Green Leaders](#)” in Part 4 Subject Index for a preliminary listing of 26 individuals, mostly Sustainability leaders.

*** Suggestions are welcome for additions to this list, especially leaders in Security thinking.

#

PART 1E – OVERVIEWS:

123 INFORMATION PORTALS

Compiled by Michael Marien

28 July 2016

The S&S Guide focuses on organizations, and thus serves as a portal. But many of these organizations are also portals to information about security and/or sustainability matters. And thus the Guide serves as a “portal to portals.”

There are two types of portals. *In-House Portals* assemble information produced by organization staff or members only. *Scanning Portals* collect information from outside of their organization. Nearly all organizations listed in the S&S Guide provide information of some sort: books, reports, newsletters, blogs, etc. This collection of portals focuses on organizations generally providing more than 200 items of information. It must be emphasized that looking at the larger portals creates a bias toward large and well-established organizations. Smaller and newer organizations have less to offer in a quantitative sense, but may nonetheless provide some important offerings. To correct for this bias, be sure to consult Part 1B on “100 Notable Books and Reports,” the Part 3 Organization Listings and, especially, the Part 4 Subject Index.

Where should one begin? There are no clear and easy answers, but plenty of options to explore. *No single option covers all aspects of security or of sustainability*, let alone both in concert. Useful portals depend on whether one is seeking hard scientific information, brief introductions, leading-edge thinking, popularized news, activist groups, etc.

Arguably, there is far too much readily available information about many aspects of security and, especially, all aspects of sustainability, notably climate change and energy. In contrast, many billions of dollars are spent by government intelligence agencies to ferret out very specific information about terrorists and military capabilities. If the publicly-available information were better organized and communicated, would it improve policy-making in the long term, and thus lessen the need to collect clandestine information?

In order to facilitate access to this chaotic cornucopia of information, a “Quick Index” of selected topics is provided here. Portals are listed by their primary themes, but many have numerous themes that are summarized generically as “security” and/or “sustainability.” Information on some items is still incomplete, and several dozen additional portals—at least—are likely to be added. As suggested here, the marketplace for security and sustainability ideas is huge, but unorganized—a major barrier to pursuing both essential global goals.

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NOTE: Also see the complete Part 4 Subject Index in the S&S Guide for many smaller organizations that offer information on many of these subjects, and subjects generally neglected by these portals. For example, none of the portals listed here appear to offer much information on Oceans, but there are 53 organizations identified in the Index that are devoted to this important concern.

Information Portal Listings

1. [Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maitrise de l'Energie / ADEME](#) (1991, France; 1000 staff; books, guides, factsheets in many languages; “systemic approach” to climate change, energy, air and noise pollution, consumption, transport, sust development) [SUSTAINABILITY; CLIMATE; POLLUTION; ENERGY]
2. [B-Lab](#) (2006, Wayne PA; lists some 1500 certified benefit “B Corporations”) [BUSINESS]
3. [British American Security Information Council](#) (2010, London/NY; disarmament, cooperative global security, nuclear weapons, drones) [NUCLEAR WEAPONS]
4. [Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs](#) (Harvard U; >12,000 books and articles on security, environment, natural resources, etc.) [SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
5. [Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability](#) (2010, 10 vols. on business, law, politics, resources, ecosystem management, China, India, The Americas, etc.) [ENCYCLOPEDIA; SUSTAINABILITY]
6. [Bertlesmann Stiftung](#) (1977, Germany; hundreds of books and studies on sustainable growth, education, health, etc.) [SUSTAINABILITY]
7. [Brookings Institution](#) (1916, Washington; hundreds of books on strategy, nuclear arms, global warming, global politics, food security, etc.) [SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
8. [Buckminster Fuller Institute / BFI](#) (1983, Brooklyn NY; “Idea Index” for transformational strategies, whole systems thinking for humanity problems) [SYSTEMS THINKING; TRANSFORMATIONAL STRATEGIES]
9. [Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership](#) (Cambridge Univ, UK; business leadership, low carbon transformation, resource security, sust. finance) [BUSINESS; SUSTAINABILITY]
10. [Carbon Disclosure Project](#) (2000, London; annual reports on climate change, supply chains, global water and forests, company reports and case studies) [BUSINESS]
11. [Carbon Pulse](#) (2015, London; three ex-Reuters journalists offer free CP daily newsletter on carbon markets, greenhouse gas pricing, and climate policy. Also a paid “subscriber model” with premium content) [CARBON MARKETS; CLIMATE ACTION]
12. [Center for Climate and Energy Solutions](#) (1998, Arlington VA; reports, articles, briefs on climate, energy and technology, policy business) [CLIMATE; ENERGY]
13. [Center for International Environmental Law](#) (1989; reports on climate, corporate accountability, finance, extractives, forests, human rights, toxics, and trade) [CLIMATE; ENVIRONMENTAL LAW; TOXICS]
14. [Center for Security Studies](#) (1994, ETH Zurich; sci/tech university “pioneering effective solutions to global challenges” has a digital library of 75,000 items and a roster of 2700 international relations and security-focused organizations. Publishes “Security Watch” on global current events and human security) [SECURITY; HUMAN SECURITY]
15. [Center for Strategic and Environmental Studies](#) (1962, Washington; books and reports on security, defense, energy, climate change, global health, human rights, etc.) [SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
16. [Centre for Science and Environment](#) (1980, New Delhi; >4m sustainability reports and books relevant to India; database; newsletter; India Environment Portal has >3.5m documents) [SUSTAINABILITY; INDIA ENVIRONMENTAL PORTAL]

17. [Chatham House / The Royal Institute of National Affairs](#) (1920, London; international security, cyber security, human security, maritime security, terrorism, nuclear security, resources, forests, water, climate, food and agriculture, refugees)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
18. [Clean Energy Ministerial](#) (2010; 23 CEM countries “accelerating the global clean energy transition; Resource Center reports, Finance Solutions Center, newsletter, blog)
[ENERGY; FINANCE]
19. [Climate Analytics](#) (Berlin; Bill Hare CEO; information on mitigation, adaptation, finance, sea level rise, etc.)
[CLIMATE]
20. [Climate Change Knowledge Portal](#) (2011? World Bank Group; hub of info about worldwide climate, mitigation/adaptation, disaster risk, food security, 85 country risk/adaptation profiles; other data sources)
[CLIMATE; DISASTER RISK; FOOD SECURITY]
21. [Climate Central](#) (2008, Princeton NJ; Authoritative reports and blogs on trends, sea level rise, etc.)
[CLIMATE]
22. [Climate CoLab](#) (2007, MIT, Cambridge MA; >1000 proposals on what should be done about climate change; runs 27 contests awarding prizes)
[CLIMATE]
23. [Climate Depot](#) (Washington; lists links to 85 climate skeptic/denier individuals and orgs)
[CLIMATE SKEPTICS/DENIERS]
24. [Climate Policy Foundation](#) (2009, San Francisco; land use, climate and energy finance for Brazil, China, India, EU, US)
[CLIMATE; ENERGY]
25. [Climate Technology Centre & Network](#) (UNEP; to facilitate technology transfer; technology portal by sector/region for adaptation/mitigation; country reports; Technology Needs Assessments)
[TECHNOLOGY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE]
26. [Climatographers, The](#) (2011, Portland OR; Mark Trexler; produces the “Climate Web” with >1000 index terms for >10,000 documents, and >100,000 links; “Climate Chessboard” overview of recent good & bad developments for sust, adaptation, risk, mitigation, renewable energy)
[CLIMATE; ENERGY]
27. [Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research](#) (1971; global partnership for a food-secure future; Annual Reports; 15 independent research centers with >8000 staff re: agroforestry, dry areas, fish, food policy, tropical ag, water management, etc.)
[AGRICULTURE; WATER]
28. [Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute](#) (2010, San Francisco; Certified Product Standards for 161 companies, 2500 products; regenerative design & biomimetic approach for sustainability)
[GREEN PRODUCTS; DESIGN]
29. [Dow Jones Sustainability Indexes](#) (1999; profiles of 59 industries; 864 companies assessed)
[SUSTAINABILITY INDEXES; BUSINESS; INDUSTRY PROFILES]
30. [Earth 911](#) (1995, Plano TX; eco-conscious products; The Recycling Authority; ethical and sustainable consumption; waste reduction; popularized)
[RECYCLING; CONSUMPTION; WASTE; GREEN PRODUCTS]
31. [Earth Journalism Network](#) (2006, project of Internews, London; >5000 member green journalists in 119 countries; various articles on climate change, etc.)
[GREEN JOURNALISM]
32. [Earth Portal Community](#) (free networking site with access to Encyclopedia of Earth, Earth News, & Earth Forum for discussion with experts; no info on place or people)
[EARTH PORTAL]
33. [Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund U, Sweden; core project of [Future Earth](#); “largest social science research network” in global sust devel; many books/articles)
[EARTH SYSTEM]

34. [EarthGuide](#) (1999-2013, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, Geosciences Research Division; 19 categories)
[EARTH SCIENCES]
35. [Earthscan Publishers](#) (1982, c/o Routledge, Oxford UK; hundreds of books under 13 categories in “Environment and Sustainability Catalog,” e.g. food, water, oceans, policy, law, biodiversity)
[BOOKS; ENVIRONMENT; SUSTAINABILITY]
36. [EarthTrends](#) (World Resources Institute database on env/economic trends; discontinued)
[ENVIRONMENT]
37. [Ecosystems Marketplace](#) (2004, c/o Forest Trends, Washington; reports/newsletters on market-based approaches to conserving ecosystem services. “State of...” analyses on forest carbon finance, watershed investments, voluntary carbon markets, etc)
[CARBON MARKETS; CLIMATE ACTION; ECOSYSTEM SERVICES]
38. [EcoWatch.com](#) (2011, Cleveland OH; daily online links to ten popularized features on environment and nutrition)
[ENVIRONMENT; FOOD]
39. [Encyclopedia of Earth](#) (1990, Washington; supported by the Environmental Information Coalition and The National Council for Science and Environment; 7,678 articles as of 2010 in 22 categories)
[ENCYCLOPEDIA]
40. [Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit](#) (London; 6 staff; “informed debate on energy and climate change”; briefings on climate and security, climate economics, climate and health, climate change impacts, UK energy policies, climate and nature. NOTE: clearly-presented, non-technical information)
[CLIMATE; ENERGY; SECURITY AND CLIMATE]
41. [Energy Education](#) (Univ of Calgary; [energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia](#), Jason Donev director; brief articles and links on a wide variety of energy-related subjects)
[ENERGY; ENCYCLOPEDIAS]
42. [Energypedia](#) (2011, Eschborn, Germany; 3,000 articles on renewable energy, sust. energy services, efficiency in developing countries, etc.)
[ENERGY]
43. [EnviroLink Network](#) (1991, Pittsburg PA; “the online environmental community... committed to promoting a sustainable society”; info in 29 categories, with many sub-categories)
[ENVIRONMENT; VEGETARIANISM; WASTE]
44. [Environment & Energy Publishing](#) (1998, Washington; issues five daily online pubs: GreenWire (1991), ClimateWire (2008), EnergyWire (2012), Env. & Energy Daily (2000), and Onpoint)
[ENVIRONMENT; ENERGY; CLIMATE]
45. [Ethical Money Directory](#) (2016, Ethical Markets Media, St. Augustine FL; Hazel Henderson; 200 entries on green asset managers, investment advisors, banks, consultants, and NGOs.)
[INVESTING; ETHICAL MONEY]
46. [Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative](#) (2002, Oslo; annual progress report, fact sheet, blog on accountable mgt. of oil/gas/minerals/metals, country reports on the EIRI Standard)
[RESOURCES; EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES]
47. [Forest Stewardship Council International](#) (2003, Bonn; Annual Review, FSC Certification, case studies, guides, manuals, factsheets, newsletter, Trademark Portal; Stakeholder Portal)
[FORESTS]
48. [Forum on Religion and Ecology at Yale](#) (1996, Yale School of Forestry and Env Studies; conferences, books, articles, 8,000 circ. newsletter, climate statements from 15 world religions on ethics, syllabi and bibliographies for educators)
[RELIGION AND ENVIRONMENT]
49. [Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; books, articles, reports on climate, governance and law, Law of the Sea, biodiversity, Arctic politics, Chinese energy/environmental policy)
[SUSTAINABILITY; LAW; ARCTIC; CLIMATE]

50. [Friends of the Earth International](#) (1971, Amsterdam; many reports, factsheets, issue briefs, TV/radio advts on climate, energy, oceans, forests, economics; “Earth Budget” project to prioritize people—not polluters)
[ENVIRONMENT]
51. [German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; books, articles, briefings on sust economic and social devel, development cooperation and financing, governance and security, policy)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY; FINANCE]
52. [German Institute for International and Security Affairs](#) / Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (1962, Berlin; 140 staff and 8 research divisions on global issues, world regions, and international peace and security; lists >1500 books, papers, and comments)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
53. [Global Adaptation Network](#) (2008, UNEP; sponsors the Global Adaptation Knowledge Portal with four regional knowledge hubs, to prioritize and catalyze responses to climate change)
[ADAPTATION; CLIMATE]
54. [Global Call for Climate Action, The](#) (2009, Montreal; network of >450 nonprofits; Resource Library indexes “thousands” of reports, articles, and graphics)
[CLIMATE ACTION]
55. [Global Footprint Network](#) (2003, Oakland CA; to advance sust science; 23 nations and 70 Partners; books, reports, films, case studies, Footprint Calculator, Annual Report, newsletter; “A Big Foot on A Small Planet?: Accounting with the Ecological Footprint,” 140p)
[FOOTPRINT ACCOUNTING]
56. [Global Foresight Books.org](#) (2011, LaFayette NY; Michael Marien; brief abstracts of 5,000 books from 2009-2014 period; Book of the Month reviews; suspended so as to pursue S&S Guide)
[BOOKS; SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
57. [Global Indicators for Sustainability Ratings](#) (2011, Washington; Tellus and Ceres sponsors; Directory of Corporate Sustainability Ratings, Rankings & Indexes; “Ratings Hub”)
[BUSINESS RATINGS; SUSTAINABILITY]
58. [Global Reporting Initiative](#) (1997, Amsterdam; GRI Sustainability Disclosure Database for 8,800 orgs; corporate sust. reports; reporting guidelines)
[BUSINESS REPORTING]
59. [Global Resource Information Database / GRID-Arendal](#) (1989, Arendal, Norway; Green Knowledge Center/2013; Green Economy Coalition; many publications; UNEP affiliation)
[GREEN KNOWLEDGE; GREEN ECONOMY]
60. [Green America](#) (1982, Washington; National Green Pages for healthy & ethical products & services; “Green America” magazine)
[GREEN PRODUCTS]
61. [Green Growth Knowledge Platform](#) (2012, Geneva; GGGI, OECD, UNEP, World Bank; resource library for 13 sectors; country-specific data; data explorer; newsletter)
[GREEN KNOWLEDGE]
62. [GreenFacts](#) (2001, Brussels; “Faithful” six-page leaflets and one-page Citizen Summaries of international science reports on a broad range of environment and health topics in 130 categories; A-Z listing, and three-level structure of increasing detail)
[ENVIRONMENT; HEALTH]
63. [Greenleaf Publishing](#) (Sheffield UK; books on business and sust devel; 7 journals including “Business, Peace, and Sustainable Development”
[BOOKS; SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT]
64. [Heinrich Boll Stiftung](#) (1986, Berlin; “The Green Political Foundation”; Research Archives on Democracy, ecology, education, economic/social issues, internatl politics)
[GREEN POLITICS]

65. [Housman's Bookshop](#) (1945; "London's Premier Radical Bookstore" with >500,000 titles; publishes "Housman's Peace Diary" [63rd edition, 2016], which includes the World Peace Directory of 1,500 national and international peace, environment, and human rights orgs.)
[WORLD PEACE DIRECTORY OF 1500 ORGS]
66. [Inderscience Publishers](#) (1979, Geneva; publishes >400 scholarly journals on "new frontiers in emerging technology and innovation, including 51 titles on Environment and Sustainable Development, 17 titles on Energy, 20 titles on Security and Energy Management, and 10 titles on Knowledge Studies)
[ENVIRONMENT; SUSTAINABILITY; ENERGY; SECURITY; TECHNOLOGY FOR CLIMATE CHANGE]
67. [Influence Map](#) (London, 8 staff; measures corporate influence on climate policy and legislation worldwide; A-F ratings of major corporations)
[CLIMATE; BUSINESS]
68. [InsideClimate News](#) (2007, Brooklyn NY; 11 journalists on climate, energy, env.; Pulitzer Prize runner-up for public service)
[CLIMATE; ENERGY]
69. [Institute francais des relations internationales](#) (1979, Paris; 15 research programs on climate, Energy, health/environment, security, migration, proliferation, etc. 2718 publications. Thierry de Montbrail founder)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
70. [Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies](#) (2009, Potsdam; many books, reports, brochures on earth/energy/environment, enabling technology, atmosphere, global contract)
[SUSTAINABILITY]
71. [Institute for Environmental Security](#) (2002, The Hague; projects on climate and military, global policy coherence, poverty alleviation, environmental law, greening security, etc.; "Action Guide" database on >200 orgs, >100 initiatives, >700 publications, >100 web resources)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY; LAW; CLIMATE; ENVIRONMENT]
72. [Institute for Science and International Security](#) (1993, Washington; reports on nuclear weapons programs, global stocks, black markets, terrorism, safeguards)
[NUCLEAR WEAPONS]
73. [Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations / IDDRI](#) (2003, Sciences Po, Paris; many publications on agriculture, biodiversity, climate, cities, governance, economics for "new prosperity," and oceans)
[SUSTAINABILITY; ECONOMICS]
74. [Institute of Development Studies](#) (1966, Univ of Sussex, UK; c.135 staff; seeks equal and sustainable societies, with secure and fulfilling lives for all; produces "a huge range of material" on green transformation, conflict and violence, governance, cities, rural futures, resource politics, etc)
[DEVELOPMENT; SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY; RURAL FUTURES]
75. [InterAcademy Partnership. The](#) (1993, Trieste, Italy; network of 111 science academies hosted by World Academy of Science; distributes many pubs. from various academies on 14 concerns, i.e. energy, sust devel, biosecurity, climate, water)
[SUSTAINABILITY; SCIENCE ACADEMIES]
76. [Intercambio Climatico – LAPC](#) (2009, Quito); The Latin American Program on Climate, sponsored by 22 civil-society orgs, promotes climate change answers as top priority for decision-makers at all levels; reports, reading list, links to think tanks, etc)
[LATIN AMERICAN CLIMATE POLICIES; CLIMATE]

77. [International Association for the Study of the Commons](#) (1989, Utrecht Univ & Indiana Univ; based on ideas of Elinor Ostrom to improve governance and sust solutions for common-pool resources such as fisheries, forests, water, and parks; publishes two journals, offers online courses, maintains a digital library on all matters related to the commons)
[RESOURCES; COMMON-POOL RESOURCES]
78. [International Center for Climate Governance](#) (2009, Venice; sponsors “Think Tank Map” of 310 organizations on climate policy and economics; ranks top 100; journal)
[CLIMATE THINK TANKS]
79. [International Energy Agency/IEA](#) (1974, Paris; independent arm of OECD with >70 publications per year, notably the annual “World Energy Outlook”)
[ENERGY]
80. [International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#) (1972, Austria; books and policy briefs on systems analysis, air quality, ecosystems, energy, evolution/ecology, risk and resilience, new technologies, water, and population)
[SUSTAINABILITY; SYSTEMS ANALYSIS]
81. [International Institute for Security Studies](#) (1958, London; many pubs on international Peace and security, political risk, strategy, etc.; Library Catalogue online)
[SECURITY]
82. [International Institute for Sustainable Development](#) (1990, Winnipeg, Canada; books and reports on economic policy, clean energy, water, food security, mining, resilience, foresight, adaptive planning, and knowledge for integrated decisions)
[SUSTAINABILITY; WATER; FOOD SECURITY; MINING; FORESIGHT]
83. [International Labour Organization](#) (1919, Geneva; UN agency has books, reports, papers on labor standards, child labor, youth employment, green jobs, sust enterprises; “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sept 2015, based on decent jobs)
[GREEN JOBS; EMPLOYMENT]
84. [International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management](#) (2007, Paris-UNEP; reports latest findings on global resource use, impacts of economic growth, cities, water, trade, global land use, soils, food, forests, metal stocks, recycling, and balancing consumption with sustainable supply)
[RESOURCES; CONSUMPTION; WASTE]
85. [International Peace Research Institute-PRIO](#) (1959, Oslo; reports and policy briefs on dimensions of security, conditions of violence and peace, climate change and security, social dynamics, small arms trade, and governance)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY; PEACE]
86. [International Relations and Security Network](#) (1994, Zurich; “Managing Information and Sharing Knowledge”; 73,000 publications available; project of the [Center for Security Studies](#), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology)
[SECURITY]
87. [International Security Program](#) (1976, Belfer Center, Harvard University; 17 programs including environment/natural resources, cyber-security, managing the atom; many publications)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
88. [International Union for the Conservation of Nature / IUCN](#) (1948, Gland, Switzerland; >100 Books and major assessments/year on conservation topics; 2400 IUCN reports since 1960; Library has >13,000 non-IUCN pubs. on biodiversity, ecosystem management, sust. devel, etc.
[BIODIVERSITY; CONSERVATION; ECOSYSTEMS]

89. [Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science](#) (1992, Birmingham UK; for revival of Islamic environmental norms and developing Islamic activists; “Green Guide For Muslims”; publications, videos, bibliography, links)
[ISLAMIC ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION; RELIGION AND ENVIRONMENT]
90. [Joint Research Centre](#) (EC, Brussels; c.3000 staff; the EC “in-house science service” with 7 institutes including Inst. for Env & Sust, Inst for Protection & Security of the Citizen, etc.; research in many fields including security, nuclear, environment, climate, oceans, energy, food, agric)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY; AGRICULTURE; OCEANS; CLIMATE; NUCLEAR ISSUES]
91. [Lincoln Institute of Land Policy](#) (1946, Cambridge MA; new approaches to use, taxation, and stewardship of land; >120 books, reports, working papers, magazine)
[LAND USE]
92. [Migration Policy Institute](#) (2001, Washington; Migration Data Hub, maps, factsheets, reports on immigration policies and law, border security, employment, education)
[MIGRATION; EMPLOYMENT]
93. [Millennium Project](#) (1996, Washington; Jerome C. Glenn; bi-annual “State of the Future” report synthesizes info on 15 Global Challenges, e.g.: sust devel and climate, water and sanitation, population/resources, energy, rich/poor gap, peace and conflict, organized crime, technology, and global ethics; supplemented by the online Global Futures Intelligence System)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
94. [MIT Energy Initiative](#) (2006, MIT, Cambridge MA; c.160 pubs. on new fission, biofuels, “Future of...” Studies; Energy Futures magazine)
[ENERGY]
95. [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (Paris; >250 reports/year on “what works,” including environment, agriculture, and green growth; 40 statistical databases)
[ENVIRONMENT; GREEN GROWTH]
96. [Pacific Institute](#) (1987, Oakland CA; global thinking for sust water policy; books, reports, case studies, factsheets, on international water, community strategies, corporate water stewardship, green economy, water and conflict)
[WATER]
97. [Peace and Collaborative Development Network](#) (2007, Georgetown Univ; tools and resources to scale social change; job openings)
[PEACE]
98. [Peace Research Institute Frankfurt](#) (1970, Germany; many pubs on global security, international institutions, governance, Middle East, disarmament, etc.)
[SECURITY; PEACE]
99. [Peace Research Institute Oslo](#) (1959, Norway; 6 research institutes, library of 22,000 volumes; publishes J. of Peace Research, Security Dialogue, J. of Military Ethics)
[SECURITY; PEACE]
100. [Post Growth Alliance](#) (2014; “From Bigger Towards Better,” creating global prosperity without economic growth; blog, You Tube channel, links to 45 like-minded groups)
[POST GROWTH]
101. [Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research](#) (1992, Germany; Hans Joachim Schellnhuber; books, reports, brochures on the earth system analysis, tipping points, climate vulnerabilities, sust. solutions, transdisciplinary methods)
[CLIMATE; SYSTEMS THINKING]

102. [Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century](#) (2004, Paris/UNEP; provides an annual Global Status Report on the renewable energy market, a 10-year report on progress in countries, regional status reports, a “Global Futures Report” on possibilities to 2050, a monthly “REN 21” newsletter, charts and graphs, and an archive of news stories)
[ENERGY; RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICY]
103. [Rocky Mountain Institute](#) (1982, Snowmass CO; Amory Lovins; Knowledge Center has hundreds of papers on energy conservation, resources, transport, climate, security, electricity system, design, and the “best of Amory Lovins”)
[ENERGY; ELECTRICITY]
104. [Royal United Services Institute](#) (1831, London; reports, books, papers on all aspects of security, e.g.: global security, terrorism, nuclear weapons, env. change, cyber-security, organized crime, resilience, technology, intelligence)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
105. [SCP Clearinghouse](#) (UNEP, Paris; worldwide initiatives database on Sustainable Consumption and Production; 10-year Framework of Programs on SCP; many pubs.
[CONSUMPTION]
106. [Social Funds](#) (1999, SRI World Group, Brattleboro VT; 10,000 pages of info on socially responsible investing, sustainability reports, etc.)
[INVESTING]
107. [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute /SIPRI](#) (1966, Sweden; annual SIPRI Yearbook on military spending; also various reports, papers, and factsheets on arms control, chemical and biological warfare, etc.)
[PEACE; MILITARY SPENDING]
108. [Stockholm International Water Institute](#) (1991, Sweden; c400 pubs on water economics and governance, transboundary water management, climate change and water, the water-energy-food nexus, etc.)
[WATER]
109. [Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden; books, policy briefs, and many scientific articles on planetary boundaries, resilience thinking, system thinking, reconnecting to the biosphere, env. services, the Anthropocene; Johan Rockstrom director)
[RESILIENCE; PLANETARY BOUNDARIES]
110. [Strategic Energy Technologies Information System](#) (2009, European SET Plan; reports from EC Joint Research Centre; updates on key low-carbon technologies)
[ENERGY]
111. [Sustainable World Coalition](#) (2002, Earth Island Institute, Berkeley CA; compiles the popularized “Sustainable World Sourcebook” [4th ed., 2014] that includes a resource directory of c.500 organizations, briefly described)
[SUSTAINABILITY]
112. [Third Generation Environmentalism / E3G](#) (2004, London, etc.; library of >1000 reports, papers, blogs; “security and prosperity for an interdependent world”; climate diplomacy, energy, transformational policy change)
[TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE]
113. [Transnational Institute](#) (1973, Amsterdam; books, policy briefs, primers, infographics on agrarian justice, environmental justice, peace and security, corporate power, public sector alternatives, water justice, drug policy)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
114. [Union of International Associations](#) (1907, Brussels; several editions of “The Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential,” 1976-1995; the 2000 Online edition has six databases on World Problems [56k profiles, 277k links], Global Strategies and Solutions [32k profiles, 284k links], Human Values, Human Development, Patterns and Metaphors, and Integrative Concepts; Re-design Project begun, 2013).
[ENCYCLOPEDIAS; WORLD PROBLEMS]

115. [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization / UNESCO](#) (1945, Paris; database of 144,000 documents on climate change, culture of peace and non-violence, education for sust devel, biodiversity, foresight, etc.)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY;
CLIMATE; PEACE]
116. [US Global Change Research Program](#) (1989, Washington; Global Change Information System; pubs and data from 13 Federal agencies; 195 books and 880 reports on climate, adaptation, extreme events, etc.)
[CLIMATE; GLOBAL CHANGE]
117. [Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars](#) (1968, Washington; “actionable ideas on global issues”; 20 programs include global sust and resilience, env. change and security, nuclear weapons, urban sust, Chinese Environmental Forum; many publications)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
118. [World Economic Forum](#) (1971, Geneva; Klaus Schwab; hundreds of reports on the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the global commons, global security, social inclusion, environment and resource scarcity, mastering megagrowth, future cities, food security, human capital, circular economy, etc.)
[SECURITY & SUSTAINABILITY]
119. [World Economics Association](#) (2011, Bristol UK; 14,000 members dedicated to reform of economics and a pluralism of approaches; WEA EBook Library offers free downloads to \$50/year members of 19 books on economics for the post-crisis world, curriculum reform, growthism, wealth and illfare, green capitalism, etc.; also 3 journals and 2 blogs)
[ECONOMICS REFORM]
120. [World Environmental Organization](#) (Washington; www.world.org; features “1000 Top Environmental Websites” in 10 categories of 100 Top websites each, on climate change pollution, recycling, renewable energy, sust growth, transport, wetlands, wildlife, etc.)
[ENVIRONMENT WEBSITES]
121. [World Resources Institute](#) (1982, Washington; >700 pubs on climate, energy, food, cities, transport, forests, and water)
[SUSTAINABILITY; CLIMATE; WATER]
122. [Worldwatch Institute](#) (1974, Washington; annual “State of the World” report on sustainability; “Vital Signs” analysis of key indicators; many reports and papers on climate, resources, population growth, food sustainability)
[SUSTAINABILITY; CLIMATE; POPULATION]
123. [Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, and Energy](#) (1991, Germany; 112 books and 190 papers on transition to a sustainable society; Ernst U. von Weizsäcker founder)
[SUSTAINABILITY; CLIMATE; ENVIRONMENT; ENERGY]

PART 2

ORGANIZATION TITLE INDEX

(updated 6 July 2016)

This index of organizations includes 1531 organizations:

- 383 numbered write-ups completed (blue items with links to Part 3)
- 1,148 other organizations to write up (asterisks indicate high priority)

1. [Abolition 2000](#) (1995, Utrecht; network of >2000 organizations)
2. [Academy for Systemic Change](#) (Boston? Peter Senge; 24 staff; next generation leaders for a sustainable society; capacity building)
 - Accion Ecologia (Quito, Ecuador; rainforest, env. justice, law)
 - Acciona (1997, Madrid, Spain; 33,500 employees in >30 countries; renewable energy, sust water and infrastructure; “committed to sust and innovation”; *Sustainability Master Plan 2015*)
 - *Accounting for Sustainability (2004, UK; est. by Prince Charles for integrated reports)
 - Acterra: Action for a Healthy Planet (Palo Alto; 25 staff; local solutions as models)
3. [Action Against Hunger](#) (1978, NYC; ALF Int’l; 5000 staff in 40 countries)
 - *Action4Climate (documentary competition for youth in >70 countries; >230 documentaries)
 - ActionAid International USA (Washington; poverty/human rights/climate justice/tax justice in 45 countries; fights tax havens)
 - Adbusters Media Foundation (1989, Vancouver; anti-consumerism; *Adbusters* mag)
 - Advanced Energy for Life Campaign (1984; Big Coal/Peabody Energy; clean coal)
 - Advancing Green Chemistry (2006, Charlottesville VA; 12 Principles to end haz. chems)
 - AeroFarms (2004, Newark NJ; “the commercial leader in urban agriculture”; Aeroponics closed-loop System for “world’s largest indoor vertical farm” in Newark)
 - African Centre for the Constructive Resolution of Disputes (ACCORD)
 - African Development Bank (transformative projects to reduce poverty; sust. infrastruc)
 - Ag Innovations Network (1999, Sebastopol CA; 11 staff; for healthy farms/ecosystems/cmmys; 21st century food system collaboration)
4. [Agence de l’Environnement et de la Maitrise de l’Energie](#) (1991, Paris; \$690m budget)
 - Air Pollution & Climate Secretariat (1982, Goteborg, Sweden; reports, factsheets)
 - Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (2006, Westlands, Kenya; to significantly & sust improve prod of resource-poor farmers; support from Gates Fdn & Rockefeller Fdn)
 - Alliance for International Women’s Rights (2005; 4 staff; empowerment progs in LDCs)
 - Alliance for Middle East Peace (2004, Washington; consortium of 85 organizations)
5. [Alliance for Peacebuilding](#) (2006, Washington; 100 orgs; “sust peace & security”)
 - *Alliance for Sustainability and Prosperity (2013; Robert Costanza co-founder; new devel. paradigm; regenerative economy, living democracy; 17 partners incl Club of Rome)
 - Alliance of Communicators for Sust Devel (2003, Costa Rica; 15 major global orgs)
6. [Alliance of Small Island States](#) (1991; aosis.org; 44 states concerned about climate)
 - Alliance to End Slavery & Trafficking (2007, Washington; see Humanity United)
 - Alliance to Save Energy (1977, Washington; 37 staff; energy efficiency worldwide)
 - *Alpbach-Laxenberg Group (2013, IIASA & European Forum Alpbach; “to support global economic & social transformations towards sustainability” grounded in systems science)

7. [Amazon International Rainforest Reserve](#) (1991, Greenville, Texas)
Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (Manaus, Brazil)
8. [American Assn for the Advancement of Science](#) (1848, Washington; 121,000 members)
American Carbon Registry (1996, Winrock International, Arlington VA; tools for GHG accounting; carbon offset program)
*American College and Univ. President’s Climate Commitment (2006; 685 signees)
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (1980; ACEEE; Washington)
American Council on Renewable Energy (2001, Washington; 400 member orgs)
9. [American Meteorological Society](#) (1919, Boston; ametsoc.org)
American Renewable Energy Institute (2003, ? location; ARE Day, June 2016; annual summit; Climate & Energy Literacy Initiative)
American Security Project (2007, Washington; Gary Hart founder)
*American Sustainable Business Council (Wash; for a sust economy; >200k businesses)
American Wind Energy Assn (1974, Washington; fact sheets, market data,)
*Amnesty International (1961, London; >7m members in >150 countries; annual *State of the World’s Human Rights* report, Feb 2016, 406p, 22 languages; against torture)
Ampyourimpact.com (sustainability resources)
10. [Amsterdam Global Change Institute](#) (VU University; Frans Berkhout)
Animal Welfare Approved (2013?, Marion VA; 29 staff; reports, brochures; certifies family farms with high-welfare methods)
Antarctic and Southern Ocean Alliance (1978, Wash.; 8 staff; >30 NGOs)
Antarctic Ocean Alliance (Wash; protected areas; Greenpeace, WWF, Pew)
Apollo Alliance Project (2001; for clean energy transition; support by BlueGreen;
Appalachian Institute for Renewable Energy (Boone NC; pioneers cmm investment)
Arab Forum for Environment and Development (2007, Beirut; Arab Green Economy)
Arava Institute for Env. Studies (1996, Israel; seeks to transcend Middle East borders)
ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies (2005, Australian Research Council/James Cook University; 71 staff/associates; annual reports, scientific publications on ecosystem dynamics and reef resilience)
Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (2004 report; see Arctic Monitoring & Assessment Prog)
11. [Arctic Council](#) (1996, Norway)
Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (1991; “The Finnish Initiative”)
Arctic Futures Symposium (2010, Brussels; see International Polar Foundation)
Arctic Horizon 2030 (iass.org; IASS Workshop)
12. [Arctic Methane Emergency Group](#) (2011, London)
Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (Oslo; publishes *AMAP Strategic Framework* and other reports, e.g. *AMAP Assessment 2015: Methane as an Arctic Climate Forcer*, 139p, calling for methane-specific mitigation actions)
13. [Arizona State University, School of Sustainability](#) (2006; Phoenix; c.100 faculty; undergrad/grad)
Armament Research Services (2013?, Churchlands, Aust; 11 staff; policy-neutral consulting on arms and munitions; reports on growing use of UAVs by non-state actors [Feb 2016, 66p PDF], emerging unmanned armament threats)
Arms Control Association (1971, Washington; 11 staff; “Arms Control Today”)
Artist as Citizen (2006, NYC; “talent delivery system” to bring ideas to the public in fresh ways; sustainable cities, climate change)
Artistes pour la Paix (1983, Paris?; for disarmament and nature, against fracking)
As You Sow (1992, Oakland CA; 12 staff; env/corp responsibility; legal/shareholder strategies)

- ASEAN ISIS (Institute of Strategic and International Studies; 10-member network)
- Asean People's Forum (Kuala Lumpur?; non-violence, dialogue, sust. peace/development)
- Ashoka.org (global network of social entrepreneurs)
- Asia Foundation (1954, San Francisco; critical issues facing Asia)
14. [Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior National Security Officers](#) (Singapore)
15. [Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network](#) (Rockefeller Fdn; >50 cities)
 - Asian Pacific Env. Network (1993, Oakland; 17 staff; env/social/econ justice)
 - Asociacion ANAI (1978, Costa Rica; “fostering sust. devel in the world's tropics”)
 - Aspen Institute (1949, Washington & Aspen CO; security, etc.)
 - Aspire Food Group (2013, Austin TX & Ghana; 4 staff; food solutions from insects and insect-based products; e.g. cricket powder; seeks “to scale a disruptive business with a realistic roadmap”)
 - Association for Fire Ecology (2000; 500 members; wildfire management)
 - Association for Sustainable and Responsible Investment in Asia (2001, Hong Kong)
16. [Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education](#) (2006, Denver)
 - Association for the Study of Peak Oil & Gas (2002; www.peak-oil.org)
 - Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions (1998, Paris; 90k members)
 - Association for Women's Rights in Development (1985, Toronto/Mexico City; gender equality; sustainable devel)
 - Association of Climate Change Officers (2008, Washington; to advance skills of professionals in public and private sectors worldwide; CCO certification program from 2015; climate change strategies)
 - Atkinson Center for a Sustainable Future (2010, Cornell U; reliable energy, resilient env, responsible dev; draws Cornell resources together)
 - Augurproject.eu (four scenarios of Europe and world in 2030)
 - AVAAZ.org (2007, London & NY; to organize citizens on global issues)
17. [B Lab](#) (2006, Wayne PA; annual “Best for the World” awards for B Corps)
 - Bailiff Africa (Nigeria; “the voice of everything green in Africa”)
 - Balaton Group, The (1982; D&D Meadows, founders; 400 members; to deepen understanding of systems and sust.; also as Inat. Network of Resource Info Centers)
 - Ban Toxics (2006, Quezon City, Philippines; global chemicals mgt; mercury)
 - BankTrack (2003, Netherlands; 6 staff; “dodgy deals”; human rights and banks)
 - Barents-Euro Arctic Council (1993; sust. devel. for four-nation Barents Sea region)
 - Bat Conservation International (1982; concern for vulnerability of 954 of 1300 bat species)
 - Bay Area Green Tours (Oakland CA; several half-day & full-day trips)
 - BC3-Basque Center for Climate Change (2008, Bilbao, Spain; 38 staff; low-carbon transitions, eco-system services, economics, policy)
18. [Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics](#) (1977, Stockholm; www.beijer.kva.se)
19. [Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs](#) (1973, Harvard Univ.; climate; security, nuclear weapons)
20. [Belmont Forum](#) (2009, Paris; Group of Funding Agencies; also see IGFA)
21. [Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability](#) (2010, ten volumes)
22. [Bertlesmann Stiftung](#) (1977; sust governance indicators; annual Transformation Index)
 - Berlin Conference on Global Environmental Change, May 2016 (see Earth System Governance)
23. [Betsy and Jesse Fink Foundation](#) (2001, Norwalk CT; to solve large-scale env. problems with market solutions)

- Betty and Gordon Moore Center for Science and Oceans (Washington; see Conservation Inat.)
Better Future Project (2011, Cambridge MA; 9 staff; for divestment/carbon tax)
Big Green Innovations (2001, IBM; new part of IBM's corporate-wide Smarter Planet Initiative for smarter cities/bldgs, claiming "Sustainability is an imperative"
www.ibm.com/ibm/green)
Bilderberg Meeting (1954; annual conference of elites on global issues)
24. [Billion Dollar Green Challenge](#) (2011, Boston; universities to invest \$1b)
Biodiversity Research Institute (Gorham, Maine)
Biolite (HomeStoves for \$50 with 90% less emissions than smoky fires)
Biomimicry Institute (2005, Missoula, MT; biomimicry as sustainability solution)
Biophilac Cities (2013; Univ. of Virginia; Tim Beatley director)
BioProtection Research Centre (Canterbury NZ)
25. [Biopolitics International](#) (1985, Athens)
Bird Life International (1922; bird conservation, ecological sust; 116 partners)
*Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2015? 200 staff in 14 locations; Future of Energy Summit; *New Energy Outlook* annual long-term view)
*Bloomberg Philanthropies (supports C40 cities, beyond coal, vibrant oceans)
Blue Frontier Campaign (2003, Washington; ocean policies)
Blue Moon Fund (2002, Charlottesville, VA; for sustainable quality of life; 12 staff)
Blueeconomy.org (based on Gunter Pauli report to Club of Rome)
*BlueGreen Alliance (Wash; SF; 30 staff; 15 large US unions and env. orgs for clean economy)
Blue Ocean Institute (2003, 5 staff; Cold Spring Harbor NY; sust seafood; now Safina Center)
*Bonn Challenge (2011, Germany; to restore 150m hectares of degraded/deforested land by 2020)
Bonneville Environmental Foundation (Portland OR)
Boston Common Asset Management (2003, Boston/SF; 35 staff; global sust. initiatives)
Boulder Institute of Microfinance and Sustainable Development (2004, Boulder CO)
Boundary Peace Initiative (boundarypeace.20m.com; connects >20 activist sites)
*Brazilian Foundation for Sustainable Development (Rio de Janeiro)
*Breakthrough Energy Coalition (Nov 2015; wealthy sponsors to fill capital needs for "truly transformational energy solutions"; includes Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos, Richard Branson, Jack Ma, Meg Whitman, George Soros, Mark Zuckerberg, Tom Steyer, etc.)
26. [Breakthrough Institute](#) (2003, Oakland CA)
Bridgespan Group (2000, Boston, NY, SF, Mumbai; 65 staff; "to accelerate social impact"; advised non-profits; created by Bain & Co. to promote "Big Bet Philanthropy")
Brillouin Energy Corp (2009, Berkeley CA; developing commercial Low Energy Nuclear Reactor systems; also see www.Lenria.org)
British American Security Information Council (2010, London/NY; 10 staff; disarmament; cooperative global security)
27. [Brookings Institution](#) (1916, Washington)
*Buckminster Fuller Institute (1983, Brooklyn NY; 3 staff; transformational strategies; whole systems thinking for humanity problems; Fuller Challenge annual \$100k prize; Idea Index from submissions)
Bullitt Foundation (Seattle; President: Denis Hayes since 1992 re-orientation)
Bureau of Investigative Journalism (2010, London; fosters public interest journalism)
Business Alliance for Local Living Economies (Bellingham WA; David Korten)
Business Fights Poverty (2008; 8 staff; env, finance, responsible investing, etc.)
Business for the Environment (2007, Singapore; holds B4E summits worldwide focused on a "sustainability assessment framework")

28. [Business for Social Responsibility](#) (1994; NYC Nov 2014 Conference: “Transparency and Transformation”)
Business in the Community: The Prince’s Responsible Business Network (1982, London; 9 staff; “to build a fairer society and more sust future”; Corporate Responsibility Index since 2002)
29. [C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group](#) (2005, Rio de Janeiro)
CAFOD (1962, London; Catholic devel. agency for a “safe, sust and peaceful world”; also Caritas)
Cambridge Energy Research Associates (Cambridge MA; Daniel Yergin; IHS CERA)
30. [Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership](#) (1989, Cambridge UK, Brussels, Cape Town; www.cisl.cam.ac.uk); *Rewiring the Economy: Ten Tasks, Ten Years*, 2015
31. [Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment](#) (1994, Toronto)
32. [Canadian Peace Alliance](#) (1985, Toronto)
Canadian School of Peacebuilding (Canadian Mennonite U, Winnipeg; 5-day courses)
33. [Canadians for a Nuclear Weapons Convention](#) (2010, Ottawa)
Canary Project, The (NYC; 40 artists to deepen understanding of Anthropocene/Climate)
34. [Capital Institute](#) (2010, Greenwich CT; for transition to sust. way of life)
Canopy (1996, Palo Alto CA; “Healthy Trees, Healthy Cmmys”; for urban forests)
Cap-Net UNDP: Capacity Development in Sust Water Management (2002, Rio de Janeiro; 23 networks & 1000 member orgs for Integrated Water Resources Management)
35. [Carbon Disclosure Project](#) (2000, London; surveys corps for 767 investment banks/funds)
Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance (2015; 17 of world’s largest cities)
Carbon Pulse (March 2015, London; 3 staff; founded by 3 ex-Reuters journalists; offers news and intelligence on carbon markets, greenhouse gas pricing, and climate policy; free CP daily newsletter; also a “subscriber model” with premium content)
Carbon Tax Center (2007, NYC; to tax CO2 pollution and price carbon equitably)
36. [Carbon Tracker Initiative](#) (2010? London; tallies global carbon investment risk)
Carbon Trust (2001, London; 170 staff in six countries; consultants to hasten low-carbon economy)
*Carbon War Room (NY, Washington, London; barriers to low-carbon economy)
37. [Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre](#) (2005, Belmopan, Belize)
*Caritas International (1897, Vatican City; 165 Catholic agencies for env managed sustainably)
*Carnegie Corporation of New York (1911, NYC; peace/security; global dynamics)
38. [Carnegie Council for Ethics in Internat. Affairs](#) (1914, New York; “Rethinking Internatl. Rels”)
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington)
Carnegie Institution for Science, Dept of Global Ecology (Stanford U)
Carrying Capacity Network (2001; Washington and San Francisco)
39. [Carter Center](#) (1982, Atlanta GA; “Waging Peace”; Pres. Jimmy Carter, founder)
Catholic Climate Covenant (2015, Washington; care for Creation and the poor)
Caux Round Table (1985, Caux Sur Montreux, Switzerland; business and academic leaders for sust. devel.; “CRT Principles for Responsible Business”)
CDA Collaborative (2003, Cambridge MA; 19 staff; Peter Woodrow exec director; former Collaborative For Development Action (1985-2003) promotes “collaborative learning” on business and peace, inter-religious action in peacebuilding, business and armed non-state actors, utilizing feedback)
CEE Bankwatch Network (1995, Liben, Czech Republic; c.50 staff; public finance for people and the environment in Central and Eastern Europe)

- CEIS (1984, Glasgow; UK’s largest social enterprise support agency; sust solutions; sponsors Social Enterprise World Forum annual since 2008)
- Center for 21st Century Security and Intelligence (Brookings Inst, Washington; arms control, cybersecurity; defense policy)
- Center for a Livable Future (Johns Hopkins U; sustainable food policy; public health)
- Center for a New American Security (2007, Washington; 6 staff; cybersecurity; new ideas)
- Center for Asymmetric Threat Studies (National Defence College, Stockholm; info age threats)
- Center for Atmospheric and Ocean Research (Buenos Aires; Carolina Vera, director)
- Center for Atmospheric Sciences (Scripps Institution of Oceanography)
- Center for Biological Diversity (1989, Tucson AZ; “to save nature for all species”)
- Center for Climate Adaptation Science and Solutions (Univ. of Arizona; K. Jacobs, director)
40. [Center for Climate and Energy Solutions](#) (1998, Arlington VA; www.c2es.org)
41. [Center for Climate and Security](#) (2011, Washington)
- Center for Climate Change Communication (George Mason U, Fairfax VA; co-author with Yale Program on CC Comm of “The Francis Effect: How Pope Francis Changed the Conversation About Global Warming” (Nov 2015/92p); views of 17% of Americans & 35% of Catholics influenced)
- Center for Ecoliteracy (1995, Berkeley; 11 staff; Fritjof Capra founder; educ for sust life)
- Center for Ecology and Sustainable Development (Korzo, Serbia)
- Center for Environment, Economy and Society (Columbia U; 7 staff; sust. econ growth)
- Center for Environmental Economics Research & Consultancy (2008, Tena, Ghana; 8 staff)
- Center for Food Safety (1997, Washington; 30 staff; “protecting human health and the environment”; reports and fact sheets on GE crops, animal factories, aquaculture, organic food, nanotech risks)
42. [Center for Frontiers of Subsurface Energy Security](#) (2009, Univ of Texas-Austin)
- Center for Global Change and Sustainability (2010, Vienna; 31 staff; a unit of the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), to communicate sust. concepts to society)
- Center for Global Change Sciences (1990, MIT; 26 research staff; climate research)
- Center for Global Development (2001, Washington; 78 staff; to reduce global poverty and inequality; many publications include *Commitment to Development Index* of 27 rich countries)
43. [Center for Global Nonkilling](#) (2002, Honolulu, Hawaii)
44. [Center for International Climate and Environmental Research](#) (1995, Oslo; www.cicero.uio.no)
45. [Center for International Environmental Law](#) (1989, Washington; 14 staff; www.ciel.org)
- Center for International Forestry Research (Bogor, Indonesia; part of the [CGIAR consortium](#); for a more equitable world where forestry and sustainable landscapes enhance environment and well-being for all, improving livelihoods for 240m people in forest regions)
- Center for International Maritime Security (2012, Norfolk VA; 10 staff; 30 country members; Maritime Futures Project, 2013)
- *Center for International Policy (1975, Washington; 28 staff; for a sust world with foreign policy based on cooperation, demilitarization, & respecting human rights; projects on defense alternatives, arms and security, financial transparency, deforestation, etc.)
- Center for International Relations and Sustainable Development (Belgrade, Serbia)
- Center for National Policy (1981, Washington; cybersecurity, defense energy)
- Center for Nonproliferation Studies (Monterey CA) [see James Martin Center]
- Center for Oceans Law and Policy (Univ of Virginia; 2015 annual conference in Shanghai)

- Center for Ocean Solutions (Monterey CA & Stanford U; coasts, ecosystem health)
- Center for Peacebuilding International (Washington; young people for sust. growth)
- Center for Regenerative Community Solutions (2013, Basking Ridge NJ; cmmmy planning for sust; assists local govts; Global 4C policy proposal for Solar Dollar world economy)
- *Center for Reproductive Rights (1992, NYC etc.; c.130 staff; reproductive freedom as basic human right)
- Center for Research on Population and Security (1984, Chapel Hill NC; S. Mumford)
- Center for Respect of Life and the Environment (1986, Washington)
- Center for Security Policy (1990, Washington; 10 staff; security broadly defined)
- 46. [Center for Security Studies](#) (1994, ETH University, Zurich)
 - Center for Solutions to Weather and Climate Risk (Penn State U)
- 47. [Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments](#) (1983, Wash; innovative thinking on security)
- 48. [Center for Strategic and International Studies](#) (1962, Washington; 220 staff)
 - Center for Sustainability Studies (2003, Sao Paulo School of Bus Adm; promotes sust dev)
 - Center for Systemic Peace (1997, Vienna VA; State Fragility Index; managing complexity)
- 49. [Center for the Advancement of the Steady State Economy](#) (?, Arlington VA)
 - Center for the New Energy Economy (Colorado State U; ex-Gov. Bill Ritter; helps states)
 - Center for World Indigenous Studies (Olympia WA)
 - Center on Global Energy Policy (Columbia U, NYC; 22 staff; to improve energy policy/dialogue)
 - Centre for Agri-Environmental Research (2000, Reading U; 18 staff: to reconcile conflicts between agricultural production and env protection)
 - *Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy (U of Leeds & LSE; 65 staff Nicholas Stern chair; economics of climate risk and opportunities)
 - Centre for Climate Economics and Policy (2010, Aust. Natl U; c.40 Research Associates)
 - Centre for Environment Education (1984, India)
- 50. [Centre for European Policy Studies](#) (1983, Brussels)
 - Centre for Green Concrete (1998, Danish Technological Institute)
 - Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI; Waterloo, Ontario)
- 51. [Centre for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament](#) (2011, Australian National Univ.)
- 52. [Centre for Science and Environment](#) (1980, New Delhi; major think tank; Green Rating of bus)
 - Centre for Sustainable Design (1995, Univ for the Creative Arts, Farnham UK; “world-class” knowledge on product sust, green electronics, sust services/systems; Circular Ocean Project on litter)
 - Centre for Sustainable Development (Univ. of Ibadan, Nigeria; SD for Africa; 7 staff)
- 53. [Centre for the Study of Existential Risk](#) (2012, Univ. of Cambridge)
- 54. [Centre of Excellence for National Security](#) (2006, Singapore)
 - Centro de Gestao e Estudosas Estrategicos (Brazilia; cgee.org.br)
 - CEO Council for Sustainable Urbanization (2014, Beijing; see Paulson Institute)
- 55. [Ceres](#) (1989, Boston; mobilizing business for a sust world; carbon asset risk)
 - Cetacean Alliance (2007, c/o Ocean Care; for whales and dolphins of Med. Sea)
 - Change.org (NYC, Wash, SF; c.300 staff; >100m petition launches in 196 countries)
 - Changing Planet (Stockholm Resilience Center; “umbrella initiative” for integrated understanding of social/ecological/technical force global dynamics and cross-scale links between humans; includes SRC, Beijer Inst, Global Econ. Dynamics prog)
 - Charles C. Mott Foundation (1926, Flint MI; Environmental Program)

- Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (1987, London; “for a clean, green, & sust world”; policy reports, training; academic accreditation)
56. [Chatham House](#) (London)
Chelsea Green Publishing (White River Junction VT; politics/practice of sust. living)
57. [Chicago Council on Global Affairs](#) (1922; c.50 staff)
Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism (2004, Univ of Chicago; 10 staff; on terrorism, humanitarian intervention, US-China relations; Suicide Attack Database)
58. [Child Family Health International](#) (1992, San Francisco)
Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (2004, London; c.90 staff; to transform lives of poor Children; >\$4b endowment; \$225m grants in 2015; Adolescents 360 program)
59. [China Center for Contemporary World Studies](#) (2010, Beijing)
Chinadialogue (2006, London/Beijing; 18 staff; info portal on China’s env problems)
60. [Citizen's for Global Solutions](#) (2012, Washington; war prevention, human rights)
Citizens United for Renewable Energies & Sustainability (CURES; 2004-2007, Bonn; network of 240 NGOs for an aggressive world program; website update in 2006)
CitizensClimateLobby.org (2001, Coronado CO; 141 lobby teams in US & Canada)
City of Knowledge Fdn (1995, Ciudad del Sabor, Panama; knowledge mgt for sust dev)
Civil Society Network for Human Security (Netherlands; humansecuritynetwork.net)
Clean Air Task Force (Boston MA; 25 staff; coal, black carbon, methane)
Clean Energy Collective (Carbondale CO; builds community solar energy)
61. [Clean Energy Ministerial](#) (2009; energy ministers in 24 countries to accelerate trans. to clean energy supply, access, and efficiency; sponsors Clean Energy Solution Center, 2011)
Clean Energy Solutions, Inc. (Boston; 4 staff; consults on energy efficiency, performance, contracting, grant proposals, & organizing programs, esp. for Local Energy Alliances)
Clean Path Ventures LLC (c.1987, San Francisco; premier solar PV project invest firm)
Clean Technica.com (2008; info on clean power, transport, green jobs)
Clean Water Action (1972, Washington + 18 other US offices; safe and affordable water through grassroots groups; 1m members)
*Client Earth (2008, London/Brussels; 76 staff; “activist lawyers for a healthy planet”)
*Climate Access (2011; Rutgers Climate Institute?; 6 staff; “global network of climate and clean energy communicators serving >2000 members in 57 countries”; “sharing what works for transformation to low carbon resilient communities”; connects experts, cutting-edge research, and proven techniques; “builds capacity”)
62. [Climate Accountability Institute](#) (2011, Snowmass CO; “Carbon Majors” report)
Climate Action Business Association (Boston; 6 staff; helps small bus. leaders with climate action bus. plans; advocates for mitigation/adaptation & more resilient/sust future)
63. [Climate Action Network Europe](#) (2011 [?], Brussels; [caneurope.org](#); 120 orgs)
64. [Climate Action Network International](#) (1979, Beirut; network of >900 NGOs)
Climate Action Tracker (2009, c/o Climate Analytics, Berlin; scientific analysis of 131 emissions pledges of 158 countries)
65. [Climate Alliance of European Cities](#) (1990, Frankfurt and Brussels)
Climate Analytics (Berlin; Bill Hare CEO; info on mitigation, adaptation, sea level rise, finance, etc.)
66. [Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants](#) (2012, UNEP)
67. [Climate and Development Knowledge Network](#) (2010, London; climate change in 74 countries)

- Climate and Land Use Alliance (San Francisco; on potential of forests/agricultural landscapes to mitigate climate; *Strategic Focus and Priorities 2013-2016* has initiatives for Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico/Central America)
68. [Climate Bonds Initiative](#) (2012, London; mobilizes debt capital markets)
69. [Climate Central](#) (2008, Princeton NJ; 34 staff, reports on climate change impacts)
- Climate Change Business Journal (2007, c/o Environmental Business International, San Diego; “Strategic Information for the Climate Change Industry”—firms providing services or technology, or investors in renewable energy, energy storage, green buildings, carbon markets, or consulting; subscriptions are \$995/year, but a weekly newsletter, “CCBJ News,” is free)
70. [Climate Change Commission of the Philippines](#) (2009, Manila; lead policy-making body for climate-smart Philippines; *National Climate Change Action Plan* has 7 priorities: food security, water, human security, env. stability, infrastruc, capacity devel, cmmys)
- Climate Change Institute (U of Maine)
- *Climate Change Knowledge Portal (2011? World Bank Group; hub of info about worldwide climate, mitigation/adaptation, disaster risk, food security, 85 country risk/adaptation profiles; other data sources)
71. [Climate Change Task Force](#) (2009, Green Cross International, Geneva; climate experts and world leaders, e.g. Gorbachev)
72. [Climate CoLab](#) (MIT Center for Collective Intelligence; global cc; >30,000 members)
73. [Climate Council](#) (2013, Potts Point, Aust.; 7 staff; Tim Flannery, Will Steffen and other former members of disbanded 2011 Australian Climate Commission. See “Paris COP21: Key Issues,” Dec 2015, 8p.)
- Climate Depot (Washington; a project of CFACT and Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow; lists links to 85 climate skeptic/denier individuals and orgs.)
- Climate Disclosure Standards Board (2007, London; 8 staff; framework for reporting business info via the corporate report; catalyzed by World Economic Forum)
- Climate Group, The (2004, London/NY/Beijing/New Delhi; 80 large businesses and govts; Leadership for a clean revolution; The Future Academy; Climate Summit of Americas)
74. [Climate Institute](#) (1986, Washington)
- Climate Institute (2005, Australia)
- *Climate Interactive (2005, Washington; 10 staff; “Tools for a Thriving Future” and organization learning includes Climate Scoreboard, Climate Leader online training in systems thinking, UN Climate Pledge analysis, World Climate mock-up UN climate negotiation, Multisolving (protecting the Climate while solving other problems) and C-ROADS policy facsimile)
- Climate Investigations Center (monitors fossil fuel industry and its front groups; 2 staff)
- Climate Justice Alliance (2012, Oakland CA; collaborative of 35 orgs for transition away from unsustainable energy to local living economies; sponsors Our Power Campaign)
- *Climate Knowledge Brokers Group (2012, REEEP, Vienna; *CKB Manifesto*, 2015, 142p; to make sense of “oceans of information,” steer knowledge flows, connect key players, inform decisions for a resilient future; 2016 CKB Workshop, Golden CO, Sept 20-22)
- Climate Markets & Investment Assn (trade assn. for low-carbon investors; Climate Finance Forum)
- Climate Neutral Now (Sept 2015, Bonn/UNFCCC; stop investing in fossil fuels)
- Climate Nexus (2011, 23 staff; “a strategic communications group highlighting Impacts of climate change and clean energy,” and the human cost as “too great to ignore”; focus on regional impacts worldwide, science primers, policy; publishes daily Hot News digest)

- Climate One (2007, Commonwealth Club, San Francisco; 3 staff; brings thinkers and doers together on energy, economy, and environment; has held >200 events in 7 years, summarized with related info links)
75. [Climate Policy Initiative](#) (2009, San Francisco, Rio, Jakarta; 50 staff)
 76. [Climate Reality Project](#) (Washington; Al Gore founder; 7 initiatives incl. Leadership Corps)
 - *Climate Science, Awareness and Solutions (Earth Institute, Columbia Univ; James E. Hansen director; “to halt the global march toward catastrophic climate change”; March 2016 paper by Hansen and 18 others on “Ice Melt, Sea Level Rise and Superstorms”)
 - Climate Science Rapid Response Team (2010; matches questions to >160 experts)
 - Climate Solutions (1998, Seattle/Olympia/Portland; for Northwest communities)
 - *Climate Strategies (2006, London; 72 staff; “world-class independent policy and economic research”; 3rd Global Climate Policy Conference, April 2016; *Climate Policy Journal*)
 - Climate Technology Centre & Network (2001, Bonn; see UN Climate Technology Centre & Network)
 - Climate Vulnerable Forum, The (2009, Manila; “collaborative platform for vulnerable countries”)
 - ClimateWire (2008, Washington; daily online info from Environment & Energy Publishing)
 - *ClimateWorks Foundation (2008, San Francisco; 43 staff; created by Hewlett/Packard/McKnight fdns to “solve climate crisis and ensure a prosperous future”; works with funders/researchers; “awarded >7600 grants since 2009 to orgs around the world”)
 - *Climatographers, The (2011, Portland OR; Mark Trexler; produces the “Climate Web” with >1000 index terms for >10,000 documents, and >100,000 links; “Climate Chessboard” overview of new good/bad developments for sust, adaptation, risk, mitigation, energy)
 77. [Clinton Foundation](#) (2005, New York; includes Clinton Climate Initiative)
 - Cloud Institute for Sustainability Educ (1995, NYC; 3 staff; to help K-12 systems)
 - Club for Degrowth.org (sust/prosperity with degrowth; human economy in earth’s limits)
 - Club of Amsterdam (2002; “future-oriented think tank channeling preferred futures”)
 - Club of Budapest (1995, Ervin Laszlo; *Manifesto on Planetary Consciousness*, 1996)
 78. [Club of Madrid](#) (2001, Madrid)
 79. [Club of Rome](#) (1968, Winterthur, Switzerland; various reports on humanity problems)
 80. [CNA Corporation](#) (1942, Arlington VA; security, safety, energy, water, climate; 400 staff)
 - Coalition Climate 21 (2014; 7 staff; >130 civil society orgs.)
 - Coalition for Rainforest Nations (supports Forests Now Declaration)
 - Coalition for a Sustainable Africa (Los Angeles)
 - COBRA Project (U of London; future challenges, local solutions; CC & security; sust; showcases indigenous solutions to managing natural resources)
 - CODEPINK: Women for Peace (2002, Los Angeles/SF/Wash; Peace Economy project)
 - Collective Leadership Institute (2008, Potsdam and Cape Town; 23 staff; Petra Kuenkel director; Partnership Alliance for sust future; courses to build competency)
 - College Sustainability Report Card (2007; profiles >300 colleges; 52 green indicators)
 - Combating Terrorism Center (2003; US Military Academy, West Point NY; 19 staff; *CTC Sentinel* monthly journal)
 - Commission on Climate and Tropical Forests (2009, Wash; L.Chafee & J. Podesta chairs)
 - Commission on Sci/Tech for Sust. Devel. in the South (1994, Islamabad; 21 nations)
 81. [Commission on Human Security](#) (UN, 2001-2003)
 82. [Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance & Social Progress](#) (2008)
 - Committee to Protect Journalists (1981, NYC; promotes press freedom worldwide; issues “Journalist Security Guide”)

- Common Current (San Anselmo CA; 2 staff; consultancy on urban sust. planning/policy for govt/business/non-profits; “Helping the Green Economy Flow”)
83. [Commons Strategies Group](#) (Thailand, Amherst MA, Buenos Aires, Germany)
 - Community Carbon Trees – Costa Rica (2000; growing trees to improve the climate)
 - *Compton Foundation (1973, SF; transformational leadership for a peaceful/just/sust future)
 - Conference Board of Canada (1954, Ottawa; broader than NYC parent)
 - Connect4Climate (World Bank/Italian Ministry of Env; 200 partners; also Action4Climate)
84. [Conservation International](#) (1987, Arlington VA; 900 staff in 30 offices; 3 programs: Policy Center for Env/Peace, Center for Env. Ldrship in Business, Center for Science/Oceans)
 - Consortium for Ocean Leadership (2007, Washington; 50 staff; represents 102 orgs)
 - *Consortium for Science, Policy & Outcomes (Arizona State U; Sarewitz dir.; S&T/sust)
 - Consultative Group on Biological Diversity, The (San Francisco, 8 staff; supports grantmakers for a just/healthy/sust future; includes Climate/Energy Funders Gp & Funders of the Amazon Basin)
85. [Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research](#) (1971, CGIAR, France)
 - Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (World Bank partnership of 34 orgns.)
 - Convergence Center for Policy Resolution (2009, Washington 12 staff; “to create unlikely alliances”)
 - Cool Planet (Greenwood Village CO; sust technology for energy/food/water; green fuels)
 - CoolGlobes: Hot Ideas for a Cooler Planet (2006, Chicago; traveling public art exhibit)
 - *Copenhagen Consensus Center (2004, Bjorn Lomborg, dir; prioritizing best solutions)
 - Copenhagen Fashion Summit (2009, Denmark; 2016 Summit with >1200 participants, “the world’s largest meeting on sustainability in fashion,” promotes new business models)
86. [Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development](#) (2003, Universiteit Utrecht)
 - Cordaaid: The Human Security Network (www.clingendael.nl)
 - Cornell Institute for Climate Change & Agric (2013, Cornell U; ClimateSmartFarms)
 - Cornwall Alliance for the Stewardship of Creation (Burke VA; anti “harmful CC policy”)
 - Corporate EcoForum (2008; “forging next practice in corporate sustainability”)
 - Corporate Responsibility Coalition (2001, London; people/planet at core of business)
87. [Council for Emerging National Security Affairs](#) (1999, Washington)
 - Council for Responsible Genetics (1983, Cambridge MA; 6 staff; social/ethical/env issues)
 - *Council of Councils (2012, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; connects 26 “major foreign policy institutes” (roughly the G20) to build dialogue/consensus and “inject conclusions into high-level policy circles”; annual conferences; posts “Top Ten Ranking of Global Issues” (Terrorism, Interstate Conflict, Internal Conflict, Global Economy, Climate), and “Grades on Global Issues” (Climate Change=A))
 - Council on Foreign Relations (1921, New York; books/reports on foreign policy, inat institutions, global governance, religion and foreign policy; annual Preventive Priorities Survey on potential conflict; known for bi-monthly *Foreign Affairs* mag)
 - *Counterpart International (Arlington VA; partners with local orgs in 25 nations for sust cmmys)
88. [Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute](#) (2010, SF; Netherlands; Product Standards Guide, 161 companies, 2500 products; products registry; green chemistry/buildings)
 - Crisis Action (2004, Brussels & 8 other locations; 29 staff to protect civilians from conflict)
 - Cuba-U.S. Agroecology Network (Schumacher Center for a New Economics, Gt Barrington MA; to connect sustainable ag stakeholders in both nations)
 - Cultural Survival (1972, Cambridge MA; indigenous gps; Endangered Languages Initiative)
 - CUNY Institute for Sustainable Cities (2011, NYC; 9 staff; consumption, vulnerability/resilience, urban ecosystems services)

- Dancing Star Foundation (1993, California; for healthy planet & stewardship)
- Dark Mountain Project (2009; Paul Kingsnorth; “collapsetarian” network of artists/writers; manifesto on “Uncivilization”; see *NY Times Magazine*, 4/20/14)
- Darksnow.org (2013, Denmark; on Arctic/Greenland melt; Jason Box director)
89. [Data Revolution Group](#) (Aug 2014; www.undatarevolution.org; data for UN’s SDGs)
 - David and Anita Keller Foundation (2002, San Francisco; human right for sust. devel.)
 - David and Lucile Packard Foundation (1964, Los Altos CA; conservation, climate)
 - David Suzuki Foundation (1990, Vancouver; c.70 “passionate professionals”; climate change, Green living tips, greenbelts, healthy oceans/sust seafood, env health)
 - De Tao Group (2014, Shanghai/Beijing; think tank for Future New Energy-Sustainability Model; sponsors Master Academy and De Tao Institute of Green Investment)
90. [Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project](#) (see UNSDSN & IDDRI; interim report, July 2014)
 - Deepwater Wind (Providence RI; offshore wind farms/projects; financed at \$250m; 11 staff)
 - Degrowth.org (Barcelona; Giacomo D’Aisa; Giorgios Kallas)
 - Deep Sea Conservation Coalition (2004, Amsterdam; >70orgs; bottom trawling)
 - *Democracy Collaborative (Washington/Cleveland; Ted Howard/Gar Alperovitz; 16 staff; community wealth for sust development)
 - DendriFund (2013, Louisville KY, Brown-Forman Env. Sustainability Fund, 2011-2013)
 - Donella Meadows Institute (1996, Norwich VT; for sustainable economies; 5 staff)
91. [DESERTEC Foundation](#) (2009, Hamburg; sustainable energy from deserts, etc.)
 - DESIS: Design for Social Innovation & Sustainability (2006, Milan; 2 staff; network)
 - *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (2011, Bonn; sust. development)
 - Development Alternatives (New Delhi; 13 staff; eco-solutions, green jobs, sust devel)
 - Development Alternatives Inc. (1970, Washington; 123 staff; sust development/livelihoods; secure lives; “shaping a more livable world”)
 - Development Gateway (1999, Wash/Brussels; 19 staff; holistic info solutions for devel)
 - Dickinson College (Carlisle PA; “leader in educating for a sust world”; >100 courses)
 - Dictionary of Sustainable Management (Presidio Graduate School, San Francisco)
 - Disability Rights International (1993, Washington)
 - Divest-Invest Coalition (Jan 2014; aka D-I Campaign & D-I Philanthropies; 30 “Allies”)
 - DivestInvest Philanthropy (>500 orgs worth \$3.4 trillion pledging to divest from fossil fuels and invest in climate solutions)
 - DONG Energy (2006, Frederica, Denmark; seeks world of 100% green energy; to build world’s largest windfarm in Irish Sea)
92. [Dow Jones Sustainability Indices](#) (1999; corporate sust.; industry group leaders)
 - *Dual Citizen (Washington; *Global Green Economy Index*, 4/E 10-14, for 60 nations/70 cities)
 - *Dubai Carbon Centre of Excellence (2011, 13 staff; *State of the Green Economy Report*, 2014)
 - E to the Fourth (2008, Croton-on-Hudson NY; strategic cms. for env. orgns)
 - Earth 911 (1995, Plano TX; for sustainable and ethical consumption; eco-conscious products; The Recycling Authority; less waste)
 - Earth Action (1992, Amherst MA; 3 staff; 2500 partner orgs; a just/peaceful/sust world)
93. [Earth Charter International](#) (1994, San Jose, Costa Rica)
94. [Earth Day Network](#) (1975, Washington; 12 staff; 22,000 partners in 192 countries to broaden the env. movement; Green Schools Campaign; Accelerating the Global Green Economy)
 - *Earth Directory.net (*Directory of Environmental Web Sites*, 13th edition; 3000 sites, \$94)
 - *Earth Economics (1998, Tacoma WA; 50 staff; new econ. tools for sustainability)
 - *Earth Innovation Institute (2013, San Francisco; 21 staff; land/water/food security; trop forests)
95. [Earth Institute](#) (1995, Columbia University; Jeffrey Sachs director)

- Earth Island Institute (1982, Berkeley CA; 19 staff; estab. by David Brower; for activism)
 Earth Journalism Network (proj of Internews, London; 4500 mem journalists; info portal)
 *Earth Justice (San Francisco; c.200 staff in 10 regional offices; law for a healthy env.)
96. [Earth Policy Institute](#) (2001-2015, Washington; Lester R. Brown director/founder)
 Earth Portal Community (free networking site incl Encyclopedia of Earth, *Earth News*. For science-based info, & Earth Forum for discussion. No info on place or people)
97. [Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund Univ Centre for Sust Studies'; 54 lead faculty; a core project of Future Earth, "the overarching international research platform"; 3 Task Forces on accountability in global env governance, conceptual foundations, and methodology; co-sponsor, Berlin Conference on Global Env Change, May 2016)
 EARTH University (c1992, San Jose, Costa Rica; "to prepare leaders with ethical values to contribute to sust devel; *Tierra Tropical: Sustainability, Environment and Society* semi-annual journal)
 Earth Vision Institute (2012, Boulder CO; photographer/scientist James Balog, "integrating art and science to reveal env change"; Extreme Ice Survey of melting glaciers)
 EarthTrends: The Environmental Information Portal (UC San Diego Library, La Jolla CA; not much)
 EarthTrends (World Resources Institute database on env/social/econ. trends; discontinued)
 *EarthDECKS (Los Altos CA; sponsors Global Climate Negotiation Game)
 EarthRights International (1995, Wash; legal action for human rts. and env; 52 staff)
98. [Earthscan Publishers](#) (1982, Oxford UK; division of Routledge/Taylor & Francis)
 EarthWatch Institute (1971, Boston etc.; expeditions; "research for a sust planet")
 EarthworksAction.org (Washington; 16 staff; to reform govt. and protect env.)
99. [EastWest Institute](#) (1980, NYC; for a safer world; 50 staff; Dir. Emeritus: Emil Constantinescu)
 Ecocity Builders (1992, Oakland CA; nonprofit to reshape cities for long-term health; Ecocity World Summit in Abu Dhabi, Oct 2015)
 Eco-Equity (Earth Island Institute, Berkeley CA; 2 staff; equitable climate policies; Climate Equity Reference Project)
 EcoEquity (Greenhouse Development Rights project w. SEI on global climate justice)
 Ecofin Research Foundation (2009, London)
 ECOFYS (1984, Utrecht consultancy; "Sustainable energy for everyone")
100. [Ecologic Institute EU](#) (1995, Berlin; science for a sust. world; 150 staff)
 Ecology and Environment Inc. (1970, Lancaster NY; env. management consultants; 50 offices worldwide)
 Economics for Equity & Environment (E3Network; Cambridge MA; 2 staff; *Green Economists Directory* of economists for the people and planet)
 Economists for Peace and Security (Levy Economics Institute, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson NY; *EPS Journal* since 2006)
 Economy for the Common Good (2011; 80 chapters in Europe; an alternative economic System to promote needs of all for a better future; *Common Good Matrix 4.1* of 17 indicators)
 Eco-Officiency (Colorado somewhere; sustainability and green consulting)
 Ecopeace Middle East (1994, Annan, Bethlehem, Tel-Aviv; 60 staff; the former Friends of the Earth Middle East brings together Jordanian, Palestinian, and Israeli environmentalists to advance sustainable regional development and conditions for lasting peace)
 Ecosystems Marketplace (2004, c/o [Forest Trends](#), Washington; 11 staff; reports/newsletters on market-based approaches to conserving ecosystem services; "State of..." analyses on forest carbon finance, watershed investments, voluntary carbon markets, etc.)

- Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism Conference (annual meeting; see Inat Ecotourism Soc.)
Eco-Union (2005, Barcelona and Marseille; “agents of change toward sustainability”)
101. [Ecowatch.com](#) (“Transforming Green” website with daily links to articles)
Education for Sustainable Devel. (2005, UNESCO; skills/values for a sust future; *Bonn Declaration*, 2009)
EJOLT: Environmental Justice Organizations, Liabilities and Trade (2011? Global project to confront injustice; publishes *Atlas of Environmental Justice*)
Elders Climate Action (2014, a project of the Conscious Elders Network for “the future of our planet,” env. stewardship, soc/economic justice, and sound governance)
Elea Foundation for Ethics in Globalization (Zurich; 9 staff; sust. projects for poor people)
102. [Ellen MacArthur Foundation](#) (2010; “transition to a circular economy”; no grants)
Emirates “A Greener Tomorrow” Campaign (2013, Dubai; major airline on sust. energy; includes The Institute for Climate and Sustainable Cities)
Emirates Center for Strategic Studies/Research (Abu Dhabi, UAE; energy, security)
Empowered by Light (2011, Zambia? empowers people with renewable energy tech; 5 staff)
Encyclopedia of Earth ([www.eoearth.org](#); spin-off of [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#))
103. [End Water Poverty](#) (2008; 270 member coalition; sust water/sanitation for all)
ENEA Consulting (2007, Paris & Melbourne; 22 staff; advises industrial and institutional actors in the energy value chain; “holistic approach... committed to environmental, social, and energy transition”)
Energy Action Coalition (Washington, 6 staff; for youth/student energy action; vkrf)
Energy and Climate Intelligence Unit (London; 6 staff; “informed debate on energy and climate change”; briefings on climate and security, climate economics, climate and health, climate change impacts, UK energy policies, climate and nature. NOTE: clearly-presented, non-technical information)
*Energy and Resources Institute (1974, New Delhi; R. Pachauri, CEO; 920 staff)
104. [Energy Crossroads](#) (2007, Copenhagen; internat. org. run by students and young professionals)
Energy Education (Univ of Calgary; [energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia](#), Jason Donev director; brief articles and links on a wide variety of energy-related subjects)
105. [Energy Foundation](#) (1991, San Francisco; 47 staff; efficiency, clean energy)
Energy Foundation China (1999, Beijing; 36 staff; for China’s sust energy development; a program of the [Energy Foundation](#) in San Francisco)
Energy Innovation (San Francisco; 11 staff; policy/tech for power sector transformation)
Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (Petten; c500 staff; develops new technology for transition to sustainable energy; focus areas: solar, wind, biomass, efficiency, policy, environmental assessment, engineering and materials; joint efforts with industry, government, and academia)
*Energy Research Institute (1980, Beijing; 100 staff)
106. [Energy Sustainability Forum](#) (?, Tokyo)
Energy Watch Group (Berlin; gas, oil, coal, renewables)
107. [Energypedia](#) (2011, Eschborn, Germany; 5 staff; 3000 articles on renewable energy, efficiency in developing countries; sustainable energy services)
Engineers for a Sustainable World (2002, Cornell U; 4000 US students/faculty/professionals)
Engineers Without Borders USA (2002, Denver; 33 staff; 16k members; sust engineering projects to improve quality of life in developing communities)
*EnviroLink Network (1991, Pittsburgh PA; “the online environmental community”; info in 29 categories with many sub-categories; “committed to promoting a sust. society”)

- Environment America (Boston; “Fracking by the Numbers” report, 5/14; 12 staff)
- *Environment & Energy Publishing (1998, Washington; issues five daily online pubs: ClimateWire (2008), EnergyWire (2012), Env & Energy Daily (2000), Greenwire (1991), and Onpoint)
- Environment and Energy Study Institute (1984, Washington; 11 staff; “Innovative policy actions for a cleaner, more secure and sustainable energy path”; briefings and events to Congress and others on climate, buildings, renewable energy, energy efficiency, public health, etc.)
- Environment and Security Initiative (2003, Geneva; ENVSEC.org; “transforming risks into cooperation; OSCE, UNDP, UNEP, UNECE, REC early warning partnership)
- 108. [Environmental Defense Fund](#) (1967, New York; \$120 million budget)
 - Environmental Entrepreneurs (2000, Washington; 8 staff; 850 bus leaders for sust)
 - Environmental Funders Network (2003, UK; 170 members)
 - Environmental Health Perspectives* (1972, 13 staff; Nat Inst of Health monthly journal)
 - Environmental Health Sciences (2002, Charlottesville VA; research/publishing on chemical Pollution; publishes *Environmental Health News* and *The Daily Climate*)
 - Environmental Information Coalition (Washington; guidelines for Encyclopedia of Earth)
 - Environmental Justice Foundation (1999, London; env. security as a human right)
 - *Environmental Resources Management (London; “world’s leading sust. consultancy”; 5000 staff in 150 offices in 40 countries)
 - Environmental Training Network for Latin America/Caribbean
 - Environmental Working Group (1992, Wash; 25 staff; *Shopper’s Guide to Pesticides*)
 - Environmentalists Against War (Berkeley CA)
 - Equality Now (1992, NYC/Nairobi/London; women’s rights; 37 staff/160 nations)
 - Equator Principles Association (2010, UK; EP guide to environmental/social risk management for projects; 83 financial institutions from 36 countries subscribe to the 2003 Equator Principles)
 - *ETC Group (1991, Ottawa; 13 staff; addresses social/ecological issues arising from new tech; conservation, sustainability, human rights; tech assessment, synthetic biology; geoengineering)
 - Ethic Mark GEMS (2015? Ethical Markets Media, St. Augustine FL; challenges global mining of gems; advocates “gems from earth-friendly materials science”)
 - Ethical Corporation (London; on business strategy, supply chains, sustainable business; publishes “State of Responsible Business Report 2016” (50p, expensive))
 - *Ethical Markets Media (St. Augustine FL; H. Henderson; Green Scoreboard on investment)
 - Ethical Money Directory 2016 (Ethical Markets Media, St. Augustine FL; 200 brief entries: 91 Asset Managers/Investment Advisors, 15 Banks, 43 Research/Reporting/Consulting, and 52 NGOs)
- 109. [EU Non-Proliferation Consortium](#) (2010; network of think tanks)
 - EUROCITIES (Brussels; 180 member/partner cities for sustainable devel)
 - *European Climate Foundation (2008, Brussels; five offices; 65 staff; philanthropy for low-carbon societies)
 - *European Coalition for Corporate Justice (2005; 21 gps; human rts; transparency)
 - European ECO Forum, The (1993; 200 env. citizens’ orgs; website being renewed)
- 110. [European Environment Agency](#) (1993, Copenhagen; eea.europa.eu; Megatrends Reports)
- 111. [European Environmental Bureau](#) (1974, Brussels; >140 env orgs; sust devel, env justice)
- 112. [European Investment Bank](#) (1958, Brussels; finances projects that drive sust growth and employment; “world’s biggest provider of climate finance”; >2000 staff; 243b euro)

113. [European Leadership Network](#) (2013?, London; network of former and emerging leaders)
European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO)
European Photovoltaics Industry Assn (Brussels, 16 staff; promotes solar markets)
114. [European Union Institute for Strategic Studies](#) (2002, Brussels; for EU common security)
Evangelical Environmental Network (1993, 4 staff; a ministry to care for God’s Creation; sponsors Young Evangelicals for Climate Action)
Everglades Foundation, The (1995, Palmetto Bay, FL; 18 staff; to restore S. Florida to natural state)
115. [Experimental Lakes Area](#) (1968, Winnipeg, Canada; unique research on lakes and pollution)
116. [Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative](#) (2002, Oslo; leading global standard for extractive resource wealth as a key engine for sust growth/reduced poverty; *EITI Standard Progress Report 2015*)
*FAARM (2009, NYC; Solar Puff foldable solar lamp; 8 hrs of good light from 4 hr charge)
Family Planning 2020 (2012? Wash; *FP 2020 Platform*; core partners: Gates Fdn/UNFPA/USAID)
Famine Early Warning Systems Network (1985; monitors 35 food-insecure nations)
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development / BMZ (Bonn, Berlin; c.800 staff; cooperation to help resolve crises and conflict, reduce global poverty, and preserve the environment for coming generations; involved with 58 partner countries; also see German Ministry....)
Federation of German Scientists (1959, West Berlin; German section of Pugwash Conferences; c.400 members; peace and security policy, biodiversity, economics)
Feeding 10 Billion (2009; 6 staff; helps NewFood entrepreneurs with Agtech)
femLINKpacific (2000, Fiji; women’s peace initiatives)
FIA Foundation (2001, London; Federation Int. de l’automobile; safety; fuel economy)
Financial Action Task Force (1989, OECD; 34 nations; fights terrorist finance, \$ laundering)
117. [Financial Transparency Coalition](#) (2009, Washington; for a more sustainable global economy)
Firefighters United for Safety, Ethics, and Ecology (2004; “new fire mgmt paradigm”)
Fish 2.0 (Carmel CA; connects sust fishing businesses with prospective investors)
Five Gyres Institute (Los Angeles; 5 staff; to end plastics pollution in oceans)
*Flora Family Foundation (1998, Menlo Park CA; H-P)
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (1990, Milan/Venice; sust.devel. & global governance)
Folke Bernadotte Academy (Swedish Agency for Peace, Security and Devel.)
Fondacion BNP Paribas (supports Global Carbon Project)
118. [Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique](#) (1948, France; leading defense/security think tank)
119. [Food & Water Watch](#) (2005, Washington; 60 staff; affordable/healthy food; clean water)
120. [Food Tank](#): The Food Think Tank (2012?; Chicago; global food system; sust. agriculture)
*Ford Inst for Human Security (2003, U of Pittsburgh; slavery, genocide, CSR, hum rts, env sec)
Foresight Canada (Calgary; Ruben Nelson director)
121. [Foresight Horizon Scanning Centre](#) (200?, London; division of UK Dept of Business/Innov.)
122. [Forest Stewardship Council International](#) (2003, Bonn; orig. 1994 in Mexico; FSC Certification; *2015-2020 Global Strategic Plan*, 2015, 32p)
123. [Forest Trends](#) (1998, Wash; 60 staff; sust forests; new paradigm to value ecosystems)
124. [Forum for a New World Governance](#) (2007, Geneva & NY; *World Governance Index 2011*)
125. [Forum for the Future](#) (1996, London; 80 staff; publishes *Green Futures*; J. Porritt director)

- Forum on Religion and Ecology at Yale (1996, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies; broadens understanding of environmental concerns with conferences, books, articles, syllabi and bibliographies for educators, newsletter, and climate statements from 15 world religions)
- Fossil Free (c/o 350.org; 29 staff; Global Divestment Day for fossil fuels)
126. [Foundation Earth](#) (Washington, 4 staff; rethinking econ, ecology law systems, tech)
127. [Foundation for a Culture of Peace](#) (2000; Madrid/UNESCO; Federico Mayor Zaragosa, chair)
Foundation for Deep Ecology (1990, San Francisco; 7 Staff; grants to protect wildness)
128. [Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development](#) (1983, London; Env. Fdn. to 2009)
Foundation for Ecological Security (2001, Anand, India; ecological restoration; rural livelihood; community institutions)
Foundation for Middle East Peace (1979, Washington; just solution to Israel/Palestinian issue)
Foundation for the Global Compact (see UN Global Compact for businesses)
Foundation for Tolerance International (1998, Kyrgyzstan)
Foundation to Support Open Society (1979, NYC; human rights; government; G. Soros)
Four C Association (2006, Bonn; “for a better coffee world”; >300 orgs “for sust coffee”)
Fourth Quadrant Partners (2011; helps clients to be “true learning organizations”; 4 staff)
FracTracker Alliance (US only, but interesting info on hydrofracking)
Frameworks Institute (Washington; change public conversation on issues)
Franciscan Action Network/Franciscan Earth Corps (2012 Washington; 6 staff; climate justice, ethic of life, immigration, peacemaking)
*Freedom House (Washington; annual *Freedom in the World* survey)
Freshwater Action Network (2000, London; Geneva from 2014; five regional networks for Africa, Central America, Mexico, South America, and South Asia for water and sanitation policy)
Freshwater Trust (Portland OR; 45 staff; to fix US watershed)
FRIDA: European Think Tank for Global Action (Madrid, Spain)
129. [Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; 36 staff; climate, Arctic; env agenda and law)
Friends of Nature (1994, China’s oldest env.org.; promotes sust devel)
130. [Friends of the Earth](#) (Amsterdam)
Fundacion Futuro Latinamericano (1992, Quito; capacity for sust devel; peacebuilding; peace culture; *operating fdn.*)
131. [Future Earth](#) (2012, Paris; also see Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability)
Future Forum (2002, US; thefutureforum.org; global issues for young leaders)
Future Generations Alliance Foundation (1992, New York)
Future of Fish (2015, San Francisco; 8 staff; ideal seafood supply chain: legal, traceable, trustworthy)
Future of Humanity Institute (2005, U of Oxford; Nick Bostrom founding director; “big picture questions”; existential risks; see *New Yorker* profile, 23 Nov 2015)
Future of Life Institute (2014? Boston/MIT? To mitigate existential risks from AI, Biotech, nuclear tech, and climate change); also see Future of Humanity Institute, above)
132. [Future World Foundation](#) (2007, Zurich; Kofi Annan, chair)
Futuribles (Paris)
FXB International (1989, Geneva, Paris, NYC; 450 staff; inat devel org; Village Methodology Toolkit)
Gaia Trust (1987, Denmark; Ross Jackson; grants for ecovillages, permaculture)
Galvanizing the Groundswell of Climate Actions (dialogues of cities, govts, NGOs, companies)

- Game Changers 500 (California; ranks “world’s top for-benefit companies” to reinvent the world)
- Gatsby Charitable Fdn (1967; David Sainsbury; has given >\$1b to sust econ growth in Africa)
133. [Generation Foundation](#) (2004, London & NY; for “Sust Capitalism”; stranded assets risk)
 Generation Investment Management (2004, London & NY; “sust investing for long term”)
 Generation Waking Up (Oakland CA; 6 staff; global campaign for youth “to bring forth a thriving, just, sust world” and personal/social transformation; Joshua Gorman founder)
 Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue (Geneva; no info)
 Geneva Centre for Security Policy (Geneva)
 Geneva Environment Network (1999; coord. by UNEP to strengthen env. org. initiatives)
 GeoHazards International (Menlo Park CA; helps poor countries prep for earthquakes)
 Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security (2011, Georgetown U; 16 staff)
 Geothermal Resources Council (1970, Davis CA; 1300 members; annual meeting for world geothermal community; bi-monthly “GRC Bulletin”)
 Gerding Edlen (1996, Portland OR; consultants; transformational buildings; Principles of Place; “People, Planet, Prosperity”)
134. [German Advisory Council on Global Change](#) (1992; climate change as security risk)
135. [German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of internat cooperation)
136. [German Institute for International and Security Affairs](#) (SWP; 1962, Berlin since 2001; >130 staff; 7 research divisions incl Global Issues, International Security, and Middle East)
 German Marshall Fund (1972, Wash; c.130 staff; to strengthen transatlantic cooperation; Issues: rethinking security, countering terrorism, energy security, migration/refugees)
 German Ministry for International Cooperation / GIZ (2011, Bonn, Eschborn; promotes “cooperation for sustainable development worldwide,” and “freedom and security for all”; focus on sust infrastructure, climate change mitigation/adaptation, rural development, human rights)
 Germanwatch (1991, Bonn; 40 staff; annual indexes on Global Climate Risk, CC Perf)
 GIST Advisory (2004, Mumbai; Green Indian State Trust; sust consulting; Green Accounting for Indian States; 6 staff)
 Global 4C (2014, Basking Ridge NJ; Center for Regenerative Cmmy Solutions, 3 staff; proposed “Solar Dollar” currency for climate mitigation)
 Global Action to Prevent War and Armed Conflict (2008, NYC; 4 staff)
 Global Adaptation Network (2008, UNEP; sponsors the Global Adaptation Knowledge Portal with four regional knowledge hubs, to prioritize and catalyze responses to climate change)
137. [Global Alliance for Banking on Values](#) (2009, Netherlands; banks for sust.development)
138. [Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) (2010, Wash; clean cookstoves/fuels for 100m by 2020)
 Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (2002, Geneva; Gates Fdn founder)
 Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (2000, Quezon City/Berkeley/Santiago; >600 orgs and individuals from >90 countries seeking zero waste; Recycling Works! Campaign)
 Global Alliance for the Future of Food (2012, Toronto; 6 staff; coalition of 30 fdns to leverage resources toward greater “sustainability, security, and equity”)
 Global Apollo Programme (June 2015; David King, Nicholas Stern, Martin Rees, et al; call for carbon-free renewable energy by 2025)
139. [Global Call of Climate Action](#) (tckctck.org; network of 450 non-profits shows links)
140. [Global Campaign Against Poverty](#) (2003; 50 offices; coalitions in >100 countries)

- Global Canopy Programme (Oxford UK; 22 staff; tropical forestry; “to accelerate transition to a “deforestation-free economy”)
- Global Carbon Project (2001, Canberra; “to develop a complete picture of the global carbon cycle”; Global Carbon Atlas; Carbon Budget 2015; Methane Budget 2013)
- *Global Catastrophic Risk Institute (2011; NY & Washington; gcrinstitute.org; 14 staff)
- *Global Catholic Climate Movement (2014, Boston; 9 staff; coalition of some 100 orgs promoting divestment “For God’s Creation, The Poor, and Future Generations”)
- 141. [Global CCS Institute](#) (2009, Victoria, Aust; a.k.a. Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute)
- 142. [Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect](#) (2008, NYC/CUNY Graduate Center; 14 staff)
- 143. [Global Challenges Foundation](#) (2011, Stockholm; risk awareness, governance)
 - Global Change Institute (Univ of Queensland, Aust; 26 staff; “Game-changing research for solving the challenges of a rapidly changing world”; sust energy and water, health, oceans, food systems, coral reef bleaching)
 - Global Citizen (New York; sponsors Global Poverty Project–celebrities to end extreme poverty)
 - Global Community Monitor (Empowering Communities; anti-pollution/fracking)
 - Global Climate Adaptation Partnership (Oxford UK; 9 staff; consultancy to develop local adaptation approaches; training courses at the Oxford Adaptation Academy are co-sponsored with U of Oxford Smith School of Enterprise and Environment)
 - Global Climate Convergence (2014? Jill Stein; seeks Global Green New Deal, full empl)
- 144. [Global Climate Forum](#) (Berlin; 50 staff; global systems dynamics)
 - Global Climate & Health Alliance
 - Global Climate Legislation Study (5/E, 2015; see [Grantham Research Institute](#), UK)
 - Global Commission on Drug Policy (new report: *Taking Control: Pathways That Work*, 11-14)
- 145. [Global Commission on the Economy and Climate](#)
 - Global Community Initiatives (Montpelier VT; healthy env. & vibrant local economy; Sponsors Vermonters for a New Economy coalition)
- 146. [Global Compact Cities Programme](#) (2003, Melbourne; see UN Global Compact principles)
 - Global Coral Reef Alliance (1990, Cambridge MA; installed >400 “Biorock” reefs)
 - Global Counterterrorism Forum (2011, US Dept of State; 29 countries +EU)
 - Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre (2013, Oxford Martin School)
- 147. [Global Development and Environment Institute](#) (Tufts U)
- 148. [Global Ecological Integrity Group](#) (Toronto)
- 149. [Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) (2013, Royal Swedish Academy; 5-year prog.)
 - Global Ecovillage Network (1995, Findhorn UK; 8 staff; *Ecovillage-1001 Ways to Heal the Planet*, Aug 2015; community sust. assessment; NextGen youth movement)
- 150. [Global Electricity Initiative](#) (2011; showcases utility modernizing; see World Energy Council)
 - *Global Energy Assessment (2012, IIASA, Cambridge U Press)
- 151. [Global Environment Facility](#) (1991, Washington; 183 countries; foundation)
- 152. [Global Financial Integrity](#) (2006, Washington; 12 staff; tax havens, illicit financial flows; transnational crime/terrorism)
 - Global Food Initiative (Univ of California: all 10 campuses; best practices for sust)
- 153. [Global Footprint Network](#) (2003; Mathis Wackernagel)
- 154. [Global Foresight Books](#) (2010, LaFayette NY; new books on S&S topics; Michael Marien)
- 155. [Global Forest Watch](#) (2014, Washington; convened by World Resources Institute)
- 156. [Global Forest Watch Canada](#) (2000, Edmonton, Alberta)
 - Global Forum on Agricultural Research (sust use of resources to transform agriculture)

- Global Fund for Women (1987, San Francisco; women’s human rts; >\$100m in grants)
- Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (2002; has disbursed \$23b for >100 progs)
- Global Goals Alliance (2015? to promote UN’s 17 Sust. Development Goals; popularized)
- 157. [Global Governance Institute](#) (Brussels; 55 staff; 50 members; peace, security, sust devel)
GlobalGovernanceWatch.org (American Enterprise Institute)
- 158. [Global Green Growth Forum](#) (2011, Copenhagen; www.3gf.dk)
- 159. [Global Green Growth Institute](#) (2010, Seoul; also see [Green Growth Knowledge Platform](#))
*Global Greens (2001 Charter; now has political party members in >90 countries)
Global Harvest Initiative (Washington)
- 160. [Global Initiative for Sustainability Ratings](#) (corporate ratings standard; change def. of value)
Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT.org; partnership of 86 nations
Co-chaired by US and Russia)
Global Innovation Fund (2014, London; 12 staff; \$200m devel. initiative of US, UK, Aust, Sweden, and Omidyar Network to bring capital to improve lives of world’s poor)
Global Institute for Food Security (2012, Saskatoon; 2 staff?; U of Saskatchewan/Govt of Sask/ and Potash Corporation partnership)
Global Institute for Urban and Regional Sustainability, The (2005, East China Normal Univ; 55 faculty; transdisc. systemic approach to research/planning; seeks collaboration; co-sponsor of 2nd Inat Symposium on Ecological Wisdom, Austin TX, Nov 2016)
Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry (2000; Yale U; tropical forests, forest health)
- 161. [Global Land Tool Network](#) (2005, Nairobi; land and property rights for all; run by UN Habitat)
Global Marshall Plan Initiative (Club of Rome)
Global Methane Initiative (2010; 38 governments)
Global Military Advisory Council on Climate Change (2009, Brussels & Dhaka; retired and serving military officers highlight potential security implications of changing climate; an initiative of [Institute for Env. Security](#))
- 162. [Global Movement for Children](#) (2002, Barcelona)
Global Network for Climate Solutions (...2011; former network hosted at Columbia Univ Earth Institute; distributed Factsheets on a dozen or so topics)
Global Network for Disaster Reduction (2007, Middlesex UK + 5 regional hubs)
- 163. [Global Ocean Commission](#) (2013, Oxford U; also see International Prog. on State of Ocean)
Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption
Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011; “multi-stakeholder platform” for sust. development)
Global Partnership for Oceans (World Bank; >140 orgs; *Indispensable Oceans*, 44p, 2013)
Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (2005, The Hague)
Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (Washington; see Bonn Challenge)
Global Population Speak Out (activist-organizing platform on pop. and sust; distributes *Overdevelopment, Overpopulation, Overshoot*, 316p, July 2015)
Global Poverty Project (New York)
Global Product Stewardship Council (Australia; sustainable management)
Global Reconciliation (2002, Australia; dialogue with indigenous people, etc.)
- 164. [Global Reporting Initiative](#) (1997, Amsterdam; “Sust. Reporting Framework” for business)
*Global Resource Information Database (GRID-Arendal; 1989, Arendel, Norway; 30 staff; Green Knowledge Centre (2013), Green Economy Coalition; many publications; UNEP affiliation)
Global Restoration Council (to restore degraded forests; see Bonn Challenge, WRI, & IUCN)

- *Global Sanitation Fund (UN/Water Supply and Sanitation Collab. Council)
- *Global Security Institute (NYC; anti-nuclear weapons)
- Global Sustainability Electricity Partnership (1992, Montreal; world’s biggest utilities)
- 165. [Global Sustainability Solutions](#) (2013? Manassas, VA; focus on recycling)
- 166. [Global Sustainability Solutions](#) (?, Sri Lanka; publishes “Sustainer” books and reports)
 - Global Sustainability Summit (annual “food revolution” conferences by Food Marketing Institute & Grocery Mfrs. Assn; Boston 2014, Denver 2015, New Orleans Aug 2016)
 - Global Sustainable Laboratory Network (see Internat. Inst. For Sustainable Laboratories)
 - Global Systems Initiatives (Rockville MD; Louise Diamond’s five books for peace)
 - Global Terrorism Database (2001, U of Maryland Start Center; 13 staff; info on 140,000 Terrorist attacks; access to many related books and articles)
 - Global Viral (2008, San Francisco; early warning for pandemic prevention)
 - *Global Water Partnership (1996, Stockholm; 26 staff; >2900 orgs in 172 countries for a water-secure world; 2020 Strategy for water security)
 - Global Water Policy Project (Sandra Postel, formerly at Worldwatch Institute)
 - Global Witness (1994, London; investigates corruption and natural resource exploitation)
 - Global Youth Climate Plan (see Climate CoLab, MIT Center for Collective Intelligence)
- 167. [Global ZERI Network](#) (ZERI.org; Zero Emissions Research & Initiatives, Belgium)
 - *Global Zero (2008, Paris; nuclear weapons)
 - *Globalance Bank AG (Switzerland; sustainable banking)
- 168. [Globalism and Social Policy Programme](#) (1997, Helsinki, U of Sheffield, McMaster U)
 - *GLOBE International (1989, Brussels, Tokyo; to advance env./climate legislation; global legislators for a balanced env; Climate Legislation Initiative)
- 169. [GlobeScan Foundation](#) (2012, Annan, Ontario; arm of GlobeScan consultants; “a sust and just world for all”; Hope Index (in 12 countries); Regeneration Roadmap; Freedom Index)
 - Golisano Inst. for Sustainability (2007, Rochester Inst of Tech; sust pdcn, mfg, energy)
 - *Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (2000, Palo Alto CA; conservation; “bold ideas”)
 - Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (Geneva)
 - Graham Sustainability Institute (2004, Univ. of Michigan; transformative learning)
 - Grantham Fdn. for Protection of the Env (1997, Boston; invitation only)
- 170. [Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change...](#) (LSE; Nicholas Stern chair)
 - Grassroots Global Justice Alliance (2005, N. Miami FL; 5 staff; alliance of 55 US-based groups “for peace, democracy and a sustainable world...for people and planet...No War, No Warming”)
 - Grassroots International (1983, Boston; 12 staff; “funding global movements for social change”; grant-making for sust livelihoods, movement building, human rights; not an endowed fdn.)
 - Gravity Light (London; safe, reliable, <\$10 alt. to kerosene lamp costs 0 to run)
- 171. [Great Transition Initiative](#) (2003, Tellus Insitute, Boston)
 - Great Transition Stories (Duane Elgin; 3 staff; 13 featured narratives for world in transition)
 - Green 10 (2001? Ten of the largest env. orgs on the European level responding to EU policymakers)
 - Green Alliance (Greenland; NH; 3 staff encourages sust business practice in Maine, Mass, and New Hampshire)
 - Green Alliance (London, 1979; 22 staff; “leadership for the environment”; UK climate plan; sponsors Alliance for Circular Economy Solutions with UK, Belgian, Dutch, and German orgs)

- Green Alpha Advisors (2007, Boulder CO; 6 staff; investing in the “inevitable economic/ technological transition to sustainability; Green Alpha Next Economy Index)
- Green America (1982, Wash; 50 staff; justice and sust society; Co-Op America to 2009; *National Green Pages* (green, healthy, ethical products and services); *Green America* mag; guide to socially responsible investing)
- Green Bond Principles (c/o Inat Capital Markets Assn; annual report for 130 inst)
- Green Budget Europe (Brussels; 7 staff; env. fiscal reform, resource efficiency, Energy Union Governance, Green Tax Shift for people and planet)
- Green Budget Germany (1994, Berlin; Env Tax Reform, ending harmful subsidies)
- Green Century Funds (1991, Indianapolis; Portfolio 21 investments)
- Green Cities Campaign (2013; earthday.org/green cities & Earth Day Network)
- Green Citizen (2005; SF Bay Area; electronics recycling; model for other metro areas)
- Green City Index (see Siemens Green City Index)
- Green College Honor Roll (Princeton Review; 832 colleges rated on sustainability)
- 172. [Green Climate Fund](#) (2010, Incheon City, Korea; UNFCCC)
 - Green Corps (1992, Denver; grad school for env organizing; Al Gore advisory chair)
- 173. [Green Cross International](#) (1993, Geneva; M. Gorbachev founder, A. Likhotal president)
 - Green Economics Institute (2005, Reading UK; economics reform for people/nature/planet; publishes *International Journal of Green Economics*)
- 174. [Green Economy Coalition](#) (2012, London; “Measuring What Matters” initiative)
 - Green Education Foundation (2008, Walpole MA; “a sust future through K-12 educ.)
 - Green Facts (2001, Brussels; “Faithful” six-page leaflets and one-page Citizen Summaries of International Science reports on environment and health topics in 130 categories; A-Z listing)
 - Green Faith (1992, Highland Park NJ; 7 staff; “Interfaith Partners for the Environment”
 - Green for All (Washington, Oakland; 7 staff; for an inclusive green economy)
- 175. [Green Growth Knowledge Platform](#) (2012; for a green economy; GGGI, OECD, UNEP)
 - Green Guru Network (2010, Hastings on Hudson NY; Hudson Valley; shares sust ideas)
 - Green Horizon Foundation (Topsham ME; John Rensenbrink)
 - Green Horizon magazine (2005)
 - Green Hotels Association (1993, Houston TX; offers conservation guidelines and ideas; “Catalog of Environmental Products for the Lodging Industry”)
 - Green Impact Campaign (2014, Washington; brings student volunteers and small business together for free energy audits using GEMS cloud-based survey tool on use of energy and water)
 - *Green Infrastructure Basel (2008; sust/resilient infrastructure design/finance)
 - Green Innovation and Development Centre (Hanoi, Vietnam)
 - *Green Investment Bank (2012, Edinburgh & London; independent entity funded by UK government; has backed 75 green infrastructure projects for UK for renewables and energy efficiency)
 - Green Map System (NYC; to promote sust cmmy devel; 500 maps published to date)
 - Green Muslims (Washington; “living the env. spirit of Islam; Green Scripture Project)
 - Green Pages Directory (2003; for env. technology; 10 chapters, 80 sub-categories)
 - Green Planet 21 (1985, Oakland CA; A Zero Landfill Company; waste stream management)
 - Green Scissors Coalition (1994, Washington; “cutting wasteful and env. harmful spending”; Friends of the Earth, R St. Institute, Taxpayers for Common Sense)
- 176. [Green Sports Alliance](#) (2010; 230 major US sports teams!)

- GreenBiz Group (1991, Oakland CA; 20 staff; Joel Makower chair; *The State of Green Business 2016*, Feb 2016, 9th annual report on corporate sust practice, green infrastructure, circular economy)
- GreenFestivals.org (2005, Atlanta; 21 staff; showcases latest sust/green products/services in 5 US cities; a brand of Messe Stuttgart international trade fair)
- Greenhouse 100 Index (PRI, UMass-Amherst)
- Greenleaf Publishing (Sheffield UK; books on business and sust devel; 7 journals, including *Business, Peace, and Sustainable Development*)
177. [Greenovate](#) (2008, China)
- *Greenpeace International (1972, Amsterdam; 2400 staff; 2.9m supporters)
 - Greentech Media (2007, Boston; 12 staff; weekly “Energy Gang” podcasts on global energy transformation and grid optimization)
 - *GreenWave (NYC; 8 staff; to restore oceans with 3D ocean farms; winner 2015 Fuller Challenge)
 - Greywater Action (2009, Berkeley CA; sust water culture/infrastructure; re-use; 7 staff)
 - Grist (1999, Seattle; 36 staff; “Intelligent, irreverent, news and commentary” on climate, energy, food, cities, justice, technology, and green living; the “Clarity-o-Meter” points to what matters most; “Gloom and doom with a sense of humor”; daily and/or weekly, with >2m readers/month)
 - Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity... (GEO BON)
 - *Growald Family Fund (2007? NYC? 5 staff; co-founder Eilee Rockefeller Growald)
 - Growth Bias Busted (Colorado Springs CO; “Growth Busters” 91-min film, Nov 2011)
 - Growth Energy (2008, Washington; 20 staff; US ethanol supporters/producers)
 - *Gund Institute for Ecological Economics (2002, Univ. of Vermont)
 - Guttmacher Institute (1968, NYC; c.80 staff; advancing sexual/reproductive health/rights worldwide)
 - Gwich’in Council Internat (1999, Inuvik NWT Canada; First Nation rep. on Arctic Council)
 - Hague Institute for Global Justice, The (2001, The Hague; >40 staff; research to strengthen the global framework to promote peace, conflict resolution, atrocity prevention and ICC)
 - *Halifax International Security Forum (2009, Washington; 5 staff; 300 individuals from 60 democracies meet in Halifax NS each November on world’s most pressing security challenges, including war, terrorism, cyber-attack, climate change, resource scarcity, and economic stability)
 - Halloran Philanthropies (2007, Philadelphia?; 9 staff; to accelerate sust. soc. interventions)
 - Hampton Creek (2011, San Francisco; new ways to use plants for foods)
 - Happy City (Vancouver; 6 staff; consulting, wellbeing audits, based on Charles Montgomery 2013 book, *Happy City: Transforming Our Lives Through Urban Design*)
 - Hardanger Academy on Peace, Development and Environment (2005, Jondal, Norway; yearly Summer symposia; former Nordic Peace Academy; Johan Galtung board member)
 - Harm Reduction International (London; public health; human rights and drugs)
 - *Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL, 2003, Brussels; env. “wing” of European Public Health Alliance; >70 org members; chemicals, pesticides, air quality, noise pollution, cancer, mercury, etc.)
 - Health Care Without Harm (Buenos Aires; “environmentally responsible healthcare”)
 - Health of Mother Earth Foundation (Nigeria; Nnimmo Buday director; Sust. Academy)
 - Heartwood.org (1991; Bloomington IN; to protect forests in 18-state Midwest region)
 - Hedayah (2012, Abu Dhabi; 14 staff; created by 29-nation Global Counterterrorism Forum)

- Heifer International (1944; Little Rock AR; helps poor families in >125 nations with livestock/ag. To alleviate hunger and poverty; \$175m assets)
178. [Heinrich-Boll-Stiftung](#) (1986, Berlin; “The Green Political Fdn”; Green Academy; offices in 30 countries; tied to Green Party; Annual Report)
HELIO International (2007, Paris; ecodevelopment for all through access to clean energy; Soft Energy Path methodology; Sustainable Energy Watch)
Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research–UFZ (1991, Leipzig, Germany; 1100 staff; for sustainable use of natural resource base)
Helsinki Plus (2010, Moscow; EU-Russia Human Security Study Group; HS architecture for Europe)
*Himin Solar Valley (Derzou, China; world’s largest solar industry zone featuring Himin Solar Co.; Huang Ming, Chair; recipient of 2011 Right Livelihood Award)
Housman’s Bookshop (1945; “London’s Premier Radical Bookstore” with >500,000 titles; publishes “Housman’s Peace Diary” [63rd edition, 2016], which includes the World Peace Directory of 1,500 national & international peace, environment, & human rights orgs.)
179. [Human Progress Network](#) (?, Bethesda MD)
Human Rights Foundation (2005, NYC; annual Oslo Freedom Forum; other conferences)
Human Rights Watch (1978; NYC)
Human Security Institute (Terrace BC; “a secure & sust future”; textbook; J of HS)
180. [Human Security Report Project](#) (2007, Simon Fraser U, Vancouver)
Humane Society International (1991, Washington; 13 staff; seeks to protect wildlife, farm, lab, and companion animals)
Humanity United (San Francisco/Wash; grants for “a more peaceful world”)
HumanRightsFirst.org (1978, NYC; former Lawyer’s Committee for HR)
181. [IBON International](#) (2005, Quezon City, Philippines)
182. [ICLEI: Local Governments for Sustainability](#) (2007, Bonn, Germany)
*IISS Shangri-La Dialogue (2002, IISS; Asia Security Summit at the Shangri-La Hotel in Singapore convenes defense/military heads from 28 Asia Pacific states incl US & Russia)
Imaginepeace.com (art projects by Yoko Ono, John Lennon widow; *NYT* full-page ads.)
183. [IMD Global Center for Sustainability Leadership](#) (1990, Lausanne; develop global leaders)
Impossible Foods (Redwood City CA; 50 staff; meat protein to plant protein)
Inclusive Growth in Cities Campaign (March 2016; OECD, Ford Foundation, and 43 “Champion Mayors” from Athens, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Montreal, Paris, Seoul, etc. “to put economic growth on a more equitable and sustainable footing; see “NY Proposal for Inclusive Growth”)
184. [Inderscience Publishers](#) (1979, Geneva; www.inderscience.com; publishes 411 scholarly journals designed to “map new frontiers in emerging technology and innovation.”)
*Indo-German Expert Group on Green and Inclusive Economy (also KRISH)
Influence Map (London, 8 staff; measures corporate influence on climate policy and legislation worldwide; A-F ratings of major corporations)
Initiatives for International Dialogue (IID)
Initiatives of Change International (1991, Caux, Switzerland; for a just/peaceful/sust world, trustbuilding, ethical leadership, sust living; formerly Moral Rearmament, 1938-2001)
Innovation Network for Communities (urban sust; Boston Climate Action Plan)
InsideClimate News (2007, Brooklyn NY; 11 journalists on climate, energy, env.; Pulitzer Prize runner-up for public service)
185. [Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques](#) (1991, Paris)

- Institute at Brown for Environment & Society (IBES, Brown Univ, Providence RI;
“for a just and sustainable society; Amanda Lynch director--new WAAS Fellow)
186. [Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies](#) (IASS, Potsdam; Klaus Topfer)
Institute for Climate Change and Agriculture (see Cornell Institute...)
Institute for Democracy (Skopje, Macedonia; good governance)
Institute for Ecological Economy Research (1985, Berlin; “sustainability research”;
water/land; *Handbook of Research on Sustainable Consumption*, 488p, 2015;
Ecological Economy journal)
187. [Institute for Economics and Peace](#) (2007, London; Global Peace Index; Terrorism Index)
Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (Cleveland OH; 9 staff)
Institute for Energy Research (1989, Wash; 17 staff; for “freely functioning energy mkts.”)
188. [Institute for Environment and Sustainability](#) (?, EC Joint Research Centre, Italy)
189. [Institute for Environmental Security](#) (2002, The Hague)
Institute for Ethics & Emerging Technologies (2004, Willington CT & Piedmont CA; “a
technoprogessive think tank”; pubs *Journal of Evolution and Technology* online)
Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP; London, Brussels)
190. [Institute for Global Engagement](#) (2000, Arlington VA)
Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (1994, Arlington VA; 10 staff; leader in global
Earth observations to improve response to natural and human-induced Earth system
changes)
Institute for Global Food Security (2006, Queens U, Belfast, Ireland; sust/secure food supply)
191. [Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development](#) (?, Washington; also see INECE)
*Institute for Human Security (2000, Tufts U Fletcher School; 14 faculty; anti-corruption hum rts)
Institute for Inclusive Society (Wash; Cambridge MA; sponsors Women Waging Peace
Network)
Institute for Local Self-Reliance (1974, Washington; 15 staff; energy self-reliance, solar)
192. [Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism](#) (2004, Syracuse University, NY)
193. [Institute for National Security Studies](#) (2006, Tel Aviv, Israel)
194. [Institute for National Strategic Studies](#) (1984, National Defense Univ., Washington)
*Institute for New Economic Thinking, The (Oxford Martin School, U of Oxford; 90 staff
includes doctoral students; research on economics of sustainability, inequality, ethics,
financial stability, risk and resilience, complexity, and foundations of economics)
Institute for Policy Studies (Washington; includes climate policy studies)
Institute for Science and International Security (1993, Washington; 7 staff; nukes, related tech)
Institute for Sustainable Development (1991, Warsaw, Poland)
195. [Institute for Sustainable Development and Int’l Relations](#) (IDDRI, Paris)
Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (2000, Tokyo; 9 staff)
Institute for Sustainable Energy Solutions (NACC)
Institute for Sustainable Resources (2011, Univ College London; Paul Ekins Dir; 35 staff)
Institute for Sustainable Social Change (Prescott College AZ; for student activism)
Institute for Sustainable Solutions (Portland State University, Oregon)
196. [Institute for Sustainable Waste Management and Technology](#) (?, Vienna)
Institute for Sustainable Tourism (Harz University, Germany; Harald Zeiss)
Institute for the Study of War (2007, Washington)
Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (1951, Univ of Colo.; 48 staff; ecosystem resilience)
197. [Institute of Cultural Diplomacy](#) (1999, Berlin; trust between cultures; Youth Leaders Forum)

- *Institute of Development Studies (1966, Univ of Sussex; c.135 staff; seeks equal and sustainable societies where everyone leads secure, fulfilling lives; research on green transformation, conflict and violence, governing, cities, rural futures, resource politics, business and markets; produces “a huge range of material”)
- Institute of Earth System Preservation (see International Expert Group on Earth Systems, Munich)
- 198. [Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs](#) (2006, Beijing)
 - Institute of Strategic & International Studies (1983, Malaysia; *Facets of Sust*, 251p, 2013)
- 199. [Institute of World Economy and International Relations](#) (1956, Russian Acad. of Sci, Moscow)
 - Institute of World Ideas (2001, Russia somewhere; global problems)
 - Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (2005, London; 5 staff)
 - Instituto de Ecologia (1996, Universidad Nacional UNAM, Mexico; c18 staff; Spanish only)
 - Instituto Socioambiental (1994, Brazil; “integrated solutions to soc/env. issues”; hum rts)
 - Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S, Univ of Tokyo; to develop top-flight Academic programs in sust. science; *Sustainability Science* journal)
 - Intelligence and National Security Alliance (2005, Washington; 13 staff; public/private/academic Sectors; Security Policy Reform Council)
 - InterAcademy Partnership, The (IAP, 1993, Trieste, Italy; global network of 111 science academies hosted by World Academy of Science and funded by government of Italy; distributes many pubs. from various academies on 14 concerns, i.e. sust devel, biosecurity, energy, climate, water)
- 200. [InterAction Council](#) (1983, Tokyo, Toronto, etc.; peace/security, universal ethical standards)
 - Interaction Institute for Social Change (1992, Boston & Belfast, Ireland; 22 staff; “to create social justice & sust;” builds capacity for greater impact on social justice goals)
 - Intercambio Climatico – LAPC (2009, Quito; the Latin American Program on Climate sponsored by 22 civil-society organizations to promote climate change answers as a top priority for decision-makers at all levels; reports, reading list, links to think tanks, etc.)
 - *InterEnvironment Institute (1969; Claremont Grad U; Ted Trzyna; makes connections)
 - Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (1971, New York; encourages multinational corporations “to promote more sustainable and just practices”; publishes tri-annual “ICCR Corporate Examiner” on climate, fracking, human rights, food safety/sustainability, water stewardship, etc.)
 - Interfaith Power & Light (2000, San Francisco; 9 staff; helps churches with energy retrofits as “a religious response to global warming” and as “faithful servants of Creation”)
 - Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Org (NYC; ireoigo.org; Sust Devel Commission)
- 201. [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (1988, Geneva; www.ipcc.ch)
- 202. [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (2012, UN Campus, Bonn; www.ipbes.net; 124 governments, 9 staff; *Pollinators, Pollination, and Food Production* report, Feb 2016, on global decline of bees, bats, birds, etc.; also see Pollinator Partnership)
 - Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (1998, Geneva/Norwegian Refugee Council; 27 staff)
 - *International Alliance for Research Universities (2006, ANU & 9 others; Campus Sust. Progs)
 - International Anti-Corruption Academy (2010, Laxenburg, Austria; 50 UN members)
 - *International Arctic Science Committee (1990, Potsdam; multi-disciplinary research)

203. [International Association for the Study of the Commons](#) (1989, Utrecht U and Bloomington IN; “sust. solutions for common pool resources”; global conferences/short courses; *Inat. Journal of the Commons* since 2006; Elinor Ostrom’s ideas)
International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms (1988; Berlin, NYC, etc)
International Association of Universities (1993; declaration on sustainable devel.)
International Association of University Presidents (to promote peace & inat. justice)
204. [International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons](#) (2007, Geneva; orgs. in 98 countries)
International Campaign to Ban Landmines (2009? Geneva; network of c.100 nations to implement 1997 Mine Ban Treaty; 35 states remain outside: biggest stockpiles in China, Russia, US, India)
205. [International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas](#) (CGIAR, Lebanon)
 - *International Center for Climate Governance (2009, Venice; sponsors Think Tank Map of 310 think tanks on climate economics and policy; ranks top 100; *International Climate Policy* bi-monthly)
 - *International Center for Migration Policy Devel (1993, Vienna; 15 states; “sust migration”
International Centre for Biosaline Agric. (1999, Dubai; agric on saline/marginal land)
International Centre for Climate Change and Development (1993, Independent Univ, Dhaka, Bangladesh; 17 staff; to help people adapt)
International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (1983, Kathmandu, Nepal; serves the eight regional members of the Hindu Kush Himalayas; addresses influence of climate change on mountain ecosystems and livelihoods; seeks “to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream”)
International Centre for Sust Devel of Energy, Water, and Env Systems (Zagreb; journal)
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (1996, Geneva; to ensure that trade and investment advances sustainable development)
International Climate Initiative (2008, German Ministry of Environment)
International Coalition for Sust. Aviation (1998, London; see Transport & Environment)
International Committee of Artists for Peace (2002, Santa Monica CA; Herbie Hancock co-president; “to establish peace & develop peacemakers through the transformative power of art”)
International Committee of the Red Cross (1863, Geneva; humanitarian assistance, strengthening international humanitarian law; third *Sustainable Development Report*, 2014)
International Conference on Family Planning (2009; bi-annual meeting on best practices; 4th ICFP, Indonesia, Jan 2016; Gates Institute co-host)
 - *International Conference on Sustainable Development (2013, Columbia Univ.; www.ic-sd.org; 2nd conf., Sept 21-22, 2016; to identify solutions supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goals)
 - *International Conference on Sustainable Transitions (Utrecht; 5th annual conf., Aug 2014)
International Consortium of Investigative Reporters (1997, Center for Public Integrity, Washington; issued the “Panama Papers” on corrupt politicians hiding money offshore, April 2016)
International Council for Science (1931, Paris; 18 staff; represents 122 national science orgs and 31 International Scientific Unions, to strengthen science for the benefit of society; see “ICSU Strategic Plan 2012-2017” (51p) on ecosystem change, earth system sust, and sust energy; World Data System)
International Council on Clean Transport (Washington, SF, Berlin; 9 staff; aviation, marine, fuels, Zero-Emission Vehicle Alliance)

- International Court of Justice (1946, The Hague; principal judicial organ of UN)
206. [International Crisis Group](#) (1995, Brussels)
- International Development Conference (1994, Harvard U; Bob Berg former head)
- *International Development Law Orgn (Rome; rule of law, reform for peace, justice, sust devel)
- International Development Research Centre (1970, Ottawa; funds research and sustainable solutions in developing countries to promote growth, reduce poverty, and drive large-scale positive change; over 1000 projects funded in the past decade)
- International Economic Development Council (2001, Washington)
- International Ecotourism Society, The (TIES, 1990, Washington; sust.travel; >750 orgs)
207. [International Energy Agency](#) (1974, Paris; OECD affiliate)
- International Expert Group on Earth Systems Preservation (2008, Tech Univ of Munich, Inst of Advanced Study; also called Institute of Earth System Preservation; 19 scientists on crisis of climate/energy, water/food, biodiversity, and social/economic inequality)
- International Finance Corp (1956, World Bank Group; helps >100 nations to sust growth)
- *International Food Policy Research Institute (1975, Wash; *Global Nutrition Report #1*, 2014)
- International Forum on Globalization (1994, San Francisco)
- International Forum on Sustainable Future in Asia: Converting Aspirations to Actions (Jan 2016, Patkumthani, Thailand; “feasible paths towards truly sustainable societies”)
208. [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#) (1977, UN, Rome)
- International Futures Forum (2001, Edinburgh)
209. [International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme](#) (1986, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences)
210. [International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research](#) (1990, Wash.; also see Belmont Forum)
- International Growth Centre (2008, London; global network of >1000 researchers in Africa and South Asia, hosted by LSE and Oxford; “to promote sust growth in developing countries”; focus on governance, firms, cities, and energy; Paul Collier director)
- International HIV/AIDS Alliance (1993; >3000 projects in >40 countries; health/human rts)
- International Hydrological Programme (1975, UNESCO; promotes water security)
- International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (2008, London; critiques mainstream economics; promotes heterodox economics)
211. [International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#) (1972, Laxenburg, Austria; Global Carbon Project, etc.)
212. [International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance](#) (1995, Stockholm)
213. [International Institute for Environment and Development](#) (1971, London; “a deep passion for sust devel”)
- International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics (IIIEE, 1994, Lund U, Sweden; “Advancing Sustainable Solutions”; catalyzing transition to low-carbon and resource-efficient economies)
214. [International Institute for Strategic Studies](#) (1958, London)
215. [International Institute for Sustainable Development](#) (1990, Winnipeg, Manitoba)
- International Institute for Sustainable Labs (I2SL; Arlington VA; sust hi-tech bldgs./construction; annual conference on safe and sust laboratories and related high-tech facilities)
- International Integrated Reporting Council (2012, London; “to help business think holistically,” to promote financial stability, value creation over time, and sust development)
- *International Islamic Climate Change Symposium (Aug 2015, Istanbul; 20 countries issuing the “Islamic Declaration on Global CC”; www.Islamicclimatedeclaration.org)

216. [International Labour Organization](#) (1919, UN, Rome; green jobs)
 International Land Coalition (2003, Rome; 152 orgs in 56 countries “to promote secure and equitable access to land for rural people”; people-centered land governance)
 International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE, 1992; network of 140 NGOs in 60 countries; *Sustainable Energy News* since 1993)
 International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (1993, Darmstadt Germany; for nuclear disarmament; books, annual report)
217. [International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility](#) (1991, Berlin)
 International Network of Resource Information Centers (see Balaton Group)
 International Ocean Discovery Program (2013, Scripps Inst., UCSD, La Jolla CA; “exploring the earth under the sea” to understand past/present/future of climate and ocean change)
 International Oceans Program (see Natural Resources Defense Council)
 *International Org. for Migration (1989, Geneva; 8400 staff; \$1.3b budget; humane migration)
218. [International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management](#) (2007, Paris–UNEP)
219. [International Panel on Fissile Materials](#) (2006, Princeton University, New Jersey)
 *International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV (90 countries concerned with Measuring, Reporting, and Verification best practices; 52 links to other orgs focused on climate/energy)
 International Peace and Security Institute (Washington; “empowering peacemakers”)
220. [International Peace Institute](#) (2008, New York; formerly Internat. Peace Academy, 1970-2008)
221. [International Peace Research Institute-PRIO](#) (1959, Oslo)
 International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War (Boston)
 *International Planned Parenthood Federation (1952, London and six regional offices; 30,000 staff in 170 countries; promotes sexual & reproductive health & rights)
 International Polar Foundation (2002, Brussels; sponsors Arctic Futures Symposia)
222. [International Programme on the State of the Ocean](#) (2012?, Oxford U; see Global Ocean Comm)
 International Relations and Security Network (1994, Zurich; see [Center for Security Studies](#), Swiss Federal Institute of Technology/ETH University)
 International Renewable Energy Agency (2009, IRENA, Masdar City, UAE)
 International Rescue Committee (New York)
 International Resource Panel (see UNEP)
 International Rivers (1985, Berkeley; sust water solutions; halting large dams)
 *International Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability (see [Future Earth](#))
 International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (McLean VA)
 International Security Program (1976, [Belfer Center](#), Harvard Kennedy School; 17 progs incl Env/Natural Resources, Cyber-Security, Managing the Atom; many publications)
 International Security Program (Center for Strategic & International Studies, Washington; 14 Programs, e.g.: annual Global Security Forum since 2010, Defense 360)
 International Security Program (New America Fdn, Wash; Drones; Homegrown Extremists)
223. [International Social Science Council](#) (1952, UNESCO House, Paris)
 International Society for Ecological Economics (1989; [isecoeco.org](#); Robert Costanza)
 International Society for Industrial Ecology (2000; Yale U; for sust. tech/products)
 International Society for Sustainability Science (2009? Univ of Tokyo; “a platform for internat. knowledge-sharing among diverse academic fields”; 1st Conference on Sust Science, Tokyo, 2009)
224. [International Society of Doctors for the Environment](#) (1990, Basel)

- International Society of Sustainability Professionals (2007, Oregon; 1000 members; 10 chapters certifies core competencies for individuals)
- International Solar Energy Society (1954, Freiburg, Germany; Experts Network; Corporate Directory; Solar World Congress; Young ISES for youth; newsletter)
- International Standards Organization (1947, Geneva; 150 staff; stds for progress on sust devel: env. mgt, social respons, energy, risk, food safety, green civil eng, info security)
- International Studies Association (1959, Tucson AZ)
- 225. [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (1948, Switzerland; >1000 staff)
 - International Water Association (1999, London; 7 staff; for equitable and sustainable water solutions; cities, sanitation, basins of the future)
 - International Water Resources Association (1971, Montpellier, France; 6 staff; forum for sustainable use of world's water; *Water International* quarterly journal)
 - International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (publishes IWGIA Yearbook)
 - *International Youth Climate Movement (2005; empowers young people for climate action)
- 226. [InterParliamentary Union](#) (1889, Geneva)
 - INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (2013, Singapore)
 - Intersections International (NYC, 14 staff; Global Peacemaking program through multicultural, interreligious action)
 - Inuit Circumpolar Council (1980, Ottawa; 150,000 Inuit of Alaska, Canada, Russia; seeks to safeguard Arctic)
 - Invenergy LLC (Chicago; develops/owns/operates power gen facilities in North America/ Europe; helps customers meet renewable/sust goals; supports clean energy projects)
 - Investor Environmental Health Network (Falls Church VA; 2 staff; advises on toxics)
 - *Investor Network on Climate Risk (2003, c/o Ceres, Boston; 110 institutional investors “representing >\$13 trillion in assets” to promote sust. leadership)
 - ISGC2015.com (sustainable science through green chemistry)
- 227. [Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science](#) (1994; Birmingham UK; many publications such as *Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change*, Aug 2015)
 - Island Press (Washington; largest US green publisher)
 - IslandsFirst.org (2008; small island nations)
 - It'sGettingHotinHere.org (2003; global online youth community on Climate change)
 - James Hutton Institute (2011, Aberdeen, Scotland; c250 staff; land & natural resource use; combines Macaulay Land Use Institute-1930 & Scottish Crop Research Inst-1981)
- 228. [James Martin Center for Non-Proliferation Studies](#) (1989; Monterey Institute of Inat Studies)
 - Jane Goodall Institute (1991, Vienna VA; see Roots & Shoots youth-led program)
 - Jane's Information Group (UK; security intelligence; country risk reports)
 - Japan Environmental Council (Japan Central Environmental Council? [ieta.org](#))
- 229. [Japan for Sustainability](#) (2004, Tokyo)
 - Joint Ocean Commission Initiative (2007, Washington, 5 staff; meaningful ocean policy)
 - *Joint Research Centre (EC, Brussels; c.3000 staff; the EC “in-house science service” with 7 institutes including Inst. for Environment and Sust, the Inst for Protection and Security of the Citizen, etc.; research in many fields including security, nuclear, environment, climate, oceans, energy, food, agriculture)
 - Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (1904, York UK; “a Quaker trust to transform the world”)
 - Journal of Global Security Studies (ISA, U of Denver, Oxford UP, 1:1, Jan 2016)
 - Journal of Human Security (2004, Litrello, Basel, Switzerland; see Human Security Inst.)
 - Journal of Science and Global Security (Princeton U; nuclear/biological/chemical tech)
 - Journal of Sustainability Education (2010, Prescott College AZ; also Inst for Sust Soc.)

- Journal of Sustainable Development (2008, Canadian Center of Science & Education; bi-monthly Print & free online; climate, waste/water mgmt, green const, land devel., etc.)
230. [Jubilee Campaign](#) (Fairfax, VA; human rights of minorities, women, children)
231. [Kalliopeia Foundation](#) (San Rafael CA)
 *Kendela Fund (1993, Atlanta GA; experimental; to change frames)
 Khalid bin Sultan Living Oceans Fdn (Annapolis MD; 8 staff; Global Reef Expedition)
 Kleiner Perkins Caufield Byers (1972, Palo Alto CA; venture capital “invests heavily in green startups”; seeks “world-changing ideas”; sust, cyber-security; Al Gore)
232. [Kosmos: The Journal for Global Citizens](#) (2000, New York)
 KRISH: Klimate Research Institute for Sustainable Habitat (2013, Gujarat, India)
 Labor Network for Sustainability (2009, Prairie Farm WI; 4 staff; “Making a living on a living planet”; Workers as key to robust climate protection; *Jobs Beyond Coal 2012* manual)
 LafargeHolcim.com (many locations; “a new leader for a new world”; bldg materials for sust devel; cement/aggregates; 115k staff in 90 nations; sust strategy for full value chain)
233. [Land Institute](#) (1976, Salina, Kansas; sustainable agriculture, perennial grains)
 Latin America Regional Climate Initiative (2012; founded by ClimateWorks/Hewlett/Oak to aid climate Policy at national/city levels; also, “to transform Mexico and Brazil into global leaders”)
 Leadership for Environment and Development International (1991, London; “Inspiring Leadership for a Sustainable World”; develops climate management capacity across sectors for a network of >2400 leaders; initiated by the Rockefeller Foundation)
 Leadership Institute for Ecology and the Economy (Santa Rosa CA; 5 staff; sust communities)
 League of Conservation Voters Education Fund (Washington; 77 staff; to build capacity)
 LENR-cities (Neuchatel, Switzerland; [lenr-cities.com](#); innovation for powering cities)
 Leonardo di Caprio Foundation (1998, Los Angeles; env, financing mechanisms)
 Leonardo ENERGY (“the global community for sustainable energy professionals”; publishes Good Practices Guide; connecting energy technologies, policies, and markets)
234. [Library of Alexandria](#) (b.c., Alexandria, Egypt)
 Lifeboat Foundation (Chicago; “Safeguarding Humanity” from existential risk; hi tech; 30 staff)
 Lincoln Institute of Land Policy (1946, Cambridge MA; new approaches to use, taxation, & stewardship of land; offers books, reports, working papers; “Land Lines” magazine)
 Lintilhac Foundation (1975, Shelburne VT; sustainable change for Vermont)
235. [Liu Institute for Global Issues](#) (1998, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver)
 Low Energy Nuclear Reaction Industrial Assn (2015, Falls Church VA; [Lenria.org](#))
 Lowell Center for Sust Production (1996; UMass-Lowell; chemical policy; sust products)
236. [Lowy Institute for International Policy](#) (2003, Sydney, Australia)
 Luc Hoffman Institute (2013, WWF Internatl, Gland, Switzerland; 6 staff; “to bring fresh sci analysis and thinking to planet’s urgent and complex conservation challenges”)
 Ludwig-Boelkow-Stiftung (1983; German foundation)
237. [MacArthur Foundation](#) (1970, Chicago; large fdn for “A Just, Verdant and Peaceful World”)
 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Education for Peace and Sustainable Devel (India)
 Margaret Cargill Foundation (2006, Eden Prairie MN; conservation, biodiversity)
 Marion Institute (1993, Marion MA; socially responsible investing; 12 staff, incubator for “serendipity projects” in sust and social justice; Future Primitive Project)

- Mary Robinson Foundation (2010, Trinity College Dublin; Mary Robinson, President; action on climate justice based on seven Principles)
- Mason Center for Climate and Society (George Mason U, VA; managing planet dialogues)
- Massachusetts Climate Action Network (Boston; 45 local chapters; promoting carbon-reducing practices in homes and communities)
- MAVA, Fondation pour la nature (1994, Gland, Switzerland; regional priorities)
- Mayer Foundation for Human Progress (1982, Paris; seeks global community)
- McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry (1995, Charlottesville VA; 7 staff; (leading companies to sustainable growth with “cradle to cradle” certification)
238. [McGuinness Institute](#) (2012, Wellington NZ; former Sustainable Future Institute from 2004)
239. [Medical Association for Prevention of War](#) (1981, Melbourne, Australia)
- *Measure What Matters Initiative (2013, Global Reporting/SEI/IIED; sust devel; corp sust)
- *Mertz-Gilmore Foundation (NYC; \$100m assets; climate change solutions)
- Metropolis Farms (Philadelphia, PA; “Indoor Vertical Farming”; supports Super Farms and small Flash Farms model for any floor of a building; farms in five cities)
- Middle Powers Initiative (UN, New York)
- Migration Policy Institute (Washington)
- Millennium Alliance for Humanity and the Biosystem (Stanford U; Paul Ehrlich; 77 gps)
240. [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#) (2001-2005; MEA involving >1360 scientists)
- *Millennium Institute (1983, Washington; 9 staff; founded by Gerald Barney, director of 1980 “Global 2000 Report,” to advance the Integrated SDG Planning Model to simulate big trends for Sustainable Development Goals to 2030 under several scenarios; “a systemic perspective for a sustainable, equitable, and peaceful global society”)
241. [Millennium Project, The](#) (1996, Washington; Jerome Glenn; bi-annual *State of the Future* reports)
- Mines Action Canada (Ottawa; action against land mines)
- Mission Blue (Sylvia Earle Alliance, Malibu CA; 8 staff; Hope Spots for ocean health)
- MISTRA: Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research (2006, Stockholm; 8 staff; funds research for a “good living environment” and for sust development)
242. [MIT Energy Initiative](#) (2006; “transformational technologies”; *Energy Futures* magazine)
243. [MIT Press, The](#) (1962, Cambridge MA; S&S books and journals)
- Modern Meadow (Brooklyn NY; creating sust animal material by culturing cells)
- Moms Clean Air Force (Env. Defense Fund, NYC; Fight for Kid’s Health/clean air)
- Monday Morning (Copenhagen, 55 staff; think tank sponsors [Sustainia](#))
- Monterey Bay Aquarium (1984; sust. fishing/aquaculture; Seafood Watch)
- Morgan Stanley Institute for Sustainable Investing (2015, NYC?; CEO Audrey Choi; “to lead work across our firm and with our clients...to mobilize capital for sustainable enterprises”; also see Morgan Stanley Sustainable Investing Challenge, 2011)
- Mothers’ Service Society (1969, Pondicherry, India; applies Sri Aurobindo’s thought to devel.)
- Movement Generation (Oakland CA; 12 staff; Justice and Ecology Project; transition away from profit and pollution; Earth Skills training program)
- Munasinghe Institute for Development (Sri Lanka)
- Munich Environmental Institute (1986, Munich; NGIO with c.10 staff; concerned with radiation, GMOs, food safety, energy, electromagnetic pollution)
- Nairobi Peace Initiative-Africa (NPI-A)
- National Center for Sustainable Development (1997, Romania; [www.slmp.ro](#))
244. [National Council on Science and the Environment](#) (1990, Washington; climate, biodiversity)
- National Counterterrorism Center (2004, McLean VA; “the primary US Government agency for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to counterterrorism”)

245. [National Institute of Defense Studies](#) (1954, Japan)
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (1970, Washington; climate.gov)
National Peace Academy (2009, Adelphi U, NYC; learning for change-makers)
National Renewable Energy Laboratory (Golden CO; “Leading Clean Energy Innovation”; sust transport, energy productivity, renewable electricity, system integration)
246. [National Security College](#) (2009, Canberra; security matters for Australia and Indo-Pacific)
National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (2012, Annapolis MD; sesync.org)
National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition (2009, Washington; 10 staff)
National Wildlife Federation (1936, Reston VA; 360 staff; 6m members)
247. [Natural Capital Coalition](#) (2012, London; logos of 175 orgs; helps business conserve and protect natural capital; *Natural Capital Protocol Principles/Framework*, Nov 2015, 14p)
Natural Capital Institute (2002, Sausalito CA; Paul Hawken founder)
Natural Capitalism Solutions (sustainable business consulting; Hunter Lovins director)
Natural Logic (Berkeley CA; 22 staff; “full cycle” sust strategies for business)
Natural Marketing Institute (1990, Harleysville PA; consulting on wellness/sust)
Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa; to enhance responsible use of natural resources; topics include green mining initiative, sustainable mineral development, forests and climate change, water and wetlands, permafrost and glaciers, natural hazards, climate change)
Natural Resources Defense Council (1970, NYC; >400 lawyers/scientists)
248. [Nature Conservancy](#) (Arlington VA; works in 35 countries; \$600m annual budget)
Nereus Program: Predicting Future Oceans (2011, Nippon Fdn/UBC, Vancouver; 20 fellows; global initiative for sust of oceans; *Predicting Future Oceans: Climate & Fisheries*, 2015, 24p)
Network for Sustainable Financial Markets (2008; for long-term sust value)
249. [Network of Global Agenda Councils](#) (World Economic Forum; >80 groups; meets annually)
Network of Regional Governments for Sust. Devel. (2002; 50 subnational govts in 30 nations)
Networking Action: Organizing for the 21 Century (Boston, 5 staff; Steve Waddell principal)
New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (2012)
New Alternatives Fund (Melville, NY; alternative energy mutual fund)
*New Climate Economy, The (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, Felipe Calderon, Chair; see report on *Better Growth, Better Climate*, Sept 2014)
250. [New Development Paradigm](#) (2013, Govt of Bhutan, Gross National Happiness Commission)
New Economics Foundation (1986, London)
New Economics Institute (c.1980; Boston & Great Barrington MA)
251. [New Economy Coalition](#) (Boston, 12 staff; former New Econ Inst.; 130 gps in network)
New Economy Working Group (Washington; equitable economics for living earth; IPS/YES!)
New Energy Economy (2003, Santa Fe NM; to build a carbon-free energy future; 8 staff)
New Energy Foundation (Concord NH; cold fusion, etc.; *Infinite Energy* magazine)
New Stories.org (Freeland WA; 76 team incl. Duane Elgin; scenarios of great transitions)
New Venture Fund for Policy & Advocacy (2006, Wash; 6 staff; project incubation)
NewClimate Institute (2014, Cologne/Berlin; 12 staff; to raise ambition for climate policy and global sust; tracks climate action; analyzes climate finance)
252. [Next System Project](#) (2015, Wash; new political/economic alts for 21C; Alperovitz/Speth)
253. [NextGen Climate Action](#) (2014? San Francisco; “billionaire” Tom Steyer)
NIAC Action (Washington; 8 staff; “advancing peace & the Iranian-American cmmy”)
Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions (2005, Duke Univ; 41 staff; ocean/coastal policy, water policy, ecosystem services, climate/energy, env economics)

- Non-Violence International.net (1989, Washington)
North American Bird Conservation Initiative (Washington; “The State of North American Birds 2016” warns that more than one-third of all 1,154 Can/US/Mex species need urgent conserving action)
North Asia Regional Peacebuilding Institute (2010?, Namjongsju, South Korea)
Northern Forest Center (1997, Concord NH; modern wood heat; community forests)
Northwest Earth Institute (1993, Portland OR; 8 staff; creating cmmys of EcoChallenge change
Norton Security Center (Cybercrime Report since 2010; free Cybercrime Index)
Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies (IFS, 1980, Oslo; 52 staff; European and Asian Security; Center for Civil-Military Relations)
Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI, 1959, Oslo)
Norwegian Polar Institute (Tromso; climate, pollution, Arctic Frontier; Antarctic)
Nourish International (2006, Chapel Hill NC; 7 staff; 60 chapters on college campuses to engage Students to make a lasting impact on extreme poverty in communities)
254. [Nuclear Age Peace Foundation](#) (1982, Santa Barbara CA)
Nuclear Matters (co-chairs: fmr US Sen. Evan Bayh/Judd Gregg; supports nuke energy)
Nuclear Security Summit (2010, Washington; “to reinforce commitment at highest levels to securing nuclear materials”; >1800 metric tons in 24 countries, much of it vulnerable to theft; begun by President Obama; 4th summit in Washington, March 2016 with >50 world leaders)
Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington; 33 staff; for safer world; Ted Turner/Sam Nunn)
*Oak Foundation (1948; Geneva/Chapel Hill NC; root causes; climate, env., collaboration)
255. [Oakland Institute](#) (2004, Oakland CA; 18 staff/fellows; reframing security, hum rts, env)
OASEfoundation.eu (2005; Org. for Agriculture in Saline Environments)
Observatorio do Clima (Brazil; advocates climate change action; Portugese language only)
Ocean Arks Internatl. (1982, Falmouth MA; John Todd; eco-machines to restore water)
Ocean Cleanup, The (2013, Delft, Netherlands; 25+ staff; “technologies to prevent, extract, and intercept plastics pollution” in oceans)
256. [Ocean Conservancy](#) (1972, Washington; to keep the ocean healthy; 40 staff)
Ocean Energy Status Report (EC Joint Research Centre, 2014, 72p; blue growth agenda; tidal and wave conversion systems, ocean thermal energy, salinity gradient)
Ocean Futures Society (Santa Barbara CA; Jean-Michel Cousteau; to educate/protect)
Ocean Health Index (2011, on 10 human goals in various regions)
Ocean Support Foundation (Hamilton, Bermuda; to reduce fast-breeding lionfish predators in Bermuda’s waters—an invasive species threat throughout the Caribbean)
Oceana.org (2001, Washington)
OceanCare (1989, Switzerland; marine mammal protection, etc.)
Oceanic Society (1969; Ross CA; marine conservation/research; expeditions)
Oceans 5 (philanthropists seeking large projects to protect world’s 5 oceans/reserves)
Oceans Institute (U of Western Australia)
257. [Oil Change International](#) (2005, Washington; 9 staff; “exposing true costs of oil”)
Oilwatch International (Benin City, Nigeria; Nnimmo Basay; resists oil activities)
Omidyar Network (2004, Redwood City CA etc.; c.100 staff; “philanthropic investment firm” for “a world of positive returns”; supports Global Innovation Fund, property rights)
258. [One Earth Future Foundation](#) (2007, Broomfield CO; thought leadership; *operating fdn.*)
One Hundred Resilient Cities (2013, NYC; 41 staff; \$100m effort by Rockefeller Foundation to help the “100RC Network” become more resilient)
One Young World (2010, London)

- Online Progressive Engagement Network (2013; multinat'l net for common good; vkrf)
 Open Government Partnership (2011, San Francisco, Wash; 64 countries for govt. reform)
 Oregon Wave Energy Trust (oregonwave.org)
259. [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (1961, OECD, Paris; many pubs.)
 *Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (1997, The Hague; 500 staff)
260. [Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe](#) (1994, Vienna; human rights; 3000 staff)
 Oslo Principles on Global Climate Change Obligation (2015; 30 obligations for states and enterprises)
 Our Children's Trust (Eugene OR; 8 staff; securing legal rights to stable climate; empowering youth for atmospheric litigation; enforceable Climate Recovery Plans)
 Our Power Campaign: Communities United for a Just Transition (2013, Oakland CA; 2 staff; "real solutions to the ecological/economic crisis...to create climate jobs"; see Climate Justice Alliance)
261. [Overbrook Foundation](#) (NYC; \$174m endowment; environment, human rights)
 Overseas Cooperative Development Council (ocdc.coop)
 Overseas Development Institute (odi.org.uk)
262. [Oxfam International](#) (1995, Oxford UK; to overcome poverty/injustice; in >90 countries)
263. [Oxford Martin Commission for Future Generations](#) (2013, Univ. of Oxford, UK)
264. [Oxford Martin School](#) (2005, Univ. of Oxford, UK)
265. [Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative](#) (2007, Oxford Univ. Dept of Int. Rels.)
 *Oxford Research Group (1982, London; "building bridges for global security"; seeks shift in global priorities, peace and justice; briefs and papers; Sustainable Security Programme addresses drivers of global insecurity: militarization, resource scarcity, infrastructure loss, displaced people, etc)
 Pachamama Alliance (San Francisco; pachamama.org ; rainforests; indigenous peoples)
 Pacific Community (1997, New Caledonia; South Pacific Commission, 1947-1997; 26 members working for sustainable Pacific development through science/innovation; disaster risk management, food security, gender equality, human rights, resilient communities; "Strategic Plan, 2016-2020")
266. [Pacific Institute](#) (1987, Oakland CA; authoritative bi-annual overview on *The World's Water*)
267. [Pardee Center for International Futures](#) (2007, Univ of Denver)
268. [Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer Term Future](#) (2000, Boston Univ)
269. [Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Prolif. and Disarmament](#) (?, Basel; >800 from >80 countries)
 Participatory Sustainable Waste Management (hub for innovative lifestyle projects)
 Partnership for Responsible Growth (Washington, 8 staff; "free-market approach to combating climate change"; for a carbon fee)
 Partnership for Sustainable Low Carbon Transit (2014, The Hague; >90 orgs)
 Partnerships for Change (c/o Thoreau Center, San Francisco; sust development)
270. [Paulson Institute](#) (2011, Univ of Chicago; ex-Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, founder; *Advancing Sustainable Growth in the US and China*; CEO Council for Sust Urbanization; Annual Urban Sust Conferences)
271. [Pax Arctica Initiative](#) (2012? c/o Sagax, US)
272. [Peace and Collaborative Development Network](#) (2007; connects 33,000 individuals/orgs)
 Peace and Security Funding Group (1999, Washington; 3 staff; 60 members; seeks to exchange info and foster collaboration; 2015 ann meeting with >70 philanthropists)
 Peace Brigades International (1981, London; nonviolence, universal human rights)
 Peace Development Fund (1981, SF; 7 staff; grants for a more just/peaceful world)

273. [Peace Research Institute Frankfurt](#) (1970, HSFK/PRIF; 70 staff)
274. [Peace Research Institute Oslo](#) (1959, Oslo; 4 frames of reference; 6 research institutes; Library of 22,000 vols; publishes *J. of Peace Research*, *Security Dialogue*, *J. of Military Ethics*)
[PeaceBoat.org](#) (1983, Japan; education for peace and sustainability)
[Peacewomen.org](#) (UN Plaza; project of WILPF)
Peer to Peer Foundation (P2P, 2005, Amsterdam; 5 staff; Michel Bauwens founder; promotes peer to peer practices; Social Knowledge Economy; 203p *Commons Transition Platform* for a more humane and environmentally grounded society)
Pegasus Capital Advisors (1995, Greenwich CT; 20 “investment professionals” applying Environment, Social and Governance leadership principles)
275. [Pembina Institute](#) (1985; Alberta, Canada; 50 staff; tar sands; clean energy)
Permanent Peace Movement (1986, Lebanon)
276. [Pew Charitable Trusts: Environmental Initiatives](#) (1948, Washington; oceans, forests, energy)
277. [Physicians for Global Survival](#) (1980, Ottawa)
Physicians for Human Rights (NYC)
Physicians for Social Responsibility (Helen Caldicott founder)
Plan Blue (France; env. and devel. in Med; *Mediterranean Strategy for Sust Devel*, 2005)
Planet Heritage Foundation (3 staff; leading and supporting effective strategic collaboration on climate change and biodiversity; little info on website; no unsolicited proposals)
*Planetary Boundaries Research Network (2012, Stockholm Resilience Center, Stockholm Univ.; seeks to deepen understanding of earth system dynamics)
Planetnetwork NGO (1998, San Francisco; 7 staff; infotech to address pressing global issues of Climate change, biodiversity, social/economic justice)
Plant for the Planet (2007, Munich; youth to plant trees; former UNEP Billion Tree Campaign)
278. [Ploughshares Fund](#) (1981, San Francisco; security/peace; nuclear wpns report; J. Cirincione)
[Planetworkshops.org](#)
Plymouth Marine Laboratory (1975, Plymouth UK; 160 staff; “to develop integrated marine science towards the sustainable future of the ocean”)
Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation (London; peace and sust. security; env sustainability; “Quaker roots”; grants to UK NGOs only)
Political Economy Research Institute (1998, UMass-Amherst; 11 staff; env and energy economics for human/ecological well-being; Robert Perrin, *Greening the Global Economy*)
Polity Books.com (Cambridge UK & Malden MA; many books on security and sustainability)
Pollinator Partnership (1996, San Francisco; 16 staff; for protection of pollinators, esp. bees; also bats, birds, butterflies, moths, etc.; works with P2 Canada. Also see IPBES)
Population Action International (Wash, 33 staff; global family planning; *Annual Report*)
Population and Sustainable Development Alliance (2009, UK)
Population and Sustainability Network (2003, London; 3 staff; repro rights for sust devel)
Population Council (1952, NYC; 500 staff in 18 global offices)
279. [Population Health Research Institute](#) (1999, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada)
280. [Population Matters](#) (c.1993; London; for a sustainable future)
Population Media Center (1998, S. Burlington VT; 11 staff; “Acting for Change”; farming practices, env. protection, radio/TV soap operas to stabilize human population)
[PopulationMedia.org](#) (1998, Shelbourne VT; new methods to educate on repro health)
Post Carbon Institute (2003, Santa Rosa CA; 12 staff)
Post Growth Alliance (2014, 45 groups; “a megaphone for the voice of the post-growth movement”)

- Post Growth Institute (2010, 9 staff; “From Bigger Towards Better”; paths for global prosperity that don’t rely on economic growth; established Post Growth Alliance in 2014)
281. [Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research](#) (1992, Germany; earth systems, sust. solutions)
 Praxis Peace Institute (Sonoma CA)
 Presidential Climate Action Project (2007, Golden CO; Bill Becker; encourages “energy and climate security” for a “sustainable economy”; publishes reports, e.g. “President Obama’s Climate Action Plan: 2nd Anniversary Progress Report,” June 2015, 22p)
 Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation (Monaco; 8 foreign branches)
282. [PRODENA: The Association for the Defense of Nature](#) (1979, Bolivia)
 Product-Life Institute (1983, Geneva; Walter R. Stahel; 5 pillars of sustainability)
283. [Program on Science and Global Security](#) (1974, Princeton U; nuclear threats biosecurity, space)
 Project 2049 Institute (2008, Arlington VA; 9 staff; alt security for a more secure Asia)
 Project for the Application of Law for Fauna (2010, Brazzaville, Congo; against wildlife crime)
284. [Project Ploughshares](#) (1976, Waterloo, Ontario; a secure world without war; human security)
 Project-oversight.org (2011, London; Vision for a Nation to help eyesight for 2.5bill.
285. [ProtectedPlanet.net](#) (2010, UNEP/WCMC, Cambridge UK; Database on Protected Areas)
 Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (1997, Wash; 5 staff, 6 offices)
286. [Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs](#) (1957, Rome, etc; concerned with threats to human security; 50 groups but none in US; 1995 Nobel Peace Prize winner.)
 Pumpmakers.com (cheap solar water pumps for global water crisis)
 Quaker Institute for the Future (human-earth relationship; moral economy)
 Radicalization Awareness Network (2011; EU financed with 8m euros)
 Rainforest Action Network (1985, San Francisco)
287. [Rainforest Alliance](#) (1987, New York; RA Certified seal; biodiversity, sust. livelihoods)
 Ramos Peace and Development Foundation (Makati City, Philippines; by former President Fidel Ramos to promote regional security and cooperative prosperity)
 Real Economy Lab, The (2014? Bath UK; Jules Peck convenor; to map and spread sust economic systems and methods; “next paradigm economic theory and practice”)
 Red Cross (see International Committee of the Red Cross)
 REDD Programme (2008, Geneva; Reducing Emissions from Deforestation...) see UN REDD
 Regions of Climate Action (Geneva; regions20.org; 30 staff; helps sub-national govts)
288. [Redefining Progress](#) (1994; Oakland CA; “Genuine Progress Indicator”; ecological footprint)
 Reef Ball Foundation (Athens GA; >500,000 reef balls placed in waters of .60 nations)
 Refugees International (1979, Washington; humanitarian response; climate displacement)
 Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (1993 Colombo, Sri Lanka)
 Religions for Peace (1970, NYC; 33 staff; “the largest coalition of world’s great religions to promote peace”, celebrate common humanity, just societies, protecting Earth; Global Youth Network)
 Remote Control Project of the Network for Social Change (2013, London; 4 staff; hosted by Oxford Research Group; on changes in military engagement)
289. [Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership](#) (2006, Vienna; REEEP, clean energy for developing countries; Sustainable Energy Regulation Network, Agrifood value chain, smart and sust cities; also see Climate Knowledge Brokers Group)
290. [Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century](#) (REN 21; 2004, Paris; 52 members; *Renewables Global Status Report 2014*)
291. [Reporters Without Borders](#) (1985, Paris)

- Research and Degrowth (2008, Barcelona; hosts conferences on Sust and Social Equity; 5th conference in 2016; see book on *Degrowth* (Routledge, 2014)
- Research Assn for Knowledge Integrity in Economics (2014; <http://raikie.org>; 33 mems)
292. [Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere](#) (2004, Kyoto Univ)
- Resilience Alliance (1999; 18 orgs; “A Basis for Sustainability”; RA News newsletter)
- Resource Innovation Group, The (TRIG, 1996, 4 staff, Willamette U; Sust Inst.; vkrf)
- Responsible Business Forum on Sust Devel (2012, Singapore; “to accelerate solutions for a more sust world...Building prosperity with economic, social & natural capital”)
- Responsible Endowments Coalition (2004, Brooklyn NY; 8 staff; universities for sust)
- Rethinking Economics (2001, international network to transform economic education; “to demystify, diversify, and invigorate economics”; annual conference in London; publishes Annual Report)
- Revenue Watch Institute (2002, NYC; transparent management of resources)
- Revive and Restore (San Francisco; Long Now Fdn project for “De-extinction”; Stewart Brand)
- Right Livelihood Award Fdn (Stockholm; for people and planet; Youth Future Project)
- Rights and Resources Initiative (Wash; 39 staff; cmmy control of forests, forest tenure data)
- Risk Institute (1986, Trieste & Geneva; Orio Giarini director; to study issues of risk, vulnerability, and uncertainties of modern society)
- Risk Management Solutions (1988, Newark CA; 1200 staff in 10 global offices; RMS models)
- RiskyBusiness.org (2013; *Economic Risks of Climate Change in US*, 56p, June 2014; *Climate Risk in California*, 70p, April 2015; Co-Chairs: Bloomberg/Paulson/Steyer)
293. [Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights](#) (1968, Washington, NYC, Florence)
- Rockefeller Foundation (1903, NYC; climate, clean energy)
294. [Rocky Mountain Institute](#) (1982, Snowmass, CO; resource efficiency; Amory Lovins founder)
- Roots & Shoots (see Jane Goodall Institute; youth-led community action for people/animals)
295. [Ross Center for Sustainable Cities](#) (2014, World Resources Inst., Wash; >200 staff)
- Rostock Group: Making a Better World (2009, Russia somewhere)
- Royal Society Science Policy Ctr (London; 1600 fellows; climate change, innov, governance)
296. [Royal United Services Institute](#) (1831, RUSI, London; all aspects of security; 55 staff)
- Ruckus Society (Oakland CA; nonviolent training for social/environmental justice)
- Rural Advancement Foundation International-USA (Pittsboro NC; 13 staff; Farm Sust Prog)
297. [S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies](#) (2007, Singapore; security studies)
- Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (Columbia Law School, New York; develops legal techniques to fight climate change, resources on climate law and regulation, model laws and best practices)
- Safe Climate Australia (2009? Port Melbourne; science imperatives project)
- Safer Chemicals, Healthy Families (Washington; 6 staff; coalition of 450 orgs and businesses Concerned with toxic chemicals at home, work, and in products)
- Saferworld (1989, London; 130 staff; preventing violent conflict; bulding safer lives)
- Sasakawa Peace Foundation (1986, Tokyo; world peace/welfare; 50b yen endowment)
- Save the Elephants (1993, Nairobi)
- Savory Institute (2009, Boulder CO; 9 staff; holistic mgt. of world’s grasslands)
- Scherman Foundation (1941, NYC; env, human rights, advocacy, cmmy devel)
- Schmidt Family Foundation (2006, Palo Alto; Eric Schmidt/Google; 11th Hour Project)
- Schumacher Center for a New Economics (1981; Great Barrington MA)
- Schumacher Institute for Sust Systems (Bristol UK; 8 core staff; sust of complex systems)
298. [Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sust](#) (2010, Arlington VA; see Future Earth)

- *SCP Clearinghouse (UNEP, Paris; Sust. Consumption & Production; worldwide initiatives database; 10-yr Framework of Programs–10YFP–on SCP; many publications)
- 299. [Sea Shepherd Conservation Society](#) (1981, Friday Harbor, WA; Paul Watson “captain”)
- 300. [Second Nature](#) (Boston, 14 staff; to accelerate sust society by transforming higher educ.)
 - Securitywomen.org (2015; for women’s inclusion in security sector reform)
 - Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz (SERAPAZ; 1998, Mexico City)
 - Shellcatch (2011; San Francisco; for sust seafood; traceable fish tracked from boat to plate; to create a world with a healthy ocean and win-win for all players)
 - Shift Project (2011, NYC; 12 staff; “leading center of expertise” to implement the 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; “Putting Principles into Practice”)
 - Siam Intelligence Unit (2009, Bangkok ; private think tank for economics, foreign affairs, etc)
 - Siemens Green City Index (Munich; produced with the Economist Intelligence Unit; Summary Report, 2012, 46p; 30 indicators; also 6 other reports rating cities in Africa, Asia, etc)
 - Sierra Club (1892, San Francisco; 600 staff, 2.4m members)
- 301. [Simons Foundation](#) (1985, Simon Fraser Univ, Vancouver; disarmament, human security)
 - Sister Fund, The (NYC; transforming feminism for a just and sust world; nice logo)
- 302. [Skeptical Science](#) (Australia; *Guide to Global Warming Skepticism*, 14p, 19 languages, 2010)
 - Skoll Foundation (1999, Palo Alto CA; social entrepreneurs for a sust world of peace/prosperity)
- 303. [Skoll Global Threats Fund](#) (2010, San Francisco; 17 staff; “to safeguard humanity”; cc, water, nukes)
 - SkyTruth (2002, Shepherdstown WV; 9 staff; images exposing landscape destruction)
- 304. [Small Arms Survey](#) (1999, Geneva; info on all aspects of small arms; 38 staff)
- 305. [Small Planet Institute](#) (2001, Cambridge, Maine; Frances Moore Lappe co-founder)
 - Social Enterprise Alliance (1998, Nashville TN; 1500 members; annual meeting)
 - Social Enterprise World Forum (CEIS, 1984, Glasgow; sust procurement)
 - Social Funds (see SRI World Group, Brattleboro VT; sust reports; socially responsible investing info; 10,000 pages of information)
 - Social Justice Connection (1975, Montreal; a more just global society)
 - Society for Conservation Biology (1985; 5000 members; to value and conserve)
 - Society for Ecological Restoration (Wash; 2400 members in 70 countries; 6th World Conf 2015)
 - Solar Century (1998; business promoting solar power; Jeremy Leggett founder/chair)
 - Solar Energy Industry Association (1974, Washington; info on >100 companies worldwide)
 - Solar Foundation (Washington, 7 staff; to advance solar energy; 2014 US Solar Jobs Census)
 - Solar GCC Alliance (United Arab Emirates; for solar in 10 MENA/GCC countries)
- 306. [Solutions Journal](#) (Robert Costanza, editor; for a sust. & desirable future; Model Earth)
 - Solutions Project, The (Oakland CA; 5 staff; 100% renewable energy mix in 50 US states; actor Mark Ruffalo, co-founder)
- 307. [South Africa Institute of International Affairs](#) (1934, Johannesburg; climate, global governance)
 - SouthSouthNorth (1999, Cape Town, South Africa; for sust. development)
 - SOVA Center for Information and Analysis (2002, Moscow; migration issues in Russia)
 - Soylent (2013; powdered drink to replace meals; claims full nutrition)
- 308. [Sphere Project](#) (1997, Geneva; humanitarian aid to disasters)
 - Spiritual Alliance for Earth (2000, Oakland CA; inter-religious netwrk to care for creation)
 - SRI Conference on Sustainable Responsible Impact Investing (1990; annual)
 - SRI World Group (1999, Brattleboro VT; socially resp investing; see Social Funds)
- 309. [Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future](#) (c1990, London; for global sust development & democracy; publishes Green Economy Papers and *15 Principles for a Green Economy*)
 - Stanley Foundation (Muscantine IA; UN reform, nukes, peace, climate; reports; no grants)

310. [Stiftung Mercator](#) (Essen, Germany; systemic approach; Mercator Research Institute)
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (1962, Berlin; see [German Institute for International and Security Affairs](#))
311. [Stimson Center](#) (1990, Washington; global security agenda; nuclear proliferation)
312. [Stockholm Environment Institute](#) (1989, Stockholm; 180 staff in 6 countries)
313. [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute](#) (1966, 40 staff; *SIPRI Yearbook* since 1969)
314. [Stockholm International Water Institute](#) (1991; “a water wise world”; climate & water)
315. [Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Stockholm Univ; 130 staff)
316. [Stopglobalwarming.org](#) (2005, Pacific Palisades CA; SGW Virtual March with 1.5m sign-ups)
*Strategic Energy Technologies Information System (2009, European SET Plan; publishes rpts from EC Joint Research Centre and updates on key low-carbon technologies)
317. [Strategic Studies Institute](#) (?, US Army War College, Carlisle PA)
Strategic Sustainability Consulting (2005, Lynchburg VA; 10 staff; helps orgs with soc/env impacts)
Surdna Foundation (1917, NYC; sustainable communities in US; healthy env, social justice)
Sustain Ability Showcase Asia (Singapore)
Survival International (1969, London; 40 staff; for tribal people’s rights; Annual Report)
318. [Sustainability Action Network](#) (Laurence, KS; local solutions via Transition Town movement)
Sustainability Institute (Univ of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Food Security Initiative)
Sustainability Laboratory, The (2008, NYC; 30 staff; Michael Ben-Eli founder; to address urgent sustainability issues with system thinking)
Sustainability Leaders Network (Hartland VT; 5 staff; ideas of late Donella Meadows)
Sustainability Ltd. (1987, John Elkington; consultants)
Sustainability Research Centre (Univ of the Sunshine Coast, Aust.; 8 staff; resilience, social learning)
319. [Sustainability Science Consortium](#) (Japan)
Sustainability: Science, Practice & Policy (2005, London; peer-reviewed, open access, semi-annual)
320. [Sustainability Transitions Research Network](#) (2009, Utrecht; *Env Innovation and Societal Transition*)
[Sustainabilitysummit.economist.com](#) (London, March 2016; “Adapt or Die?” ; “how short-termism dominates the global mind-set...the call for transformational systemic change is growing”)
321. [Sustainable Accounting Standards Board](#) (2011; 26 staff; standards for >80 industries in 10 sectors)
Sustainable America (Stamford CT; 5 staff; entrepreneurial solutions to food/fuel nexus)
SustainableBrands.com (2006; for a sustainable and abundant future)
Sustainable Capacity International Institute (Tuscany, Italy; also World Engagement Inst)
Sustainable Cities International (1993, Vancouver; 6 staff; works with cities/towns/regions)
Sustainable City Network (WoodwardBizmedia, Dubuque, Iowa; “best practices for leaders”; Info on energy, env., public works, transit, etc.; publishes quarterly SCN magazine)
Sustainable Commodity Assistance Network (IISD & UNCTAD; tech help by 17 inat orgs)
Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (2009? Tellus Institute, Boston; “a knowledge network of professionals”; affiliates in China/Europe; SCORAI conference U/Maine, June 2016)
Sustainable Development (bi-monthly magazine for business leaders)
*Sustainable Development Commission (UK; Tim Jackson)

- Sustainable Development Futures (2002? Finland Futures Research Centre/Univ of Turku)
322. [Sustainable Development Institute](#) (2002, Monrovia, Liberia)
 Sustainable Development Policy Institute (sdpi.org; Islamabad, Pakistan)
 Sustainable Economies Law Center (Oakland CA; 12 staff; for just/resilient economies; see *Practicing Law in the Sharing Economy: Local Sustainable Economies*, 2012, 630p)
 Sustainable Endowments Coalition (also see Responsible Endowments Coalition)
323. [Sustainable Endowments Institute](#) (2005, Boston; college investing; Green Report Card)
324. [Sustainable Energy and Environment Forum](#) (1996, Japan)
325. [Sustainable Energy for All](#) (2011, Vienna; SE4All; universal access by 2030; Ban Ki-moon)
326. [Sustainable Energy Forum](#) (1995, New Zealand)
 Sustainable Europe Research Inst (1999, Cologne, Germany; 4 staff; comprehensive view)
 Sustainable Food Laboratory (2012m Hartland VT; 9 staff; shift to sust.; low-carbon ag)
327. [Sustainable Future Campaign](#) (Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs, Austria)
 Sustainable Lifestyles Research Group (UK; Tim Jackson)
 Sustainable Prosperity (2008, Univ. of Ottawa; green economy think tank)
 Sustainable Solutions Corporation (Royersford PA; 10 staff; consultants on sust buildings and corporate sust; offers training for sust)
 Sustainable Trade Initiative (Utrecht; builds coalitions; Annual Report; Action Plan)
 Sustainable Value Creation (2008; Uxbridge UK; sust business for Net Generation econ)
328. [Sustainable World Coalition](#) (Berkeley CA; 8 staff; Earth Island Inst.; planetary sust and fair & equitable society; *Sustainable World Sourcebook*, 4th ed, 2014 has directory of 500 orgs)
 Sustainable World Initiative (Wash; resource sufficiency eval; nat. res. accounting)
329. [Sustainia](#) (2012, Copenhagen; annual *Sustainia 100 Innovative Solutions*)
330. [SustainLabour: International Labour Foundation for Sust. Devel](#) (Cabrera, Spain)
 SustainX (2007, Seabrook NH; compressed air wind/solar energy storage; \$43m funds)
 Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (>700 staff; to reduce poverty)
 Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society (1883, Stockholm; “world’s oldest peace org”; 8500 members)
331. [Task Force on Measuring Sustainable Development](#) (2013, UNECE-Eurostat-OECD; sets of indicators)
 Tax Justice Network (2003, UK; tax reform, tax evasion; Financial Secrecy Index for >90 countries, bi-annual)
 Taxpayers for Common Sense (1995, Washington; unnecessary defense spending & energy subsidies, corporate welfare, outdated public asset policy, etc.)
332. [Tebtebba](#) (1996, Baguio City, Philippines; Indigenous People’s Policy Centre)
333. [Tellus Institute](#) (1976, Boston; global civilization of sustainability; Great Transition Initiative)
 Ten Island Renewable Challenge (for Caribbean; Carbon War Room/Richard Branson sponsors)
 TERI University (2006, New Delhi; “Knowledge for Sustainable Development”)
 Terrorism Research & Analysis Consortium (Becham Group LLC, Florida)
 Terrorism, Transnational Crime & Corruption Center (George Mason U, Fairfax VA; Louise Shelley)
- Think Tank Map (2011, Internat. Center for Climate Governance, Venice; “a worldwide observatory on climate think tanks; A-Z list of 244 orgs; Top 30 standardized ranking measuring per capita efficiency & Top 30 absolute ranking that favors large institutes)
334. [Third Generation Environmentalism](#) (2004, London/Brussels/Berlin/Washington/China; 40 staff; advancing security and prosperity to accelerate global transition to SD)
 Third Pole, The (2009, 9 staff; “Understanding Asia’s Water Crisis” in Himalaya watershed)

- Third Way (2005, Washington; 10 staff; “centrist think tank” on clean energy, advanced nuclear Technology, national security, economics)
- Third World Centre for Water Management (Mexico City?; Asit Biswas founder & editor of quarterly *International Journal of Water Resources Development*; to build capacity & synthesize)
335. [Third World Network](#) (1984, Penang, Malaysia; for sustainable development)
- Three Cubed (threecubed.org; Knoxville TN; sust. futures; Bruce Tonn president)
- Thoreau Center for Sustainability (SF & NYC; green design and bldgs.)
336. [Three Fifty.Org](#) (2008, Brooklyn NY; Bill McKibbin founder; seeks CO₂ reduction to 350ppm)
- Threshold Foundation (San Francisco; Sustainable Planet grants; Richard Perl)
- Tilia Fund (Berkeley CA; “solving world’s environmental problems”)
- Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research (1996, Tokyo)
- *TomKat Charitable Trust (2009, San Francisco; climate, food, interconnections; Tom Steyer)
- TomorrowsCompany.com (1996, London; promotes “sustainable value” & triple context)
- Transatlantic Climate Security Dialogue (June 2015; GGI, E3G and US Mission to NATO)
- TRANSCEND International (1993, Oslo; Johan Galtung; a more peaceful world; 400 members; TRANSCEND Peace University; TRANSCEND Univ. Press)
- Transformational Media Initiative (2012; holds annual? TM Summit on solutions to social/env issues; very little info)
337. [Transformations to Sustainability Programme](#) (2014, ISSC/UNESCO; Worldsocialscience.org)
- Transition Network (Devon UK; 10 staff; to train communities to build resilience and reduce emissions; REconomy Project, food-growing groups, community-owned energy)
338. [Transition United States](#) (Petaluma CA)
339. [Transnational Institute](#) (Amsterdam; peace and equity on a sustainable planet)
340. [Transparency International](#) (1993, Berlin; to stop corruption; chapters in >100 countries)
- Transport & Environment (1990, Brussels; 21 staff; sust devel principles for transport)
- Transportation Sust Research Center (2006, UC-Berkeley; 6 staff; transport futures)
- Trees & Design Action Group (2007, UK Forestry Dept; to increase awareness of the role of trees in built environments; *No Trees, No Future*, 2010 overview)
- Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security (2005, Duke U/UNC/RTU Internat)
- Triple Pundit (6 staff; reports on the “triple bottom line” of people/planet/profit)
- Trucost (2003, London/NYC, Paris, Hong Kong; to help comps & investors understand economic consequences of natural capital dependency; stranded assets rpt; webinars)
- Trudeau Center for Peace and Conflict Studies (Univ of Toronto)
- Truman National Security Project (Washington; “more stable/safe/just world”)
- Turner Foundation (Atlanta; sustainable living; healthy planet; Ted Turner)
341. [Twenty Thirty Water Resources Group](#) (2008, Washington; sustainable water management)
- *Tyndall Centre for Climate Change (2000, Univ of East Anglia; sust development)
- UC Carbon Neutrality Initiative (2013, Univ of California–all 10 campuses)
- UC Global Food Initiative (Univ of California–all 10 campuses)
- *UN Climate Technology Centre & Network (2001, Bonn; www.ttcclar.unfccc.int; established by COP 16 to realize UNFCCC’s Climate Tech Information Portal of 300 technologies in 10 sectors; also on finance for tech and tech needs assessment)
342. [UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development](#) (Habitat III, Quito, 2016, for a New Urban Agenda; Habitat I was in Vancouver, 1976; Habitat II in Istanbul, 1996)
343. [UN Conference on Sustainable Development](#) (meetings in 1992 & 2012 “Rio+20” follow-up)

- UN Conference on Environment and Development (1992, Rio de Janeiro “Earth Summit”; Maurice F. Strong, secretary-general)
- UN Convention to Combat Desertification (1998, Bonn; Global Mechanism offers advisory services to developing countries and integrated financing strategies to increase investment in sustainable land management (SLM); see “The Great Green Wall: Hope for the Sahara and Sahel,” 22p)
- *UN Data Revolution Group (2014; data for sust devel; *A World That Counts*, 2014, 32p)
- 344. [UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#) (includes Division for Sust. Development)
 - UN Development Programme (1965, NYC; works in some 170 countries to end poverty, reduce inequality, and promote the Sustainable Development Goals; recent themes of the annual *Human Development Report*, published since 1980, include work (2015), resilience (2014), sustainability and equity (2011), the real wealth of nations (2010), and climate change (2007/8))
 - UN Economic Council for Europe (UNECE)
- 345. [UN Environment Programme](#) (1972, Nairobi, Kenya)
 - UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC; Bonn, Germany; Green Climate Fund /2010 to assist poor countries with adaptation, mitigation, finance, & tech.)
- 346. [UN Global Compact](#) (2000; asks companies to embrace 10 principles; 12,000 signees)
 - UN Global Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT; 2011, UN Security Council; to follow up on 2006 Plan of Action and 2011 Counter Terrorism Strategy)
 - UN Institute for Training and Research (1965, Geneva; offers some 500 training-related events/year to enhance global decision-making and country-level action; programs on green development and climate change, peacekeeping, conflict prevention, chemicals and waste management, knowledge systems innovation, sustainable peace, multilateral diplomacy, and public finance)
 - UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2000, Geneva; focal point for UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction/UNISDR; reports on frequency/impact of floods, droughts, etc.; seeks disaster-resilient cities; Nov 2015 report on recent disasters inflicting “trillions of dollars” in losses)
- 347. [UN Population Fund](#) (1984, UNFPA, New York)
- 348. [UN REDD Programme](#) (2008, Geneva; reducing forest emissions; in 56 countries)
- 349. [UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network](#) (2012, monthly *SDSN Newsletter*; MOOCs)
 - UN World Food Programme (1961, Rome; “world’s largest humanitarian agency,” fighting hunger worldwide through assistance; also food security analysis)
- 350. [UNEP Finance Initiative](#) (UNEP + 200 orgs for “Sust Finance”; *Principles for Sust Insurance*)
 - UNEP International Panel for Sust Resource Management (2007; see International Panel...)
- 351. [Union of Concerned Scientists](#) (1969; Cambridge MA; >400,000 members; “empower sust”)
- 352. [Union of International Associations](#) (1907, Brussels; “Encyclopedia. Of World Problems and Human Potential”; 2000 edition has six databases; re-design begun in 2013)
- 353. [United Cities and Local Governments](#) (2004, Barcelona; climate chg; *City of 2030* manifesto)
- 354. [UNESCO](#) (1945, Paris; culture of peace and non-violence, risk management, new humanism)
 - UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Educ (PhD prog for water managed fairly & sustainably)
- 355. [United Nations University](#) (1973, Tokyo; UNU Press titles on sustainability science, etc.)
 - United Religions Initiative (1995, SF; peace/just. for Earth Community; care for the Earth)
 - United Wind (2013, Brooklyn NY; rooftop solar leasing model applied to wind energy)
 - United World Colleges (1962, London; for peace & sust future; 14 inst w. transformational ed)
 - University for Peace (1980, UN, San Jose, Costa Rica)

- University Leaders for a Sustainable Future (1992)
- University Network for Climate and Ecosystems Change Adaptation Research (UNU, Tokyo; 14 staff; to reduce Asia-Pacific vulnerability to climate change; research, courses)
- UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace (2009-2014, ISP, Tokyo)
- *UNU Institute for Sustainable Development (2015, Algiers; UNU-IRADDA; soc/econ governance)
- 356. [UNU Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability](#) (2014; combines ISP and UNU Inst of Advanced Study)
 - UNU Institute for Water, Environment and Health (Hamilton, Ontario; “The UN Think Tank on global water, related to sust. devel., env, and pub health”; *2015-19 Strategic Plan*)
 - Urban Renaissance Institute (U of Toronto; sustainable cities; Lawrence Solomon)
 - Uppsala Conflict Data Program (1946, Sweden; UCDP *Conflict Encyclopedia*)
 - Urban Ag News (2013, 6 staff; free quarterly e-magazine on vertical farming, aquaponics, hydroponics, greenhouses, etc.)
- 357. [Urban Sustainability Directors Network](#) (2008; 120 city directors in US/Canada; annual map)
 - Urgenda Foundation (Amsterdam; for circular economy, fast transition to sust; *Report 2030* for 100% sust energy for Netherlands; 2012 lawsuit against Dutch govt)
- 358. [USAF Institute for National Security Studies](#) (1992, Colorado Springs CO)
- 359. [US-China Clean Energy Research Center](#) (2009)
- 360. [US Department of Homeland Security](#) (2002, Wash; a safer America; cybersecurity, terrorism)
- 361. [US Global Change Research Program](#) (globalchange.gov)
 - U.S. Global Leadership Coalition (1995, Wash; 35 staff; 400 businesses and NGOs; smart power for “a better, safer world”; sponsors National Security Advisory Council of 160 retired generals and admirals)
 - US Institute of Peace (1984, Washington; 85 staff; peacebuilding, rule of law; violent extremism)
- 362. [V. Kann Rasmussen Foundation](#) (1991, NYC; transition to a sust planet)
- 363. [Valdai International Discussion Club](#) (2004, Moscow; fosters global dialogue about Russia)
 - Vale Sustainable Development Institute (Brazil; also Vale.com mining company)
- 364. [Veblen Institute for Economic Reforms](#) (2014, Paris)
 - Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (2010, Vienna)
 - Vision of Humanity.org (Global Peace Index; Global Terrorism Index)
 - Vital Voices Global Partnership (Washington; human rights, women’s empowerment)
- 365. [Walk Free Foundation](#) (2009?, Perth, Australia; anti-slavery)
- 366. [Wallace Global Fund](#) (Wash; for transformative change; inspired by fmr VP Henry Wallace)
 - Washington Peace Center (1963; 3 staff; “education, resources, & action for social justice”)
 - Waste & Resources Action Programme (2000, Banbury, Oxon UK; 15 staff; circular economy; a sustainable resource-efficient economy)
 - Waste Management (see Zero Waste)
 - Water and Climate Coalition (c/o Stakeholder Forum, London; 14 member orgs; former Global Public Policy Network on Water Management)
 - Water Defense (Livingston Manor NY; actor Mark Ruffalo founder; clean water as human right; Investigates contamination; also see Ruffalo’s Solutions Project for energy)
- 367. [Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council](#) (1990, Geneva; UN Office for Project Svcs)
 - WaterAid (1981, New York; sust water and sanitation in poorest nations, “Everyone, Everywhere”; 2030 Global Strategy)

- Waterkeeper Alliance (1999, New York; 26 staff; Robert F. Kennedy founder/president; 275 orgs in 34 countries listed in 30p. *Annual Report*; “for swimmable, drinkable, fishable water”)
- Water.org (1990; Kansas City MO; former WaterPartners International)
- We Mean Business Coalition (2014; 368 companies & 186 investors for new clean energy economy)
- 368. [Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services](#) (WAVES, 2010, Nagoya; global coalition)
- Weeden Foundation (1963; Bedford Hills NY; sust. models for conserving nature)
- Well-grounded.org (London; support programs in Africa for resource governance)
- Wellspring Advisory (NYC, Wash; “Upholding human dignity, unlocking human potential;” coordinates grantmaking for human rights and social/economic justice; minimal info)
- West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (1998, Accra, Ghana; 500 member orgs in 15 countries; Sponsors West Africa Peacebuilding Institute in Accra for training)
- Western Climate Initiative (2007; 11 US states and Can. Provinces to reduce carbon emissions)
- Wetlands International (1954, The Netherlands; c.150 staff in six global offices concerned with “accelerating” rate of wetland loss/deterioration; published *Strategic Intent: 2015-2025*, 40p)
- Whale & Dolphin Conservation Soc. (1987, Wiltshire UK; 70 staff/vols; 6 region websites)
- What If Technologies (1989, Ottawa; systems models of sust devel; 6 staff; R. Hoffman)
- What Is Missing? Foundation (NYC; Maya Lin videos on mass extinction)
- What Next Forum (Uppsala, Sweden; climate justice, greenhouse devel rights, new tech)
- 369. [Widening Circle](#) (2012, Tellus Institute, Boston; also see Great Transition Initiative)
- Wilburforce Foundation (Seattle; conservation law/policy to preserve habitats in western N. America)
- WILD Foundation, The (2003, Boulder CO; 15 staff; global wilderness conservation)
- WildEarth Guardians (1989, Santa Fe NM; 26 staff; to protect/restore wildlife in US West)
- Wildlands Network (1991, Seattle; to stop species extinction in North America)
- Wildlife Conservation Society (1895; NYC-Bronx Zoo; projects in 65 countries)
- Wildlife Justice Commission (2015, The Hague; “to expose & disrupt criminal networks involved in Transnational, organized wildlife crime, esp. rhino & ivory trafficking”)
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (2001, Menlo Park; climate, environment)
- Winslow Foundation (Colorado; Tim and Wren Winslow Wirth; global understanding)
- WiserEarth.org (San Francisco; identifies 117 technologies to reduce CO2; Paul Hawken dir.)
- Women for Women International (1993, Washington; 6 staff; helps marginalized women in 8 countries afflicted by conflict and war)
- Women in Security, Conflict Management, and Peace (WIScomp.org)
- Women Moving Millions (2007, NYC?; funds systemic change for peaceful/equitable world)
- Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (1915, The Hague)
- Women’s Network for a Sustainable Future (2000; sust future driven by professional women)
- Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (1968, Washington; “actionable ideas on global Issues”; 20 programs include Global Sust & Resilience, Env Change & Security, Nuclear proliferation, Urban Sustainability, Chinese Environment Forum; many publications)
- Woods Hole Research Center (Falmouth MA; 40 staff; science-based solutions for world env/econ challenges; Arctic permafrost, global carbon, green economy, global rivers, forest monitoring)

370. [World Academy of Art and Science](#) (1960; 730 Fellows; “Leadership in Thought” for humanity)
World Academy of Sciences, The (Trieste, Italy; to advance science in developing countries for “sust prosperity”; hosts The InterAcademy Partnership of 111 science academies)
World Agroforestry Centre.org (2002, Nairobi; for rural transformation; strategic use of trees for food security & env. sust in Africa and Asia; many publications)
371. [World Bank](#) (1944, Washington; “A World Free of Poverty”; green growth, natural wealth)
World Bioenergy Association (2008, Stockholm; *Advanced Biofuels Factsheet*)
World Business Academy (Santa Barbara CA; sust. business strategies)
372. [World Business Council for Sustainable Development](#) (1992, Geneva; 200 corporate members)
World Climate Ltd (2010, Copenhagen; “Green business generation” to accelerate the green economy; seeks to bridge climate negotiators, country efforts, and business; co-sponsor of World Green Economy Summit (Dubai, 5-6 Oct 2016) to encourage strategic partnerships)
World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN program; 1700 members)
373. [World Conservation and Monitoring Centre](#) (2000, UNEP; Cambridge UK)
World Council for Renewable Energy (also see IRENA)
World Council of Indigenous Peoples
374. [World Economic Forum](#) (1971, Davos, Switzerland; 400 staff; to improve state of world)
World Energy Council (1923; leaders for sust. energy systems; see Global Electricity Initiative)
World Engagement Institute (Chicago, 8 staff; pub *Inat. J. of Sust Human Security*)
World Environmental Organization (Washington; www.world.org; features “1000 Top Environmental Websites” in 10 categories of 100 Top websites each, on climate change pollution, recycling, renewable energy, sust growth, transport, wetlands, wildlife, etc.)
World Federalist Movement (1947; also Institute for Global Policy)
World Food Programme (1961, Rome; see UN World Food Programme)
World Forum on Natural Capital (2013, Edinburgh; 500 delegates; partners: IUCN, WBCSD, NCC)
375. [World Future Council](#) (2007, Hamburg, Germany; peace, sustainability; Jakob von Uexkull)
World Future Society (1966, Chicago; formerly Bethesda MD)
World Futures Studies Federation
*World Green Building Council (2002, Toronto; network of councils in >100 nations)
World Health Organization (1948, Geneva; a major UN agency concerned with disease and health promotion; dozens of programs include Water Safety Plans, sanitation, climate change and health, nutrition, pesticide evaluation)
World in 2050 Project (2016; consortium of leading research teams—IIASA, SDSN, Stockholm Resilience Institute, Earth Institute--to advise world leaders on integrated, feasible, and acceptable sust devel pathways)
World Index for Social and Environmental Responsibility (2007-2014, Sausalito CA; WISER project, based on Paul Hawkin book *Blessed Unrest*; online directory of 114,000 orgs; closed April 2014; Wiser.org: The Social Network for Sustainability was former WiserEarth.org and Natural Capital Institute)
World Justice Project (2006, Washington; to advance rule of law; Rule of Law Index; WAAS Fellow Emil Constantinescu on Board)
World Ocean Council (2009, Honolulu; 2 staff; 80 members; ocean industries business alliance for corporate ocean responsibility and safe and sust. operations; Sustainable Ocean Summit 2015)
World Ocean Summit (2014, *The Economist*, UK; to enable transition and finance to a “blue” sustainable ocean economy; 4th annual summit, Bali, Indonesia, Feb 2017)

376. [World Peace Foundation](#) (1920, Tufts University)
377. [World Policy Institute](#) (1982, New York; 30 staff; *World Policy Journal*)
378. [World Public Forum](#) “Dialogue of Civilizations” (? , Moscow and Vienna)
World Pulse (Portland OR; 21 staff; aiding global voice/leadership of women to transform our world; global climate justice; safe spaces for women)
World Rainforest Movement (Montevideo, Uruguay; deforestation, monoculture)
379. [World Resources Institute](#) (1982, Washington; climate, energy, food, cities, forests, water)
*World Social Forum (2001, Porto Alegre, Brazil; “Another World is Possible”; annual meet)
World University Consortium (2013, WAAS, Napa CA; 11 charter members; for accessible, affordable, quality higher educ worldwide aimed at sustainability, relevance, long-term learning, values, trans-disciplinarity; human-centered New Economic Theory course)
World Vision International (1950, UK; wvi.org; child health; >40K staff)
*World Water Assessment Programme (2000, UNESCO; triannual *World Water Devel.Report*)
Worldchanging (2003; journalism for planetary future; newsletter)
380. [World Wildlife Fund](#) (1961, Morges, Switzerland; *Living Planet Report-2012*; >5m members)
381. [Worldwatch Institute](#) (1974, Wash; annual State of the World reports; Lester R. Brown founder)
382. [Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Env, and Energy](#) (1990, Germany; Ernst von Weizsacker fndr)
Yale Project on Climate Change Communic. (Yale U; 11 staff; Visions of a Sust World)
Young Evangelicals for Climate Action (2012; to address climate crisis; 11 core leader team)
Young ISES (network for younger members of Internat Solar Energy Society, Freiberg)
Young Leaders for Sustainability (see Collective Leadership Institute, Potsdam, Germany)
383. [Zayed Future Energy Prize](#) (2008, Abu Dhabi, UAE; \$4 million annual awards)
Zennstrom Philanthropies (2007, London; human rights, climate change)
Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (2011; Joint Roadmap to 2020 for 21 leading brands in the apparel and footwear industries such as Gap; offers tools and training; Greenpeace et al initiated)
Zero Mercury Working Group (2005, Brussels; coalition of >95 NGOs in >50 countries)
Zero Waste Alliance (Portland OR; sponsors Zero Waste Business Network)
Zero Waste Business Council (Corona Del Mar CA, 2011; 4 staff; facility certification)
Zero Waste International Alliance (“towards a world without waste”; lists 42 indivs/orgs)
Zoom Foundation (2001, Westport CT; innovative change for sust, scaleable impact)

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PART 3

ORGANIZATION DESCRIPTIONS

(updated 23 June 2016)

1. Abolition 2000 (1995, Utrecht, Netherlands; www.abolition2000.org).
Seeks a network of >2000 organizations in > 90 countries working for a global treaty to eliminate nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework. The Global Council (governance) and the Coordinating Committee (activities & publications) are appointed by the Annual General Meeting.
2. Academy for Systemic Change (2012?, Boston?; www.academyforchange.org)
“Collective capacity for a scale that matters.” A global community of individuals, organizations and networks involved in developing living examples that show what is possible in transforming social systems “to foster biological, social, and economic well-being.” The 10-year initiative seeks to crystallize and disseminate emerging knowledge, values and practices, grounded in the teachings of natural systems: harmony, balance, integration, and ongoing evolution. The new knowledge we see emerging in the world shapes organic processes of change that result in social systems that are more resilient, sustainable, and adaptive. These “integral” learning and change processes knit “inner” and “outer” change, and are both deeply personal and inherently collective. Using tools for systems thinking, organizational learning and systemic change developed over more than two decades, we help people create “learning circuits” that test and spread knowledge, values, practices, and leadership capacity within and across diverse settings. Focused on a few critical domains, e.g., Education, Food/Agriculture, Marine Ecosystems, Business and Community Development. The Academy offers intensive training and support in its “Next Generation Leaders” project, engaging both the “inner” (reflective) and “outer” (manifest structures) work of deep change, with a lifelong commitment – personally, within an organization, and within networks of collaborating organizations in critical systems, e.g., Jensine Larsen, founder of World Pulse, a digital network linking tens of thousands of women from more than 190 countries, including those who are speaking out using Internet cafes and cell phones from rural areas and conflict zones -impacting more than 2 million lives. Holds a “Leading Sustainable Transformation Workshop,” June 2016. Publishes multiple white papers, e.g., “**The Dawn of System Leadership**” (2015), videos, and a blog, which are available on line via the website. Co-founder and Chairman of the Board: Peter Senge, author and co-author of *The Fifth Discipline*, *The Necessary Revolution*, and a number of other books; a seminal thinker in the field of organizational learning.
24 Staff/Members.
3. Action Against Hunger/ACF International (~ 1978, NYC and four other capitals; www.actionagainsthunger.org).
Mission: a global humanitarian organization committed to ending world hunger based on an International Charter of Independence, Neutrality, Non-Discrimination, Free and Direct Access to Victims, Professionalism, and Transparency. Some 5,000 professionals work in “over 40 countries benefiting seven million people each year” with innovative, life-saving programs in nutrition, food security, livelihoods, water, sanitation, hygiene, and other

- “sustainable solutions to hunger.” nutrition and hygiene practices). Claims 30 + years of experience in contexts of conflict, disasters and food crises. Publishes context analyses, regional assessments, community/technical surveys and field reports, videos, evaluations, manuals, and annual financial reports. CEO: Andrea Tamburini.
4. Agence de l’Environnement et de la Maitrise de l’Energie (1991, Angers; www.ademe.fr).
The French Agency for Environment and Energy Management, under joint supervision of the Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, and the Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research. Promotes “L’ economie Circularie,” “Transition Ecologique,” “Transition Energetique,” and “Developpement Durable.” Provides businesses, local governments, public authorities and the general public its expertise and advisory capabilities. Also helps to finance projects, from research to implementation, in areas or waste management, soil conservation, energy efficiency and renewable energy, air quality, and “the fight against noise.” Publishes *ADEME & Vous* magazine. 1000 staff.
 5. Alliance for Peacebuilding (2006, Washington; www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org).
“Advancing Sustainable Peace and Security Worldwide.” A network of >100 organizations working to resolve conflict and create sustainable peace through a systems approach to peacebuilding that connects multiple sectors. Formerly the Alliance for International Conflict Prevention and Resolution (2003-2006). Has recently published the **Handbook on Human Security: A Civil-Military-Police Curriculum** (Dec 2015, 300p), on leadership in complex environments, peace operations, peacebuilding evaluation, security sector reform, restorative justice, community policing, civil-military-policy-dialogue, multi-stakeholder coordination, and civilian assistance. Melania Greenberg, President. 15 staff.
 6. Alliance of Small Island States (1991; United Nations, NY; www.aosis.org).
A coalition of 44 small-island and low-lying coastal countries (37 UN members and 7 observer states) that share similar development challenges and concerns about the environment, especially their vulnerability to the adverse effects of global climate change. A Press Release dated 14 June 2014 argues that “The extreme vulnerability of Small Island States to climate change demands urgent action... Loss and damage due to the impacts of climate change is a reality for AOSIS and it must therefore be part of the 2015 (climate change) agreement. The Warsaw International Mechanisms on loss and damage established at COP 19 must be anchored under the new agreement.” Publishes the *AOSIS Newsletter*. Chairperson: Ambassador Marlene Moses of Nauru; Contact: Michael.crocker@aosis.org. [Note: No charter, no budget, no secretariat, no staff. But an urgent message. DH]
 7. Amazon International Rainforest Reserve (1991, Greenville, Texas; www.amazonrainforest.org).
Mission: 1) To preserve and protect the Amazon Rainforest for future generations and the well-being of the planet through significant land purchases and the creation of guarded preserves; 2) To foster global awareness of the importance of the rainforest through education and research; 3) To enlist the support of other landowners in preserving virgin rainforest and practicing sustainable methods for land use.

8. American Association for the Advancement of Science (1848, Washington; www.aaas.org).
The world's largest general scientific society, best known for its annual meetings and its weekly journal *Science*, with some 140,000 subscribers. Seeks to promote cooperation among scientists, defend scientific freedom, encourage scientific responsibility, and support scientific education and outreach for the betterment of all humanity. Organized in 24 areas or “sections” of attention. AAAS affiliates include 262 societies and academies of science worldwide, serving more than 10 million members. Established the Center for Science, Technology, and Security Policy in 2004, and issues public statements on key problems, e.g. **What We Know: The Reality, Risks and Response to Climate Change** (May 2014, 28 pages; <http://whatweknow.aaas.org>).
9. American Meteorological Society (1919, Boston; www.ametsoc.org).
Promotes development and dissemination of information and education on the atmospheric and related oceanic and hydrologic sciences and the advancement of their professional applications. AMS has a membership of more than 14,000 professionals, students, and weather enthusiasts. Publishes eleven atmospheric and related oceanic and hydrologic journals (journals.ametsoc.org), sponsors more than 12 conferences annually, and offers numerous programs and services. Recent AMS books include **Living in the Real World: How Thinking and Acting Like Meteorologists Will Help Save the Planet** by Senior Policy Fellow William H. Hooke (AMS, Feb 2014, 280p, \$30), on approaching environmental issues collaboratively, and **The Thinking Person’s Guide to Climate Change** by Robert Henson (AMS/University of Chicago Press, June 2014, 480p, \$30). President: William B. Gail; email: amspresident@ametsoc.org; President-Elect: Alexander E. MacDonald.
10. Amsterdam Global Change Institute (Amsterdam, VU Univ. and UA; www.agci.vu.nl).
“Integrating Knowledge for Sustainable Societal Choices”. Investigates interactions between people, socio-economic change, and the global environment. Through focused integrated research, contribute to informing and shaping sustainable societal choices and innovations for Europe and beyond. 33 research leaders (all named on and contactable from the site) have leadership positions in European and international research programs and assessments, and have notable publication records, including high impact and citation scores. Research leaders regularly contribute to societal debates in a multitude of fora, from global to local levels. 11 Research Institutes and 11 Research Centers, with various start dates. Six programs on: 1) Climate science and ecohydrology; 2) Risk analysis/chemistry/genomics; 3) Ecology and ecosystem service assessment; 4) Environmental economics and responses to climate change; 5) Spatial analysis and resources management; and 6) Governance and policy studies. Director: Dr. Frans Berkhout; 250 researchers.
11. Arctic Council (1996, Tromso, Norway; www.arctic-council.org).
A high-level intergovernmental forum to provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, with the involvement of the Arctic Indigenous communities and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues; in particular, issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic. Includes 8 (charter) Member states, 12 non-Arctic Observer States, 9 Intergovernmental

and Inter-Parliamentary Organizations with observer status, and 11 Non-government organizations with observer status in the Arctic Council. Chair: 2013-2015 – Canada. [Note: Pressure is increasing for the Arctic Council to address security issues re: national defense and homeland security, but no mention of Arctic methane. DH]

12. Arctic Methane Emergency Group (2011, London, UK; www.ameg.me).

“As goes the Arctic so goes the Earth.” The *AMEG Declaration of Emergency* (revised, Sept 2012) declares that “there now exists an extremely high international security risk of acute climate disruption followed potentially by runaway global warming. The collapse of Arctic sea ice will change the reflective properties of the Arctic from 90% reflection of the sun’s rays to a 90% absorber of the sun’s energy” (the Albedo effect, accelerating warming). As the Arctic warms several times faster than the rest of the planet, three huge reservoirs of Arctic methane will be released: 1) sea floor methane hydrate (the most catastrophically dangerous source, notably the East Siberian Arctic shelf; an abrupt massive release “most likely would be catastrophic to the global climate and our planet”); 2) the vast regions of Arctic and sub-Arctic wetlands that can respond rapidly to a jump in Arctic warming; 3) the vast regions of permafrost which are thawing. “These different methane sources will combine to accelerate the rate of methane emission from each one, and to accelerate the rate of Arctic warming.” Governments must take immediate action to cool the Arctic. Without action, collapse of the Arctic sea ice will be complete by 2015. Chair of the 9-person working group: John Nissen. Contact: <mailto:arcticmethane@gmail.com>. Also see the International Arctic Research Center at University of Alaska-Fairbanks (www.iarc.uaf.edu/) and the National Snow and Ice Data Center in Boulder CO (nsidc.org) for timely updates on Arctic ice and Greenland melting.

13. Arizona State University, School of Sustainability (2006; Phoenix; schoolofsustainability.asu.edu)

“The first comprehensive degree-granting program of its kind in the US.” Part of the Julie Ann Wrigley Global Institute of Sustainability, the hub of ASU’s sustainability initiatives. Seeks to educate a new generation of scholars and practitioners and create innovative modes of scholarship by bringing together leaders, stakeholders, and people from multiple disciplines to develop practical solutions to the most pressing sustainability challenges. Offers a variety of programs: 1) *Undergraduate degrees*; 2) *Graduate degrees* (e.g., Executive Master of Sustainability Leadership); 3) *Graduate programs* (e.g., Complex Adaptive Systems Science Certificates); 4) *Online offerings* (Bachelor of Arts in Sustainability); 5) *Hybrid Online/In-Person programs*; 6) Customized programs. Hosts multiple events, e.g., public defenses of PhD and MA prospectus, such as Madeline Tyson’s **Distributed Information: Implications for Energy Innovation Systems** (2016). Dean: Christopher Boone. c.100 Staff and Faculty.

14. Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior National Security Officers (2007, Singapore; www.appsno.net).

“National security is, today, a complex domain encompassing matters ranging from the challenges of homeland security management to designing coping strategies for a wide variety of traditional and non-traditional threats. National security, especially in a rapidly changing and complex environment, remains a key concern for countries worldwide.”

APPSNO is organized by the Centre of Excellence for National Security (www.rsis.edu.sg/cens; see separate entry) for senior officials from the Asia-Pacific and beyond, to promote “analytical frameworks, mindsets, and skills for effective national security management.” The April 2014 APPSNO program focuses on various national approaches to “systemic resilience,” coping with violent extremism and rapid technological changes, and case studies of best practices in dealing with various homeland security issues. Contact: appsno@censsg.com.

15. Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network (2008, New York; www.acccrn.org).

A Rockefeller Foundation project managed by Mercy Corps. Mission: “A multi-year initiative to strengthen the capacity of over 50 rapidly urbanizing cities in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam to prepare for, withstand, and recover from the projected impacts of climate change.” Connects national networks, such as the [Indian National Institute of Urban Affairs](http://www.inia.org) to regional peers in the other host countries. Provides a base for generating and sharing knowledge about building urban climate change resilience; promotes the UCCR-based interests of the Network, including programming to grow ACCCRN membership; implements a strategy for long term funding. 180 resources available on the website, e.g., *Climate Finance for Cities* (2015), which are downloadable and in various languages. Some 120 members qualified to contribute to the effort have joined from the involved societies as well as some from the developed world. Example: Abdul Jabar, a Climate Health District Coordinator under the Action Changing the Incidence of Vector-Borne Endemic Diseases (ACTIVED) Project; main responsibilities are to lead and oversee studies on climate vulnerability in the health sector, development of a Health Information System and conducting Community Development Need Assessments. Budget: \$437M; Staff: 5,000 (Mercy Corps). Mercy Corps was co-founded by Dan O’Neill, winner of the Mother Teresa award in 2006. Board Chair: Allen Grossman (senior fellow at Harvard University and former President and CEO of Outward Bound USA). CEO: Neal Keny-Guye.

16. Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (2006, Denver CO; www.aashe.org).

“The first professional higher education association for the campus sustainability community.” Seeks to “empower higher education to lead the sustainability transformation” by enabling institutions “to model and advance sustainability in everything they do, from governance and operations to education and research.” Sustainability is defined as “encompassing human and ecological health, social justice, secure livelihoods, and a better world for all generations.” Conducts an annual **Higher Education Sustainability Review** highlighting achievements of >60 institutions worldwide, sponsors STARS (Sustainable Tracking, Assessment and Rating System) to measure sustainable performance, gives annual Sustainability Awards, and holds annual conferences with c.2000 participants to empower higher education sustainability professionals. Executive Director: Stephanie A. Herrera; 16 staff.

17. B Lab (2006, Wayne PA; www.bcorporation.net)

A non-profit organization that awards B Corporation Certification to for-profit organizations. The ‘B’ stands for beneficial and indicates that the certified organization

voluntarily meets certain standards of transparency, accountability, sustainability, and performance, with an aim to create value for society, not just for shareholders.” As of July 2016, there are 1,824 “B Corps” in 50 countries, representing 130 Industries. The B Lab has produced a [model of legislation](#) passed in 26 states, to create a new type of corporation—the benefit corporation—that best meets the needs of entrepreneurs and investors seeking to use “business as a force for good.” Its B Analytics, available for a fee, “hosts the world’s largest database of verified social & environmental performance data for private companies (1100+ companies). It is also the exclusive source of impact data on Certified B Corporations and GIIRS Rated companies and funds.” Any business can apply online to become a B Corp. Case studies (e.g., Patagonia, Ben & Jerry’s), videos, blogs, self-assessment instruments, annual reports and other resources populate the website. Significant funding from foundations like Rockefeller (\$2.5-5M). Several international offices; 43 Staff.

18. [Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics](#) (1977, Stockholm; www.beijer.kva.se)

Mission: “To carry out research and stimulate cooperation to promote a deeper understanding of the interplay between ecological systems and social and economic development.” Five international programs: 1) *Aquaculture and Sustainable Seafood Production* (e.g., Crab Farming in Tanzania); 2) *Behavior, Economics and Nature Network* (e.g., Arctic Climate Change Economy and Society); 3) *Complex Systems* (e.g., Inclusive Wealth and Accounting Prices); 4) *Global Dynamics and Resilience* (e.g., Interactive Effects of Climate Change, Ocean Acidification, Declining Fisheries, Emerging Diseases, Antibiotic Resistance, Recurrent Energy, Food and Water Crises); 5) *Urban Social-Ecological Systems* (e.g., Moving from urban form to socio-ecological form: knowledge for urban resilience building). Worldwide collaboration with organizations such as The Economy and Environment Program for South East Asia. 434 publications dating back to 1989 can be requested from their authors (some are downloadable). Organizes workshops in Sweden and around the world, e.g., “Our Future in the Anthropocene.” Offers two doctoral level courses yearly. 30 Beijer fellows include Kenneth Arrow and Paul Ehrlich from the US. Core funding from the Kjell and Märta Beijer Foundation; other foundations and associations participate. Staff: 23 (publications associated with each staff member are listed); Director: Prof. Carl Folke (carl.folke@beijer.kva.se).

19. [Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs](#) (1973, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA; www.belfercenter.ksg.harvard.edu).

Houses three programs: Environment and Natural Resources Program, the International Security Program, and the Science, Technology, and Public Policy Program. Assesses pressing threats to US national interests and international security in the quarter century ahead. “We define international security broadly to include the full array of factors that have a direct bearing on the structure of the international system and the sovereignty of its members, with particular emphasis on the use, threat, and control of force.” Since the early 1990s, the ISP has led an international effort to recognize the threat of terror, analyze its causes, and recommend what the US should do to prevent and fight it. Current projects include: 1) *Cyber Security*: cyber offense and defense, internet policy and regulatory reform, infrastructure governance and protection, privacy and surveillance; 2) *Defense and Intelligence*: dynamics of the relationship between civilian leaders and the uniformed

military; improving relations between US military and Russian and Chinese militaries; the role of intelligence operations in prosecution of US policy abroad; intelligence in US policy-making; 3) *Iran*: researching its nuclear program, economy, and domestic and foreign politics; 4) *Managing the Atom*: reducing the risk of nuclear and radiological terrorism, stopping the spread of nuclear weapons, reducing the dangers of nuclear stockpiles, lowering barriers to peaceful use of nuclear energy]; 5) *US-Russia Initiative to Prevent Nuclear Terrorism*: a broad range of activities linking governmental and nongovernmental organizations in order to facilitate US-Russian cooperation across all these fields. Some 3,500 publications are available on the website. 51 books published in the Belfer Center Studies in International Security series. *The Journal of International Security* has been published quarterly for 40 years. Staff and alumni: 720; Current director: Steven E. Miller, also Editor-in-Chief, International Security and Co-Principal Investigator, Project on Managing the Atom. Other Belfer programs include Energy Technology Innovation Policy, Geopolitics of Energy, and the Harvard Project on Climate Agreement.

20. Belmont Forum/IGFA Council of Principals (2009, Paris; www.igfagcr.org).

A group of high-level representatives from agencies and organizations funding global environmental change research, “Delivering knowledge to support human action and adaptation to global environmental change.” In October 2009, the Belmont Forum became the Council of Principals for the International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research (IGFA), replacing the former Steering Committee. With that new role, the Belmont Forum/IGFA CoP became the high-level decision making body for IGFA, guided by the charge embodied in the Belmont Challenge: “*To deliver knowledge needed for action to avoid and adapt to detrimental environmental change including extreme hazardous events.*” The five priority foci: coastal vulnerability, freshwater security, ecosystem services, carbon budgets, and most vulnerable societies. “These challenges will be integrated into a seamless, global Earth System Analysis and Prediction System.”

21. Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability (2010, ten volumes, \$1800; Great Barrington MA; www.berkshirepublishing.com/product.aspx?projid=62).

Subtitle: “Knowledge to Transform Our Common Future.” Experts around the world provide authoritative coverage of the growing body of knowledge about ways to restore the planet. Focused on solutions, this interdisciplinary print and online publication draws from the natural, physical, and social sciences - geophysics, engineering, and resource management, to name a few - and from philosophy and religion. Vol. 1: *The Spirit of Sustainability*; Vol. 2: *The Business of Sustainability*; Vol. 3: *The Law and Politics of Sustainability*; Vol. 4: *Natural Resources and Sustainability*; Vol. 5: *Ecosystem Management and Sustainability*; Vol. 6: *Measurements, Indicators, and Research Methods for Sustainability*; Vol. 7: *China, India, and East and Southeast Asia: Assessing Sustainability*; Vol. 8: *The Americas and Oceania: Assessing Sustainability*; Vol. 9: *Afro-Eurasia: Assessing Sustainability*; Vol. 10: *The Future of Sustainability*. General Editor: Ray C. Anderson, Interface, Inc.

22. Bertelsmann Stiftung (1977, Gutersloh, Germany; www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de).

Inspiring people. Shaping the future. Participating in a globalized world. Mission: “to strengthen society by helping individuals realize their full potential, and to further develop

the systems necessary to achieve this goal.” Programs and projects in Politics, Society, Economy (sustainable growth), Education (lifelong learning, early childhood education), Health (people-centered care, healthy environments), and Culture. Publishes the annual Transformation Index (analyzing the quality of democracy and political management in 128 developing and transition countries), 50 new documents/year, including **Winning Strategies for a Sustainable Future** (2013, 200p). Chairman and CEO: Aart De Geus; Founder: Reinhard Mohn. 300 staff. Offices in Brussels and Washington.

23. Betsy and Jesse Fink Foundation (2001, Norwalk CT;

www.betsyandjessefinkfoundation.org; www.thefinkfamilyfoundation.org).

A private foundation that reviews proposals by invitation only. Seeks to “accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy” and to address large scale environmental problems with market-based solutions that move communities toward a more balanced, sustainable relationship with the environment. Invests in innovative organizations that preserve and protect the better use of natural resources and biological diversity. Collaborates with those who serve as catalysts and conveners to leverage our impact and accomplish our goals. Interests in sustainable food systems, climate change, food access, food waste, and resilient habitats and communities. \$5.3m annual income.

24. Billion Dollar Green Challenge (2011, Boston; <http://greenbillion.org>)

Mission: “Encourages colleges, universities, and other nonprofit institutions to invest a combined total of one billion dollars in self-managed revolving funds that finance energy efficiency improvements.” The Sustainable Endowments Institute, in collaboration with 16 partner organizations, has launched The Challenge. Revolving funds loan money to specific projects, which then repay the loan through an internal account transfer from savings achieved in the institution’s utilities budget. 53 public and private institutions are currently participating, including Georgia Tech, Harvard, the Universities of Wyoming, Minnesota and Arizona, etc. Provides participants with access to the Green Revolving Investment Tracking System (GRITS 1.2) a web tool that helps institutions manage and analyze project-level energy, financial and carbon data. GRITS provides an intuitive interface to better track performance data from energy efficiency and other resource conservation measures. It also offers access to a Project Library, which includes the name of the institution, description, and detailed performance data for each of the more than 1,000 projects currently being shared. Subscriptions to GRITS through the Affiliates program are open to any institution, whether or not it has a revolving fund, and allows for those outside the Billion Dollar Green Challenge to access GRITS. Recordings and material from events and webinars are available on the website, e.g., “Implementation Strategies for Campus Green Revolving Funds”. At least \$114M in revolving funds have been committed to date. There are a number of significant funders, with Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, initiators of Sustainable Endowments Institute (2005, Cambridge MA) being key. An Advisory Council of approximately 30 includes influencers such as Blaine Collison of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Mark Orłowski executive director. Staff: indeterminate.

25. Biopolitics International (1985, Athens; www.biopolitics.gr).
Mission: raise awareness of current environmental problems, and accelerate the implementation of new and more effective approaches to safeguarding the earth for generations to come, by promoting a shift from an anthropocentric to a biocentric system of values in society, and to biopolicies. If a new vision – beyond sustainable development – is not immediately implemented, there is a danger of perpetuating and not eliminating the mistakes of the past. Nine international/global goals; friends and supporters in 165 countries . In January 1990, B.I.O. launched the International University for the Bio-Environment (I.U.B.E.), with the goal to introduce essential reforms on all educational levels and promote new biocentric curricula in every academic field. Sponsors since 1992 an international Environmental Olympics campaign, with prizes. Holds conferences and symposia. Publishes **Green Salary: Reversing Unemployment in a Changing Climate** by Arvanitis (2nd ed., 2013), on green buildings, green finance, careers in green energy, etc. President and Founder: Prof. Agni Vlavianos Arvanitis.
26. Breakthrough Institute (2003, Oakland CA; www.thebreakthrough.org).
Mission: “to accelerate the transition to a future where all the world's inhabitants can enjoy secure, free, and prosperous lives on an ecologically vibrant planet” by changing the way Americans think about the environment, the economy, and politics in order to meet the new challenges of the 21st century. “We believe all knowledge is partial, contingent, and subjective, and thus try to bring a ruthlessly critical eye to underlying assumptions, especially our own.” Produces policy reports and essays, works with leading thinkers to advance bold new proposals, and trains the next generation of top young policy analysts, all in the service of modernizing our ideas and institutions. Publishes *Breakthrough Journal* since 2011. President and co-founder: Michael Shellenberger
27. Brookings Institution (1916, Washington; www.brookings.edu).
Seeks to conduct high-quality, independent research and to provide innovative, practical recommendations that strengthen US democracy, foster economic and social welfare of all Americans, and secure “a more open, safe, prosperous and cooperative international system.” Brings together >300 leading experts in government and academia from all over the world. Brookings Institution Press publishes several dozen books each year. Recent titles include **Climate Change: A Short History** (Dec 2016), **Corruption: A Short History** (2016), **Inequality: A Short History** (2016), **The Water Problems** (2016), **Peace Through Entrepreneurship: Investing in a Startup Culture for Security and Development** (2016), **Avoiding Armageddon: America, India and Pakistan** (2013), **The New Politics of Strategic America: Energy and Food Security** (2013), **Why Nuclear Arms Control Is Still Important** (2012), **A Skeptic’s Case for Nuclear Disarmament** (2010), and **Fast Forward: Ethics and Policies in the Age of Global Warming** (2010). President: Strobe Talbott.
28. Business for Social Responsibility (1994, San Francisco; www.bsr.org).
Mission: “to work with business to create a just and sustainable world.” Practical idealism and consulting services, with 100 employees in eight offices (in Asia, Europe, North and South America), and >250 global corporate members. BSR 2014 Conference in New York City: “Transparency and Transformation.” Published **BSR at 20: Accelerating Progress**,

reports on **Business in a Climate-Constrained World**, and the journal *This Week in Business and Sustainability*. The theme of the BSR 2014 conference in New York City is “Transparency and Transformation.” President and CEO: Aron Cramer.

29. C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (2005, Rio de Janeiro; www.c40.org).

Global network of large megacities taking action to address climate change by developing and implementing policies and programs that generate measurable reductions in both greenhouse gas emissions and climate risks. Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI) is the delivery partner. Chair (2013-present): Rio de Janeiro Mayor Eduardo Paes; President of Board: Michael Bloomberg (Chair, 2010-2013 and former New York City Mayor).

30. Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership (1989, Cambridge UK, Brussels, Cape Town; www.cisl.cam.ac.uk)

Helps influential individuals, major organizations and whole sectors develop strategies that reconcile profitability and sustainability and to work collaboratively with their peers to develop solutions to shared challenges and catalyze systems change. HRH The Prince of Wales (Prince Charles) is the Patron of CISL, and is actively involved. Works in three arenas: **1) Business Action** focuses on: *low carbon transformation* [e.g., IPCC Climate Science Business Briefings in 16 different categories]; *natural resource security* [e.g., the Natural Capital Leaders Platform that convenes companies wishing to better understand and manage their impacts and dependencies on natural capital]; *strategy and implementation* [Works with executives to develop strategy and business models, identify key operational challenges, and build organizational capacity and resilience related to sustainability]; *sustainable finance* [e.g., creating ClimateWise, a network of multiple global insurers concerned about climate change and aware of the significant resources they can contribute to finding a response]; **2) Executive Education** offers programs of varying lengths, e.g., a series of six-day seminars for 500 leaders of the African Development Bank to find ways to integrate sustainability in their practices, and support sustainability among clients; **3) Graduate Study** has five graduate degree/certification programs, e.g., the Postgraduate Certificate in Sustainable Value Chains designed for **senior and mid-career professionals and managers**. An alumni network brings together several thousand senior leaders and leading practitioners from across all sectors and regions, representing business, the public sector and civil society. Conducts a range of research, e.g., the Nexus Network, “a three-year initiative to foster debate, innovative research and practical collaborations across the linked ‘nexus’ domains of food, energy, water and the environment.”

Publishes on many topics, notably **Rewiring the Economy: Ten Tasks, Ten Years** by Dr. Jake Reynolds *et al.*, (Nov 2015; 20p; downloadable), which serves as CISL’s organizing framework. The analysis supports the 17 UN Sustainable Development grouped in six categories: *climate stability*; *satisfy basic human needs (e.g., water and food)*; *health and well-being*; *decent work*; *resource stewardship (efficient and circular use of natural resources)*; *healthy ecosystems (ecologically sound landscapes and seas)*. The ten tasks are: 1) Measure the right things and set the right targets; 2) Use fiscal policy to correct externalities; 3) Drive socially useful innovation; 4) Ensure capital acts for the long term; 5) Price capital according to the true costs of business activities; 6) Innovate financial structures to better serve sustainable business; 7) Set a bold ambition, and innovate to deliver value; 8) Broaden the measurement and disclosure framework; 9) Grow the capacity

and incentives to act; 10) Harness communications for positive change. These tasks positions CISL as uniquely qualified to support the private sector in accomplishing these tasks. Director: Polly Courtice; 132 staff.

31. Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment (1994, Toronto; www.cape.ca).
Mission: protect human health by protecting the planet, by bringing health expertise to environmental issues in Canada in five campaigns: Pesticides, Energy and Climate Change, Organics, Green Health Care, and Active Transportation (walking and cycling). President: Jean Zigby; Executive Director: Gideon Forman.
32. Canadian Peace Alliance (1985, Toronto; www.acp-cpa.ca/en).
Canada's largest umbrella peace organization, helping member groups to act as a broad network, in order to provide a strong, coordinated voice for peace issues at the national level. Claims more than 140 member groups. Campaign Coordinator: Sid Lacombe.
33. Canadians for a Nuclear Weapons Convention (2010, Ottawa; www.nuclearweaponsconvention.ca).
705 recipients of the Order of Canada have joined an initiative calling for international negotiations to achieve a Nuclear Weapons Convention – a verifiable treaty on the prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. Seeks to inform and educate Canadians on the increasing danger of nuclear proliferation and nuclear war. A project of Canadian Pugwash Group. 15 Member Advisory Panel; Chair: Murray Thomson.
34. Capital Institute (2010, Greenwich CT; www.capitalinstitute.org).
Seeks to explore and affect the economic transition to a more just, regenerative, and sustainable way of living on this earth through the transformation of finance. This new story must be aligned with the laws of natural systems and current scientific understanding of how the world works, which is remarkably aligned with the compassion and mindfulness embodied in all wisdom traditions. Publishes **Field Guide to Investing in a Regenerative Economy**, **Third Millennium Economy**, and a “Future of Finance” blog. Founder and President : John Fullerton (former JP Morgan Managing Director); 7 staff.
35. Carbon Disclosure Project (2000, London; www.cdp.net).
“Driving Sustainable Economies.” Seeks “to transform the way the world does business to prevent dangerous climate change and protect our natural resources.” Works with shareholders and corporations to disclose greenhouse gases and water usage. Holds the largest collection globally of self-reported climate change, water, and forest-risk data. Involves 822 large institutional investors, holding \$95 trillion in assets, to help reveal the environmental risk in their investment portfolios. Focuses on mitigating risks in the supply chains of some 75 large purchasing organizations such as Dell, PepsiCo, and Walmart. CDP's forests program acts on behalf of 298 signatory investors with \$19 trillion in assets, who wish to understand how companies address their exposure to deforestation risks.
Also involved with >200 cities to better manage their risk and increase their resiliency through more than 2,000 activities to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Engages with policy-makers, governments and international institutions with tailored research and analysis on climate change, water management, and deforestation risk, based on responses

from over 5,000 companies. Catalyzes action on corporate water stewardship to safeguard water resources and address the global water crisis via data collection activities that influence the behavior of investor signatories and supply chain members. Publishes annual reports and other documents in each of its areas of interest. Founder and Executive Chair: Paul Dickinson. 34 major staff in many offices. [Note: In 2010, CDP was called “The most powerful green NGO you've never heard of” by the *Harvard Business Review*. MS]

36. Carbon Tracker Initiative (2010? London; www.carbontracker.org).

A non-profit financial think tank, to enable a climate secure global energy market by aligning capital market actions with climate reality. “Financial specialists making carbon investment risk real.” CTI, the first project of Investor Watch, a non-profit company established by Mark Campanale, seeks to align capital markets with the goal of social and ecological sustainability. Also seeks to raise awareness among key decision makers about the risks that fossil fuel investments pose to financial stability, thereby challenging the status quo allocation of capital and shifting the financial markets system towards supporting a low carbon future. Eight report ‘sets’ including Carbon Bubble, Stranded Assets, CAPEX Analysis, Company/ Project Analysis, Regional Reports, Accountability, Credit Ratings, Regulatory Analysis. Publishes a Newsletter and **Unburnable Carbon 2013: Wasted Capital and Stranded Assets**. 14-member “team” of finance, energy and legal experts. Founder and Executive Director: [Mark Campanale](#).

37. Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (2005, Belmopan, Belize; www.caribbeanclimate.bz).

“Empowering People to Act on Climate Change.” Seeks climate-compatible development and coordination of the region's response to climate change on behalf of the two dozen Caribbean states and “the 40 million people who live there in a state of increased vulnerability to climate change.” Produces The Caribbean Climate Online Risk and Adaptation Tool (CCORAL): an online support system for climate resilient decision making. Procured and installed eight Coral Reef Early Warning System (CREWS) stations consisting of a basic suite of sensors, plus additional ones depending upon local research needs and available funding. Prepared: Delivering Transformational Change 2011-21: The CARICOM Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change and its Implementation Plan (2011). Chair of Board: Dr. Leonard Nurse, Barbados; Executive Director: Dr. Kenrick Leslie.

38. Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs (1914, New York; www.carnegiecouncil.org).

“Rethinking International Relations.” Established by Andrew Carnegie as the Church Peace Union. It now sponsors the Global Ethics Forum, a weekly TV series on 34 public TV stations, and the Carnegie Council Global Ethics Network with >2000 members (www.globalethicsnetwork.org), a collaborative platform for global educational institutions to provide guidance on the great moral issues of our time. Supports Global Ethics Fellows and Ethics Fellows for the Future (student mentees). Publishes *Policy Innovation*, an online magazine for sustainable development, and a quarterly journal since 1987, *Ethics & International Affairs*, on issues of environment/climate change/sustainability, global

governance, migration, inequality and poverty, war and peace, international law, and human rights. President: Joel H. Rosenthal; 31 staff + 10 Ethics Fellows.

39. Carter Center (1982, Atlanta GA; www.cartercenter.org).

Mission: “Wage Peace, Fight Disease, Build Hope.” In partnership with Emory University. Key phrases in overview: measureable results that do not duplicate the effective effort of others; recognize the possibility of failure as an acceptable risk; nonpartisan; people can improve their own lives when provided with necessary skills, knowledge, and access to resources. Publishes annual reports, newsletter, and Trip Reports by former US President Jimmy Carter. Peace programs focus on democracy, human rights, conflict resolution, China, and global access to information. President and CEO: John Hardman, MD.

40. Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (1998, Arlington VA; www.c2es.org).

Successor to the Pew Center for Global Climate Change. Mission: “To be an independent, nonpartisan, nonprofit organization working to advance strong policy and action to address our climate and energy challenges.” Four action domains: **1) Economics:** advancing public and private policymakers’ understanding of the complex interactions between climate change and the economy to achieve cost-effective action greenhouse gas reductions; **2) Energy and Technology:** via the C2ES Energy Portal providing a simple explanation of where our energy comes from (Source) and where it gets used (Sector); **3) Science and Impacts:** adaptation planning at the local, state, and national levels to limit the damage caused by climate change and reduce long-term costs; **4) Markets and Business:** helps companies, policymakers and investors understand how to manage carbon risks and capture new business opportunities.

Supports various initiatives such as: 1) The Solutions Forum (events to explore market-based approaches to the Clean Power Plan, the role of information technology and energy efficiency, and best models for financing clean energy technology); 2) Make an Impact (Individual Carbon Foot Print Assessment); 3) Financing Alternative Fuel Vehicles; 4) Business Resilience (a detailed snapshot of the state of resilience planning among a cross-section of global companies); 5) ICT (application of information and communication technology solutions to reduce energy consumption); 6) National Enhanced Oil Recovery (a coalition of industry, state, environmental, and labor leaders); 7) Natural Gas (increased natural gas use can help reduce US greenhouse gas emissions, but deeper long-term reductions will require broader deployment of other low-carbon energy sources); 8) PEV Dialog (brings together automakers, electric utilities, policymakers, environmental groups and others to develop consensus approaches to accelerate electric vehicle deployment); 9) The 2015 International Climate Dialog (brought together senior officials from more than 20 countries to discuss options for the 2015 climate agreement). 125 publications beginning in 1999; wide range of video on current events; ~450 blog entries. Staff: 24; President: Bob Perciasepe (former Deputy Administrator, US Environmental Protection Agency).

41. Center for Climate and Security (2011, Washington; www.climateandsecurity.org).

Vision: “a climate resilient world...which recognizes that climate change risks are unprecedented in human history, and does not wait for absolute certainty before acting to mitigate and adapt to those risks.” Facilitates policy development processes and dialogues,

provides analysis, conducts research, and acts as a resource hub in the climate and security field. Published **The Arab Spring and Climate Change** (Feb 2013) and numerous briefs on climate change in Africa, Asia-Pacific, Middle East, and the world. Eight staff with an Advisory Board of senior retired military leaders and security professionals. Co-Founders and Directors: Francesco Femia and Caitlin E. Werrell. [Also see **National Security and the Accelerating Risks of Climate Change** by the CNA Military Advisory Board (May 2014, 37p; www.cna.org/reports/accelerating-risks), which overlaps the CCS Board.]

42. Center for Frontiers of Subsurface Energy Security (2009, University of Texas-Austin; www.utefrc.org).

Pursues scientific understanding of multiscale, multiphysics processes to ensure safe and economically feasible storage of carbon dioxide and other byproducts of energy production without harming the environment. In 2009, the US Department of Energy Office of Science funded 46 EFRC's to accelerate discovery science for energy technologies. CFSES is one of two EFRCs related to subsurface geosystems. Promotes a scheme to store CO₂ in brine several km. underground, producing "a vast amount of methane for fuel" (*Scientific American*, Nov 2013, pp72-77). Director: Steve Bryant.

43. Center for Global Nonkilling (2002, Honolulu HI; www.nonkilling.org).

Seeks to promote change toward the measurable goal of a killing-free world by: 1) globally advancing nonkilling knowledge and skills; 2) incorporating them into education and training; and 3) applying them in individual and social decisions for the well-being of all. Governing Council Chair: Glenn D. Paige (author "Nonkilling Global Political Science" 2002).

44. Center for International Climate and Environmental Research (1995, Oslo; www.cicero.uio.no).

Studies effects of manmade emissions on the climate, predicts societal response to climate change, and engages in formulating international agreements. Focuses on: **1) Climate Policy:** watches developments in the climate and energy policies of key countries, consults with climate negotiators, evaluates the UN approach and seeks alternatives; **2) Climate Finance:** grades climate-friendly bonds with shades of green, i.e., an indication of how green investment projects really are, with solar and wind power investments being "dark green"; **3) China:** long-term and widespread involvement with issues related to climate change; many partners, e.g., Chinese Academy of Environmental Planning; **4) The Arctic:** emissions and climate impact, consequences and adaptations, socioeconomic drivers, e.g., trade for China and Europe due to opening of new shipping routes through the Arctic; **5) Local Solutions:** ensuring that emission cuts and adaptation measures based in science and are most effective on the local level. Publications and a newsletter are available through the website; English version of the website is under development. 66 staff. Director: Kristin Halvorsen (Norway Minister of Finance and Minister of Education and Research, 2009-2013; kristin.halvorsen@cicero.oslo.no).

45. Center for International Environmental Law (1989, Washington; www.ciel.org).

Mission: "A world where the law reflects the interconnection between humans and the environment, respects the limits of the planet, protects the dignity and equality of each

person, and encourages all of earth’s inhabitants to live in balance with each other.”

Strategy: “Four cross-cutting legal levers for systemic-change”: 1) *Strengthening international law to protect the environment*; 2) *Empowering communities to use international environmental law*; 3) *Establishing new global standards for international financial flows*; 4) *Increasing transboundary corporate accountability*. Efforts focused on: protecting children and families from toxic risks; accelerating the transition from fossil fuels; slowing the expansion of minerals mining and other extractive industries; and safeguarding forest peoples and biodiversity. 100 publications in each of these domains, e.g., *Extraterritorial Obligations in the Context of Eco-destruction and Climate Change* (Jan 2015), annual reports, and financial statements. Honors individuals and institutions through the International Environmental Law and the Frederick Anderson Climate Change Awards, the latter going in 2014 to Dr. James Hansen, formerly Director of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies. 39 Advisors, including John H. Adams (Founding Director, Natural Resources Defense Council). Budget: ~\$2.5M/year. President: Carroll Muffett. 15 Staff.

46. Center for Security Studies (1994, ETH Zurich; www.css.ethz.ch).

The former International Relations and Security Network is now the “Resources” part of CSS, a division of ETH Zurich university of science and technology, “pioneering effective solutions to the global challenges of today and tomorrow.” CSS has a digital library of 75,000 items and “a roster of 2700 international relations and security-focused organizations.” It facilitates security-related dialogue and cooperation within a network of international relations organizations, professionals and experts, and provides open-source international relations and security-related tools and materials and web-based content/data distribution. It facilitates policy debates and security-related dialogue, and publishes “Security Watch” on global current events, traditional security-related subjects, and human security. Director: Andreas Wenger director. 17 staff. [Note: “ETH Sustainability,” begun in 2008, is the central coordinating hub, publishing a bi-annual Sustainability Report on how the university integrates sustainability into its activities. It does not appear to yet be integrated into CSS thinking. DH]

47. Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments (CSBA; 1983, Washington; www.csbaonline.org).

Mission: promote innovative thinking and debate about national security strategy, defense planning and military investment options for the 21st century, enabling policymakers to make informed decisions in matters of strategy, security policy and resource allocation. Five program areas: Strategy and Policy, Future Warfare and Concepts (e.g., cyber-warfare), Forces and Capabilities, Budget and Resources, and Nuclear Strategy and Forces (e.g. “Rethinking the Road to Zero,” 2013). Publishes studies, briefs and Congressional Hearings Witness remarks. President: Andrew Krepinevich (author: **Seven Deadly Scenarios**; Bantam, 2009); 15 professional staff.

48. Center for Strategic and International Studies (1962, Washington; www.csis.org).

Mission: “finding ways to sustain American prominence and prosperity as a force for good in the world.” by conducting “research and analysis and developing policy initiatives that look to the future and anticipate change.” Hosts >1600 events per year on defense and

security, economic development, energy and climate change, global health, human rights, global trends and forecasts, the Middle East, Asia, etc. Staff: 220 full-time and large network of affiliated scholars world-wide. Publishes books, reports, newsletters, and commentaries targeted at decision-makers in policy, government, business, and academia. Periodicals include Critical Questions and New Perspectives in Foreign Policy. Chair of CSIS Board of Directors: former US Senator Sam Nunn (since 1999); President and CEO: John J. Hamre (2000).

49. Center for the Advancement of the Steady State Economy (? ; Arlington, VA; www.steadystate.org).

Seeks to advance the steady state economy based on the writing of economist Herman Daly, with stabilized population and consumption. Publishes *The Daly News* blog. Recent book: **Supply Shock: Economic Growth at the Crossroads** by CASSE President Brian Czech with a Foreword by Herman Daly (New Society Publishers, 2013).

50. Centre for European Policy Studies (1983, Brussels; www.ceps.be).

Policy research leading to solutions to the challenges facing Europe; many publications on climate change, food security and development, energy, and sustainable development. Seeks to provide a forum for discussion among all stakeholders in the European policy process, and to build collaborative networks of researchers, policy-makers and business representatives across the whole of Europe.

51. Centre for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (2011, Australian National University; www.cnnd.anu.edu.au).

Contributes to worldwide efforts to minimize the risk of nuclear weapons use, stop their spread, and ultimately achieve their complete elimination. Publishes: **Nuclear Weapons: The State of Play** (2013) and policy briefs by Thakur, Evans, and others. Director: Ramesh Thakur (former UN Assistant-Secretary General); Chair of Advisory Group: Gareth Evans (ANU Chancellor).

52. Centre for Science and Environment (1980, New Delhi; www.cseindia.org).

Founded by Anil Kumar Agarwal, an outspoken advocate for improving the environmental and social conditions of India's poor. "Researches into, lobbies for and communicates the urgency of development that is both sustainable and equitable; pushing for answers and transforming them into policy and so practice" Five core programs: **1) Communication for Awareness:** periodicals, publications, films/short spots, briefing papers, exhibitions, posters, features service, website, e-news bulletins, etc.; **2) Research and Advocacy:** "knowledge-based environmental activism" generates books and ideas as the basis for promoting policy change; **3) Education and Training:** practical workshops, e.g., the Ecological Footprint Project, which consists of eco-tours, lectures, and poster competitions that teach children about the ecological dimensions of their city; **4) Knowledge Portal:** curated and cross-tagged document via a thesaurus of 8000 environmental and geographic terms; **5) Pollution Monitoring:** an independent, analytical laboratory that measures toxic contamination to advocate for improved regulation.

The CNE web net links to 9 other action centers: 1) *Down to Earth*: an online and print newsletter bringing news, perspectives and knowledge on a wide variety of

environmental topics, e.g., “The Dynamics of Tiger Management”; 2) *Gobar Times*: for children; over 15,000 schools involved; 3) *Rainwater Harvesting*: a technological solution, particularly for urban areas; 4) *CSE Store*: books, films, and *GreenFiles* distillations from 120 newspapers and magazines and 30 websites; 5) *India Environmental Portal*: over 4,000,000 contextual, curated, cross-tagged specialized research reports and government documents; 6) *Renewable Energy*: data base of worldwide information; 7) *Green Clearance Watch*: helping communities to be a part of the environmental impact decision making process; 8) *India Climate Research Network*: a collaboration of Centre for Science and Environment in New Delhi, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, Indian Institute of Technology Madras and Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore. Issues an annual report. Budget: 156M Rupees; Executive Staff: 11; Director General: Sunita Narain (sunita@cseindia.org).

53. Centre for the Study of Existential Risk (2012, University of Cambridge UK; www.cser.org).

A multidisciplinary research center for the study and mitigation of technology’s risk to human existence. “An existential risk is one that threatens the existence of our entire species.” Humanity has always faced risks from nature, e.g. meteor impacts and volcanic super-eruptions. These risks have been joined by a new source: humanity’s technological power in the form of all-out nuclear exchange, artificial intelligence, biotechnology, nanotechnology, increasing reliance on limited resources, and fragile but increasingly interconnected systems. CSER seeks to identify concerns that need to be taken seriously and have not received sufficient study. Publishes a *Newsletter*. Founders: Huw Price (Prof of Philosophy, Cambridge), Martin Rees (Emeritus Prof of Cosmology, Cambridge; author of **Our Final Hour**, 2003), and Jaan Tallinn (co-founder of Skype and seed funder). Advisors include Steven Hawking and Nick Bostrom at the Future of Humanity Institute, Oxford University.)

54. Centre of Excellence for National Security (2006, Singapore; www.rsis.edu.sg/cens).

A research unit of the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at Nanyang Technological University, “devoted to rigorous policy-relevant analysis of a range of national security issues.” Aspires to be an international leader in the multi-disciplinary study of resilience in all its aspects, to promote security within and beyond Singapore. Conducts research in three main domains: radicalization studies (to promote “community immunity to extremist ideas and best practices in individual rehabilitation”), social resilience (how multicultural societies can overcome security crises such as diseases and terrorist strikes), and homeland defense (including cyber security). CENS organizes courses, seminars, and workshops for local and foreign national security officials, and seeks “to educate the wider public.” The logo of the RSIS website reads “Ponder the Improbable.”

55. Ceres (1989, Boston; www.ceres.org).

Founded largely in response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Mission: “Mobilizing investor and business leadership to build a thriving, sustainable global economy.” Advocates for: accounting standards that abolish the concept of free pollution; higher standards of business leadership; accelerating innovation policies that reward sustainability performance.

Created the Ceres Coalition comprised of more than 130 organizations to promote sustainability by incorporating environmental and social factors into their decision-making. Organizations range from the AFL-CIO to the Episcopal Ecological Network to the World Wildlife Fund. Additionally, Ceres directs the Investor Network on Climate Risk (INCR), an alliance of 100 leading investors collectively managing more than \$10 trillion in assets to leverage shareholder power via shareholder resolutions, and face-to-face meetings to secure meaningful commitments on sustainability issues.

Specific initiatives: 1) *The Clean Trillion*: to limit global warming to 2°C and avoid the worst effects of climate change, the world needs to invest an additional \$44 trillion in clean energy—more than \$1 trillion per year for the next 36 years; 2) *Climate Change*: working with over 70 companies; 3) *Carbon Asset Risk*: 75 global investors, representing more than \$3 trillion in assets, are addressing these vulnerabilities with the world’s largest fossil fuel companies; 4) *Energy*: spearheading investor initiatives that will reduce carbon emissions, increase energy efficiency measures and use of renewable energy sources and improve power grid technologies to deliver cleaner energy; 5) *Water*: reshaping how [water utilities](#), [oil and gas](#), and [agriculture](#)--responsible for >90% of US water consumption--value water; 6) *Supply Chain*: supporting collaboration through the Supplier Self-Assessment Questionnaire to advance worker well-being in such countries as Cambodia and Haiti. Resources include reports, podcasts, videos and tools e.g., the Aqua Gauge for evaluating a company’s existing approach to water risk management. Budget: ~\$8.5M/year; Board Chair: Anne Stausboll (CEO, CALPERS); Chair of the President’s Council: Marcia Bateson (former CFO, J.P. Morgan Partners); President: Mindy Lubber (lubber@ceres.org). 65 staff.

56. [Chatham House](#) (1920, London; www.chathamhouse.org).

Home of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, a world-leading source of independent analysis, informed debate and influential ideas on how to build a prosperous and secure world for all. Activities: 1) engages governments, the private sector, civil society and its members in open debates and confidential discussions about significant developments in international affairs; 2) produces independent and rigorous analysis of critical global, regional and country-specific challenges and opportunities; 3) offers new ideas to decision-shapers on how these could best be tackled from the near- to the long-term. Publishes an **Annual Review**. Director: Dr Robin Niblett.

57. [Chicago Council on Global Affairs](#) (1922, Chicago; www.thechicagocouncil.org).

Mission: educate the public—and influence the public discourse—on global issues of the day. The Chicago Forum holds >150 public and leadership events per year, with 38,000 participants in 2013-2014. Topics of interest: 1) Global Agriculture and Food; 2) Economics and Business; 3) Energy, Environment, and Climate (from a regional, national, and international point of view); 4) International Politics and Policy; 5) Foreign Policy and National Security; 6) Values, Diversity, and Pluralism (rule of law, religion, migration, human rights). Issues public opinion surveys of American views on foreign policy, Annual Reports, six blogs, a Newsletter, and an eNewsletter *Communique*. President: [Ivo H. Daalder](#); >60 staff plus 15 Fellows.

58. Child Family Health International (1992, San Francisco; www.cfhi.org).
“Transformative Global Health Education and Community Empowerment.” Provides community-based health education programs for health science students and institutions. Fosters reciprocal partnerships and empowerment in local communities -- transforming perspectives about self, healing and global citizenship. Works at 20+ sites in 7 countries with over 250 partners and has enrolled students from over 35 countries, with 7,000+ alumni to date. CFHI is an NGO in Special Consultative Status with the ECOSOC of the United Nations. President and Founder: Dr. Evaleen Jones.
59. China Center for Contemporary World Studies (2010, Beijing; www.cccws.org.cn/en).
Studies the international situation, political party politics, political systems in foreign countries, China’s foreign strategies, socialist theories, social and political trends of thoughts, and comparative studies in development modes. Actively conducts exchanges and academic discussions with foreign political party think tanks and research institutes. Publishes **Yearbook of CCCWS**.
60. Citizens for Global Solutions (2012, Washington; www.globalsolutions.org).
Seeks “a future in which nations work together to abolish war, protect our rights and freedoms, and solve problems facing humanity.” Areas of interest: 1) War Prevention (civilian protection, genocide prevention, peacekeeping, arms control); 2) Law and Justice (international criminal justice, Law of the Sea treaty); 3) Human Rights (rights of the child; gender-based violence; Human Rights Council); 4) United Nations (reform, funding, peacekeeping). Chief Executive Officer: Don Kraus.
61. Clean Energy Ministerial (2009, no location identified; www.cleanenergyministerial.org)
A global forum to promote policies and programs that advance clean energy technology, to share lessons learned and best practices, and to encourage transition to a global clean energy economy. CEM participating economies account for 90% of global clean energy investment and 80% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Initiatives are based on areas of common interest among energy ministers in 24 participating governments and other stakeholders to accelerate transition to clean energy supply, access, and efficiency. Initiatives are grouped in four theme areas: 1) *Energy Demand*: helping countries and industries increase energy efficiency and productivity, and effectively manage energy demand; 2) *Energy Supply*: accelerating deployment of clean energy supply technologies; 3) *Energy Systems and Integration*: accelerating the pace of decarbonization in global power systems while extending energy access; 4) *Crosscutting Support*: advancing workforce diversity and building policy expertise to support a more rapid transition to clean energy. Current activities include the Electric Vehicles Initiative, The Energy Management Working Group to improve energy efficiency in industrial and commercial sectors worldwide by accelerating broad use of energy management systems, and the Super-Efficient Equipment and Appliance Deployment to promote energy-efficient appliances and equipment. Has hosted Clean Energy Ministerial meetings since 2010, each of which generated multiple documents (e.g., “Trends in Global Clean Energy Finance” in 2015), newsletters, presentations, websites and videos. A table displays country-by-country participation in the various initiatives.

62. Climate Accountability Institute (2011, Snowmass CO; www.climateaccountability.org). Engages in research and education on anthropogenic climate change. Mission: “to use climate accountability as a fulcrum for climate stewardship.” Co-founder Richard Heede’s research concludes that nearly two-thirds of carbon dioxide emitted since the 1750s can be traced to the 90 largest fossil fuel and cement producers (the “Carbon Majors”), most of which still operate today. Activities: 1) *Communications and Publicity*: to individuals and groups working in economics, GHG inventories, fossil fuels, climate and energy policy, stranded assets and fossil reserves, law, ethics and philosophy, climate science, investing and divesting, insurance, shareholder activism, corporate accountability, finance, gadfly work, and thought-leaders; 2) *Collaborative Work*: with Union of Concerned Scientists, Oxford University, Carbon Tracker, etc.; 3) *Research and Thinking*: e.g., model the temperature response to Carbon Major’s historic production and attributed emissions of carbon dioxide and methane. Publications include “The Climate Responsibilities of Industrial Carbon Producers” (with UCS, Aug 2015, 4p).. Board of Advisors includes Michael Mann and co-founder Naomi Oreskes (author of *Merchants of Doubt: How a Handful of Scientists Obscured the Truth on Issues from Tobacco Smoke to Global Warming*). Directors: Richard Heede, Sally Ranney, Carroll Muffett (President and CEO of the Center for International Environmental Law).
63. Climate Action Network Europe (2011 [?], Brussels; www.caneurope.org). Over 120 member organizations in 30+ European countries. Mission: “to support and empower civil society organizations to influence the design and development of an effective global strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and ensure its implementation at international, national and local levels in the promotion of equity and sustainable development.” (CAN Worldwide is a network of more than 700 Non-Governmental Organizations.) Policy areas: 1) *UN Climate Negotiations*: governments need to agree on a global emissions phase-out goal in Paris to operationalize the 2°C limit; 2) *Climate and Finance Development*: EU climate change policy must be aligned with the goals of poverty eradication and long-term environmental sustainability; 3) *Emissions Trading Scheme*: a gigantic surplus of more than 2.1 billion spare pollution permits has driven prices so low that the EU ETS no longer facilitates the transition towards a renewable and energy efficient economy; 4) *Energy Savings*: EU Heads of State endorsed an EU-wide target to reduce energy use by 20% by 2020, but the energy saving target is still non-binding and at risk; 5) *Renewables*: CAN Europe is committed to supporting and promoting renewables as the main source of energy for European society; 6) *Coal*: advocates a coal-free Europe and the end of European funding for coal world-wide. Each of the policy areas produces publications and other media. Annual reports provide information about strategy, decision-making and finances. Budget: ~\$1.5M/year; Director: Wendel Trio. 19 staff.
64. Climate Action Network International (1979, Beirut; www.climatenetwork.org). Global network of >900 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in 100 countries. Seeks to promote government and individual action to limit human-induced climate change to ecologically sustainable levels. Posts Long-Term Global Goals for 2050, e.g. 100% sustainable energy access for all. At meetings of the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](http://www.unfccc.org) (UNFCCC), CAN publishes a daily newsletter "ECO" presenting the views of the green NGO community. Director: Aael Hmaidan.

65. Climate Alliance (1990, Frankfurt and Brussels; www.climatealliance.org).
“Climate Alliance of European Cities with Indigenous Rainforest Peoples” is a European network of local authorities committed to the protection of the world's climate. The member cities and municipalities aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at their source. Their allies in this endeavor are the Indigenous Peoples of the rainforests in the Amazon Basin. Includes more than 1600 city, municipality, and district members in 24 EU countries. Fosters a Covenant of Mayors (contact: Lucie Blondel, l.blondel@climatealliance.org) to improve energy efficiency.
66. Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (2012; www.unep.org/ccac).
A partnership of 36 countries, 44 NGOs and intergovernmental organizations, and the private sector to reduce short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) such as black carbon, methane, tropospheric ozone, and hydrofluorocarbons. Celebrates “two years of fast progress” toward their Triple Imperative: slowing climate change, improving human health, and improving food security. Publishes fact sheets, newsletters, and reports such as **Primer on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants** (2013). Head of Secretariat: Helena Molin Valdes. Chair of Scientific Advisory Panel: Drew Shindell.
67. Climate and Development Knowledge Network (2010, London; <http://cdkn.org>).
Mission: “To support decision-makers in designing and delivering climate compatible development, i.e., minimizing the harm caused by climate impacts, while maximizing human development.” Focus on Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Managed by an alliance of organizations led by PricewaterhouseCoopers, and including Fundación Futuro Latinoamericano, the Overseas Development Institute, SouthSouthNorth and LEAD Pakistan. Provides research, technical assistance, and advocacy in support of four themes: 1) *Climate compatible development strategies and plans*: participatory planning methods to foster partnerships between actors within different sectors (e.g.: Partnerships for Climate Compatible Development in Mozambique); 2) *Climate finance*: developing countries need an estimated US\$100 billion per year in climate finance by 2020; 3) *Climate-related disaster risk management*: e.g., Ahmedabad India’s Heat Action Plan]; 4) *Supporting climate negotiators from most vulnerable countries*: e.g., the Latin American Platform on Climate (2009) to develop national dialogue processes between governments and civil society. Issues various publications and working papers on many topics, e.g., “Promoting the use of climate information to achieve long-term development objectives in sub-Saharan Africa Funding”. Funding: 7-year program funded at £120 million by the UK Department for International Development and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Management team: 8 members; CEO: Sam Bickersteth (former head of program policy at Oxfam).
68. Climate Bonds Initiative (2012, London; www.climatebonds.net).
An investor-focused non-profit seeking to mobilize the \$100 trillion bond market for climate change solutions. Three workstreams: 1) market tracking and demonstration projects; 2) developing trusted standards (CB taxonomy); 3) Providing policy models and advice. Publications: **Bonds and Climate Change: The State of the Market in 2014** (reports \$36.6b green bonds issued, more than triple the 2013 issuance), **Unlocking Forest**

Bonds, and Evaluating Clean Energy Financing public Finance Mechanisms. CEO and Founder: Sean Kidney; 13 staff.

69. Climate Central (2008, Princeton NJ; www.climatecentral.org).

“Scientists and journalists researching and reporting the facts about our changing climate and its impact on the American public.” Not an advocacy organization. Scientists publish and journalists report on climate science, energy, sea level rise, wildfires, drought, and related topics, e.g.: *States at Risk: America’s Preparedness Report Card* (Nov 2015), which gives A-F rankings to the 50 states (the five rated “F” are Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, and Texas). Research appears in peer reviewed journals and in ways that help local communities and media visualize the threat of climate change and the need for practical solutions. Operates a news service that is journalistically independent of the organization’s research and communications programs. Through its [website](#), journalists report daily on the facts about our changing climate and its impacts on the American public through news and feature stories, blogs, podcasts, and interactive graphics.

Specific programs: 1) *Climate science*: reports on climate trends and impacts, from state level temperature trends, to wildfires, heat waves, drought, precipitation; e.g., the Southern Ocean Carbon and Climate Observations and Modeling program, an area that is poorly understood by scientists, because it is remote and dangerous; 2) *Energy*: e.g., “Hybrids Better for Climate than Leaf, Tesla in Most States”; 3) *Sea Level Rise*: flagship project: *Surging Seas*, [interactive maps](#) to see areas below different amounts of sea level rise and flooding — down to neighborhood scale — matched with area timelines of risk; 4) *Meteorology*: via the ***Climate Matters*** program, data analysts, meteorologists, climate experts, graphic artists and journalists create [graphics, text, animations, videos and research](#) to aid TV weathercasters in presenting science-rooted climate information. Books and galleries of media material are available on the website. Funding from foundations, government agencies, and institutions. Budget: ~\$6M/year. Board members include Decker Anstrom, recent Chairman of The Weather Channel Companies (Cable TV Network, Weather.com, and WSI). President: Paul Hanle (<mailto:phanle@climatecentral.org>); 42 staff.

70. Climate Change Commission of the Philippines (2009, Manila; climate.gov.ph)

Lead policy-making body of government for a climate-resilient and climate-smart Philippines with highly adaptive communities. Seeks to develop and mainstream evidence-based climate adaptation and mitigation policies through optimum coordination among key stakeholders. The *National Climate Change Action Plan* has 7 strategic priorities: food security, water, human security, environmental stability, infrastructure, capacity development, and sustainable communities. ***Adaptation Projects***: 1) *Climate Twin Phoenix*: capacity development program for cities and municipalities to manage risks from climate change and climate-related natural hazards; 2) *Support the CCC*: necessary prioritized measures are not yet fully integrated into national, local and financial planning. Instruments for the coordination, steering, monitoring and evaluation of climate-relevant actions have been set-up and now needs to be fully operationalized; 3) *Securing a Climate Resilient Philippines*: improve adaptive capacities of vulnerable sectors and communities, and strengthen their existing ecosystems to be resilient to threats, shocks, disasters, and climate change; 4) *ReBUILD*: increase capacities of key local actors in the cities and

municipalities surrounding the Cagayan and Jalaur River Basins to manage disaster risks; 5) *PhilCCAP*: developing practical examples and methodologies that demonstrate the benefits of mainstreaming climate change adaption; 6) *EcoTown Demonstration Project*: a planning unit composed of municipalities or a group of municipalities located within and around boundaries of critical key biodiversity areas, which are at high risk to climate change; 7) *Asian Development Bank Green Growth*: strengthen institutional and technical capacity for effective integration of climate change concerns into development plans at the local government unit. **Mitigation Projects:** 1) *Low Emission Capacity Building*: e.g., develop greenhouse gas inventory management systems; 2) *Enhancing Capacities for Low Emission Development Strategies*, e.g., improving in-country capacity in the use of analytical tools for decision making; 3) *Information Matters: Transparency*: strengthen in-country capacities for enhanced climate reporting. Communities of practice have been created around various topics, e.g., weather forecasting. Support from a multiplicity of sources, significantly Western countries, Australia, Japan, and Western banks. Emmanuel M. De Guzman, Executive Director

71. Climate Change Task Force (2009, c/o Green Cross International, Geneva; www.climatechangetaskforce.org).

“A synergy of climate experts, world leaders, Nobel peace laureates, and shapers of opinion – helping create the political will to address climate change.” Seeks to build the critical mass and political will for deep-rooted societal change capable of containing and then reversing the effects of climate change. Three main objectives: 1) maximize opportunities offered by the climate negotiations; 2) “re-calibrate” the international response to climate change and outline a framework for Copenhagen follow-up; 3) promote active engagement of civil society and the wider public in the search for adequate solutions to the challenges of climate change. The 20 member Task Force includes Mikhail Gorbachev (GCI founder), Mohan Munisinghe, Alexander Likhotal, Mary Robinson, Mohamed El-Ashry, and Janos Pasztor. Partner organizations include [Green Cross International](#), [Club of Madrid](#), and [Club of Rome](#). TF Project Leader: Adam Koniuszewski (Canada)

72. Climate Council (2013, Potts Point, Australia; <http://www.climatecouncil.org.au/about-us>)

Thousands of Australians chipped in to Australia's biggest crowd-funding campaign, to relaunch the abolished Climate Commission in the form of the Climate Council: “fiercely independent and apolitical!” More than \$1m was raised to support the new Council, which provides journalists and the public with authoritative independent reports (e.g., **The Burning Issue: Climate Change and the Australian Bushfire Threat**, 2015), a range of communications materials relevant to different audiences, videos (e.g., “The Difference Between Weather & Climate in 3 Minutes, 2015), infographics (e.g., **Coastal Flooding: the Sleeping Giant of Climate Change Risks**, 2014), fact sheets, speeches, community forums and briefings. Topics: The Facts, Myths, Extreme Weather, Renewables, International Action, Climate Impacts, Solutions, Health, Communications Tools. 7 staff, including Tim Flannery, Will Steffen and other former members of the disbanded Australian Climate Commission; Amanda McKenzie, CEO.

73. Climate CoLab (2007, Cambridge, MA; www.climatecolab.org).

“The Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Center for Collective Intelligence has developed this crowdsourcing platform where citizens work with experts and each other to create, analyze, and select detailed proposals for what to do about climate change. Anyone can join the community and participate. Community members are invited to submit and comment on proposals outlining ideas for what they think should be done about climate change. These are placed into contests. In some cases, members create proposals for specific kinds of actions such as generating electric power with fewer emissions or changing social attitudes about climate change. In other contests, members combine ideas from many other proposals to create integrated climate action plans for a country, a group of countries, or the whole world. Experts evaluate the entries and pick finalists, and then both experts and community members select the most promising proposals...As of May 2015, more than 300,000 people from all over the world have visited the Climate CoLab site, >50,000 have registered as members, and >1,000 proposals have been submitted. In addition to members of the general public, the community includes >200 experts on climate change and related topics who serve as Advisors, Judges, and Fellows.” The community has also initiated >180 discussions.

In 2015, 27 contests were initiated, e.g., “How could a national price on carbon be implemented in the United States?” Former US Secretary of State George Schultz, is one of the advisors on this contest; Adele Morris, Senior Fellow and Policy Director of the Climate and Energy Economics Project, is one of the judges. Winners receive a special invitation to attend MIT’s SOLVE Conference and present their proposals before key constituents, where a \$10,000 Grand Prize is awarded. Searchable contest archives extend back to 2009. Funding from the National Science Foundation, corporate sponsors of the MIT Center for Collective Intelligence, the Argosy Foundation, the MIT Energy Initiative, and the MIT Sloan Sustainability Initiative. Project Staff: 16, including John Sterman, Director of MIT’s System Dynamics Group; Principal Investigator: Prof. Thomas Malone.

74. Climate Institute (1986, Washington; www.climate.org).

Mission: Catalyze innovative and practical solutions, create partnerships, and provide objective and comprehensive information on climate change issues. Publishes *Climate Alert* newsletter, the *Global Sustainable Energy Islands Initiative* newsletter, climate-related speeches, videos, and Country Reports on climate change issues in Asia. Programs include the Arctic Climate Action Registry to stabilize climate change in the region, The Tickell Network to link research with education, the Black Carbon Reduction Program, and the Endangered Islands Campaign. President: John Topping; Chairman of the Board: Sir Crispin Tickell; 11 professional staff.

75. Climate Policy Initiative (2009, San Francisco; www.climatepolicyinitiative.org)

Mission: “to improve the most important energy and land use policies around the world, with a particular focus on finance,” so that the world will produce enough food and fuel by using natural and financial resources more efficiently. Along with Bloomberg New Energy Finance, it sponsors *The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance*, which identifies “cutting edge climate finance instruments.” Offices in US, Italy (the San Giorgio Group), Brazil, Indonesia, China, and India (“places that provide the most potential for policy

impact”). Examines nine global, national and subnational themes in six sectors, and publishes reports and blogs. Executive Director: Thomas Heller; 50 staff.

76. Climate Reality Project (Washington and nine international branches; www.climaterealityproject.org).

Founded by former US Vice President Al Gore to forge “impassioned support necessary for urgent action to solve the climate crisis.” Claims a global movement of >5 million. Seven initiatives include the Climate Reality Leadership Corps (training >6000 leaders working in 117 countries) and the Reality Drop to spread truth and destroy denial. CEO: Maggie L Fox.

77. Clinton Foundation (2005, New York; www.clintonfoundation.org).

Founded by President Bill Clinton, the foundation seeks to improve global health, strengthen economies, promote healthier childhoods, and protect the environment by fostering partnerships among governments, businesses, NGOs, and private citizens. Sponsors the Clinton Climate Initiative, the Clinton Development Initiative, the Clinton Health Access Initiative, the Clinton Global Initiative University, and other initiatives. Publishes an **Annual Report**. Board Chairman: Bruce Lindsey; Board Vice Chair: Chelsea Clinton.

78. Club of Madrid: World Leadership Alliance (2001; Madrid, Spain; www.clubmadrid.org).

An independent organization of 96 former Presidents and Prime Ministers from 63 democratic countries, supporting democratic leadership and governance, and better response to crisis and post-crisis situations. Recent programs: 1) The Shared Societies Project to promote long-term inclusive and sustainable growth; seeks to reduced excessive inequality and promote social cohesion in the interests of shared global stability and prosperity, through a Global Shared Societies Agenda; 2) Energy and Climate Change seeks a globally effective post-2012 climate agreement and universal access to clean energy as key to poverty alleviation; 3) Democracy, Security, and Terrorism seeks to address problems of terrorism. The Club of Madrid Foundation Inc. (COMFI) is a grant-making foundation conceived in October 2004. President: Vaira Vike-Freiberga; Secretary General: Carlos Westendorp.

79. Club of Rome (1968, Winterthur, Switzerland; www.clubofrome.org.)

An informal association of ~100 invited Members, independent leading personalities from politics, business and science interested in contributing in a systemic, interdisciplinary, and holistic manner to a better world because they share a common concern for the future of humanity and the planet. Consists of >30 national and regional associations, the International Centre in Winterthur, a European Support Centre in Vienna, and the Club of Rome Foundation (funding). CoR has sponsored 33 reports on the future of humanity, the best-known being **The Limits to Growth** (1972). Recent reports include **Extracted: How the Quest for Mineral Wealth Is Plundering the Planet** by Ugo Bardi (Chelsea Green, 2014), **Bankrupting Nature: Denying Our Planetary Boundaries** by Anders Wijkman and Johan Rockstrom (Routledge, 2012), **2052: A Global Forecast for the Next Forty Years** by Jorgen Randers (Chelsea Green, 2012), **The Blue Economy: 10 Years, 100 Innovations, 100 Million Jobs** by Gunter Pauli (Paradigm Publications, 2010), and **Factor**

Five: Transforming the Global Economy Through 80% Improvement in Resource Productivity by Ernst Ulrich Von Weizsacker *et al.* (Earthscan, 2009). Co-Presidents: Anders Wijkman (Sweden) and Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker (Germany).

80. CNA Corporation (1942, Arlington VA; www.cna.org).

Mission: to analyze and solve complex problems by getting as close as possible to the people, the data – and the problems themselves – in order to find the clear, credible answers government leaders need to choose the best course of action. Originally begun as the Center for Naval Analysis, becoming the non-profit CNA Corporation in the 1990s. It now operates three “Solution Centers”: 1) Center for Naval Analysis: to help improve the efficiency and effectiveness of U.S. national defense efforts, (seven programs); 2) Institute for Public Research: research and analysis in the areas of education, energy, water and climate, air traffic management, safety and security, and other domestic issue areas (five programs); 3) Military Advisory Board, including 15 retired Generals and Admirals from the US Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines, and one retired British Rear Admiral. The MAB recently issued an important report, **National Security and the Accelerating Risks of Climate Change** (CNA, May 2014, 37p; www.cna.org/reports/accelerating-risks), updating an earlier 2007 report on the threat of climate change. The new report has a Foreword by Michael Chertoff (former US Secretary of Homeland Security) and Leon Panetta (former US Secretary of Defense). President & CEO: Robert J. Murray; Executive VP: Katherine A.W. McGrady; 350 staff at HQ and 45 researchers in the field.

81. Commission on Human Security (2001-2003, United Nations; www.unocha.org/humansecurity/chs).

The Commission was established in January 2001 in response to the Secretary-General’s call at the 2000 Millennium Summit for a world “free of want” and “free of fear.” In May 2003, Commission Co-Chairs Sadako Ogata and Amartya Sen presented the Final Report, **Human Security Now**, which is available online. The Human Security Unit was established in 2004 in the UN Office for the Coordination of Human Affairs “to place human security in the mainstream of UN activities.” [Note: Appears to be the initial introduction of the important “human security” concept. See Subject Index for organizations with this focus. MM]

82. Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress (2008; www.stiglitz-sen-fitoussi.fr).

The Commission was chaired by Joseph E. Stiglitz (Columbia University) and included Amartya Sen (Harvard University) and Jean-Paul Fitoussi (Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris). The Commission held its first plenary meeting in April 2008 in Paris. Its final report (posted on the website) was released in September 2009, questioning the relevance of GDP figures. Three working groups produced working papers and reports leading up to the Commission Report, on classical GDP issues, quality of life, and sustainable development and environment.

83. Commons Strategies Group (2010; www.commonstrategies.org).

A partnership working on four continents “to help advance the commons as a paradigm in diverse settings” and to catalyze and assist commons-based projects, activism, research and

public education with a great variety of partners. “Our primary purpose is to help consolidate and extend the many existing commons initiatives around the world...commons offers great hope for the future because it provides practical, effective forms of governance and resource management that can address the growing failures of centralized, hierarchical institutions and the market fundamentalist order.” Principals: Michel Buawens (Chang Mai, Thailand), David Bollier (Amherst MA), Beatriz Busaniche (Buenos Aires), and Silke Helfrich (Jena, Germany).

84. Conservation International (1987, Arlington, VA; www.conservation.org).

Seeks to protect nature, and its biodiversity, for the benefit of humanity: “to ensure a healthy, productive planet for everyone, because people need nature to thrive.” Concerns climate, food, forests, illegal logging and fishing, oceans, freshwater, global stability, and livelihoods. “Transformational Projects” in 30 countries through >1000 partnerships to “responsibly and sustainably care for nature, for the well-being of people.” Some 80 publications listed. Offices in >30 countries; 400 staff in Arlington; 600 staff elsewhere. Chairman of the Board and CEO: Niels Crone; President and Chief Operating Officer: Russell Mittermeier.

85. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (1971, Consortium Office: Montpellier, France; CGIAR Fund at World Bank, Washington; www.cgiar.org).

A global partnership of organizations dedicated to reducing rural poverty, increasing food security, improving human health and nutrition, and ensuring more sustainable management of natural resources, by funding and coordinating research and field operations. Research programs in Maize, Wheat, Rice, Grain Legumes, Fish, Livestock, Roots/Tubers/Bananas, Forests/Trees/Agroforestry, Dryland Systems, Humid Tropics Integrated Systems, Water/Land/Ecosystems, Nutrition/Health, Climate Change and Food Security, and Policies/Institutions/Markets. 8000+ staff in 15 Centers in 13 countries. CEO: Frank Rijsberman.

86. Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development (2003, Universiteit Utrecht; www.uu.nl).

Academic research into the Earth, sustainability, urbanization and migration. Within the Faculty of Geosciences, investigates and develops processes and opportunities for innovative change towards sustainability.

87. Council for Emerging National Security Affairs (1999, Washington; www.censa.net).

Long-term objective: “to create an alliance of intellectual capital—spanning an array of industries and occupations—that will enhance U.S. security and that of our friends and allies.” Also seeks to improve long term national security policymaking by building a cohesive network of talented midcareer professionals across sectors, providing them with ongoing opportunities to learn real world practice from peers and experts across disciplines, and building the preeminent platform for production and distribution of quality midcareer analysis, research and op-eds into the national security community. Publishes compendia, policy columns, an email newsletter, and guest columns. Holds a dinner series in Washington, New York, London, and five other cities. Founder and Chairman: Michael Fenzel; Executive Director, James Kirkhope.

88. Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute (2010, San Francisco; Netherlands; www.c2ccertified.org)

Administers the Cradle to Cradle Certified™ Product Standard, which was gifted to the Institute by founders William McDonough and Michael Braungart. Driving change in: 1) *Fashion*: “Fashion Positive” focuses on innovation in the supply chain, providing low-interest rate loans to suppliers, increasing transparency, and perpetual cycled materials for designers and brands; 2) *Built Environments*: products for building owners and architects, e.g., IceStone, durable surfaces made of recycled glass and concrete; 3) *Education*: courses on practical concepts and strategies for regenerative and circular design; 4) *Product Design*: using Cradle to Cradle Certified™ BASIC, PUMA launched two new collections of lifestyle apparel, footwear and accessories, called “InCycle,”; 5) *Manufacturers*: making products in fundamentally better ways, e.g., Ecover rigorously assessed all ingredients, packaging materials, processes and social practices used, testing for maximum material reutilization and biodegradability to have seven products certified Cradle to Cradle Certified SILVER. Many innovation stories provide details of each effort.

Two types of certification are offered: 1) Cradle to Cradle Certified™ provides a continuous improvement pathway toward development of quality products. Products are assessed across five quality categories, with certification awarded at five levels; 2) the Material Health Certificate provides manufacturers with a trusted way to communicate their efforts to identify and replace chemicals of concern in their products. Offers training programs for consultants and engineers who want to become assessors. The Catalyst Program is for dedicated and self-directed individuals in the manufacturing sector who wish to advance the sustainability conversation within their own companies. Provides participants with networking opportunities, e.g., the Innovation Celebration. Publishes **Product Standards Guide and a Products Registry**. 161 companies and 2,500 products presently involved. Interim President: Lewis Perkins. 12 staff.

89. Data Revolution Group (2014, United Nations; www.undatarevolution.org)

Created by the Secretary General “to make concrete recommendations on bringing about a data revolution in sustainable development.” Led by >20 experts such as Jeffrey Sachs, it seeks to identify “the transformative actions needed to respond to the demands of a complex development agenda, improvements in how data is produced and used; closing data gaps to prevent discrimination; building capacity and data literacy in ‘small data’ and big data analytics; modernizing systems of data collection; liberating data to promote transparency and accountability; and developing new targets and indicators....At the heart of this agenda is an acknowledgement that timely, usable data is critical to informed decision-making, monitoring of progress, and evaluation of outcomes—especially in the context of the post-2015 development agenda.” Issued [A World That Counts: Mobilizing The Data Revolution for Sustainable Development](#), Nov 2014; also with Executive Summary), that highlights two global challenges: *invisibility* (gaps in what we know from data, and when we find out) and *inequality* (gaps between those with and/or without information, and what they need to know make their own decisions). Recommendations to address these challenges: 1) promoting innovation to fill data gaps, 2) mobilizing resources to overcome inequalities between developed and developing countries, and between data-poor and data-rich people, and 3) leadership and coordination to enable the data revolution to play its full role in realizing sustainable development. The report is intended to support

33 post-2015 data revolution initiatives supported by the UN. [NOTE: This group appears to have fed ideas to other groups and may now be out of business. MS]

90. Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (2013?, unsdsn.org/what-we-do/deep-decarbonization-pathways).

A collaborative initiative to understand and show how individual countries can transition to a low-carbon economy and how the world can meet the internationally agreed target of limiting the increase in global mean surface temperature to <2 degrees Celsius (°C). Co-founded by the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI), DDPP comprises 15 Country Research Teams composed of leading researchers and research institutions from countries representing 70% of global GHG emissions and different stages of development: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, the UK, and the US. Each team developed a national Deep Decarbonization Pathway (DDP) analysis to 2050, to explore possible transition to a low-carbon economy, taking into account national socio-economic conditions, development aspirations, infrastructure stocks, resource endowments, and other relevant factors. Other Partner Organizations: German Development Institute, International Energy Agency, and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development. See **Pathways to Deep Decarbonization: 2014 Report** (Sept 2014, 232p), the **DDPP Factsheet** (Feb 2014), and **An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development** (June 2013).

91. DESERTEC Foundation (2009, Hamburg, Germany; www.desertec.org).

The DESERTEC Concept shows “how to combat climate change, ensure a reliable energy supply, and promote security and development by generating sustainable power from the sites where renewable sources of energy are most abundant.” The Concept was developed by politicians, scientists and economists from around the Mediterranean, from which arose the DESERTEC Foundation, with the mission of promoting "Clean Power from Deserts" all over the world. Power from MENA (Middle East and North Africa) deserts can provide the region with sufficient energy for urgently-needed seawater desalination, supply about two-thirds of the region’s rising energy demand, and leave enough energy to meet 15% of European consumption. The Foundation already has projects in Morocco, Egypt, and Tunisia, and is now looking at Greater East Asia “to lead the world towards a sustainable future,” using a smart mix of concentrating solar-thermal power in desert regions of Mongolia and Northwest China, wind power in coastal areas, hydro power in mountainous regions, photovoltaics in sunny area, and biomass and geothermal where conditions are favorable. The Foundation coordinates national associations and a network of regional coordinators as well as a large global community of supporters. Directors: Ignacio Campino, Andrew Huber, Thiemo Gropp, and Michael Duren.

92. Dow Jones Sustainability Indices (1999, USA; www.sustainability-indices.com).

Evaluates sustainability performance of the largest 2,500 companies listed on the Dow Jones Global Total Stock Market Index, and lists leaders in 24 industry groups. Managed cooperatively by S&P Dow Jones Indices and RobecoSAM (Sustainable Asset Management). Provides a main global index, the DJSI World, and various indexes based on geographic regions such as: Europe, Nordic, North America and Asia Pacific. The DJSI

also contains industry-specific indexes called "blue chip indexes". In addition, the DJSI methodology facilitates the design, development and delivery of customized sustainability indexes; e.g., indexes covering different regions, indexes covering different segments of the leading sustainability companies, indexes covering additional exclusion criteria and indexes denominated in different currencies. Selection criteria evolve each year and companies must continue to make improvements to their long-term sustainability plans in order to remain on the Index. Indexes are updated yearly and companies are monitored throughout the year. Promotes "Corporate Sustainability" to create long-term value based on sustainable business practices and "sustainability-related megatrends changing our world." Publishes **DJSI Annual Review 2015**.

93. Earth Charter International (1994, San Jose, Costa Rica; www.earthcharterinaction.org).
"Values and Principles to Foster a Sustainable Future." The EC initiative was launched by Maurice Strong and Mikhail Gorbachev in 1994, responding to the call by the 1987 Brundtland Commission on Sustainable Development for a "new charter." An Earth Charter Commission was formed in 1997, with the Charter launched in 2000, now formally endorsed by >2000 organizations. It is posted on this website. The EC is a global consensus statement on the meaning of sustainability, the challenge and vision of sustainable development, and the principles by which sustainable development is to be achieved. It advocates transition to sustainable ways of living, a global society founded on a shared ethical framework that includes respect and care for the community of life, ecological integrity, universal human rights, respect for diversity, economic justice, democracy, non-violence, and a culture of peace. Co-chairs of the ECI Council: Oscar Motomura and Kartikeya Sarabhai. The ECI Secretariat, headed by Mirian Vilela, is located at the University of Peace in San Jose.
94. Earth Day Network (1975, Washington; also in Kolkata, India; www.earthday.org)
The year-round mission is to broaden, diversify and activate the environmental movement worldwide, through a combination of education, public policy, and consumer campaigns with 22,000 partners in 192 countries. Has launched environmental campaigns on issues ranging from climate change and drinking water to voter registration and saving whales. Programs: 1) Earth Day: 2016 focus is Trees for the Earth, due to current loss of 15bn trees/yr.; 2) Green Schools Campaign: to green all of America's K-12 schools within a generation; 3) The Educators Network: provides tools to promote civic participation and to develop a sense of environmental awareness to 30K teachers and administrators; 4) Earth Day Network's Policy Team: identifies legislative opportunities on the federal, state, and local levels that promote and fund environmental education; 5) International Efforts: e.g., campaign to protect the Asian elephant. Total revenue: ~\$1.5m from various sponsors and funders, e.g., Clinton Foundation and Adopt a Highway. Kathleen Rogers, President. 12 staff.
95. Earth Institute (1995, Columbia University, New York; www.earthinstitute.columbia.edu)
Mission: "Solutions for Sustainable Development," as regards public health, poverty, energy, ecosystems, climate, natural hazards and urbanization. More than 30 research centers and some 850 scientists, postdoctoral fellows, staff and students. Units focus on food security, environmental sustainability, hazards and risks, rivers and estuaries,

sustainable cities, earth engineering, energy, and climate science awareness and solutions (headed by James E. Hansen). At the largest research unit, the renowned [Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory](#), leading scientists study geology, oceans, freshwater systems, climate, and atmosphere. Director: Jeffrey Sachs; Executive Director: Stephen Cohen. [Note: Many chiefs, directors, managers, advisors, leaders, and boards. DH]

96. [Earth Policy Institute](#) (2001-2015, Washington; www.earth-policy.org)

Lester R. Brown, widely known as the founder and president of the Worldwatch Institute (1974-2000) and author of scores of books and articles, left Worldwatch for a more manageable venue to focus on his “plan to save civilization” through **Plan B: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble** (W.W. Norton, 2003). This led to three updates: Plan B 2.0 (2006), 3.0 (2008), and 4.0 (2009), with a focus on “Mobilizing to Save Civilization.” Recent books by Brown: **World on the Edge** (2011), **Full Planet, Empty Plates: The New Geopolitics of Food Scarcity** (2012), and his autobiography, **Breaking New Ground: A Personal History** (2013). President: Lester R. Brown plus 5 staff. [Note: Brown’s books are written in a popular style, although well-documented, and translated into 11 languages. His illuminating autobiography describes many publishing contacts worldwide. At the age of 81, Brown closed his Institute in June 2015. MM]

97. [Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund Univ, Sweden; earthsystemgovernance.org)

Developing integrated earth system governance, from the local to the global level, to ensure sustainable development of the coupled socio-ecological system that the Earth has become. Earth system governance is the interrelated and increasingly integrated system of formal and informal rules, rule-making systems, and actor-networks at all levels of human society, that are set up to steer societies towards preventing, mitigating, and adapting to global and local environmental change and, in particular, earth system transformation. This constitutes a paradigmatic change from governing local and national environmental problems to coping with a more fundamental transformation of the earth system. The Project is a core element of [Future Earth](#), and views itself as the largest social science research network in the area of governance and global environmental change. It is organized, around five analytical problems, Architecture, Agency, Adaptiveness, Accountability, and Allocation & Access, and four analytical themes, Power, Knowledge, Norms, and Scale. The Project is open to all social and natural scientists who are engaged in research on the governance of coupled socio-ecological systems.

The Earth System Governance Project, while essentially a scientific effort, is also designed to assist policy responses to the pressing problems of earth system transformation. For example, the problem of the architecture of earth system governance is a key concern of current negotiations and political processes that are often faced with 'treaty congestion' and complex interlinkages between different institutions, for instance between multilateral environmental agreements and the World Trade Organization. Fragmented governance architectures are also an increasing problem for decision-makers, particularly in climate policy. A related concern is UN reform, notably as concerns the debate on a United Nations Environment Programme. At national and local levels, architecture is a key concern for decision-makers dealing with policy integration, the comparative effectiveness of policy instruments, and the integration of decision-making from international, national and local levels.

Task Forces: 1) *Accountability in Global Environmental Governance*: a research program that will ultimately create a coherent theoretical framework to investigate the nature of accountability in global environmental governance; 2) *Conceptual Foundations of Earth System Governance*: how sustainability science can engage with and contribute to the governance frameworks related to matters such as Architecture, Agency, Adaptiveness, Accountability, and Allocation & Access; 3) *Methodology for Earth System Governance*: promoting new international research collaborations, fostering interaction and dialogue among existing research projects, and developing architectures to promote the building and sharing of datasets that can advance quantitative earth system governance research. Current projects: Climate Smart Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa, Extreme Events and Environments from Climate to Society, Seeds of a Good Anthropocene, Governance ‘of’ and ‘for’ the Sustainable Development Goals, ReSET Programme: “Governance of Global Environmental Change.” Multiple reports, white papers and a book series with MIT Press, e.g., Philipp Pattberg and Fariborz Zelli (eds), **Environmental Politics and Governance in the Anthropocene: Institutions and Legitimacy in a Complex World** (2016). 53 international lead faculty members organized and funded under the auspices of Lund University and the Institute for Environmental Studies at VU University Amsterdam.

98. Earthscan Publishers (1982, Oxford UK; www.routledge.com/sustainability). The world’s leading publisher on sustainability and environmental issues. It was founded by the International Institute for Environment and Development, and bought by the publishing conglomerate Taylor & Francis in 2011, which includes Routledge and issues books as “Earthscan from Routledge”. The **Environment and Sustainability Catalogue 2014** lists books in 13 categories including agriculture and food, biodiversity, natural resources, water and oceans, environmental health, law and governance, policy and politics, and business and finance.
99. EastWest Institute (1980, New York, Moscow, Brussels, Washington; www.ewi.info .) “Building Trust. Delivering Solutions.” Hosts strategic global events on crucial issues “to make the world a safer place,” with focus on eight issue fields: 1) Conflict Prevention (facilitating dialogue and practical solutions); 2) Cyberspace (Global Cooperation in Cyberspace Initiative); 3) Defense Policies (global security, maritime security, space policy); 4) Food-Water-Energy Security Nexus; 5) Global Economies (to mitigate threats to economic security); 6) Politics and Governance (special focus on empowering women leaders); 7) Terrorism and Crime; 8) Weapons of Mass Destruction (seeks nuclear nonproliferation and disarmament). Founder, Chairman and CEO: John Mroz; COO: James Creighton; c.50 staff and 16 Fellows. [Note: The 63 Board members are a good example of a global “Who’s Who”. DH]
100. Ecologic Institute (1995, Berlin, Brussels, Washington, San Mateo CA; www.ecologic.eu). “Science and Policy for a Sustainable World.” Seeks to bring fresh ideas to environmental and sustainable development policies through research, policy analysis and consultancy. Work program focuses on obtaining practical results, and integration of environmental concerns into other policy fields. Partners with the network of Institutes for European Environmental Policy and the Ecological Research Network (Ecornet). Publications: organization brochure (“Ecologic Institute: Science and Policy for a Sustainable World”), a

monthly newsletter (*Ecologic*), and studies on quality of life, well-being, environmental crime, and biodiversity. Founding Director and CEO: R. Andreas Kraemer; 150 staff.

101. EcoWatch (2011, Cleveland OH; www.ecowatch.com).

“Uniting All Shades of Green.” A popularized website with daily links to 10 non-academic articles on green living, and sustainable business, fracking, coal, tar sands, nuclear power, etc. Seeks to educate and motivate people to protect human health and the environment through EcoNews (water, energy, climate, biodiversity), Ecoliving (food, health tips), and EcoBusiness (renewables, green buildings, etc.)

102. Ellen MacArthur Foundation (2009, Isle of Wight, UK; www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org).

Seeks to “inspire a generation to re-think, re-design and build a positive future through the framework of a circular economy,” and to accelerate transition to such an economy, which is restorative by design. Publications include **Towards the Circular Economy** (Vol 1 and 2), and **A New Dynamic: Effective Business in a Circular Economy**. Holds an annual summit of the “Circular Economy 100.” Does not give grants. CEO: Andrew Morlet; 35 staff.

103. End Water Poverty (2007, London; www.endwaterpoverty.org)

The first global campaign calling for an end to the water and sanitation crisis. EWP’s goal is “to create a partnership between donors, Southern governments, multilateral organizations and civil society for facilitating work towards achieving universal access to safe water and adequate sanitation so that developing countries committed to improving water and sanitation access to their citizens would be financially supported to do so by the richer countries.” More than 260 organizations campaigning in 60 countries are listed on the website. Each organization campaigns with other End Water Poverty members at strategic moments in the year, such as World Toilet Day or World Water Day, or through interacting with international policy making, such as through the UN’s post-2015 sustainable development agenda. Resources available in several languages supporting six specific efforts: 1) *Keep Your Promises*, emphasizing the human right to water and sanitation; 2) *World Water Day Toolkit*, which supported 600,000 people in a Walk for Water march in 2014; 3) *Sanitation and Water for All*, bi-annual high level conferences; 4) *Post-2015 Sustainable Development Agenda*, providing input to the UN; 5) *Election Campaigning*, toolkits in French and English; (6) WASHwatch.org, a collaborative, open, and accessible platform for information on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) policy commitments and budgets, which also monitors progress made toward human rights commitments. Co-Chairs: Jamillah Mwanjisi and Dilip Surkar.

104. Energy Crossroads (2007, Copenhagen, Denmark; www.energycrossroads.org).

An international organization initiated and run by students and young professionals, hosting youth leadership at Stanford University (US), Denmark, various countries in Africa, Brazil, China, and Singapore. Seeks “a global energy future based on clean, prosperous and secure solutions” by mobilizing the inheriting generations and bringing people together in a joint global effort. Project include Asia Energy Conference, energy efficient stoves, energy

Mondays, RETHINK our energy future, sustainable innovators, Bright Green Expo, etc.
ECDK President: Elsa Salvador.

105. Energy Foundation (1991, San Francisco and Beijing; www.ef.org).

“Building a new energy future... (through) a partnership of philanthropic investors promoting clean energy technology.” Partnered with 15 mostly American foundations. Seeks to promote transition to a sustainable energy future by advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy. Supports a price on carbon to drive investment, efficient buildings and appliances, growing markets for energy efficiency and renewables, and assisting China’s shift to clean energy. Six Programs: 1) Buildings; 2) Climate; 3) Power; 4) Public Engagement; 5) Transportation; 6) Energy Foundation for China. Publishes Annual Reports. CEO and Co-Founder: Eric Heitz; 46 staff.

106. Energy Sustainability Forum (Tokyo; <http://www2.ir3s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/esf/index.html>).

An industrial consortium that IR3S inaugurated with Showa Shell Sekiyu K.K. Seeks to build a sustainable society through linking global, social and human systems through maintaining and developing research centers of transdisciplinary sustainability science of the highest global standards. Also, to build an international meta-network that links research and educational institutions in developed and developing countries. Director: Kazuhiko Takeuchi; Professor, Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science; Senior Vice-Rector, United Nations University.

107. Energypedia (2011, Eschborn, Germany; <https://energypedia.info>)

A wiki-based platform for collaborative knowledge exchange on renewable energy and energy efficiency in developing countries. First-hand knowledge on modern and sustainable energy solutions often only exists locally or in fragments and is thus difficult for individuals to access. There is a great need to facilitate and expand the diffusion of these technologies in developing countries through practical knowledge exchange and collaboration. Leveraging Web 2.0 technologies to remove knowledge barriers and expand the diffusion of information addressing the topics **renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable energy access for all**. Any registered user can create, modify and share content. The platform includes **3,371 free articles** as of May 2016, contributed by the growing community of **5,539 registered users** made up of energy practitioners, experts, academics and other interested stakeholders. Features include: an event calendar, a job exchange, thematically-organized groups, profile creators, solutions, book creator (i.e. combining articles and other resources into a publication), data bases, and video tutorials. 228K visits in 2013. Revenues of \$150K in 2013. Robert Heine, Founder and Managing Director. 5 staff.

108. Environmental Defense Fund (1967, NYC; www.edf.org).

“To preserve the natural systems on which all life depends, guided by science and economics.” A leading national nonprofit organization representing more than 750,000 members. Total program and supporting services expenses in 2013 were \$120.5 million, a 14% increase over the previous year. Major interests: oceans, ecosystems, climate and energy, and health (safeguards for toxic chemicals). Publishes **Annual Report**. President: Fred Krupp.

109. EU Non-Proliferation Consortium (2010, Council of the EU/Brussels; www.nonproliferation.eu).

A network of some 60 EU non-proliferation think tanks and research institutes, to encourage discussion of measures to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. The Consortium organizes expert meetings ([first kick-off meeting](#), May 2011, Brussels) and international conferences (EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference, Sept 2014, Brussels). It is managed jointly by four institutes: Fondation pour la recherche stratégique in Paris, Peace Research Institute in Frankfurt, [International Institute for Strategic Studies](#) in London, and the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Numerous publications focus on biological and chemical weapons, conventional weapons, counter-proliferation, EU policies, export controls, means of delivery, missile defense, nuclear arms, proliferation crises, regional security, space traffic, terrorism, and the UN. Also publishes an e-newsletter.

110. European Environment Agency (1993, Copenhagen; www.eea.eu).

An agency of the European Union with 33 member countries, tasked to provide sound, independent information on the environment and environmental policy for the general public. The regulation establishing the EEA also established the European Environment Information and Observation Network (www.eionet.eu), involving some 1000 experts and >350 institutions in collecting and organizing data. EEA's mandate is to help the EC and member countries to make informed decisions about improving the environment, integrating environmental considerations into economic policies, and moving towards sustainability. “Environmental Topics” websites include air pollution, biodiversity, climate change, land use, water, noise, soil, waste, coasts, environmental technology, policy instruments, and five “PRELUDE” environmental scenarios. Publishes an Annual Report and special reports, e.g.: **Resource-Efficient Green Economy and EU Policies** (July 2014), on forces underlying the green transition.

111. European Environmental Bureau (1974, Brussels; www.eeb.org).

“Federation of environmental citizens organizations” that influences EU policymaking and implementation and assessment by combining knowledge with representativeness, active involvement of its members, and coalition building. “EEB stands for sustainable development, environmental justice, global equity, transparency, participatory democracy, and shared but differentiated responsibility. It promotes the principles of prevention, precaution, and polluter pays.”

It has ~160 members from 33 countries and Russia, e.g., the Estonian Society for Nature Conservancy and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds in the UK. Activities focus on: 1) *Biodiversity and Nature*; 2) *Climate and Energy*; 3) *Governance and Tools*; 4) *Industry and Health*; 5) *Sustainability*. Each domain subsumes several specific programs addressed via one of 18 working groups led by a policy officer or project coordinator. For example, the Agriculture arm of the Biodiversity and Nature activity is lobbying for “sustainable food and farming system which respects the limits of nature, protects wildlife and habitats, respects soil and water quality, and champions animal welfare” by organizing and participating in high-level events in Brussels and across Europe and mobilizes its members at national level, as well as publishing relevant studies (e.g., **Squeeze Out: The Truth Behind the Orange Juice Business** (2015, 57p). Each

subsection also publishes periodic news reports (e.g., “EEB and Birdlife’s Top Ingredients for Future Food Security”). Publishes an **Annual Report** with updates on each domain. Receives funds from government agencies (e.g., the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment) and foundations (e.g., the Sigrid Rausing Trust). Budget: ~\$3.3M/yr. Secretary General: James Wates. 45 staff.

112. European Investment Bank (1958, Brussels; www.eib.org/index.htm)

The European Union's bank is the largest multilateral borrower and lender by volume, supporting projects that make a significant contribution to growth and employment in Europe and beyond. As part of its counter-cyclical approach, activities focus on four priority areas: 1) *Innovation and skills*: investment that is geared towards innovation, skills and greater competitiveness, e.g., a loan to Türk Traktör, one of Turkey’s main tractor manufacturers, will finance the development and implementation of technologies designed to enhance the fuel efficiency; 2) *Access to finance for smaller businesses*: EUR 29.2 billion to SMEs and midcaps globally, 85% in Europe; 3) *Environment and climate*: one of the largest providers of climate finance worldwide with EUR 20.6 billion going to support sustainability projects in over 160 countries; 4) *Infrastructure*: invested EUR 18.9 billion in energy efficiency, transport, water and sustainable urban infrastructure in 2015, e.g., a long-awaited power line across the Pyrenees that will allow export of excess Spanish renewable energy and ease one of the worst network energy bottlenecks in Europe. 300 engineers and economists screen every project, before, during and after loans are extended. Also deeply engaged with the European Fund for Strategic Investments to help overcome the current investment gap in the EU by mobilizing private financing for strategic investments, e.g., installing tens of millions of smart meters across Europe. EIB has more than 2,000 staff; 243b euro in capital.

113. European Leadership Network (2013?, London; www.europeanleadershipnetwork.org).

Seeks to develop collaborative European capacity to address pressing foreign and security policy challenges of our time, through: 1) an active network of former and emerging European political, military, and diplomatic leaders; 2) high-quality research, publications and events; 3) institutional partnerships across Europe, North America, Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. Programs on Euro-Atlantic Security, Middle East (seeking a WMD Free Zone), and Global Security (on nuclear regimes and the threat of nuclear terrorism). Director and Co Founder: Ian Kearns.

114. European Union Institute for Strategic Studies (2002, Brussels; www.iss.europa.eu).

The EU agency dealing with the analysis of foreign, security and defense policy issues. Mission: to provide analyses and fora for discussion that can be of use and relevance to the formulation of EU policy, to find a common security culture for the EU, and to enrich the strategic debate. Funded by EU member states according to a GNP-based formula. Sponsors conferences, seminars, and task forces (participation “by invitation only”). Publishes **Chaillot Papers**, **Yearbook**, reports, briefs, and alerts. Recent topics: cyber-defense, Arab armies, scenarios for Ukraine, peacebuilding, and global energy security. Director: Antonio Missiroli.

115. Experimental Lakes Area (1968, Winnipeg, Canada; www.experimentallakesarea.ca/ELA_Website.html).

An internationally unique research station encompassing 58 small and formerly pristine freshwater lakes (1 to 84 ha). Uses the whole [ecosystem approach](#) to make long-term, whole-lake investigations of freshwater, so as to better understand global threats, demonstrate the impacts of human activities on watersheds and lakes, develop appropriate strategies for ecosystem restoration and enhancement, and promote environmental protection and conservation. Its Long-Term Ecosystem Research program focuses on [eutrophication](#) (pollution by excess nutrients), acidification, and impacts of cage aquaculture. The Government of Canada abruptly defunded the ELA in 2012. The decision was widely condemned by the Canadian and international scientific community. In April 2014, the [International Institute for Sustainable Development](#) signed three agreements to ensure that it will be the long-term operator of the ELA research facility, which has produced 745 peer-reviewed scientific articles, 102 book chapters and synthesis papers, 185 data reports, and several books. ELA scientists have been the recipients of numerous prestigious international water awards, including the [Stockholm Water Prize](#). Senior Research Scientist: Dr Michael Paterson.

116. Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (2002, Oslo; eiti.org)

Ignited by the work of economists and social theorists such as Jeffrey Sachs, Joseph Stiglitz, Terry Lynn Karl and Paul Collier, who have detailed how the huge potential benefits of oil, gas and mining were not being realized and were associated with increased poverty, conflict and corruption. EITI presents a global standard to promote open and accountable management of natural resources by strengthening government and company systems, informing public debate, and enhancing trust. In each implementing country it is supported by a coalition of governments, companies and civil society. Countries implementing the EITI disclose information on tax payments, licenses, contracts, production and other key elements around resource extraction, which is disclosed in an annual report available to everyone. The EITI Standard contains a set of requirements that countries need to meet in order to be recognized as first an EITI Candidate and ultimately an EITI Compliant country. The standard is overseen by the international EITI Board, with members from governments, companies and civil society. EITI reports are accompanied by contextual information about the extractive industries, including a summary description of the legal framework and fiscal regime together with an overview of the extractive industries, their contribution to the economy, production data, state participation in the extractive industries, revenue allocations and the sustainability of revenues, license registers and license allocations, and any applicable provisions related to beneficial ownership and contracts. The Initiative requires production of comprehensive EITI Reports that include full government disclosure of extractive industry revenues, and disclosure of all material payments to government by oil, gas and mining companies. 49 countries are implementing the EITI standard, including the United States; 31 have been deemed compliant. Publications include **The EITI, National Oil Companies and The Sale of the Government's Oil** (2015?) and **EITI Standard Progress Report 2015**. Holds an annual global conference. Example: Mongolia. Minerals and crude oil accounted for 88% of exports in 2013. Mongolia's EITI Reports are highly comprehensive. They include a good overview of the extractive sector, including number of deposits, production figures by

commodity, and a map of current oil exploration and production activities. The reports disclose revenues collected at provincial and levels, including fines and environmental remediation costs, and social payments and donations. Through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund, the World Bank Group supports the EITI by administering funds to provide technical and financial assistance to countries implementing or considering implementing the EITI. This contributes to an organizational budget of about \$5m/year. Head of Secretariat: Jonas Moberg; Chair of the Board: The Rt. Hon. Clare Short, UK Secretary of State for International Development (1997-2003).

117. Financial Transparency Coalition (2009, Center for International Policy, Washington; www.financialtaskforce.org).

Seeks to dismantle the international “shadow financial system” by addressing the systemic issues that stifle economic development A global approach is needed “to help create a more sustainable global economy for everyone.” [Also see Global Financial Integrity (www.gfintegrity.org).]

118. Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique (1998, Paris; www.frstrategie.org).

Conducts studies and specialized continuing education for French ministries and agencies, European institutions, international organizations, and businesses. Contribute to the strategic debate in France and abroad. Organized around five major themes: 1) Military and Strategic Issues (nuclear proliferation, biological/chemical disarmament, space, missile defense); 2) Strategy, Industry and Technology (industrial issues, defense economics, technology policies, control of sensitive technologies); 3) Nature of Crises and Conflicts (prevention, management, stabilization, reconstruction); 4) Security of the State and the Citizen (terrorism, technology policies, natural and industrial disasters, risk management, ethics and technology, health and safety, water management, safety and environment); 5) Issues of Defense and Security in Strategic Regional Areas (Europe, US, Russia and CIS, Asia, Mediterranean and Arab-Muslim world, sub-Saharan Africa). Funded by its work for clients. Publishes several collections of books, proceedings of its public seminars, “FRS Notes,” and “FRS Debates.” Director: Camille Grand; 38 staff.

119. Food & Water Watch (2005, Washington; www.foodandwaterwatch.org).

An American public interest organization active internationally that “champions healthy food and clean water by standing up to corporations and protecting our environment.” Fully funded through members, individual donors, and foundation grants. Engages and mobilizes citizens politically through person-to-person, on-the-ground organizing, educational campaigns and new media technologies. National (US) campaigns: 1) *Label foods made with Genetically Engineered Organisms* (GMOs); 2) *Stop the Trans-Pacific Partnership*; 3) *Ban Fracking on Our Public Lands*; 4) *Public Water for All* (i.e., public ownership of water utilities); 5) *Stop Antibiotic Use* (overuse of antibiotics on factory farms); 6) *Take Back the Tap* (promoting tap water over bottled water). Campaigns are designed to address big problems: broken democracy, climate change, corporate control of food and water, fracking, global trade and pollution trading. Advocates for fair policies (e.g., by partnering with legislators), takes legal action, organizes for change (via more than 30 field organizers in the US) and publishes a variety of research and policy analyses (e.g., **Factory Farm Nation**, 2015, 50p). Provides an annual report. The board of directors has

an international composition. 2013 expenses: \$13.5m. Founder and Executive Director: Wenonah Hauter. 20 staff.

120. Food Tank (2013, Chicago; <http://foodtank.com>).

Mission: “Building a global community for safe, healthy, nourished eaters by spotlighting environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable ways of alleviating hunger, obesity, and poverty, and creating networks of people, organizations, and content to push for food system change.” Highlights success in agriculture via various communications strategies (e.g., weekly newsletters covering many topics, TED talks, social media, publications such as **Food Tank by the Numbers** [2014, 18p], webinars, etc.) that feature innovative ideas for working in cities, kitchens, fields and laboratories. Focus Areas: Soil, True Cost Accounting (e.g., environmental impacts), Democratizing Innovation (i.e., promoting new thinking done by small farmers), Food Waste, Nutrient Density (2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies), Family Farmers, Urban Food Systems, Climate Change Resilience, Biocultural Landscapes (holistic system of indigenous culture and nature shaped by human management over a long period of time), the Milan Protocol (connecting citizens and policy makers to address food sustainability), Sustainable Agriculture, Hunger and Obesity, Women and Youth in Agriculture. Partners with ~50 organizations such as the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, Save Our Soils and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. Publishes an Annual Report. Sponsors and participates in a variety of events (e.g., World Pasta Day and Congress). Budget: ~\$330K/yr. President: Danielle Nierenberg (former Worldwatch Institute Senior Researcher). 9 staff.

121. Foresight Horizon Scanning Centre (200?, London; www.bis.gov.uk/foresight).

A division of the UK Dept of Business, Innovation and Skills, seeking to stimulate and inform more effective strategies, policies and priorities at national and international levels through Major Foresight Projects, Policy Futures Projects, and The Foresight Horizon Scanning Centre. Foresight “aims to help the government think more systematically about the future.” Current project on The Future of Cities. Publishes an Annual Review and Reports, e.g. Migration and Global Environmental Change. Head: Professor Sir Mark Walport, Government Chief Scientific Adviser. [Note: No explicit mention of security or sustainability. DH]

122. Forest Stewardship Council International (2003, Bonn; orig. 1994 in Mexico; <https://ic.fsc.org/en>)

A platform for forest owners, timber industries, social groups and environmental organizations to promotes environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial, and economically viable management of the world's forests. Several hundred individual members, many with organizational relationships, are listed on the website. The FSCI encourages forest operations that are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resource, the ecosystem, or affected communities, by marketing the full range of forest products and services for their best value. Programs: 1) *Forest*: developing and revising the FSC Normative Framework (which concerns 5 standards, e.g., pesticides) related to Forest Management Certification; 2) *Chain of Custody*: an information trail about products

derived from forestry or from the wood reclaimed from previous use as it is moved to the consumer, including each stage of processing, transformation, manufacturing, and distribution; 3) *Social Policy*: addressing the interests and rights of small community producers, indigenous peoples, and forest workers; 4) *Monitoring and Evaluation*: measuring impacts of certification on forests, people and forest management practices through internally generated data, independent studies, and participation in the ISEAL Alliance; 5) *Controlled Wood*: only materials from acceptable sources can be used as controlled; unacceptable material includes illegally harvested wood, wood harvested in violation of traditional and civil rights, wood harvested in forests in which High Conservation Values are threatened by management activities, wood harvested in forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use, wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted; 6) *Ecosystem Services*: developing tools for certificate holders to access emerging markets for ecosystem services that strengthen incentives for responsible forest management and to deliver greater value for certificate holders, forest communities, and other actors along the supply chain, e.g., the FSC Marketplace, an online international platform for buyers and sellers of FSC certified products]; 7) *Supply Chain Integrity*: monitoring and enforcement tools that help ensure companies keep certified material and non-certified material sources separated throughout the supply chain. Current projects include Transparent Forests, intended to design and evaluate a web-based GIS platform employing Geographical Information Systems, GPS (covers both the US Global Positioning System and Russian Global Navigation Satellite System GNSS) and EO (Earth Observation includes satellite and airborne mapping) technologies, to support forest management certification. Multiple certification-related documents are available on the website, such as **Global Strategic Plan 2015-2020**, along with membership application forms. Kim Carstensen, Director General. 106 staff.

123. Forest Trends (1998, Washington; forest-trends.org)

Seeks “to shift the economic paradigm...to expand the value of forests to society; to promote sustainable forest management and conservation by creating and capturing market values for ecosystem services; to support innovative projects and companies that are developing these markets; and to enhance the livelihoods of local communities living in and around those forests.” Initiatives: 1) *Business and Biodiversity Offsets Program*, an international partnership of some 80+ leading conservation organizations, companies, governments, and financial institutions developing, testing and implementing best practice on biodiversity offsets; 2) *The Katoomba Group*, an international network of individuals working to promote and improve capacity related to markets and payments for ecosystem services (PES), including watershed protection, biodiversity habitat, and carbon storage; 3) *Communities and Markets*, linking communities to environmental markets by promoting awareness and capacity for communities to participate in and benefit from payments and compensation schemes that value their stewardship role of ecosystem services; 4) *Ecosystems Marketplace*, providing information on policy, finance, regulation, science, business and other market-relevant factors for ecosystem services; 5) *Forest and Trade Finance*, aggressively engaging with the Chinese Government and research agencies to encourage sustainable forest management and forest trade policies; 6) *Water Initiative*, aiming to protect marine ecosystem services by harnessing markets and private sector investment to complement conventional coastal and marine management and safeguard

- human well-being; 7) *Public Private Co-Finance Initiative*, focused on creating public private architectures that increase the amount of capital flowing to land use practices that reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation. Publications, reports and newsletters in each of these domains. President and CEO: Michael Jenkins (former [MacArthur Foundation](#) Associate Director for Global Security and Sustainability); 60 staff.
124. [Forum for a New World Governance](#) (2007, Geneva & NY; www.world-governance.org). Seeks to deal with the three causes of “the crisis in world governance”: structural, ideological and political. Principles for world governance: legitimacy in exercise of power, the democratic ideal, competence and effectiveness, cooperation, and linking local and global. Categories of governance: peace and security, environment, state structures and institutions, economy and globalization, and knowledge/science/education/information. Publishes ‘The World Governance Index’ and a newsletter. Supported by the Charles Leopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Humanity (Paris). Coordinators: Arnaud Blin and Gustavo Marin.
125. [Forum for the Future](#) (1996, London; www.forumforthefuture.org). An independent non-profit network of 130 organizations working globally with business, government and other organizations to find ways to create a sustainable future, by reimagining and transforming the key systems everyone uses and relies on, and innovating for long-term success. Fields of interest: food, energy, shipping, finance, and digital technology. Has offered a MA “Leadership for Sustainable Development” course since 1996. Operates a “Futures Centre” (an interactive online futures platform) and publishes a “Green Futures” newsletter (creating #the BIG Shift) and a book by Porritt, **The World We Made** (Phaidon, Nov 2013) on how our world could look in 2050 with 90% of energy from renewable sources, and manufacturing transformed by nanotechnology and 3-D printing . Founder Director: Jonathan Porritt; 92 staff.
126. [Foundation Earth](#) (2011? Washington; www.fdnearth.org). Seeks to bring an earth-centered economy into reality by examining the dimensions of a much more sustainable economy, arguing for it, and providing advisory services to social movements concerning economic system changes and transformation. Focuses on economy, law, education, environmental health, and emerging technologies. Has established Centers for: 1) *Economic Ecology*: e.g., the *SEC Disclosure Project* to require companies to disclose their pollution externalities in annual public filings; 2) *Earth Law*: promoting governance regimes based on the concept that humans are only one member of a wider community of beings; 3) *Systems Thinking*: introducing biospheric literacy into educational systems; 4) *Environmental Health*: supporting the principle that human health is dependent on the health of the planet; 5) *Technology Assessment*: technology is often a destructive agent of social change. Resources include: publications, (e.g., **Biosphere Smart Agriculture in a True Cost Economy**, 2015, 32p); essays, talks (e.g., “Investments & the Nine Planetary Boundaries,” media outreach, suggested readings, press releases, videos (“Exposing the Truth Behind the WTO”, and quotes (“Anyone who believes exponential growth can go on forever in a finite world is either a madman or an economist. -Kenneth Boulding”). Staff: 4 principal organizers (Randy Hayes, Brent Blackwelder, Andrew Kimbrell, Honor May Eldridge).

127. Foundation for a Culture of Peace; *Fundacion Cultura de Paz* (2000, Madrid; www.unesco.org/new/en/.../foundation-for-a-culture-of-peace).
Mission: “to promote a culture of peace, human rights, non-violence, tolerance and dialogue among civilizations,” through reflection, research, education and on-the-spot action. Coordinates a global project to create a youth fund of the United Nations for a Culture of Peace. Chairman: Federico Mayor Zaragoza (Co-Chair of the UN Alliance of Civilization; former Director-General of UNESCO).
128. Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development (2009, London; www.fdsd.org).
Formerly the Environment Foundation from 1983-2009, FDSO now seeks to “equip **democracy** to tackle the challenges of **sustainable development**” by researching workable reforms, and working with others to inspire and create practical change. Topics include climate change, future generations, global governance, civil society networks, and democracies worldwide. Publishes a monthly *FDSO Blog* and “Manifesto for Democracy and Sustainability” (March 2013, 3p). Chair John Lotherington; Director: Halina Ward. No staff??
129. Fridtjof Nansen Institute (1958, Norway; <http://www.fni.no>)
Named in honor of Fridtjof Nansen (1861-1930), a famous Norwegian polar explorer, scientist, diplomat, humanist, and 1922 Nobel Peace Prize laureate. Engaged in research on international environmental, energy and resource management politics and law. Seven research foci: 1) *Global environmental governance and law*: empirical studies dealing with the UN and its many sub-agencies, and its key role in global environmental governance as both an arena and an actor, e.g., *International Law for an Anthropocene Epoch: Shifting Perspectives in the Law of the Sea, Environmental Law and Genetic Resources Law*; 2) *Climate change*: international climate negotiations research inside and outside the UN, as well as the domestic climate politics of important players such as the EU, China and Russia, e.g., “Russian Climate Policy: Domestic Dynamics and International Ramifications”; 3) *Law of the Sea and marine affairs*: international research projects on various aspects of the Law of the Sea and ocean governance, spanning from traditional topics such as shipping and fisheries to emerging issues, such as sea-level rise, e.g., “Post-Agreement Bargaining in the Barents Sea Fisheries: Strategies for Coping with Overfishing”; 4) *Biodiversity and genetic resources*: interaction with trade agreements and intellectual property rights is central to ensuring conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and fair distribution of benefits from genetic resources; e.g., “International Objectives for Adaptation, Access and Benefit Sharing: Effects on the Management of Plant Genetic Resources in India and Nepal” as a representative research title]; 5) *Arctic and Russian politics*: research on international law and political cooperation in the Arctic, and politics and resource management in the Russian North, e.g., “The Individual and the State in Russia: Self-Images, Coping Strategies, and Civil Society”; 6) *European energy and environment*: energy and environmental policy both within and outside the framework of the EU, e.g., “Europeanization of Energy-Technological Innovation Systems: Drivers, Consequences and Strategic Challenges for Norway”; 7) *Chinese energy and environment*: China's environmental, climate change and energy problems and policies, as well as its interests in the Arctic, e.g., “Environmental Impact Assessment of a Norwegian-Chinese

Free Trade Agreement (2010-2011)”. Many publications in each research theme. Budget: ~34M Krona/year. Geir Hønneland director. 51 staff.

130. Friends of the Earth International (1971, Amsterdam; www.foe.org).

The world’s “largest grassroots environmental network” with >2 million FOE members and supporters, and >5,000 local activist groups. “Seeks to change the perception of the public, media and policy makers -- and effect policy change -- with hard-hitting, well-reasoned policy analysis and advocacy campaigns that describe what needs to be done, rather than what is seen as politically feasible or politically correct.” Five domains of activism: 1) *Climate justice and energy* (“it’s time to combat climate change and earn royalties for Earth”), 2) *Economic justice and resisting neoliberalism* (by exposing and challenging “the influence of big corporations and financial institutions, questioning the neoliberal policies promoted by development banks and international institutions, and opposing trade negotiations that focus on market access while undermining people’s needs, community rights and environmental justice”); 3) *Food sovereignty*; 4) *Forests and biodiversity*; 5) *Human rights defenders*. Publications: annual reports and many documents, newsletters, and videos for each domain. 75 FoE-affiliated groups employ some 1,200 staff. Chair: Jagoda Munić.

131. Future Earth (2012, Paris; www.futureearth.info).

“The global research platform providing the knowledge and support to accelerate our transformations to a sustainable world.” This is the “flagship” activity of the Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability (www.stalliance.org; see separate entry). The Alliance has appointed a Science Committee and established an Interim Secretariat at ICSU in Paris, led by Professor Frans Berkhout. The Alliance will ensure the transition to a permanent Future Earth Secretariat, a Governing Council and Future Earth Engagement Committee. “Future Earth will be an international hub to coordinate new, interdisciplinary approaches to research on three themes: Dynamic Planet, Global Development, and Transformations towards Sustainability.” It seeks to build on the success of existing global environmental change programmes (Diversitas, IGBP, IHDP, WCRP and ESSP), and to help develop a stronger and broader community. Chair of Science Committee: Mark Stafford Smith. Future Earth Transition Team (2012-2013) co-chairs: Johan Rockström and Diana Liverman. Future Earth Engagement Committee Interim Chair: Robert Tony Watson.

132. Future World Foundation (2012??; Zurich; www.futureworldfoundation.org).

Seeks to advance the public good and promote human development by balancing individual freedom with community responsibility and respect for the ecosystem on which we depend for our survival. Five categories of the Global Agenda: 1) Delivering sustainable economic growth; 2) Reducing poverty and improving equity; 3) “Addressing sources of vulnerability and promoting global, regional, national, and human security—for security underpins both community and progress”; 4) Sharing core norms and values that enable coexistence, while respecting cultural differences; 5) Improving the quality of global governance and our global institutions. Chairperson: Kofi Annan (former UN Sec-Gen).

133. Generation Foundation (2015, New York and London; <https://www.genfound.org>).

Mission: “To mobilize asset owners, asset managers, companies and other key participants in financial markets around the business case for Sustainable Capitalism, and allocate capital accordingly.” A project of Al Gore and David Blood that is an offshoot of Generation Investment Management, a boutique firm founded in 2004 “dedicated to long-term investing, integrated sustainability research, and client alignment.” As discussed in a brief introductory video, the Foundation’s point of view is grounded in the analysis Gore put forward in **The Future: Six Drivers of Global Change** (Random House, 2013; 558p; with chapters on Earth Inc, The Global Mind, Power in the Balance, Outgrowth, The Life Sciences Revolution, and The Climate Crisis). The project is designed to support “an economic system within which business and trade seek to maximise long-term value creation, accounting for all material ESG (environmental, social and governance) metrics,” i.e., total cost accounting. Sustainable Capitalism “exists at the intersection of business, science, politics and market forces. Consequently, it is necessary to coordinate across disciplines and sectors in order to inspire and catalyze the innovation and lasting change that we believe is urgently needed.” Sustainable businesses “do not borrow current earnings from future earnings, and provide goods and services in a manner that is consistent with the transition to a low-carbon, prosperous, equitable, healthy and safe society.

This perspective is explained in detail in **Allocating Capital for Long Term Returns** (May 2015, 29p), which lists ~55 key environmental, social, and governance factors (e.g., land use, data security and customer privacy, and ownership structure); an informative set of metrics. Activities and research are based on five recommendations to the investment community on supporting the transition to sustainable capitalism are contained in this white paper: 1) Identify and incorporate risks from stranded assets (i.e., assets that lose economic value ahead of their anticipated useful life); 2) Mandate integrated reporting that combines financial and sustainability metrics into one report; 3) End the default practice of issuing quarterly earnings guidance; 4) Align compensation structures with long-term sustainable performance; and 5) Encourage long-term investing with loyalty driven securities that reward those who hold shares for a number of years. Among other specific actions, Generation provided seed money to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board and the International Integrated Reporting Council. A useful library of downloadable white papers, research reports issued with partners (e.g., the Aspen Institute and KKS Advisors), videos, editorials, and speeches is available on the website. The Foundation is funded by distributions from the investment management firm’s profits.

134. German Advisory Council on Global Change (1992, Berlin; www.wbgu.de).

Formally the Wissenschaftlicher Beirat der Bundesregierung Global Umweltveränderungen, the WBGU is an independent, scientific advisory body set up by the German government in the run-up to the 1992 Rio Earth Summit (UNCED). Its principal tasks are to analyze global environment and development problems, evaluate national and international research in the field of global change, provide early warning of new issue areas, identify gaps in research and to initiate new research, monitor and assess national and international policies for achievement of sustainable development, make recommendations for action and research, and raise public awareness and heighten the media profile of global change issues. It has published 14 World in Transition “Flagship Reports” on **Governing the Marine Heritage** (2013), **A Social Contract for**

Sustainability (2011), **Future Bioenergy and Sustainable Land Use** (2008), **Climate Change as a Security Risk** (2007), etc. It also publishes Special Reports, Fact Sheets, Policy Papers (e.g. #8, **Human Progress Within Planetary Guard Rails**, 2014), and a two-minute German-language “comic video,” (www.die-grosse-transformation.de). [Note: The cutting-edge reports can be downloaded in Deutsch and English. MM]

135. German Development Institute (1964, Bonn; www.die-gdi.de/en)

An interdisciplinary research organization focusing on Sustainability-Oriented Transformation in Developing Countries and Changing Patterns of Poverty, among other topics. Foci within the Sustainability-Oriented Transformation section: 1) *Global and multilevel environmental governance*: analyzing patterns, causes and consequences of global and multi-level governance in different environmental fields; 2) *Inclusive agriculture-led development*: special emphasis on African agricultural policies re: innovative business models between small farmers and large economic actors; the growing interest in food security and its repercussions on local agriculture; the integration of policies for the natural resources land, water and (bio)energy centered around agriculture; and the growing importance of agricultural policy issues in global and regional politics; 3) *Innovation for sustainable development*: for the more advanced developing countries, leapfrogging into low carbon technologies may be a viable option; 4) *International climate change politics and local vulnerability*: providing a high-level forum to discuss Green Growth strategies for tropical forests to address economic, social and environmental needs in Peru, where deforestation is the #1 contributor to greenhouse gas emissions; 5) *Compensation mechanisms in natural resources management*: payments for ecosystem services (PES), access and benefit sharing (ABS) in the Convention on Biological Diversity, and benefit-sharing in transboundary water management is complemented by recent work on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+); 6) *Water governance*: analysis of water governance problems in different political regimes and at all scales, local to global. Many publications in the form of Briefing Papers, Studies [e.g., **Non-economic loss and damage: addressing the forgotten side of climate change impacts** (2016)], and Discussion Papers; contributes to the Nomos’ book series “Development Theory and Development Policy” [e.g., **Sustainability in the water-energy-food nexus** (2015)]; additionally, researchers publish their results in national and international journals and elsewhere. Prof. Dirk Messner.director; c.100 staff.

136. German Institute for International and Security Affairs / Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (1962, Berlin; 2001, Brussels; www.swp-berlin.org/en/about-swp.html)

Advises political decision-makers on international politics and foreign and security policy, primarily the German government and Bundestag, and relevant international organizations such as the European Union, NATO and the United Nations. Eight Research Divisions: EU/Europe, International Peace and Security, The Americas, Eastern Europe, Eurasia, Middle East and Africa, Asia, and Global Issues (economics, climate, resources, demographics). Public information services on world affairs and area studies. Lists 1521 publications as of June 2016, including SWP Research Papers, SWP Comments, Point of View, and Nomos Books. Prof. Dr. Volker Perthes, Director and Executive Chair of Board. 140 staff.

137. Global Alliance for Action on Banking Values (2009, Zeist, The Netherlands; www.gabv.org).

“An independent network of banks using finance to deliver sustainable economic, social and environmental development.” Principles of Sustainable Banking: 1) Triple bottom line approach at the heart of the business model; 2) Grounded in communities, serving the real economy by financing sustainable enterprises and enabling new business models to meet the needs of both; 3) Long-term relationships with clients and a direct understanding of their economic activities and the risks involved; 4) Long-term, self-sustaining, and resilient to outside disruptions; 5) Transparent and inclusive governance; 6) All of these principles embedded in the culture of the bank. 27 banks, credit unions, microfinance and community banks operating in countries across Asia, Africa, Australia, Latin America, North America and Europe; serving 20 million customers; holding up to \$100 billion of combined assets under management; and powered by a network of 30,000 co-workers. Chief Executive Officer network takes a leading role in the debate about how to build a sustainable financial future by managing joint projects among members, experts and partners. Also provides learning and development opportunities for senior executives and talented banking professionals at member banks.

Programs: 1) *Advocacy and Engagement*: a social media campaign involving more than 90% of GABV’s 30K employees who have, so far, posted 7,500+ times and viewed the #BankingOnValues hashtag 8.8 million times; 2) *Human Capital*: The Values Ambassadors where member bank employees take on roles engaging stakeholders to advance the values-based banking movement; the GABV Leadership Academy introduces participants to the concept of values-based banking; 3) *Regional Chapters*: roundtables to provide knowledge and perspective on substantive issues to CEOs in Europe, US, and Latin America; 4) *Impact Metrics*: a scorecard based on Basics, e.g., transparency/ Quantitative, e.g., triple bottom line focus/ Qualitative, e.g., strategic direction; 5) *Financial Capital* has raised \$40m so far through an investment vehicle to support values-based banking. News reports dating back to 2009 highlight the activities of the Alliance and member banks. Holds many events, a number of which are archived. Issues an **Annual Report**. Expenditures in 2014: ~\$450k. Chairman of the Board: Peter Bloom (Chair, Triodos Bank). 7 staff and advisors.

138. Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (2010, Washington; www.cleancookstoves.org).

Nearly 3 billion people cook on open fires or rudimentary cookstoves, leading to a wide variety of health and environmental problems. The Alliance, an initiative led by the United Nations Foundation, seeks to mobilize high-level national and donor commitments to foster clean cookstoves and fuels in 100 million households by 2020. The three Transformation Strategies: enhance demand, strengthen supply, and create an enabling environment. Publishes *Partner Spotlight*, the Alliance’s monthly newsletter with a circulation of over 6,000 individuals and 900 Partners. Communities of practice and discussion boards connect over 1,500 sector stakeholders.

139. Global Call for Climate Action, The (2009, Montreal; <http://tckctck.org/>).

A network of >450 nonprofit organizations in >70 countries to keep the world “safe from runaway climate change” by mobilizing public support for action through faith-based, development, science, environment, youth, labor, and other civil society organizations.

Seven strategic foci: 1) *Telling the story of the climate movement* via social media channels, e-mail lists, Negotiator Trackers, and special tailor-made initiatives; 2) *Facilitating collaboration*; 3) *Keeping people up to date*, with Fresh Air Brief, a concise and comprehensive weekly summary of climate-related developments; 4) *Influencing public discourse*: via The Tree, a network of nearly 2,000 thought leaders and other influential communicators working to change public discourse on climate change in Australia, China (Mandarin), Europe (English, French), Latin America (Spanish) and North America (English, French); 5) *Building the supporter base of partner organizations* via coalitions such as #FastForTheClimate and ACT Alliance; 6) *Offering free digital resources* specially designed for partner organizations, e.g., the Resource Library, which contains categorized articles, photos, graphics; 7) *Engaging partners in strategic conversations* through surveys, consultations and retreats that explore theories of planned change.

Offers and supports many specific initiatives, e.g.: Climate leaders summit; The Tree rapid response network; Adopt-a-Neighbor (750 young people from 72 countries “tracking” UN climate negotiators); Microsites, such as the Global Catholic Climate Movement; Digital resources; Social media and graphics distribution; UN conference activities; Building regional capacity (e.g., Elders and Youngers); Panels and events; Arab youth movement; Date with History (80m young people involved, culminating in Brittany Trilford’s opening speech to the Rio +20 Summit). Issues an **Annual Report**. Expenditures in 2014: \$2.1m. Executive Director: Antonio Hill. 20 staff.

140. Global Campaign Against Poverty (2003; www.whiteband.org).

“The world’s largest civil society movement calling for an end to poverty and inequality.” A growing alliance with national coalitions in >100 countries that bring together trade unions, NGOs, the women’s and youth movements, community and faith groups and others to call for action from world leaders in the global North and South to improve the lives of people living in poverty. Published **Annual Report 2011: The World We Want** (83p). Co-chairs: Richard Ssewakiryanga of Uganda, Amitabh Behar of India, Marta Benavides of El Salvador.

141. Global CCS Institute (2009; Docklands, Victoria, Australia; www.globalccsinstitute.com).

The Global Carbon Capture and Storage Institute is an independent non-profit that seeks to accelerate the development, demonstration, and deployment of CCS globally, and create favorable conditions to implement CCS—a vital, safe, and clean technology. “CCS is an integral part of a low-carbon future.” Includes 370 members from more than 40 countries, covering 80% of the world’s CO₂ emissions. The February 2014 **Annual Review** proudly announces a 50% increase in CCS projects worldwide since 2011. Other publications: **Five-Year Strategic Plan** (in four languages), **Global Status of CCS**, **The Global CCS Institute Constitution**, and **Meeting the Climate Change Challenge** factsheet. Chair: Paul Douglas; CEO: Brad Page.

142. Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (2008, New York; www.globalr2p.org).

Seeks to transform the “Responsibility to Protect” principle into a practical guide for action in the face of mass atrocities, so as to protect populations from “genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. Nine full-time professional staff. Publishes

The R2P Monitor, various statements, background briefs, and occasional papers. Executive Director: Simon Adams.

143. Global Challenges Foundation (2012, Stockholm; www.globalchallenges.org/en)

Based on the risk analysis ideas central to the success of Laszlo Szombatfalvy, author of **The Greatest Challenges of Our Time** (2009) and considered by many to be Sweden's most successful investor. (He is the primary funder of the Foundation). Seeks to raise awareness of nonlinear risks, particularly regarding climate change, other environmental damage and political violence, and how these threats are linked to poverty and the rapid growth in global population. These problems are insurmountable without an international body with a decision-making mandate. Therefore, the United Nations needs to develop, and initiate new ideas on global governance on major problems and threats due to radical change. Projects focus on Risk Awareness and Global Governance. Risk Awareness addresses **12 Risks That Threaten Humanity: The Case for a New Risk Category** (Feb 2015, 208p). These are subdivided into Current Risks (extreme climate change, nuclear war, ecological catastrophe, global pandemic, and global system collapse), Exogenic Risks (asteroid impact, volcanoes), Emerging Risks (synthetic biology, nanotechnology, artificial intelligence, uncertain risks), and Global Policy Risks (future bad global governance). The full report is available via the website. The Foundation issues an Annual Report, quarterly reports on Global Catastrophic Risks, and is developing the Global Risk and Opportunity Indicator to illustrate the consequences of global warming in stark terms, e.g., a 6° C rise in temperature has a 0.5% probability but, if it were to occur, its impact would be the equivalent to 400 plane crashes/day. The Foundation has also issued several independent reports culminating in **Connected Risks, Connected Solutions** (2014) by Victor Galaz *et al.* of the [Stockholm Resilience Centre](http://www.stockholmresilience.org) at Stockholm University, intended to be “the first scientific synthesis and overview of what knowledge has been produced in the social sciences regarding global governance, focusing on interconnected risks caused by humans.” “The Foundation is always searching for new initiatives and project leaders who share its views on the world and who present interesting proposals.” .Staff size: unknown; Christer Jacobson, Executive Board Member.

144. Global Climate Forum (2001, Berlin; www.globalclimateforum.org).

“An association of institutes, companies, NGOs and individual researchers that works in the network of governments, corporations and social movements to produce innovative research on climate change.” Topics of interest for GCF joint studies include: 1) questions related to green growth (promotes the German Green Growth Model); 2) global aspects of the interaction between climate change and the socio-economic system; 3) regional impacts of climate change; 4) economic and political instruments for controlling greenhouse gas emissions; 5) technologies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions; 6) CO2 sequestration; 7) adaptation and social learning; 8) integrated risk governance. Resources include working papers and Lagom regiO, a downloadable agent-based model for representing economic systems with several heterogeneous regions – the economy of Germany, the Mediterranean Region, and the world – over a time horizon of one to several decades. Hosts a variety of events, e.g., “Investment-oriented climate policy”. 19 staff. Chair: Prof. Dr. Carlo Jaeger.

145. Global Commission on the Economy and Climate (2013, London; www.newclimateeconomy.net).

Seeks to make a much more compelling economic case for action to move towards a significantly more carbon-efficient and climate-resilient pathway of economic growth. Five Goals of the “New Climate Economy Project”: 1) Examine the relationship between core economic goals, such as growth, investment, employment, poverty reduction and income distribution, and policies towards climate risk and mitigation; 2) - Create a common, rigorous and unbiased understanding of the relative risks and opportunities of low- and high-carbon economic trajectories; 3) Explore the possible pathways to a lower-carbon, more climate-resilient economy, and the choices and trade-offs involved in such a transition, including the speed of change; 4) Analyse how such trade-offs can best be managed, both through public policy, and through private actions of businesses and investors; 5) Examine the implications for both core economic objectives and wider social outcomes such as improved health, energy security and food security, especially in the poorest countries. The 14-member Economics Advisory Panel, chaired by Nicholas Stern, reviews the Project work. Publication: **The New Climate Economy: Project Report** (Sept 2014), concludes with a Global Action Plan. Also publishes a Newsletter. Chair: Felipe Calderon (former President of Mexico); Co-Chair: Nicholas Stern (LSE); 21 members of the Project Team.

146. Global Compact Cities Programme (2003, Global Cities Institute, RMIT University, Melbourne; www.citiesprogramme.com).

The urban component of the United Nations Global Compact (GC), the world’s largest corporate responsibility initiative. Seeks to promote GC’s Ten Principles (regarding human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption) by cities, and provide a framework for translating the principles into day-to-day urban governance and management. The Cities Programme recognizes three levels of engagement: 1) Signatory Cities: committed to the ten Principles and encouraging local business to join the GC; 2) Leading Cities: drivers of positive urban change with a dedicated sustainability plan; 3) Innovating Cities: activities beyond the commitment of Levels 1 & 2: projects of a city or region with “a transformational quality” that are managed cross-sectorally, engaging government, business, and civil society; learning from the project is shared across the Cities Programme network. The Programme created the “Melbourne Model” and promotes the “Circles of Sustainability” urban profile process. Director: Ralph Horne; 12 staff plus several interns. Contact: elizabethryan@citiesprogramme.org.

147. Global Development and Environment Institute (1993, Tufts U; <http://ase.tufts.edu/gdae/>).

Founded to combine the research and curricular development activities of two Tufts programs: the Program for Sustainable Change and Development in the School of Arts and Sciences (directed by economist, Neva Goodwin), and the Center for Environmental and Resource Policy at The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy (directed by William Moomaw, a chemist and environmental policy specialist).

148. Global Ecological Integrity Group (1992, Toronto; www.globalecointegrity.net).

“Sustaining global ecological integrity and human health through science, ethics, and the law... Our mandate is to push the boundaries of scholarly endeavor through inter-

disciplinary and trans-disciplinary engagement on matters affecting and governing the sustainability of life.” GEIG has 250 scholars and researchers worldwide, from diverse disciplines, Four partners: 1) Global Network on Human Rights and the Environment (GNHRE), publisher of *Journal of Human Rights and the Environment*; 2) Special Group on Water and Wetlands established under the auspices of the Commission on Environmental Law of IUCN; 3) The International Union for Conservation of Nature, Commission on Environmental Law (CEL); one of 7 IUCN Commissions; 4) Earth Charter International (www.earthcharter.org) and its “Earth Charter Initiative” begun in 2000. GEIG holds annual conferences in various global locations. Recent publications: **Confronting Ecological and Economic Collapse** (Earthscan, 2013), **Human Health and Ecological Integrity** (Earthscan, 2012), **Globalization, Violence, and World Governance** (Brill, 2011). President: Laura Westra, York University, Toronto.

149. Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere (2013, Royal Swedish Academy; www.gedb.se)

A five-year research program at the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, ending in 2018, to address the core task and challenge of considering how to manage economic development and use of natural resources so as to maximize wellbeing within the frames set by the capacity of the biosphere. Knowledge about the interplay between global environmental change and human affairs, from local to global levels, is greatly in demand from governments, the business sector and international organizations such as the United Nations. GEDB contributes to a better understanding of this interplay by combining economic studies with a range of disciplines to produce high-quality science of relevance to society. It builds on the recognition that social systems are intricately and inextricably linked to natural systems and embedded in the biosphere. Viewed from that perspective, any attempts to move towards sustainable futures must recognize the workings of social-ecological systems at multiple scales, with an explicit focus on economics.

Research foci: 1) *GEDB Research*: all efforts are based on the hypothesis that small, informal, and intensely focused working group collaborations are the most successful way to engage in research; 2) *Macroeconomy and the Biosphere*: builds and uses models that integrate the biosphere through various “planetary boundaries” and natural resources, analyses of consumer behavior, supply chain structures and how trade interacts with and affects a broad set of natural resources and the environment; 3) *Marine Resource Trade and its Impact on Socio-ecological Systems*: how existing and emergent markets, market structures, actors, and commodity chain dynamics affect the functioning of marine social-ecological systems (SES) at multiple scales; 4) *Interactions between Financial Markets and the Biosphere*: analysis of the inter-connectivity between global financial processes and food production, nutrient flows and other planetary-scale biophysical processes with particular emphasis on the effects of increasingly automated, high-speed trade in basic food items such as sugar and cocoa. Additionally, two cross-cutting themes have emerged as a result of research conducted so far: “Cross-scale dynamics” (the two-way influence between the economy and the biosphere, mediated by the social-ecological systems within it), and “Systems Transformation” (how to move from largely uncoordinated use of the biosphere and its resources, to a more structured biosphere stewardship). The research database contains multiple publications. Also see the **2013-2015 Progress Report**. Staff members deliver talks and engage in activities around the world, e.g., “The environmental

and health impacts of transboundary air pollution from China to the U.S.” Funded by the Family Erling-Persson Foundation. Executive Director: Beatrice Crona. 16 staff.

150. Global Electricity Initiative (2012, London; <https://www.worldenergy.org/work-programme/energy-perspectives-studies-groups/global-electricity-initiative>).

A program of the World Energy Council, which seeks “to encourage action and cooperation between electricity utilities around the world to achieve access to electricity for all people by 2030 in a reliable, affordable and sustainable way.” The Initiative was established by the WEC, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), and the Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership. Deloitte’s Southern African Office is the project partner. Conducts comprehensive surveys from countries that constitute “80% of the world’s installed generation capacity” to increase access to affordable and clean electricity by identifying, recording and sharing information, main trends and issues, and best practices (e.g, Korean Electric Power’s carbon capture and storage is removing almost 100% of CO₂ from a 10MW plant.). Estimates that annual global electricity demand will be more than double today’s 22TWh by 2050, requiring an investment of ~\$22 trillion to meet mid-century demand. Utilities are exposed to a wide range of contradictory demands from stakeholders who expect them all to be met simultaneously.

The **2014 Report** (World Energy Council, 54p) addressed 8 topics: 1) *Electricity access and security of supply*; 2) *Resources and technologies*; 3) *Economics and policies*; 4) *Affordability*; 5) *Efficiency*; 6) *Adaptation and mitigation*; 7) *Land and water use*; 8) *Stakeholders*. Examples of findings: “100% of GEI utilities believe that fossil fuels will for decades remain the dominant source of energy for power generation.... 73% see smart grid technologies as a possible solution for renewables integration.” The Board of Directors includes representatives of many international companies (e.g., American Electric Power, RusHydro, RWE, State Grid Corporation of China). Executive chair: Philippe Joubert.

151. Global Environment Facility (1991, Washington; www.thegef.org).

“Investing in Our Planet.” The financial mechanism for the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, in partnership with the Montreal Protocol of the Vienna Convention on Ozone Layer Depleting Substances, The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (2001), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (2003), and the Minamata Convention on Mercury (2013). Supports activities related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, and chemicals and waste in the context of development projects and programs. “Since 1991, GEF has provided \$12.5 billion in grants and leveraged \$58 billion in co-financing for 3,690 projects in 165 developing countries.” It has also provided >20,000 “Small Grants” for nearly 4000 projects, for a total of \$1 billion. “Through these investments, GEF has set up protected areas around the world equal roughly to the area of Brazil.” CEO and Chairperson: Dr. Naoko Oshii; c.60 staff.

152. Global Financial Integrity (2006, Washington; www.gfintegrity.org).

Promotes national and international policies to curtail cross-border flows of illegal money. Some \$1 trillion in funds are illegally earned or transferred out of developing countries each year, and assets now stashed in tax havens are estimated at \$11.5 trillion. Nine staff members Include President Raymond Baker, author of **Capitalism’s Achilles Heel: Dirty**

Money (Wiley, 2005). [Also see Financial Transparency Coalition; financialtransparency.org.]

153. Global Footprint Network (2003, Oakland, CA and Geneva; www.footprintnetwork.org).

“Advancing the Science of Sustainability.” An international think tank that provides Ecological Footprint accounting tools to local and national governments, investors, and opinion leaders for the development of policy. Involves hundreds of individuals, 200 cities, 23 nations, leading business, scientists, NGO’s, academics, and >70 global [Partners](#) (academic institutions, consultancies, corporations, government agencies, and social benefit organizations). Envisions “*a future in which human demand on nature is monitored as closely as the stock market.*” The Ecological Footprint “works like a bank statements documenting our ecological expenditures and identifying if we are consuming nature’s resources faster than the planet can renew them.” Ecological Footprint Accounting addresses whether the planet is large enough to keep up with the demands of humanity. On the *asset* side, [biocapacity](#) represents the planet’s biologically productive land areas including our forests, pastures, cropland and fisheries. These areas, especially if left unharvested, can also absorb much of the waste we generate, especially our carbon emissions. Biocapacity can then be compared with humanity’s *demand* on nature – our [Ecological Footprint](#) – which represents the productive area required to provide the renewable resources humanity is using and to absorb its waste. There are world, national, city, business, carbon, and personal footprints. Results for 200 countries are updated annually.

Examples of findings: 1) humanity presently uses the equivalent of 1.5 Earths to provide the resources we use and absorb our waste; 2) the carrying capacity of the US is about 80% less than the resources consumed by its population; 3) urban life significantly reduces per capita footprint, but the increased affluence of city residents increases it; 4) humanity’s carbon footprint has increased 1100% since 1961 and reducing it is the most essential step that could be taken to live within the means of the planet; 5) Kuwait is #1 in living beyond its means, consuming 10 times its carrying capacity; 6) very poor countries consume the least. Details of the methodology are described extensively. Publishes **The Living Planet Report** bi-yearly (2014 is the most recent edition.) and an **Annual Report**. Expenditures (2014): \$3.4M. President: Mathis Wackernagel. 47 staff. [Note: A powerful and extensive analysis, especially the graphic layout of the information. MS]

154. Global Foresight Books (2010, LaFayette NY; www.GlobalForesightBooks.org).

Website devoted to identifying new futures-oriented “current affairs” books published since 2009. It now has information on more than 5,000 recent titles, arranged in 30 overlapping categories, including Security (380 titles), Sustainability (250 titles), and related areas of Human Rights (100 titles), Development (250 titles), Climate Change (310 titles), Water (90 titles), Energy (220 titles), Food and Agriculture (150 titles), Cities (210 titles), Transportation (60 titles), and Governance (350 titles). Also includes Book of the Month reviews and Recommended Books. Michael Marien director. [Note: Work on this website has been suspended so as to develop the **S&S Guide**. Nevertheless, it can serve as a model information portal for new books—a category noticeably absent from other portals. MM]

155. Global Forest Watch (2014, Washington; www.globalforestwatch.org).

A partnership convened by the World Resources Institute in Washington, providing a dynamic online forest monitoring and alert system that empowers people everywhere to better manage forests. GFW unites the latest satellite technology, open data, and crowdsourcing to guarantee access to timely and reliable information about forests.

Contact: gfw@wri.org.

156. Global Forest Watch Canada (2000, Edmonton; <http://www.globalforestwatch.ca>).

Mission: 1) to map Canada's intact forest landscapes (home to over a third of the world's boreal forest, one quarter of the world's temperate forests and a tenth of the total global forest cover); 2) to support stewardship and conservation of Canada's remaining forests, by providing decision makers and civil society with timely, accurate information on their location, state, and change. Executive Director: Peter Lee.

157. Global Governance Institute (Brussels; www.globalgovernance.eu)

Brings together senior policy-makers, scholars and practitioners to improve approaches to global governance. Core research areas are: 1) *Peace & Security*: strengthening United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts; enhancing effectiveness of military and civilian crisis management operations by regional organizations; 2) *Environment & Sustainable Development*: emphasis on importance of the science-policy interface, challenges of designing policy for emerging environmental goods and services, and the environment/global development nexus with regards to the Millennium Development Goals; 3) *Global Economy*: innovative approaches and legal developments at the intersection of law, economics, peace and security and environmental concerns; 4) *Global Justice*: in-depth analysis and targeted answers on all questions of international law in order to promote the rule of law globally, with current research on Responsibility to Protect, Maritime Governance, International Arbitration & Mediation, and International Trade; 5) *Forward Studies & Innovation*: pioneer shifts in education policy that enable future generations to be more prepared for an uncertain world.

Current projects: 1) The “National Backgrounders – European Foreign Policy” project explores the profile of the 28 EU Member States, in order to offer a general overview of their policy; 2) Europe's Return to United Nations Peacekeeping: Challenges, Opportunities and Ways Ahead; 3) working in cooperation with eight international universities and think tanks on the Role of Media in Conflict zones in Africa, the Middle East and Balkans; 4) The European Peace and Security Studies (EPSS) certificate program (a semester-long program that provides in-depth and unique insights into the changing nature and fundamental challenges of contemporary security issues; 5) Promoting Deeper EU-Gulf Cooperation Council Relations. Provides executive training in Global Risk Analysis & Crisis Management, Intelligence, and Cybersecurity. Hosts events and publishes on a variety of topics, e.g., **The European Union's Role in International Economic Fora, Paper 4: The IMF**. 55 staff.

158. Global Green Growth Forum (2011, Copenhagen; www.3gf.dk).

“It is overwhelmingly evident that the world's current economic growth model is no longer sustainable.” The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs established the Forum, which now includes six other countries (Korea, Mexico, China, Kenya, Qatar, and Ethiopia), “to realize

the potential for long-term, inclusive green growth.” Annual summits have been held since 2013 to promote business/government/NGO partnerships. Key themes include the circular economy as key driver of green growth, green public procurement, a greener food chain, and reducing deforestation. Secretariat Head: Geert Aagaard Andersen. [Note: Also see the [Global Green Growth Institute](#) in Korea, and the [Green Growth Knowledge Platform](#) set up by GGGI, OECD, UNEP, and World Bank.]

159. [Global Green Growth Institute](#) (2010, Seoul; www.gggi.org).

Seeks integration of economic growth and environmental sustainability, seen as essential for the future of humankind. Promotes a new model of economic growth known as “green growth,” that simultaneously targets key aspects of economic performance, such as poverty reduction, job creation and social inclusion, and those of environmental sustainability, such as mitigation of climate change and biodiversity loss and security of access to clean energy and water. Conducts 34 programs in 20 developing countries, growing out of the green growth experience of the Republic of Korea. Publishes an **Annual Report**.

160. [Global Initiative for Sustainability Ratings](#) (2011, Washington; ratesustainability.org).

Rating the raters of corporate sustainability activism and engagement. An effort by Ceres and Tellus Institute, with strong involvement from organizations like TIAA-CREF, the Calvert Group, Deloitte, and Bloomberg to bring to widespread adoption a single standard for rating sustainability performance. Mission: “to drive transparency and excellence in environmental, social, and governance (ESG) research, ratings and indices to improve business performance and investment decision-making.” Created as an information and knowledge management solution for companies, investors and raters to manage the volume of requests for data on sustainability companies receive, the information provided to investors and the particular orientation of raters. Has compiled data on hundreds of corporate ESG ratings, rankings and indices. Four components to the Center for Ratings Excellence (CORE) program: 1) *Framework*, principles for accreditation of the rating organization; 2) *Hub*, an on-line data base containing “350 ESG rankings covering more than 50,000 companies on more than 500 issues and more than 10,000 ESG indicators”; 3) *Labs* advancing ratings science; and 4) *Convenings* to share experiences and scale best practices in rating.

Principles that guide the process and content aspects of sustainability ratings:

- 1) *Transparency*: companies provide useful information that raters respect;
- 2) *Impartiality*: companies do not influence raters unduly;
- 3) *Continuous Improvement*: raters stay up to date with best practices;
- 4) *Inclusiveness*: using focus groups, surveys, workshops, and advisory committees, etc. to encompass multiple points of view;
- 5) *Assurance*: ARISTA 3.0, ISAE 3000, and AA1000 as reference points;
- 6) *Materiality*: whether exclusion of an issue, e.g., product recalls, significantly alter the decisions of a rating user;
- 7) *Comprehensiveness*: ratings specific to climate (natural-capital focused), living wages (human-capital focused), or community impacts (social-capital focused) should be attentive to linkages across the other capitals;
- 8) *Sustainability Context*: whether the rating system attends to generally accepted norms of human and ecological well-being;
- 9) *Long-term Horizon*: long-term, mid-term, and short-term activities of a company vis-a-vis sustainability;
- 10) *Value Chain*: all elements of the product/service creation process that a company has influence over;
- 11) *Balance*: using a mix of measurement techniques, e.g.,

quantitative and qualitative; 12) *Comparability*: whether a company can be compared over time to itself and to others. Recent publication: **Corporate Sustainability: First Evidence on Materiality**. Cost of becoming a “core stakeholder”: \$10K. Mindy Lubber, president of Ceres, is the co-chair of GISR’s steering committee. Co-founder, Allen White, formerly of Tellus, serves on the Technical Review Committee. 30 members of the Expert Advisors Council (EAC) advise the Secretariat and Technical Review Committee. A Secretariat of three people directs the day-to-day activities and has primary organizational oversight. Co-chairs: Mindy Lubber and Allen White. [NOTE: A private sector powerhouse with a lot of input from high-level actors in the sustainability world. MS]

161. Global Land Tool Network (2005/6, Nairobi; www.gltn.net).

“Securing Land and Property Rights for All.” Facilitated by UN Habitat, GLTN seeks to contribute to poverty alleviation and the Millennium Development Goals through land reform, improved land management, and security of tenure. “Most developing countries use conventional land administration systems which cover less than 30% of the country, leaving up to 70% of citizens looking to informal and/or customary approaches for their tenure security.” Conventional land title approaches have largely failed, and “a range of land tenure options is more appropriate.” GLTN core values: sustainability, subsidiarity, pro-poor, equity, and affordability. Goals: to improve dissemination of knowledge about improving security of tenure, and develop pro-poor land tenure tools. Six year budget: \$40 million for the second Phase 2012-2017; operates seven projects, each with five themes. GLTN has a Steering Committee, International Advisory Board, regional and national Partners, individual members, and the Secretariat. The Steering Committee is composed of representatives from various UN-Habitat units, and serves as the GLTN decision-making body. Publishes the GLTN Newsletter (now #8). [Note: Security of land tenure is an important but often-overlooked facet of sustainable development. MM]

162. Global Movement for Children (2002, Barcelona; www.gmfc.org).

Seeks to unite efforts of organisations and people to build a world fit for children: 1) by coordinating a large global constituency to influence public opinion and organise collective action; 2) promoting and supporting child participation; 3) influencing political commitments and accountability. The Convening Committee of the Global Movement for Children is composed of ENDA Tiers Monde, Plan International, REDLAMYC, Save the Children, UNICEF and World Vision. International Executive Coordinator: Miquel de Paladella.

163. Global Ocean Commission (2013, Sommerville College, Oxford University, UK; www.globaloceancommission.org).

Seeks politically and technically feasible short-, medium-and long-term progress on 10 dimensions of the global ocean: a Sustainable Development Goal, ocean acidification and climate change, eliminating marine pollution, bioprospecting and marine genetic resources, deep seabed mining, ending subsidies to harmful fisheries, illegal and unreported fishing, high seas fisheries management, protecting biodiversity, and modernizing ocean governance. Publishes a Newsletter and background papers for each of these dimensions. Commission Co-Chairs: Jose Maria Figueres, Trevor Manuel, and David Miliband.

164. Global Reporting Initiative (1997, Amsterdam; <https://www.globalreporting.org>).
“Promotes the use of sustainability reporting as a way for organizations to become more sustainable and contribute to sustainable development.” Seeks to make sustainable reporting standard practice. A sustainable global economy “should combine long-term profitability with ethical behavior, social justice, and environmental care.” GRI’s “Sustainable Reporting Framework” (a family of guidance materials) enables all companies and organizations to measure, understand, and communicate this information, enabling greater transparency and accountability. The “Organizational Stakeholders Program” of core supporters involves > 600 organizations from >60 countries. Funding is large, diverse, and global, with institutional support from many governments and their agencies, including the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany’s Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Australian government. Offices are in Australia, Brazil, China, Colombia, India, South Africa, and the US. Publications include the comprehensive Sustainability Reporting Framework (which includes the Reporting Guidelines, Sector Guidance and other resources), the fourth generation of Guidelines (G4, May 2013), and the “OS Update” newsletter. Chief Executive: Michael Meehan.
165. Global Sustainability Solutions (2013?, Manassas, VA; www.globalsustainabilitysolutions.com).
A women-owned business focused on recycling. Helps to achieve economic vitality through cost efficient solutions for reusing “end of life” materials in the hospitality industry. President: Jessica Stracener.
166. Global Sustainability Solutions (????, Sri Lanka) www.glossolutions.com).
“Our vision is to create a sustainable world...to make sustainability a concept which people can relate to in everyday life.” Seeks to integrate the expertise, experience, services, and products of organizations, communities and individuals towards creating sustainability at all levels. Services include CSR, SRI, PR, integrated communications, research, design, micro-credit. Offices in London, Washington, Canberra, and Taipei. Publishes a variety of “sustainer” books, reports, and blogs. Chair and CEO: Uchita de Zoysa, who also serves as executive director, Sri Lanka Centre for Environment and Development.
167. Global ZERI Network (1994, [location indeterminate]; www.zeri.org/ZERI/Home.html).
“Follow Nature’s Example; Realize Waste’s Potential.” The Zero Emissions Research and Initiative seeks solutions to challenges that might seem impossible or too complex to address, working toward “a new paradigm” that challenges the scarcity mindset. Initially supported by the Japanese government and the United Nations University. “Starting from ideas based on science, the common vision shared by each and every member of the network is to seek sustainable solutions for society, from unreached communities to corporations inspired by nature’s design principles....Sustainable solutions must ... build on local expertise and culture within the local ecosystem with what is available....Communities (from society or from business) need to be enabled to work with nature’s design principles present in their environment.” 60+ projects presently, e.g.: 1) Creating an integrated farming system at a school for disadvantaged boys in Suva Fiji which generated five healthy new enterprises from waste generated by a local brewery; 2)

The ZERI Pavilion in Manizales, Columbia changed the image of bamboo as a readily available construction material from one indicating poverty to demonstrating that it could be used to create a unique and beautiful structure, seen and admired at a World Expo; 3) Reforestation of a desolated 8,000 HA area of an eastern Columbian savannah that had been unproductive for centuries, by innovative use of mycorrhizal fungi which acts as the saliva for Caribbean pine trees. Various newsletters and publications, including **The Blue Economy** (originally a report to the Club of Rome) by Gunter A. Pauli (Paradigm Publications, 2010, 336p). c. 60 scientists and engineers contribute. Founder: Gunther Pauli. [NOTE: No publications after 2010 are listed on this interesting but jumbled website. MS]

168. Globalism and Social Policy Programme (1997; www.gaspp.org).

A research, advisory, education, and public information program based on collaboration of three centers: 1) STAKES (The National Research and Development Centre for Workforce Optimisation, Helsinki), the European Social and Cultural Studies Centre (University of Sheffield, UK), and the Institute on Globalisation and the Human Condition, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario). Publishes *Global Social Policy* journal (Sage Publications; Editor: Bob Deacon).

169. GlobeScan Foundation (2012, Annan, Ontario; <http://globescan.com>).

“Helps clients measure, understand, and build valuable relationships with their stakeholders, and to work collaboratively in delivering a sustainable and equitable future.” Clients in 12 economic sectors include multinational and regional companies, industry associations, multilateral organizations, major NGOs, and governments. GlobeScan has been tracking trends among stakeholders and the general public across 25 countries for over two decades. It claims to “have the largest longitudinal databases in the world, providing unparalleled corporate radar for clients intent on understanding the world and their place in it.” For example, the *GlobeScan Radar Program* involves interviews with nearly 50,000 citizens across five continents each year and thousands of experts and stakeholders. GlobeScan uses its information and insight to help organizations identify, engage, and collaborate with their stakeholders through five core practice areas: Reputation, Brand, Sustainability, Engagement, and Trends to build trust and alignment on sustainability strategy. Some clients, e.g., Unilever’s Sustainable Living Lab, hire GlobeScan to run and evaluate programs, in this case an online moderated dialogue involving 1,000 sustainability experts worldwide to find tangible solutions to the challenges of reducing environmental impacts in the home. Others, like Siemens, sponsors research used by government, e.g., an analysis produced for the US Conference of Mayors of how cities can continue to make advances in sustainability in difficult economic times.

Also funds a non-commercial arm, The GlobeScan Foundation (2012, Annan, Ontario), dedicated to applying social science to help solve humanity’s challenges through polling, convening conversations among experts, and inventing and using engagement processes to encourage “mass collaboration” problem solving. 40 staff. Founder and Chair: Doug Miller.

170. Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment (???, London School of Economics; www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute).
Research to inform policy and academic debate on the economics of climate change. Topics include green growth, climate models, climate decisions under uncertainty, climate change mitigation, and UK climate policy. Chair: Sir Nicholas Stern; 13 staff.
171. Great Transition Initiative (2003, Boston/Tellus Institute; www.gtinitiative.org).
An outgrowth of the Tellus Institute Global Scenarios Group (1995), and Great Transition: The Promise and Lure of the Times Ahead by Paul Raskin and six others (Stockholm Environment Institute and Tellus, 2002, 99p). GTI seeks “a future of enriched lives, human solidarity, and environmental sustainability.” It is a global network of scholars and activists that analyzes alternative scenarios and charts a path to a hopeful future. Key concepts: the planetary phase of civilization, humanity and Earth bound in a common destiny, looming crises portend a time of troubles, a great transition to a just and sustainable society is possible, and “a new global consciousness is ready to crystallize. Director of Tellus Institute: Paul Raskin (www.tellus.org); GTI Coordinator: Orion Kriegman. [Also see GTI’s The Widening Circle action campaign “to advance a global citizens movement for a Great Transition” (www.wideningcircle.org)]
172. Green Climate Fund (2010; Incheon City, Korea; www.gcfund.net).
An operating entity of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), “to make a significant and ambitious contribution to the global efforts...to combat climate change.” In the context of sustainable development, the Fund will facilitate the transfer of money from the developed to the developing world, to assist countries in [adaptation](#) and [mitigation](#) practices to counter [climate change](#). Goal: lead the effort to raise \$100 billion a year by 2020, and “to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways.” Executive Director: Ms. Hela Cheikhrouhou.
173. Green Cross International (1993, Geneva; www.gcint.org).
Mission: respond to challenges of security, poverty and environmental degradation to ensure a sustainable and secure future. Promotes legal, ethical and behavioral norms that ensure basic changes in the values, actions and attitudes of government, the private sector and civil society, necessary to develop a sustainable global community, by contributing to the prevention and resolution of conflicts arising from environmental degradation, and by providing assistance to people affected by the environmental consequences of wars, conflicts and man-made calamities. International programs: Water for Life and Peace, Environmental Security and Sustainability, Social and Medical, Smart Energy and Value Change. Publications: **2013 World’s Worst Pollution Problems Report** (top ten most polluted areas), **Action for a Peaceful and Sustainable World**. Operates in more than 30 countries. President: Alexander Likhotal (2000-present); Founding President: Mikhail Gorbachev.
174. Green Economy Coalition (2012?, London; www.IIED.org; www.greeneconomycoalition.org).
A diverse set of organizations and sectors from NGOs, research institutes, UN organizations, businesses and trade unions. Seeks “prosperity for all within one planet

limits.” Activities: 1) coordinating multi-stakeholder national dialogues on a green economy; 2) researching and identifying policies necessary for the transition; 3) representing the voices of stakeholders in national and international processes; 4) engaging new target audiences in the opportunities offered by a transition; 5) lobbying key decision makers. Eight-person Steering Group meets monthly. Publishes **Green Economy Barometer: Who is Doing What, Where, and Why**.

175. Green Growth Knowledge Platform (2012; Geneva; www.greengrowthknowledge.org).

A twofold mission: 1) “to identify major knowledge gaps in green growth theory and practice, then address those gaps by promoting collaboration and coordinated research;” 2) “to use world-class knowledge management and communication tools to give practitioners and policymakers the policy analysis, guidance, information and data necessary to support a green economy transition.” Established by the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the United Nations Environment Programme, and the World Bank. *“Green growth means fostering economic growth and development while ensuring that natural assets continue to provide the resources and environmental services on which our well-being relies. It focuses on the synergies and trade-offs between the environmental and economic pillars of sustainable development...(and) discards the traditional convention of ‘grow first, clean up later... Importantly, green growth does not neglect the social pillar; on the contrary, without good governance, transparency, and equity, no transformative growth strategy can succeed. Moreover, there is no one-size-fits-all strategy for implementing green growth; rather, specific policies and actions need to respond to national priorities and circumstances.”* GGKP is governed by a 5-person Steering Committee, a 17-person independent Advisory Committee, and an 8-person Management Team (Head: Benjamin Simmons), and has 37 Knowledge Partner institutions globally. Themes include cities, climate change, development, fiscal instruments, gender, government procurement, green job, indicators and measurement, institutions and governance, investment, market mechanisms, poverty and equity, risk and resilience, standards and regulations, technology and innovation, trade and supply chains. Publishes **Annual Reports** and a free email newsletter.

176. Green Sports Alliance (2010; spread locations; www.greensportsalliance.org).

Seeks to engage the global sports industry to encourage measurable actions that preserve natural resources, protect species, and strengthen communities. The 269 total members in 14 countries include 126 teams, 136 venues (such as MetLife Stadium and Tampa Bay’s Amalie Arena), and 7 leagues. Publishes a Blog and News Feed. Board of Directors Chair: Scott Jenkins.

177. Greenovate (2008, China, EU, USA; www.greenovate.net).

A team of marketers, designers, engineers, and educators in several countries who believe that a green future for China is a prosperous future and want to build value through sustainable thinking.

178. Heinrich Boll Stiftung (1986, Berlin; www.boell.de/en)

The German Green Party's political foundation: a Green think tank, a laboratory where reform proposals are being tested, and an international network with 30 offices worldwide, which cooperates with >200 partners in >60 countries. Activities: 1) promotes democratic reforms and social innovation, 2) works on ecological policies and sustainable development on a global level, 3) provides space for the presentation of and debate on art and culture, 4) transfers knowledge and skills from experts to political actors, 5) provides a forum for open debate and promotes dialogue between politics, business, academia, and society, 6) supports talented students active on socio-political issues both in Germany and abroad, 7) documents the history of the Green movement in order to promote research and provide political inspiration; 8) places strong emphasis on gender equality. Maintains 11 websites (e.g., European Greens) and 8 blogs (e.g., Green New Deal). Its "Green Memory" is divided into 3 sections: historical archive of the Party's evolution, collections (e.g., video recordings and web content), and the archive library (25,000 volumes and 2,100 periodicals related to Green politics and activities, and social movements more generally). Work specifically focused on ecology covers six areas: Living Green, Resources, Energy Transition, Climate, Urban Development, and Agriculture. 135 staff in Berlin. CEO: Dr. Livia Cotta.

179. Human Progress Network (Bethesda MD; www.hpn.org).

Dedicated to promoting human progress and survival by correcting the worldwide condition of political mismanagement. This objective would be achieved by advancing the traditional state to the next higher level of governments: the common good state. Research on world problems summarized as the Common Good Covenant. Founder: Peter Zuckerman.

180. Human Security Report Project (2007, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver; www.hsrgroup.org).

Tracks global and regional trends in organized violence, their causes and consequences. Research findings and analyses are published in the **Human Security Report**, **Human Security Briefs** series, and the **MiniAtlas of Human Security** (online in six languages). All publications are free. Director: Andrew Mack.

181. IBON International (2005; Quezon City, Philippines; www.iboninternational.org).

Seeks capacity development of peoples' movements around the world for human rights and democracy. Objectives: 1) to provide interventions promoting alternative systems, social structures, economic programs and development paradigms to peoples' movements and civil society organizations; 2) to develop centers of capacity development in the global south (centers that are locally led and adapt intervention to context) and in the north (centers that advance the issues of the marginalized, build solidarity for issues of the south, and provide development education to the people of the north; 3) to build strategic working relationships among civil society, government, and donor actors on the basis of principled partnership. See **Annual Report 2012: Catalyzing Change**.

182. ICLEI: Local Governments for Sustainability (2007, Bonn, Germany; www.iclei.org).
“The Global Cities Network” serving as an information clearinghouse on local sustainable government. Agendas: Sustainable City, Resilient City, Biodiverse City, Low-Carbon City, Resource-Efficient City, Smart Urban Infrastructure, Green Urban Economy, and Health and Happy Community. Sponsors the 80-member World Mayors Council on Climate Change. Publications: **The Economy of Green Cities**, **Financing the Resilient City**, **State of African Cities**, **ICLEI Global Report**, and various training guides and fact sheets.
183. IMD Global Center for Sustainability Leadership (1990, Lausanne, Switzerland; www.imd.org/research-knowledge/global-centers/sustainability-leadership).
A division of the highly-rated International Institute for Management Development, formed in 1990 by merger of two business schools. The Global Center’s mission is “developing successful global leaders who will create the sustainable institutions of tomorrow.” Its corporate membership-driven CSL Learning Platform seeks to ensure that research and content reflect realities and best practices in seven areas: 1) Sustainable leadership; 2) Sustainability and innovation; 3) Sustainability in the luxury industry; 4) Assessing the efficiency of sustainability supply chains; 5) Business response to the climate change and energy challenge; 6) Sustainable agriculture, and 7) New financial business models for the sustainable enterprise. IMD publishes the annual **World Competitiveness Yearbook** that benchmarks performance of 61 countries based on >300 criteria, **Quest** (a book addressing the seven transformation journeys that are reshaping corporations today), Global Readiness Surveys on such topics as the Globalization Capability Gap, and >100 Case Studies per year. IMD seeks to “walk the talk” on sustainability by improving the sustainability performance of its entire business school. Francisco Szekely director. 4 CSL staff.
184. Inderscience Publishers (1979, Geneva; www.inderscience.com).
Publishes 411 scholarly journals designed to “map new frontiers in emerging technology and innovation.” Of special interest to the S&S Guide are 51 titles on **Environment and Sustainable Development** (including *International Journal of Green Economics*, *IJ of Environmental Engineering*, *IJ of Nuclear Desalination*, *IJ of Ocean System Management*, and *IJ of Sustainable Economy*; 17 titles on **Energy** (including *IJ of Global Energy Issues*, *IJ of Global Warming*, *IJ of Renewable Energy Technology*, *IJ of Smart Grid and Green Communications*; 20 titles on **Security and Energy Management** (including *IJ of Critical Infrastructures*, *IJ of Migration and Border Studies*, *IJ of Security and Networks*, *IJ of Supply Chain and Operations Resilience*; 14 titles on **Education and Lifelong Learning** (including *IJ of Education and Sustainability*), and 10 titles on **Knowledge Studies** (including *IJ of Knowledge Management Studies*). Free English-language abstracts are available for the 71,000 articles in the online collection. [Note: The great majority of these journals are prefaced by “*International Journal of...*,” abbreviated here as “*IJ of...*” The list of journals on both sustainability and non-military security topics is quite impressive, and useful to suggest leading edges of specialized thinking. MM]
185. Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques (1991, Paris; www.iris-france.org).
Publishes the annual benchmark survey document “L’Année stratégique,” which provides a detailed overview of global shifts, a quarterly journal *La Revue internationale et strategique*

to provide insight into the major strategic debates by comparing ideas and authors from a wide variety of backgrounds, and the “*Enjeux stratégiques*” series of books on specific strategic issues. IRIS SUP, the school of IRIS, is a private higher education institution offering continuing education programs on contemporary geopolitics. President François Géré is a French historian specializing in geostrategy who founded the *Institut français d’analyse stratégique* (IFAS). He is an official representative for the French Institute of Higher National Defense Studies, the *Institut des Hautes études de défense nationale* (IHEDN), and research Director at Paris III University.

186. Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies (2009, Potsdam; www.iass-potsdam.de/en).

Mission: “to develop transformative knowledge which is needed to pave the way towards sustainable societies through transdisciplinary research.” Created on the recommendation of the Alliance of German Scientific Organizations. The overarching topic: sustainable development in the Anthropocene. Currently concentrating on three focal areas: *Transformation of Energy Systems*, *Understanding and Governance of the Earth System and its Resources*, and *Economic and Cultural Perspectives on Sustainable Development*. Presently has 27 projects in 4 areas: (1) Global Contract for Sustainability Cluster (on transformations that must take place, including sustainable economic activity; director: Prof. Dr. Klaus Topfer); (2) Earth Energy and the Environment (e.g., combustion of methane without CO2 emissions); (3) Sustainable Interactions with the Atmosphere (e.g., a sustainable atmosphere for the Kathmandu Valley); and (4) Enabling Technologies for Sustainability (e.g., CO2 as an asset). Many publications, e.g. **Theories of Sustainable Development** (Routledge, 2014). c.130 professional staff. Chair: Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Karin Lochte. Executive Director: Prof. Dr. Dr. mult. Klaus Topfer (former Director General, UN Environment Programme).

187. Institute for Economics and Peace (2007, Sydney/New York/Oxford; www.economicsandpeace.org)

“The world’s leading think tank dedicated to developing metrics to analyze peace and to quantify peace’s economic benefits.” The Global Peace Index uses >20 indicators (e.g., weapons imports and displaced people) to determine the most peaceful (Iceland) and least peaceful (Syria) nations. Full statistical comparisons are available for 162 countries. Estimates the global economic impact of violence (13% of worldwide GDP, roughly the size of the US economy). Four research areas: (1) *Measuring Peace*, i.e., the Global Peace Index; (2) *Economics of Peace*, i.e., **The Economic Cost of Violence Containment** (2014, 34p) estimates the global cost at \$9.46 trillion in 2012; (3) *Positive Peace*, which analyzes the system of eight factors that work together to build positive peace, e.g., the quality of governmental functioning and the degree to which information flows freely; (4) *Understanding Risk*, i.e., the factors that incline societies toward lack of peacefulness (e.g., military expenditures and the prevalence of violent demonstrations). Offers consulting services in five areas: Quantitative Research and Analysis, Data Generation, Index Development, Communications and Advocacy, and Peace and Conflict Research. 17 reports (e.g., “The Consequences of War on the U.S Economy” and “The Link between Peace and Religion”) are downloadable from the site. c.20 staff. Founder and Executive Chair: industrialist/philanthropist Steve Killelea.

188. Institute for Environment and Sustainability (Ispra, Italy; <http://ies.jrc.ec.europa.eu>).

One of seven scientific institutes of the EC Joint Research Centre, which employs some 2,750 staff. Seeks “to provide scientific and technical support to EU policies for the protection of the European and global environment.” Research on the complex interactions between human activity and the physical environment, and how to manage strategic resources (water, land, forests, food, minerals) in a more sustainable manner.

189. Institute for Environmental Security (2002, The Hague; www.envirosecurity.org).

“Advancing environmental security through Science, Diplomacy, Law, Finance, and Education.” Supports international sustainable development goals as a means to long-term poverty alleviation, and “to help safeguard essential conditions for peace and sustainable development.” Programs and projects: 1) Climate Change and International Security; 2) Climate Change and the Military (established the Global Military Advisory Council on Climate Change in 2009); 3) Global Policy Coherence (to improve trade and financial regimes); 4) Environmental Security for Poverty Alleviation; 5) COBRA (community-owned solutions for managing eco-system services); 6) Hague Environmental Law Facility (to facilitate access to justice); 7) Integrating Energy Needs in Humanitarian Crisis Situations; 8) Greening European Security (for an integrated strategy of sustainable development, environment, and security); 9) Inventory of Environment and Security Policies and Practices (in selected governments and international organizations); 10) Pathfinder (to block illegally obtained natural resources).

Publishes various documents such as the GMACCC’s paper on “Climate Change and Security in Africa: Clear Risks, Nuanced Impacts,” and the **EnviroSecurity Action Guide** database on >200 organizations, >100 initiatives, >700 publications, and >100 web resources. Wouleer J. Veening, co-founder and president. 23 staff. [Note: Addresses the security and sustainability nexus as well or better than any other organization in the **S&S Guide**. MM]

190. Institute for Global Engagement (2000, Arlington VA; www.globalengage.org).

“Believing firmly in universal human dignity,” IGE works with governments and religious leaders, to ensure that people of all faiths--and none--have freedom of conscience and can participate as equal citizens in public life. “Religious freedom—properly implemented—is integral to a flourishing society and a stable state.” Supports three centers on Relational Diplomacy, Faith and International Affairs, and Global Education. Publishes *The Review of Faith & International Affairs*. President: Chris Seiple, plus 14 staff.

191. Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development (?, Washington; www.igsd.org).

Committed to strengthening environmental law and addressing short-lived climate pollutants. Seeks “to promote just and sustainable societies and to protect the environment by advancing the understanding, development, and implementation of effective, accountable and democratic systems of governance for sustainable development.” Provides the secretariat to the International Network for Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (**INECE**), a network of >4,000 environmental professionals in some 150 countries. President: Durwood Zaelke. Contact: info@igsd.org.

192. Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism (2004, Syracuse University; www.insct.syr.edu).
A joint project of SU's College of Law and its Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, with focus on security governance, national security policy, new battlefields and old laws, new frontiers in technology (drones, cybersecurity), intelligence and strategic studies, homeland security, intelligence and strategic studies, security in the Middle East and Islam, humanitarian law and human rights, and nuclear weapons. Founding Director: William C. Banks, plus six staff. Banks is editor of INSCT's Journal of National Security Law & Policy, and of **New Battlefields/Old Laws: Critical Debates on Asymmetric Warfare** (Columbia UP, 2011).
193. Institute for National Security Studies (2006, Tel Aviv, Israel; www.inss.org.il).
Engages in innovative, high-quality research that shapes public discourse of issues on Israel's national security agenda. Provides policy analysis to decision makers, public leaders, and the strategic community, both in Israel and abroad. Committed to new ways of thinking and expanding traditional contours of establishment analysis. Programs on Arms Control and Regional Security, Israeli-Palestinian Relations, Cyber Warfare, and Law and National Security. Director: Amos Yadlin; 40 staff.
194. Institute for National Strategic Studies (1984, National Defense University, Ft. McNair, Washington; www.inss.dodlive.mil).
Conducts strategic studies for the Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Unified Combat Commands to support the national strategic components of the academic programs at NDU and to provide outreach to other US governmental agencies and to the broader national security community. Five research centers with 67 professional staff. Director: Col. Timothy A. Vuono.
195. Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (2003, Paris; www.iddri.org).
Partner of Sciences Po, an international research university in the social sciences. Analyzes strategic issues linked to sustainable development from a global perspective, thus helping stakeholders in deliberating on global governance of the major issues of common interest: action to attenuate climate change, protect biodiversity, enhance food security, and manage urbanization. A cross-cutting approach focuses on seven themes: [Global Governance](#), Biodiversity, [Climate and Energy](#), [Oceans and Coastal Zones](#), [Urban Fabric](#), [Agriculture](#), and [New Prosperity](#). Publishes books such as **Planet for Life** (a collaboration with the French Development Agency and The Energy and Resource Institute), **Regards sur la Terre**, [papers in scientific journals](#), Issue Briefs, Policy Briefs, Working Papers, various in-depth studies, and *La Lettre d'iDDRI* newsletter. Secretary General: Lisa Dacosta; 45 staff.
196. Institute for Sustainable Waste Management and Technology (Vienna; www.world-sustainable-energy.com/institute-for-sustainable-waste-management-and-technology/).
Promotes worldwide solutions for sustainable energy, mobility, and the environment. Manager at the Reviesta (corporation). Head Office: Dipl. Ing. Goekhan Yildirim.

197. Institute of Cultural Diplomacy (1999, Berlin; www.culturaldiplomacy.org).
“Promoting Global Peace and Stability by Supporting Intercultural Relations.” Seeks to promote a better understanding and greater trust between cultures, prevent misunderstanding, improve communication and cooperation and help to reduce the likelihood of socio-cultural conflicts. Programs include the Young Leaders Forum and the Inter Parliamentary Alliance for Human Rights and Global Peace. 15 Professional Staff members and 100 VIP members of the Advisory Board. Director General of ICD: Mark Donfreid; President of the Academy of the ICD: Emil Constantinescu (former President of Romania).
198. Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (2006, Beijing; www.ipe.org.cn/en).
Aim: to expand environmental information disclosure to allow communities to fully understand the hazards and risks in the surrounding environment, thus promoting widespread public participation in environmental governance. Data bases for water and air published as *The China Air Pollution Map* and *China Water Pollution Map*. Director: Ma Jun.
199. Institute of World Economy and International Relations (1956, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow; www.imemo.ru).
Seeks comprehensive investigation of international processes, the mechanisms of the market economy and features of the political systems of foreign countries. Focus on “Trends of globalization, new challenges to the international security, and the qualitative changes in the economic and political system of the society.” Includes Institutes for USA and Canadian Studies, African Studies, International Labor Movement studies, etc. Annual budget: RUB 90.2 million (2003); staff: 556 (449 research, 107 administrative/support).
200. InterAction Council (1983, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Berlin; www.interactioncouncil.org).
Mission: mobilize the experience, energy and international contacts of a group of statesmen who have held the highest office in their own countries in fostering international co-operation and action in three priority areas: Peace and Security, World Economic Revitalization, and Universal Ethical Standards. Publications include **The Global Water Crisis: Addressing an Urgent Security Issue** (2012), **The Hiroshima Declaration: A Plea for Zero Nuclear Weapons** (2010), and **A Universal Declaration of Human Responsibilities** (1997), with 19 Articles on fundamental principles for humanity, non-violence and respect for life, justice and solidarity, truthfulness and tolerance, and mutual respect and partnership. Co-Chairmen: Dr. Franz Vranitzky (Chancellor of Austria, 1986-1997) and Jean Chretien (Prime Minister of Canada, 1993-2003); Secretary-General, 2011-present: Thomas S. Axworthy (Canada).
201. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (1988, Geneva; www.ipcc.ch)
Established by the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Meteorological Organization as the leading international body for scientific assessment of the current state of knowledge in climate change and its potential environmental and socio-economic impacts. Organized in three Working Groups and a Task Force. WG 1: “The Physical Science Basis of Climate Change”, WG 2: “Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability”, and WG 3 – “Mitigation of Climate Change”. The Task Force on National

Greenhouse Gas Inventories calculates and reports national greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

The IPCC has published five “Regular Assessment Reports” of the state of knowledge on climate change, one for each of the -Working Groups of the IPCC, together with Summaries for Policymakers, plus a Synthesis Report. See **Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report** (AR5, Nov 2014, 151p). Earlier reports were published in 1990, 1995, 2001, and 2007. Also publishes Factsheets, Technical Papers, Methodology Reports, and Special Reports, e.g. **Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters** (2012, 582p), **IPCC Expert Meeting on Communication** (Feb 2016, 222p). IPCC has 195 member countries and thousands of contributing scientists—all voluntary—from all over the world. Director of the IPCC Secretariat: Renate Christ. [Note: IPCC is the authoritative source for global climate information. Reports are detailed and rather technical. MM]

202. Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (2012, Bonn; www.ipbes.net)

Established by 100 governments to strengthen the science-policy interface for biodiversity and ecosystem services, and for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, long-term human well-being, and sustainable development. IPBES is placed under the auspices of four United Nations entities: UNEP, UNESCO, FAO and UNDP and administered by UNEP. Functions: 1) *Capacity Building*: increasing the capacity of the science policy community to perform and to use assessments and other products of IPBES; 2) *Knowledge Generation Catalysis*: identify knowledge needs of policymakers, and catalyze efforts to generate new knowledge; 3) *Assessment*: deliver global, regional and thematic assessments of knowledge regarding biodiversity and ecosystem services; 4) *Policy Support*: identify policy relevant tools/methodologies, facilitate their use, and promote and catalyze their further development. Activities are guided by a graphically illustrated conceptual framework of six interrelated elements of a social-ecological system that operates at various scales in time and space: nature; nature’s benefits to people; anthropogenic assets; institutions and governance systems and other indirect drivers of change; direct drivers of change; and good quality of life. A series of training modules explaining and supporting the conceptual framework have been developed by The Sub-Global Assessment Network, a community of 500+ ecosystem assessment practitioners at sub-global scales (regional, sub-regional, national, sub-national).

A wide-ranging work program is in motion with multiple publications and media events planned or in process, notably the important report on **Pollinators, Pollination and Food Production** (Feb 2016; also 26p. Summary), which covers worrisome changes in animal pollination as a regulating ecosystem service that underpins food production and its contribution to gene flows and restoration of ecosystems. It also addresses the role of native and exotic pollinators, the trends in pollinators and pollination networks and services, drivers of change, impacts on human well-being, food production, and the effectiveness of responses to pollination declines and deficits. The assessment is required for enhancing policy responses to declines and deficits in pollination. It involves 1,000 scientists who are nominated by their government or an organization. Peer review by a multidisciplinary expert panel forms a key component of the work of IPBES to ensure that a range of views is reflected in its work, and that the work is complete to the highest scientific standards. Secretariat: 32 members; Executive Secretary: Anne Larigauderie.

203. International Association for the Study of the Commons (1989, Utrecht University and Bloomington IN; www.iasc-commons.org)

Devoted to bringing together multi-disciplinary researchers, practitioners and policymakers for the purpose of improving governance and management, advancing understanding, and creating sustainable solutions for commons, common-pool resources, or any other form of shared resource. Based on the ideas of the late Elinor Ostrom of Indiana University. Hosts Global, Thematic and Regional conferences. Examples: the 2015 Global conference focused on common pool resources such as fisheries, forests, and water resources; the 2016 Thematic conference will focus on the interdisciplinary study of knowledge commons in the fields of medicine and the environment; the 2016 European Regional conference will focus on Commons in a “glocal” world of global connections and local responses. Publishes *The Commons Digest* and the quarterly *International Journal of the Commons*. Offers online courses on commons management, global atmosphere, water, pasture, fisheries, intellectual properties, parks, etc. Maintains a large digital library on all matters of subjects related to the commons. Supported in part by individual, organizational, and supporting memberships. Virtually no expenditures; 13 officers; Tine de Moor, President.

204. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (2007, Geneva; www.icanw.org)

Encourages people in all countries to inspire, persuade and pressure their governments to initiate and support negotiations for a treaty banning nuclear weapons, by shifting the disarmament debate to “focus on the humanitarian threat posed by nuclear weapons, drawing attention to their unique destructive capacity, their indiscriminate targeting, the debilitating impact of a detonation on medical infrastructure and relief measures, and the long-lasting effects of radiation on the surrounding area.” Leadership is provided by the International Steering Group of 10 national and international peace organizations. Ongoing coordination of the campaign internationally is by the International Staff Team of seven. Publications: ICAN Campaign Kits, and brief Pocket Guides—all May 2016—on nuclear arsenals, working with officials and the media, humanitarian risks, common misconceptions, and the “legal gap” of fragmented regulation. Executive Director: Beatrice Finn. 440 partners in 98 countries.

205. International Center for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (1977, GGIAR, Beirut, Lebanon; www.icarda.org).

One of 15 centers supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (www.cg iar.org), concerned with improving productivity and incomes among resource-poor households, climate change, desertification, and “the next Green Revolution” for dry areas. Publishes **ICARDA Annual Report**, manuals, guidelines, impact briefs, and **Improving Livelihoods in Dry Areas: Strategic Plan 2007-2016**. Director General: Mahmoud Solh, plus 600 staff from 32 countries working in 17 countries.

206. International Crisis Group (1995, Brussels, plus 5 other locations; www.crisisgroup.org).

“Working to Prevent Conflict Worldwide,” through expert field research and analysis, practical policy recommendations, and effective high-level diplomacy. Publishes Annual Report. Budget for 2012: US\$20.5 million. Some 130 permanent staff worldwide, from 53 nationalities speaking 50 languages. President and CEO: Louise Arbour. Chair: Amb. Thomas R. Pickering.

207. International Energy Agency (1974, Paris; www.iea.org).

An autonomous body “within the OECD framework,” seeking “to ensure reliable, affordable and clean energy” for all. Major foci are energy security and energy poverty, energy development and carbon capture, environmental awareness and climate change, and engagement worldwide. IEA has 29 member countries and its 2012 budget was 26.6m euros. It is best-known for its annual **World Energy Outlook** exploring business-as-usual and alternative scenarios of more efficiency and use of renewables (the 2013 edition is 700 pages). Other recent publications (all available at www.oecd-ilibrary.org or Amazon.com) include **The Power of Transformation: Wind, Sun and the Economics of Flexible Power Systems** (Feb 2014, 200p), **Transition to Sustainable Buildings: Strategies and Opportunities to 2050** (July 2013, 284p), **Energy Efficiency: Market Trends and Medium-Term Projects to 2020** (Nov 2013, 278p), **Energy Storage** (IEA Technology Roadmaps Series, March 2014, 60p), and **Energy Technology Perspectives 2014** (May 2014, 380p; on the outlook to 2050 for different scenarios). Also publishes >70 free publications per year. [Note: Authoritative and futures-oriented in the public interest. MM]

208. International Fund for Agricultural Development: IFAD (1977, Rome; www.ifad.org).

A specialized agency of the UN “Investing in Rural People.” Finances agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries, with the goal of eradicating rural poverty and hunger among the 1.4 billion people in rural areas who depend on agriculture and related activities. Issues of concern: climate and environment, desertification, food prices, indigenous peoples, land, rural institutions, water, zero carbon imprint, etc. Published “IFAD's Strategic Framework 2011-2015.” President: Kanayo F. Nwanze; plus 525 staff in Rome and in the field.

209. International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (1986; Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm; www.igbp.net).

Mission: “to provide essential scientific leadership and knowledge of the Earth system to help guide society onto a sustainable pathway during rapid global change.” Sponsored by ICSU (International Council for Science), with 12 major international projects. National branches in 51 countries. Publishes *Global Change* magazine and **State of the Planet Declaration** (2012). Chair: James P.M. Syvitski; Communications Head: Owen Gaffney.

210. International Group of Funding Agencies for Global Change Research (1990; www.igfagcr.org).

IGFA is a broad group of senior funding agency representatives, global environmental change research programs ([WCRP](#), [IGBP](#), [IHDP](#), [DIVERSITAS](#), [START](#)), and regional environmental change research programs. Members meet at least every two years to discuss coordination and collaboration in global environmental change research, track progress, and discuss funding and interact with the global environmental change research programs and regional networks. Also see the Belmont Forum / Council of Principals for IGFA.

211. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (1972, Schloss Laxenburg, Vienna, Austria; <http://www.iiasa.ac.at/>).

Seeks to become “the world leader in systems analysis to find solutions to global problems for the benefit of humankind.” Five Flagship Projects: 1) Global Energy Assessment (to facilitate equitable and sustainable energy services for all); 2) Arctic Futures Initiative (a “holistic assessment” of “the vast and rapid transformation taking place”); 3) Water Futures and Solutions (local, national, global); 4) Tropical Flagship Initiative (to tackle deforestation); 5) Eurasian Economic Integration (to explore opportunities for integration). Other Research Programs focus on advanced systems analysis, drivers of global transformations, ecosystems services and management, evolution and ecology, mitigation of air pollution, risk and vulnerability policy, transitions to new technologies, water, and world population. Publishes *Options* magazine, books, policy briefs, scientific updates, annual reports, and *IIASA Analyst* e-Newsletter. Conducts a Young Scientists Program and the IIASA Postdoctoral Program. 22 National Member countries. 110 scientific staff and 100 support staff. Director General and CEO: Prof. Dr. Pavel Kabat.

212. International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (1995, Stockholm; www.idea.int).

Support sustainable democratic change by providing comparative knowledge to democracy builders, supporting democratic reform, and influencing policies and politics. Key themes include democracy and development, democracy and diversity, and conflict and security. Co-sponsor with the Kofi Annan Foundation of **Deepening Democracy**, report of the Global Commission on Elections, Democracy, and Security (2012, 70p). Also publishes **Electoral Justice: The International IDEA Handbook** (2013, 56p), **Democracy and Human Rights** (2013, 56p), **International IDEA Strategy 2012-2017**, a newsletter, and various training materials. 2012 budget: 30 million euros. Acting Secretary General: Joan Sawe.

213. International Institute for Environment and Development (1971, London; www.ied.org).

Seeks a fairer, more sustainable world, using evidence, action, and influence in partnership with others. Builds bridges between policy and practice, rich and poor communities, the government and private sector, and across diverse interest groups through research, advice, and advocacy. Numerous publications, including **Green Economy Barometer for the Green Economy Coalition**. Director: Camilla Toulmin. Chief Operating Officer: Chris Wilde.

214. International Institute for Strategic Studies (1958, London, also Bahrain, Singapore and Washington; www.iiss.org).

“The leading authority on global security: facts, analysis, influence.” Provides information and analysis, advances understanding, enlarges networks, and influences the adoption of sound policies on security globally. Heads of state, foreign and defense ministers, high-level diplomats and officials attend IISS security summits for the opportunity to discuss policy in private as well as in public, assisting in greater international understanding and conflict avoidance. Publications include **Strategic Survey: Annual Review of World Affairs**, a journal (*Survival: Global Politics and Strategy*), **Armed Conflict Survey 2016**, an online database on armed conflict, **The Military Balance** (the definitive reference on

the world's armed forces), Adelphi books on key strategic issues, in-depth Strategic Dossiers (e.g., on nuclear programs, insurgent groups, North Korean security challenges), and Strategic Comments. Individual and Corporate members in c.100 countries. Michael Chipman director general. 50 expert staff.

[**Note:** Since its launch in Singapore in 2002, the Shangri-La Dialogue has gained a reputation as the “military Davos.” The younger Manama Dialogue in Bahrain is becomingly similarly influential in the Middle East. The Cartagena Dialogue is planned because of the migration crisis in the Mediterranean. All IISS publications are globally known and respected. DH]

215. International Institute for Sustainable Development (1990, Winnipeg, Manitoba; also Ottawa, New York and Geneva; www.iisd.org).

“Better living for all—sustainably.” Cutting-edge research into sustainable development, to champion innovation enabling societies to live sustainably. Five programs: Economic Law & Policy, Clean Energy, Knowledge for Integrated Decisions, Resilient Communities, and Water. A list of Topics, with links to IISD experts, includes adaptive planning, climate change mitigation, environment and peacebuilding, food security, foresight and scenarios, gender, investment, subsidies, sustainable electricity systems, trade, and mining (IISD serves as Secretariat for the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Mineral Metals, and Sustainable Development. Library offers books, annual reports, the **IISD Sustainability Report**, and documents produced by IISD Reporting Services. Scott Vaughan president and CEO. c.100 staff.

[**Note:** An important quote from IISD: “Since it was first articulated in the Brundtland Commission’s *Our Common Future* in 1987, sustainable development has never been superseded by a more compelling or universally-acceptable expression of humanity’s shared goals. At its simplest level, any form of development that is not sustainable contains the seeds of its own destruction. For development to be sustainable, it must not only generate wealth: it must also advance social justice, reduce and eventually eliminate poverty, and remain within the limits imposed by ecosystem and resource resilience.” DH]

216. International Labour Organization (1919, Geneva, Rome; www.ilo.org).

“Promoting Jobs, Protecting People.” As of 1946, the first specialized agency of the United Nations, devoted to decent work for all. Four strategic objectives: 1) Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work; 2) Create greater opportunities for women and men to have decent employment and income; 3) Enhance coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all; 4) Strengthen tripartism (equal voice of workers, employers, and governments) and social dialogue. Hundreds of publications, notably **World Employment Social Outlook: Transforming Jobs to End Poverty** (May 2016, 182p), **World Social Protection Report** (2015), **Decent Work, Green Jobs and the Sustainable Economy: Solutions for Climate Change and Sustainable Development** (June 2015, 182p), **Skills for Green Jobs: A Global View** (2011, 442p), and **Sectoral Studies on Decent Work in Global Supply Chains** (2016). Other key topics include labor standards, women, youth, and ending child labor. 187 Member States.

217. International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility (1991, Berlin; www.inesglobal.com).

Seeks to encourage international communication among scientists and engineers to promote international peace and security, justice and sustainable development, responsible use of science and technology, and establishing values and standards of behavior that consider basic human needs and human interrelationship with the biosphere.

Campaigns: 1) Disarmament for Sustainable Development, 2) Commit Universities to Peace - Reject Research for the Military; 3) Abandonment of Military Research; 4) Scientists for a Nuclear Weapons-Free World (since Aug 2009). Publishes a newsletter and occasional reports, e.g.: **Climate Change, Nuclear Risk and Nuclear Disarmament: From Security Threats to Sustainable Peace** (2011, 211p). [Note: also see the International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (1993, Darmstadt, Germany; www.inesap.org), which appears to be inactive.]

218. International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management (2007, Paris–UNEP, www.unep.org/resourcepanel).

Seeks to build and share the knowledge needed to improve resource use worldwide in order to move from overconsumption, waste, and ecological harm to a more prosperous and sustainable future. The Panel involves some 30 scientists skilled in resource management issues, and governments from both developed and developing regions, civil society, and industrial and international organizations. It reports on the latest scientific, technical and socio-economic findings around global resource use and provides advice and connections between policymakers, industry and the communities on ways to improve global and local resource management. The Steering Committee includes >20 governments as well as the EC, OECD, UNEP, IUCN, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, and International Council for Science.

Report topics include “decoupling” continued growth of natural resource use from adverse environmental impacts, current impacts of economic growth, cities, water in a green economy, trade, global land use and soils, food, and forests, biofuels, metal stocks in society, recycling rates of metals, priority products and materials, and balancing consumption with sustainable supply. Co-chairs: Ernst Ulrich von Weizsacker (co-President, Club of Rome) and Ashok Khosla (President of IUCN and founder of Development Alternatives in India). [Note: von Weizsacker was lead author of **Factor Five: Transforming the Global Economy through 80% Improvements in Resource Productivity**, 2009.]

219. International Panel on Fissile Materials (2006, Princeton University, US; www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm).

The nuclear-weapon states still have enough fissile materials in their weapon stockpiles for tens of thousands of nuclear weapons. On the civilian side, enough plutonium has been separated to make a similarly large number of weapons. IPFM seeks “initiatives to reduce stocks and end the production and use of highly enriched uranium and plutonium.”

Publishes an annual **Global Fissile Material Report**. The Panel of independent nuclear experts from 17 countries is co-chaired by Prof. R. Rajaraman of Jawaharlal Nehru University and Prof. Frank N. von Hippel of Princeton University’s Program on Science and Global Security.

220. International Peace Institute (2008, New York; www.ipinst.org).

Formerly the International Peace Academy (1970-2008), the new name reflects the organization's evolution from its early role as a training academy to its mature identity as a policy-driven institute for best thinking and practice across the UN's broad peace and security agenda, "Promoting the Prevention and Settlement of Conflict." Seeks to broaden dynamics of conflict resolution, including economic agendas in civil wars, sanctions, civilian protection, and statebuilding. Staff represents over 20 nationalities. Publishes books and policy papers (360 listed as of March 2014). Chair: Rita E. Hauser; President: Terje Rød-Larsen.

221. International Peace Research Institute-PRIO (1959, Oslo; www.prio.org).

Conducts basic and policy-relevant research and graduate training on conditions for peaceful relations between states, groups, and people; also to promote peace through conflict resolution, dialogue and reconciliation, public information and policymaking. Four Programs: 1) Conditions of Violence and Peace; 2) Dimensions of Security; 3) Social Dynamics; and 4) PRIO Cyprus Centre. Scores of projects, including a focus on climate change and violence, and climate and security threats. Collects data in several areas, including arms, armed conflict, small arms trade, and governance. Owns and hosts the editorial offices of two international peer-reviewed journals, *Journal of Peace Research* and *Security Dialogue*, and houses the editors of *International Area Studies Review* and the *Journal of Military Ethics*. Also issues reports and policy briefs. Kristian Berg Harpviken, director. 75 staff, including >50 researchers.

222. International Programme on the State of the Ocean (2012?, Sommerville College, Oxford University, UK; www.stateoftheocean.org).

Seeks a greater scientific understanding of the role of the ocean at an Earth System level and to consider the consequences of the multiple stressors exerted upon it for life on Earth, by engaging the world's leading marine scientists. Published **IPSO State of the Ocean Report 2013** with IUCN. Founder: Prof. Alex Rogers.

223. International Social Science Council (1952, UNESCO House, Paris; www.worldsocialscience.org).

Seeks to advance social sciences worldwide, support social science capacity building, broaden collaboration among the social sciences, expand joint work with the humanities and other sciences, link social science knowledge to public policies, and promote social science literacy of citizens. Members include international professional associations and unions, regional and national social science research councils and academies, universities and institutes with major interests in the social sciences. Publishes a world report every three years, e.g. **World Social Science Report 2013: Changing Global Environments** (OECD, UNESCO). New ISSC program, "Transformations to Sustainability," seeks to be a major contribution to the [Future Earth project](#). President: Alberto Martinelli; Executive Director: Heide Hackmann.

224. International Society of Doctors for the Environment (1990, Basel; www.isde.org).

Purpose: help defend our environment both locally and globally to prevent numerous illnesses, ensure the necessary conditions for health, and improve the quality of life.

National and regional member organizations in >35 countries. Sponsors a Scientific Center and International School on Environment and Health, based in Italy. President of Scientific Office: Ernesto Burgio.

225. International Union for Conservation of Nature (1948, Gland, Switzerland; www.iucn.org).

“The world’s oldest and largest global environmental organization,” and “the largest professional global conservation network,” with >1000 staff in 45 offices, >1200 member organizations (governments and NGOs), and almost 11,000 voluntary scientists and experts, grouped in six Commissions in some 160 countries. Holds the IUCN World Conservation Congress every four years, when it approves a four-year program involving business, economics, ecosystem management, environmental law, forest conservation, gender, global policy, marine and polar concerns, protected areas, social policy, species, water, and World Heritage. The **IUCN Programme 2013-2016**, adopted at the 2012 Congress, has three program areas: 1) Valuing and conserving nature; 2) Effective and equitable governance of nature’s use; 3) Deploying nature-based solutions to global challenges in climate, food, and development. IUCN sponsors six expert Commissions that underlie its work: 1) Species Survival Commission (featuring the **IUCN Red List of Threatened Species**); 2) Commission on Ecosystem Management (to promote biodiversity conservation and sustainable development; now preparing the **IUCN Red List of Ecosystems**); 3) World Commission on Protected Areas (the cornerstone of biodiversity conservation); 4) Commission on Environment, Economic, and Social Policy (developing the **IUCN Natural Resource Governance Framework** and the **IUCN Human Dependency on Nature Framework**); 5) World Commission on Environmental Law (involving >100 members and 10 specialist groups); 6) Commission on Education and Communication (fostering partnerships advocating for sustainability). [Note: IUCN was founded in 1948 as the International Union for the Protection of Nature, and changed its name in 1956 to the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. It was also known as the World Conservation Union beginning in 1990, but the name is no longer commonly used since 2008. MM]

226. InterParliamentary Union (1889, Geneva; www.ipu.org).

“For democracy. For everyone.” The first permanent forum for political multilateral negotiations, and the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue. Major areas of interest: representative democracy, international peace and security, sustainable development, human rights and humanitarian law, women in politics, education, science, and culture. Publishes books and periodicals. 17 member Executive Committee (three year term). President: Abdelwahad Radi (until 2014).

227. Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science (1994, Birmingham UK; www.ifees.org.uk)

Seeks to work toward the revival of Islamic environmental norms through programs designed to re-educate Muslims in *Shariah*-based conservation practices, such as *tawhid* (unity), *amana* (entrustment) of the Earth to *khalifa* (the stewardship of humankind), and a system of ethics grounded in the Qur’an and *sunnah* (the guidance) of the Prophet Muhammad. The main objective of this multi-dimensional organization is to set up a center for Islamic research on conservation practice which would serve as the primary training site

for practical and theoretical subjects based on the principles of *Shariah*. The center serves as a demonstration and promotional site for experimental projects on sustainable land resource management and traditional and non-industrial farming techniques (e.g., organic farming) as well the development of alternative low energy, low cost technology (e.g., water wheels, solar panels, and waste recycling). IFEEES currently produces collaborative instructive materials (e.g., the **Muslim Green Guide**, and **The Qur'an, Creation and Conservation**, 1999, by Fazlun Khalid). It is compiling a database that will act as an informational exchange unit for environmental affairs, and organizes conferences and seminars throughout the world (e.g., the International Islamic Climate Change Symposium in Istanbul, August 2015). IFEEES networks globally with NGOs, international organizations, academic bodies, and grassroots organizations, and invites collaborative efforts with organizations and individuals who are dedicated to protecting the Earth for future generations.

Current projects: 1) *Indonesia I*: a national seminar on the revitalization of the Indonesian environmental movement through the application of Islamic ethics; 2) *Indonesia II*: a community-based ecological resource management project.; 3) *Nigeria*: a project that sensitizes Muslims in the northern region of Nigeria to the ethical dimensions of Islamic environmental practice; 4) *Pakistan*: a project focused on the re-greening of the Upper Jehlum Canal, based on Islamic conservation principles; 5) *Yemen*: rehabilitation of traditional water conservation systems through application of Islamic conservation principles; 6) *Zanzibar*: provides a foundation for Islamic environmental practice through two main venues: the creation of *Shariah* based institutions and various publishing efforts (e.g., *Guide Book for Ulema and Madrasa Teachers*)]. Many publications, notably the **Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change**, Aug 2015).

228. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (1989?, Monterey CA, Washington and Vienna; www.cns.miis.edu; www.nonproliferation.org).

Mission: combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by training the next generation of nonproliferation specialists and disseminating timely information and analysis. Publishes the quarterly *Nonproliferation Review*, regular updates on WMD disarmament and nonproliferation, the CNS on-line Newsletter, the **Annual Nuclear Trafficking Report** (noting 153 incidents in 2013), and **The Trillion Dollar Nuclear Triad** (on the likely cost of US nuclear modernization over the next 30 years). Director: William C. Potter. [Note: CPS is part of the Monterey Institute for International Studies, a graduate school of Middlebury College.]

229. Japan for Sustainability (2004, Tokyo; www.japanfs.org).

Seeks to accelerate “the Move toward a Truly Happy and Sustainable Future by Facilitating Communication between Japan and the World.” Promotes resilience, steady-state economy, well-being, etc. Projects include the JFS Local Well-Being Project and Miracle Miracle (www.miracle-kids.net/en) for young people worldwide, especially 10-15 years old, to think about environment, society, and the creating the future. Chief Executive: Junko Edahiro; Chief Director, Hiroyuki Tada. [Note: Edahiro is an environmental journalist who has translated the works of Lester R. Brown, who serves as a Director of JFS. MM]

230. Jubilee Campaign (Fairfax, Virginia USA; www.jubileecampaign.org).

Promotes the human rights and religious liberty of ethnic and religious minorities such as those in Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Nigeria, China, North Korea and others particularly in Muslim and Communist nations. Also seeks to defend prisoners of conscience and protect vulnerable women and children from bodily harm and sexual exploitation, with particular attention to the scourge of human trafficking or modern slavery. Executive Director: Ann Buwalda.

231. Kalliopeia Foundation (San Rafael, CA; www.kalliopeia.org).

A grantmaking foundation that seeks to strengthen a collective recognition of the oneness of humanity. Program promoting a global consciousness of oneness, indigenous cultures, and nurturing inner life. First-year grants of \$10,000 to \$35,000. President of Board: Barbara Sargent.

232. Kosmos (2000, Kosmos Associates, New York; www.kosmosjournal.org).

“An integral approach to global awakening... Co-Creating the New Civilization.” The Global Citizens Initiative “to inform, inspire and engage individual and collective participation in a global shift that reconnects the objective world of global realities with the inner world of humanity’s highest principles: compassion, integrity, wisdom, and sharing.” Journal topics: conscious evolution, the sharing economy, Global Youth Evolution-Revolution, from oppositional to transformational activism. Also publishes a Newsletter. Journal editor: Nancy Roof.

233. Land Institute (1976; Salina, Kansas, USA; www.landinstitute.org).

“Our goal is to fashion an agriculture as sustainable as the native ecosystems it displaced... (one) that not only protects irreplaceable soil, but lessens our dependence on fossil fuels and damaging synthetic chemicals.” Most food consumed by humans comes from annual crops which are detrimental to soil, and some 70% of global agricultural land produces them. Perennial grains are not yet available, but “we hope to begin releasing Kernza, our first perennial grain, within a decade to farmers.” Other grains (wheat, sunflowers, sorghum) will be released as they become ready in the following years. “Collaborations are underway across the globe,” for an agricultural system with the ecological stability of the prairie and a grain yield comparable to that from annual crops. Publishes Annual Report, newsletter, and many scientific articles. Founder and President: Wes Jackson. 26 staff.

234. Library of Alexandria / Bibliotheca Alexandrina (“b.c.”, Alexandria, Egypt; www.bibalex.org).

Mission: To be a center of excellence in the production and dissemination of knowledge and to be a place of dialogue, learning and understanding between cultures and peoples, by being the world’s window on Egypt, Egypt’s window on the world, a leading institution of the digital age, and a center for learning, tolerance, dialogue and understanding. Hosts nine national and international institutions. Director: Ismail Serageldin.

235. Liu Institute for Global Issues (1998/2000, University of British Columbia; www.ligi.ubc.ca).
“Conducts and facilitates research on global issues, mobilizing knowledge into solutions and policy.” Seeks “to explore new ideas and ways of learning to catalyze innovative thinking and social change. Its current focus is on advancing sustainability, security, and social justice: understood as moving toward economic, social, and environmental interactions that promote the well-being of people in ways that are just, equitable, and sustainable.” Research Groups: Earth Governance Group, Global Health Network, Contemporary Conflict Group, Corporate Social Responsibility Network, Migration Network, and International Development Research Network. Involves 40 faculty and staff. Director: Peter Dauvergne.
236. Lowy Institute for International Policy (2003, Sydney Australia; www.lowyinstitute.org).
Australia’s leading think tank, providing high - quality research and distinctive perspectives on international trends shaping Australia and the world. Programs and projects on world issues, public opinion (the Lowy Poll of attitudes in Australia and five neighbor countries, the global economy, nuclear policy, security and defense, aid and development, China and India, etc. Executive Director: Michael Fullilove, plus 7 staff.
237. MacArthur Foundation (1970, Chicago; www.macfound.org).
Also known as the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, “Committed to Building a More Just, Verdant, and Peaceful World.” Seeks to defend human rights, advance global conservation and security, make cities better places, and understand how technology is affecting children and society by supporting creative people and effective institutions. “Big Bets” include climate solutions, criminal justice, and the nuclear challenge. Other concerns include human rights, conservation, population, peace and security, migration, and cities. Grants are offered through five programs: International, U.S., Media, Culture, and Special Initiatives (including the widely-known “genius grants” for MacArthur Fellows). Total assets are \$6.5 billion, with annual grants of about \$220 million (>\$5 billion in grants given since 1978). Julia Stasch, president; c.130 staff.
[Note: The latest MacArthur initiative, announced in June 2016, will award \$100 million every three years for a solution to a global problem. See www.100andchange.org for further information on this competition. MM]
238. McGuinness Institute (2012, Wellington NZ; previously Sustainable Futures Institute since 2004; www.mcguinnessinstitute.org).
A privately funded, non-partisan think tank working for New Zealand’s long-term development and sustainable future, contributing strategic foresight through evidence-based research and policy analysis. Provides an independent voice, encouraging conversations about the long-term impact of current and future decisions. Publishes annual reports and papers. Chief Executive: Wendy McGuinness.
239. Medical Association for Prevention of War (1981, Melbourne, Australia; www.mapw.org.au).
Affiliate of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). Mission: to promote peace and disarmament through research, consultation, advocacy, education,

and partnerships. Branches in every state and territory of Australia. Executive Officer: Phyllis Campbell-McRae.

240. Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2001-2005; www.millenniumassessment.org).

Called for by Kofi Annan in 2000, the MEA involved >1360 experts on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Human actions are depleting natural capital, as summarized in **Ecosystems and Human Well-Being** (Island Press, 2005). Other synthesis reports focused on Current State and Trends, Scenarios, Policy, and Multiscale Assessments. Other reports focused on biodiversity, desertification, business and industry, wetlands and water, and health. The four main findings: 1) rapid rises in human demands for natural resources have caused substantial and irreversible loss of biodiversity; 2) degradation of many ecosystem services, 3) degradation could grow “significantly worse” in the first half of the 21st century; 4) reversing degradation will involve significant change in policies and institutions. [Note: Although the Assessment is no longer operating, its authoritative reports are still very relevant and available online. MM]

241. Millennium Project, The (1996, Washington; www.millennium-project.org).

An independent non-profit “global participatory think tank” of futurists, scholars, business planners, and policy makers” that collects and assesses judgments on 15 Global Challenges, presented in its bi-annual **State of the Future Report** (annual until 2012). Purposes of the Project are “to assist in organizing futures research, improve thinking about the future, and make that thinking available through a variety of media,” ensured by the MP’s 60 “Nodes” around the world, mostly country-based.

The 15 Global Challenges: 1) Sustainable development while addressing global climate change; 2) Sufficient clean water for all without conflict; 3) Balancing population growth and resource use; 4) Enabling genuine democracy to emerge from authoritarian regimes (despite deterioration of political and civil liberties worldwide in recent years); 5) Enhancing decision-making with more collaborative global foresight in a period of accelerating change; 6) Global convergence of information and communications technologies to work for all; 7) Reducing the gap between rich and poor in ethical market economies; 8) Reducing the threat of new and reemerging diseases and immune micro-organisms; 9) Education that better equips humanity to address its global challenges; 10) Ways for shared values and new security strategies to reduce ethnic conflicts, terrorism, and use of weapons of mass destruction; 11) Improving the human condition through progress on the status of women; 12) Stopping transnational organized crime and its networks; 13) Meeting growing energy demands safely and efficiently; 14) Accelerating scientific and technological breakthroughs to improve the human condition; 15) Routine incorporation of ethical considerations into global decisions.

The website also offers Special Studies on Global Scenarios, Lone Wolf Terrorism, Elements of the Next Global Economic System, Possibilities for Education and Learning in 2030, Future Global Ethical Issues, and Environmental Security. Continuous updates and more archival detail are provided by the Global Futures Intelligence System (<http://themp.org>), with ten sections for each Global Challenge (Current Situation, Overview, Update, Digest, Resources, etc). GFIS is free to the 60 Nodes and available by subscription at five different rates, starting at \$100/year for individuals. Back issues of **State of the Future** are for sale, as well as **Futures Research Methodology: 3.0**

(37 chapters, c.1300p, \$49.50), a comprehensive collection of internationally peer-reviewed methods and tools to explore future possibilities.

Jerome C. Glenn, CEO & Co-Founder; Theodore Gordon, Senior Fellow & Co-Founder.

[**Note:** The MP is distinctive for its “Node” structure, its breadth (arguably at the expense of depth), and attention to several topics that are widely neglected, e.g. (transnational organized crime, ethical decisions, various technologies, collaborative foresight). Although touted as futures research, it is more accurately seen as an ambitious integration of many current trends. Disclaimer: David Harries formerly served as head of the Canadian Node. MM]

242. MIT Energy Initiative (2006, Cambridge MA; mitei.mit.edu)

Designed to cross school and department boundaries, create a more energy-efficient campus in part through student-led projects, and reach the policy world through technical analysis and partnering with industry, supporting the clean energy transformation needed to address economic, environmental, and security concerns. Includes research, education, campus energy management and outreach programs that cover all areas of energy supply and demand, security, and environmental impact. Focuses on: 1) new technologies to improve how we produce, distribute and consume conventional energy; 2) transformational technologies to develop alternative energy sources that can supplement and displace fossil fuels, including the economic, management, social science and policy dimensions needed for this transformation; (3) global systems to meet energy and environmental challenges through a multidisciplinary systems approach that integrates policy design and technology development; and (4) tools to enable innovation, transformation and simulation of global energy systems through strategic basic research.

Specific research topics: advanced nuclear fission, biofuels, buildings/urban design, conversion, enabling sciences, global climate change, industrial processes, markets and policy, oceans, oil and gas, sequestration, solar, geothermal, storage, systems/power and vehicles/transportation systems. MITEI has issued some 160 publications, all downloadable from its website, and has generated hundreds of daily news reports. Prof. Robert Armstrong, Director. 20 staff.

243. MIT Press, The (1962, Cambridge MA; www.mitpress.mit.edu).

The publishing arm of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, issuing some 200 books per year and >30 journals on a wide range of interdisciplinary topics generally related to science and technology. Security and sustainability titles announced in the Fall 2014 Catalog include **Collision Course: Endless Growth on a Finite Planet** by Kerry Higgs, **Greening the Global Economy** by Robert Pollin, **Earth System Governance: World Politics in the Anthropocene** ed. by Peter Cannavo and Joseph H. Lane Jr., **Transparency in Global Environmental Governance** ed. by Aarti Gupta and Michael Mason, **Climate Policy and Nonrenewable Resources: The Green Paradox and Beyond** ed. by Karen Pittel *et al.*, **Rail and the City: Shrinking Our Carbon Footprint While Reimagining Urban Space** by Roxanne Warren, **Unmaking the Bomb: A Fissile Material Approach to Nuclear Disarmament and Nonproliferation** by Harold A. Feiveson *et al.*, and **Pathways to Peace: The Transformative Power of Children and Families** ed. by James F. Leckman

et al. Relevant quarterly journals from MIT include *Global Environmental Politics* (www.mitpressjournals.org/gep) and *International Security* (www.mitpressjournals.org/is).

244. National Council on Science and the Environment (1990, Washington; www.ncseonline.org)

“Dedicated to improving the scientific basis of environmental decision-making.” NCSE seeks to be a bridge that spans the divide between science, its applications, and policy...[by engaging] scientists, educators, policy-makers, environmental managers, government agencies, conservationists, and business leaders.” Non-partisan; does not take positions on environmental issues. Envisions “a society where environmental decisions by everyone are based on an accurate understanding of the underlying science.” Works with a variety of allies to strengthen environmental science and career development. Its Science Solutions program has a particular focus on forestry and wildlife habitat. Holds a yearly conference involving 1,000-1,200 scientists, policy makers, government, business and conservation leaders and educators to catalyze new initiatives and partnerships and develop science-based strategies and recommendations for policy and decisions. Organizing themes have included the New Green Economy, Integrating Environment and Human Health, and Disasters and the Environment. The EnvironMentors program “mentors and motivates high school students underrepresented in the sciences as they conduct scientific research and acquire skills that will allow them to build careers and become active stewards of their communities and the environment.” Its exhaustive **Encyclopedia of Earth** (www.eoearth.org) is a free, searchable online resource about many environmental issues and their interaction with society. EoE has been built by a global community of over 1,400 scholars, educators and professionals from 60 countries. Dr. Peter Saundry, Executive Director. 22 staff.

245. National Institute of Defense Studies (1954, Japan; www.nids.go.jp/english).

The Ministry of Defense’s core policy research arm, conducting research and studies with a policy orientation, while also serving as a strategic college-level educational institution for training high-level officers of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces. President: Toru Mimura.

246. National Security College (2009, Australian National University, Canberra; <http://nsc.anu.edu.au>).

A joint venture between the Commonwealth Government and ANU: a specialist graduate studies school offering professional courses aimed at enhancing the functioning of the national security community, by strengthening networks of cooperation between practitioners and non-government experts, contributing to development of a new generation of strategic analysts, and providing outreach to business and the wider community. Publishes Occasional Paper Series, Working Paper Series (non-commissioned journal-length articles in draft format, offering the opportunity for feedback), Issue Brief Series (analysis of political and security matters relevant to Australia and the Indo-Pacific) and Asia Policy Articles. Rory Medcalf, Head of College. 34 staff.

247. Natural Capital Coalition (2012, Amsterdam; www.naturalcapitalcoalition.org)

A global, multi-stakeholder, open source platform to support development of methods for natural and social capital valuation in business. Its aim is to achieve a shift in corporate behavior to preserve and enhance, rather than deplete the earth's natural capital. It is made up of early adopters from the business, policy, accounting and NGO communities." It develops, tests and encourages the use of a standardized Natural Capital Protocol and sector guides. Natural Capital is the stock of natural ecosystems on Earth including air, land, soil, biodiversity and geological resources. The economic impact of the degradation of natural systems is \$2-5 trillion per year. The Protocol and Sector Guides aim to provide a standardized framework for business to measure and value their direct and indirect impacts and dependencies on natural capital. Downloadable publications such as "Taking Stock: Existing Initiatives and Applications" describe valuation techniques, methodologies and case studies. The soon to be released Natural Capital Protocol being created with a variety of large corporation and NGO stakeholders will enable businesses to identify their most relevant natural capital impacts and dependencies across the value chain, including externalities, in qualitative, quantitative or monetary values; provide guidance on how to measure and value these impacts and dependencies with suggestions of available methodologies; and consider other relevant initiatives, including the Natural Capital Declaration work in the Finance Sector and the work of World Bank WAVES, UK Natural Capital Committee and UN SEEA) on national natural capital accounting. Staff and board: 19; Chairman and CEO: Nanno Kleiterp.

248. Nature Conservancy, The (1951, Arlington VA; nature.org).

The world's "leading conservation organization...to protect ecologically important lands and waters." It has >1 million members, a \$600M annual budget, and works in 35 countries. Five core values underpin the mission of "conserving the lands and waters on which all life depends": irreproachable integrity; respect for people, communities, and cultures, (including a commitment to non-confrontational behavior); commitment to diversity; being one organization working together in local places and across borders to achieve our global mission; achieving tangible, lasting results. "Partners in conservation" include governmental agencies (e.g., USDA), corporations (e.g., Coca-Cola), non-profits (e.g., Toledo Institute for Development and Environment), local stakeholders (e.g., fishermen), indigenous and traditional communities, and multi-lateral and bi-lateral institutions (e.g., the World Wildlife Federation). Habitats of concern: 1) freshwater rivers and lakes (50% of the world's population will face water shortages within 20 years); 2) oceans and coasts (supporting nearly 50% of all species on Earth); 3) forests; 4) grasslands and prairies; 5) deserts and arid lands. Publishes *Nature Conservancy Magazine* bi-monthly. Staff includes >600 affiliated scientists. President and CEO: Mark Tercek.

249. Network of Global Agenda Councils (2008, World Economic Forum, Switzerland; www.weforum.org/community/global-agenda-councils).

The Network is one of 14 World Economic Forum "Communities" that are "Committed to Improving the State of the World." (Some of the other Communities include Global Leadership Fellows, Technology Pioneers, Global Shapers, Women Leaders, Young Global Leaders, and Academic Networks.) The Global Agenda Councils involve >1500 "premier thought leaders" grouped in >80 issue-focused Councils "committed to addressing the most

pressing issues and opportunities of our time and aiming to provide new thinking and solutions.” Areas include Aging, Anti-Corruption, Arctic, Biodiversity and Natural Capital, Catastrophic Risks, Climate Change, Conflict Prevention, Employment, Emerging Technologies, Energy Security, Fiscal Sustainability, Food & Nutrition Security, Governance for Sustainability, Human Rights, Illicit Trade and Organized Crime, Infrastructure, Measuring Sustainability, Migration, New Economic Thinking, Nuclear and Biological Weapons, Population Growth, Poverty and Sustainable Development, Rule of Law, Sustainable Consumption, Terrorism, Urbanization, Values, Water Security, Well-being and Mental Health, Women’s Empowerment, Youth Unemployment, and more. Click on each of these issues to get an issue summary and information on publications and the dozen or so Members for each Council. Over 800 Members meet annually at the Summit on the Global Agenda, “the world’s largest brainstorming event,” hosted by the Government of the United Arab Emirates. “Recognizing the great transformations that businesses, economies, and societies are currently undergoing, participants at this year’s Summit (November 2014) will focus on how to transform new models into collaborative, sustained processes, which drive solutions for a greener and socially more inclusive world.” Publishes **Outlook on the Global Agenda** and **Global Agenda Survey**, as well as Council-specific project reports. [Note: The 80-some Global Agenda Councils appear to cover all—or nearly all-- facets of both Security and Sustainability, and then some! MM]

250. New Development Paradigm, The (2013, Thimphu, Bhutan; www.newdevelopmentparadigm.bt).

A Royal Government of Bhutan Initiative, the NDP is grounded in the principles of Gross National Happiness – the unique vision of human development first proposed in the early 1970s by the 4th King of Bhutan, His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, when he declared that “*Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product.*” Part of the worldwide effort to help define a new and more viable post-2015 global development agenda, it proposes that responsible development is about having the right balance between equitable and sustainable livelihood, ecological conservation, good governance, and a dynamic and thriving culture. This, in turn, fosters the sense of sufficiency and contentment, which promotes harmony and connectedness with nature, others and ourselves – the essence of true happiness. Resources include: the *NDP Project Completion Report* (Oct 2014, 41p), which describes the history and results of the overall initiative, and *Happiness: Towards a New Development Paradigm* submitted to the UN (Dec 2013), which presents a systemic model of alternative development emphasizing “happiness skills.” Also has other publications, videos, and links to relevant other sites. [NOTE: The Secretariat was closed in Sept 2014, but the website will remain active until June 2019. The 71 contributors in the International Expert Working Group included Robert Costanza, Herman Daly, Tim Jackson, David Korten, Hunter Lovins, Bill McKibbin, Manfred Max-Neef, Juliet Schor, Gus Speth, David Suzuki, and Ernst von Weizsacker.]

251. New Economy Coalition (2012, Boston; neweconomy.net)

“A network of organizations imagining and building a future where people, communities, and ecosystems thrive...creating deep change in our economy and politics—placing power in the hands of people and uprooting legacies of harm—so that a fundamentally new system can take root.” There are 124 members from the US and Canada (as of Oct 2015), working

toward the Coalition’s vision, including: 350.org, the American Sustainable Business Council, the Business Alliance for Local Living Economies, the Global Development and Environment Institute, the Post-Growth Institute, US Federation of Worker Cooperatives, etc. Launched New Economy Week in 2013; in 2014 the initiative featured 121 events in 23 US states and Canadian provinces. Coalition programs focus on: 1) *network building* through an annual conference and online conversations; 2) *grant-making* to >40 projects, with a particular focus on micro-grants to youth (e.g., Our Power Detroit—hosted by the Climate Justice Alliance and the East Michigan Environmental Action Council—brought together 130 participants, two-thirds under age 25); (3) *storytelling and resource sharing* to “shift culture, create unity, and inspire people to think differently about what’s possible.” Jonathan Rosenthal, Executive Director. 11 staff.

252. Next System Project, The (2015, Washington; thenextsystem.org).

By defining issues systemically, “we seek to launch a national debate on the nature of ‘the next system’ using the best research, understanding and strategic thinking, on the one hand, and on-the-ground organizing and development experience, on the other, to refine and publicize comprehensive alternative political-economic system models that are different in fundamental ways from the failed systems of the past and capable of delivering superior social, economic and ecological outcomes.” **The Next System Project: New Political-Economic Possibilities for the 21st Century** (March 2015, 21p), by co-chairs Gar Alperovitz and Gus Speth, and executive director Joe Guinan, advocates “beyond growth” ecological economies (pursuing no-growth or low-growth scenarios to achieve full employment and eliminate poverty), localism, reinvigorated social democracy, participatory economic planning, reclaimed public ownership (cooperatives, community ownership, municipal enterprises), bioregionalism (to reclaim regional identity), African-American cooperative and related strategies, and community-based and system-changing ownership solutions.

Programmatic activities: 1) a widely-publicized public statement signed by a large number of leading thinkers, practitioners, and activists stating that we face a systemic crisis (e.g. Lester Brown, Harvey Cox, Barbara Ehrenreich, Van Jones, Jane Mansbridge, Bill McKibbin, Ralph Nader, Robert Reich, Jeffrey Sachs); 2) a well-publicized series of conferences bringing together proponents of different visions of far-reaching systemic change to illustrate the current state of thought; 3) regular video productions and webinars for broad general release; 4) providing fully-articulated models of how “the next city,” “the next state,” and “the next nation” might come into being based on reorganizing current realities. Gar Alperovitz and James Gustav Speth, Co-chairs.

253. NextGen Climate Action (2013, San Francisco; nextgenclimate.org).

A SuperPac that “acts politically to prevent climate disaster and promote prosperity for all Americans.” Working at every level across the US, NextGen supports candidates, elected officials and policymakers that will take bold action on climate change, and exposes “those who deny reality and cater to special interests.” The PAC (Political Action Committee) promises to spend \$50-100M over the course of the 2016 national and local elections. It presently has programs in California, Iowa and New Hampshire. California programs include: legislative and ballot initiatives (“Close the Loophole!” and “Open the Books!”), climate leadership (maintaining California’s position as a world leader in renewable energy

efforts), and campus organizing. Close the Loophole seeks to eliminate California's status as the only state that does not charge an oil extraction tax. Open the Books would require "greater transparency" on the part of oil companies to justify price changes at the gas pump. 20 Staff. COO, Dan Lashof; Founder: philanthropist Tom Steyer.

254. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation (1982, Santa Barbara CA; www.wagingpeace.org).

Seeks a world free of nuclear weapons, to educate and advocate for peace, and to empower peace leaders. Sponsors a Peace Leadership Program. Publishes annual reports and distributes over 25 books on peace by Founder and President David Krieger, e.g. **Speaking of Peace: Quotations to Inspire Action** (2011).

255. Oakland Institute (2004, Oakland CA; www.oaklandinstitute.org)

A policy think tank "to increase public participation and promote fair debate on critical social, economic and environmental issues in both national and international forums." The Institute works in coalitions and networks (including faith-based participants, farm workers, immigrant rights groups, and black farmers) to strengthen social movements. Engages in three main areas of interrelated work: 1) bringing a social and economic human rights lens to organizing and policy work; 2) reframing the debate on security; and 3) building strategic alliances to strengthen popular struggles nationally and internationally. The Fellows Program focuses on investigative and organizing opportunities to create "an international echo chamber for progressive ideas, where a critical mass of thinkers, writers, and practitioners can reinforce one another's proposals." Fellows, are a "mix of well-known people with proven track records, and commentators who are beginning to speak and write on important topics, individuals working on their first books, and journalists and researchers working on ground -breaking reports." The objective is "to carry the alternative narrative to the mainstream". Current issues include: land rights, high food prices, sustainable food systems, foreign investment, international aid, trade agreements, climate change, and the World Bank's "neoliberal agenda." Many reports and policy briefs on each of these topics are available via the website. A number of foundations fund the Institute's ~\$400K yearly budget. Anuradha Mittal, Founder and Executive Director. 5 Staff, 11 fellows, and 13 research interns.

256. Ocean Conservancy (1972, Washington; www.oceanconservancy.org).

"Keep the ocean healthy, to keep us healthy." Seeks to bring people together to find solutions for our water planet, by educating and empowering them to defend the ocean and its wildlife, and the millions who earn their living from the ocean. Promotes a "Vision for a Healthy Ocean" embracing clean beaches and water, vibrant marine life, stopping ocean acidification, a thriving ocean economy, and sustainable fisheries. Opposes genetically-engineering fish farming at this time, because of the potential impact on oceans. Publishes *The Blog Aquatic* and press releases. President and CEO: Andreas Merkl; c.40 staff.

257. Oil Change International (2005, Washington; www.priceofoil.org).

"Exposing the True Costs of Fossil Fuels." Seeks to facilitate the coming transition towards clean energy through engagement, expertise and leadership. Sponsors three campaigns: 1) Separate Oil and State ("the greatest barriers to clean energy are political"; publicizes dirty energy money to the US Congress, or Money In, and fossil fuel subsidies or Money Out;

“in 2013, US federal and state governments gave \$21.6 billion in subsidies for oil, gas, and coal exploration and production”; 2) Extreme Fossil Fuels (exposing increasingly dangerous techniques such as fracking and tar sands); 3) International Energy Finance (exposing global subsidies). Publishes reports and a regular Blog. Executive Director & Founder: Stephen Kretzmann; 9 staff.

258. One Earth Future Foundation (2007, Broomfield CO; www.oneearthfuture.org).

“Peace through Governance... a world without war, achieved by development of new and effective systems of cooperation, coordination, and decision making, i.e. governance.” Programs on Oceans Beyond Piracy, Responsibility to Protect and Business, and Shuraako (promoting investment in business models and social enterprises in Somalia; www.shuraako.org). Publishes **Annual Report** and various reports on global governance, multi-stakeholder collaboration, etc. Founder and Director: Marcel Arsenault, plus 41 staff.

259. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (1961, Paris; www.oecd.org and www.oecd-ilibrary.org).

“Better policies for better lives... a stronger, cleaner, fairer world.” Helps governments of its 34 member countries to foster prosperity and fight poverty through economic growth and financial stability, while concerned with environmental issues and promoting “Green Growth.” Some 2500 staff in what is arguably the world’s largest think tank produce >250 reports per year on “what works,” with 40 updated statistical databases. Topics include agriculture, fisheries, development assistance, economic management, education, employment, governance, new technology, and various country studies. Recent titles in the OECD “Green Growth Studies” series include **Green Growth in Cities** (June 2013, 132p), **Putting Green Growth at the Heart of Development** (June 2013, 192p), **Policy Instruments to Support Green Growth in Agriculture** (Oct 2013, 140p), **Greener Skills and Jobs** (March 2014, 228p), **Water and Green Growth** (2013, 100p) and **Greening Household Behavior** (2013, 308p). Other noteworthy titles include **OECD Environment Outlook to 2050: Consequences of Inaction** (2012, 350p), **Effective Carbon Prices** (2013, 86p), and **Climate Change, Water, and Agriculture: Towards Resilient Systems** (June 2014, 95p). Sec Gen and Chair of Council: Angel Gurría (2006-2016). Current budget: 357m euros.

[**Note:** OECD is frequently referred to as the club of 34 “rich countries,” but, increasingly, it is far more than that, e.g.: it has relations with >70 non-member economies and collects data especially on the BRICS. Its numerous authoritative reports are addressed to government officials, but deserve to be considered by scholars in general and anyone interested in sustainability and non-military aspects of security. The problem is in identifying the many gems in this cornucopia of policy studies. ALSO SEE the International Energy Agency, an autonomous arm of OECD (www.iea.org). MM]

260. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (1994, Vienna; www.osce.org).

Concerned with security for Europe and Europeans, but with 57 Participating States that span the globe, including North America and Asia. Fosters a comprehensive view of security covering three “dimensions”: the politico-military; the economic and environmental; and the human, with work on 20 issues, e.g.: Arms Control (helps to stop the spread of illegal post-Cold War surplus weapons), Border Management (to enhance

border security), Combating Terrorism (worldwide efforts at conflict prevention), Environmental Issues (assists states with sustainable use of natural resources; concerned with water management, soil degradation, and toxic waste), Good Governance (fighting corruption), Human Rights (“a key part of OSCE’s comprehensive security concept”), Rule of Law (justice based on full acceptance of human dignity), etc. Publishes the magazine *Security Community*. Secretary General: Lamberto Zannier; 2500 staff in 22 duty stations; 550 staff in Vienna.

261. Overbrook Foundation, The (1948, New York; overbrook.org).

A family foundation that supports organizations advancing human rights and conserving the natural environment. Human rights programs focus on the domestic human rights movement, women's and LGBT rights, supporting human rights defenders in Latin America, and media as a central component of a functioning democracy. Its environment program targets support for conservation of biodiversity in Latin America and sustainable consumption practices, especially conservation of energy, in the US. Most recently, the Foundation has taken on initiatives to support progressive movement building and efforts to combat the undue influence of moneyed interests in the US. In Latin America, its geographic focus includes Brazil, Ecuador, and Mexico. Criteria applied to potential projects include: potential impact, level of innovation, the opportunity represented in the funded group, and leadership to accomplish the work proposed.

The Environment Program seeks out efforts that support innovative ideas in sustainability, particularly around production and consumption of materials. For example, the Environmental Paper Network received a \$25K grant to address the “impact of the pulp and paper industry on our most pressing environmental challenges, including deforestation, loss of biodiversity and ecologically sensitive habitat, air and water quality, and solid waste.” The Human Rights Program supports organizations within the US “challenging entrenched notions of U.S. exceptionalism.” It also makes grants to organizations strengthening gender rights and justice in the US. Gender rights include the reproductive justice movement and marriage equality for same-sex couples. Total assets: ~\$175M. President and CEO: Stephen A. Foster. 7 staff. [Note: “The Overbrook Foundation will not accept unsolicited requests for new projects or operating support from organizations not currently funded.” MS]

262. Oxfam International (1995, Oxford UK; www.oxfam.org).

Mission: “to overcome poverty and injustice,” by focusing on a multi-dimensional approach to development, emergencies, campaigning, advocacy and policy research. 17 member organizations working in 94 countries with local partner organizations focused on “people in poverty striving to experience their human rights, assert their dignity as full citizens, and take control of their lives. Publishes *Humanitarian Policy Notes*, an Annual Report, **4th Strategic Plan 2013-2019**, and about 40-50 reports per year on such topics as small-scale agriculture, refugees, violence against women, low-carbon development, etc. Executive Director: Winnie Byanyima.

263. Oxford Martin Commission for Future Generations (2013; www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk).

Published **Now for the Long Term** report (Dec 2013, 85p; download free), on key megatrend drivers of change, impediments to action, how we can build “a sustainable,

inclusive, and resilient future for all,” and principles for action that advance the interests of future generations (form creative coalitions, encourage innovative and reinvigorated institutions, revalue the future (e.g. with a lower discount rate), invest in younger generations, and establish a common global vision and ambition to create global belonging among citizens. The Commission “will continue to engage with governments, businesses, NGOs, and civil society in order to take our recommendations forward... (to construct) a sustainable world for current and future generations.” Commission Chair: Pascal Lamy.

264. Oxford Martin School (2005, University of Oxford UK; www.oxfordmartin.ox.ac.uk).

Founded by James Martin, a respected author or co-author of more than 100 books, including **The Meaning of the 21st Century A Vital Blueprint for Ensuring Our Future** (2006). An interdisciplinary research community of over 300 scholars working to address the most pressing global challenges and opportunities of the 21st century, via four core themes: health and medicine; energy and environment; technology and society; and ethics and governance. Sponsor of the Oxford Martin Commission for Future Generations, which published **Now for the Long Term** (Dec 2013, 85p; download free). Director: Ian Goldin.

265. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (2007, Oxford UK; www.ophi.org.uk)

An economic research center within the University of Oxford Department of International Development that “builds and advances a systematic methodological and economic framework for reducing multidimensional poverty, grounded in people’s experiences and values.” The OPHI broadens poverty measurement by going beyond traditional one-dimensional approaches to incorporate factors such as health, education, living standards, quality of work, empowerment, physical safety, social connectedness, and psychological well-being. It’s annual **Global Multidimensional Poverty Index** covers 101 countries and 75% of world population; of this proportion, “30% of people (1.6 billion) are identified as multidimensionally poor.”

OPHI also builds capacity through academic courses and technical training programs on multidimensional poverty and human development. It seeks to impact policy, including that the United Nations Development Programme **Human Development Report**. Publications include **Multidimensional Poverty Research and Analysis** (Oxford University Press, June 2015), a working paper series, an informal Research in Progress series, a newsletter, manuals, questionnaires developed through OPHI research, and various videos and slide shows. OPHI teaches short courses, provides teaching modules within other institutions’ courses, develops specialized training, and publishes e-learning materials from past OPHI short courses. Ministers and senior officials from nearly 40 governments and international institutions currently participate in OPHI’s Multidimensional Poverty Peer Network. Sabina Alkire and Research Associate James Foster were appointed to serve on the World Bank’s Commission on Global Poverty in July 2015. Sabina Alkire, Director. Full and part-time staff: 32.

266. Pacific Institute (1987, Oakland CA; <http://pacinst.org>).

Envisions “a world where the basic needs of all people are met, where resources are managed sustainably and the natural world protected, and where conflicts over resources are resolved in a peaceful and democratic fashion.” Seeks real-world solutions to problems like water shortages, habitat destruction, global warming, and environmental injustice.

Issues of concern: the human right to water, corporate water stewardship, sustainable water management, climate change vulnerability and resilience, water and poverty, water and conflict, the water-energy nexus, water and agriculture, and the green economy. Publishes reports, **A Twenty-First Century U.S. Water Policy**, and the authoritative bi-annual overview, **The World's Water** (Volume 8, Island Press, Jan 2014) on fracking impacts, water footprints, desalination financing, etc. President: Peter H. Gleick; 16 staff.

267. Pardee Center for International Futures (2007, University of Denver; www.ifs.du.edu).

Seeks to explore, understand, and shape alternative futures of global change and human development, based on the International Futures model developed by Director Barry B. Hughes. Recent publications: **Strengthening Governance Globally** (2013); **Improving Global Health** (2011).

268. Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer Term Future (2000, Boston University; www.bu.edu/pardee).

Studies the improvement of the human condition through an increased understanding of complex trends, including uncertainty, in global interactions of politics, economics, technological innovation, and human ecology.

269. Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (Basel, Switzerland; www.pnnd.org).

A global cross-party network of >800 parliamentarians from >80 countries working to prevent nuclear proliferation and achieve nuclear disarmament. Membership is open to current members of legislatures and parliaments at state, federal, national and regional levels. Forum for developing joint strategy between parliaments on international initiatives such as implementation of the Non Proliferation Treaty disarmament obligations, NATO Review and United Nations resolutions. Publishes the **IPU/PNND Handbook** (Oct 2012) with the InterParliamentary Union on best policies. Global Coordinator: Alyn Ware (alyn@pnnd.org).

270. Paulson Institute (2011, Chicago; www.paulsoninstitute.org)

“Dedicated to positive relations between the US and China to advance global environmental protection and sustainable economic growth in both countries.” Founded by Henry M. Paulson, Jr., former Secretary of the Treasury and CEO of Goldman Sachs. Programs in China focus on improving climate and air quality, advancing nature conservation, and promoting sustainable cities. In the US, the Institute promotes bilateral cross-border investment that will improve US-China relations and help create jobs. Four program domains: (1) *climate change and air quality*; (2) *conservation* (e.g., sustainable soy production by China in South America); (3) *cross-border investment* (e.g., the US-China Agribusiness Program connecting China’s growing demand for agricultural products to the US agricultural sector, with the aim of spurring innovation and creating jobs); (4) *sustainable cities* (e.g., the CEO Council for Sustainable Urbanization, launched in 2014 and co-chaired by Paulson and Zeng Peiyan (former Vice Premier of China), a multi-industry platform to encourage 21st century buildings and energy. Paulson is the recent author of **Dealing with China: An Insider Unmasks the New Economic Superpower** (Grand Central Publishing, April 2015, 448p). Many Institute publications on economics,

investment, energy, urbanization, technology and agriculture, are downloadable from the website. Henry Paulson Jr, Chair; 34 staff.

271. Pax Arctica Initiative (2012?; www.paxarctica.org).

Seeks to promote awareness of threats facing the Arctic regions, to convey a global message of peace, and to support new ecological regulations for the Arctic region. Led by Luc Hardy, president of Sagax (a US-based investment and management advisory firm), adventurer, explorer, and author of **Arctic Transitions** and **Greenland Impressions**.

272. Peace and Collaborative Development Network (2007, Georgetown University, Washington; www.internationalpeaceandconflict.org)

Created by Dr. Craig Zelizer (Associate Prof, Dept of Government), PCDN is a free online platform connecting 34,000 professionals, organizations and students engaged in development, peacebuilding, conflict resolution, gender relations, transitional justice, social entrepreneurship and related fields into a global social change community. “The portal offers a one stop shop to inspire, connect, inform and provide the tools and resources to scale social change. The types of materials that can be posted to PCDN include fellowship/scholarship opportunities, information about relevant academic programs, training opportunities, new publications (policy and/or academic), questions about new or ongoing research projects, discussion of conflict regions, videos and photos, and more.... Members can chat with each other, create blogs, add to discussion topics, and share current research, experiences and challenges from the social change field.” Out of 34,000 international members, 820 have financially supported the network. Includes 30 active forums, some with several thousand participants, ranging from calls for papers in journals, to books and related publications (in peacebuilding, conflict resolution, international development, social entrepreneurship, etc.) and job/consulting opportunities (7,600 participants). Offers resource guides to Careers, Networking, Funding in Development, Social Change, Conflict Resolution, and Related Fields. Craig Zelizer, founder and CEO; 5 staff. [Note: A huge amount of information, but presented in a confusing format. MM]

273. Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (1970, Frankfurt; www.hsfk.de/PRIF.13.0.html?&no_cache=1&L=1)

Created as a public foundation with full academic freedom by the State of Hesse, PRIF is the largest peace research institute in Germany. “PRIF’s work is directed towards identifying the causes of violent international and internal conflicts, carrying out research into the conditions necessary for peace, understood as a process of decreasing violence and increasing justice, and spreading the concepts of peace.” It places a regional focus on the Balkans, the Middle East, and Asia. Four frames of reference: 1) *International system structures* as universal and regional conditions for conflict (conflict potential produced by interaction structures and distribution patterns; e.g., flow of information, capital and trade; extent of interdependence, communication opportunities, technology, international organizations, international stratification); 2) *International politics*: situation-specific conflict potential and conflict processes (armament/disarmament, economic interests, development problems, security issues, socio-historic antagonism); 3) *National conflict potential* and the social conditions of conflict (national and cultural behavior traditions, socio-economic systems and rule, class and group-specific interests, public opinion and

mass media, socialization); 4) *Foreign policy decision processes and strategies* (influence from social forces and administrations, external influences, diplomacy).

Six research departments: 1) International Security and World Order, on comparing state security policies; 2) International Institutions, on the institutional conditions of just peace; 3) Private Actors in the Transnational Sphere, on the role of NGOs as advocates of normative orders and transnational corporations; 4) Governance and Societal Peace. on aspects of peace related to the domestic realm; 5) Information and Knowledge Transfer, concerned with all PRIF activities to serve the scientific community and the public at large; and 6) Non-Program-Bound Research, comprised of two research groups "Cultural Dynamics of Political Globalization" and "Conflict and Normative Change: Norm Conflicts in Global Governance". Each research department engages in a variety of projects, all of which publish reports downloadable from the website. Staff: >80; Executive Director: Prof Harald Müller.

274. Peace Research Institute Oslo (1959, Oslo; www.prio.org)

"Conducts research on the conditions for peaceful relations between states, groups and people to understand the processes that bring societies together or split them apart." Explores how conflicts erupt and how they can be resolved, how different kinds of violence affect people, and how societies tackle crises – and the threat of crisis. Documents general trends, seeks to understand processes, develops theoretical insights, refines methodologies, and distributes findings. PRIO also conducts graduate training and is engaged in promoting peace through conflict resolution, dialogue, reconciliation, public information and policymaking activities. Research groups on Cities and Populations, Civilians in Conflict, Conflict Patterns, Environment, Gender, Governance, Humanitarianism, Law and Ethics, Media, Migration, Non-state Conflict Actors, Peacebuilding, Regions and Powers, Religion, and Security. Each area has several projects and many publications and blogs (e.g., "Urbanization, Exclusion and Climate Change in India" and "Fight the Youth: Youth Bulges and State Repression"). Many publications are available online. PRIO has a presence in >100 countries, i.e., it either has staff and/or associates on the ground or has studied some aspect of conflict and peacemaking in each of them. 75 Staff. Director: Kristian Berg Harpviken.

275. Pembina Institute (1985, Calgary, Alberta; www.pembina.org).

"Leading Canada's transition to clean energy" by providing expertise to industry and government leaders. The Institute was formed after the Lodgepole sour gas blowout killed two people and polluted the air for weeks. The event was largely due to poorly regulated energy development. In response, a small group of rural Albertans came together to secure tougher regulations for drilling sour gas wells. Those regulations were implemented province-wide. The work has expanded outside Alberta, everywhere "pushing industries and governments to go beyond the bare minimum to manage the impacts of energy development and to embed improvements in provincial and federal policy." Issue areas: 1) Buildings and Urban Solutions; 2) Clean Energy Economy; 3) Electricity (e.g., building a greener grid as an alternative to Alberta's coal-powered plants); 4) Energy Efficiency; 5) Liquified Natural Gas; 6) Oil Sands in Northern Alberta ("the fastest-growing source of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada."); 7) Transportation and Urban Solutions. Some 850 publications are available addressing these issues. Methodological underpinnings are made

apparent throughout Pembina’s website. Maintains a speakers bureau and engages in consulting, research, and convening. Total revenues for 2013: \$4.7 million. Staff: 41; Executive Director: Ed Whittingham.

276. Pew Charitable Trusts: Environmental Initiatives (1948; Washington, DC; www.pewenvironment.org).

Public policy research supports 42 active campaigns with a focus on 1) Oceans (fisheries, international policy); 2) Land (forest protection, mining, wilderness, animal agriculture; and 3) Energy (national security, clean energy, transportation, oil dependence). Senior Director, Communications: Justin Kenney.

277. Physicians for Global Survival (1980, Ottawa; www.pgs.ca).

Seeks abolition of nuclear weapons, prevention of war, promotion of nonviolent means of conflict resolution, and social justice in a sustainable world. Canadian Affiliate of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (Nobel Peace Prize 1985). Sponsor of Canadian School of Peacebuilding and Peaceful Childhoods project. President: Dr. Linda Harvey.

278. Ploughshares Fund (1981, San Francisco; www.ploughshares.org).

“Invest in security and peace worldwide.” Funds, organizes, and innovates projects to realize a world free from the threat of nuclear weapons. Grants in three areas: 1) promoting elimination by pushing reduction in the US and Russian stockpiles and increasing the momentum toward zero; 2) preventing emergence of new nuclear states, especially Iran and North Korea; 3) building regional peace and security, especially in South Asia. Publishes the **World Nuclear Stockpile Report** and a Ploughshares Blog focused on 9 themes. President: Joseph Cirincione; 16 staff.

279. Population Health Research Institute (1999, Hamilton, Canada; www.phri.ca).

Trans-disciplinary research to improve outcomes in common and neglected conditions among Canadians and the global population. PHRI is home to more than 250 researchers, physicians, scientists, epidemiologists, biostatisticians, rehabilitation experts, nutrition scientists, research coordinators, allied health professionals, and quality assurance personnel.

280. Population Matters (c.1993, London UK; www.populationmatters.org).

For a sustainable future for all: a global community with a relatively equal lifestyle, living in balance with nature. Works to promote population concern, family planning, nature conservation, and limiting consumption. Claims “thousands of members in more than 30 countries.” Publishes monthly Newsletter and a blog. Chair: Roger Martin.

281. Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (1992, Potsdam, Germany; www.pik-potsdam.de).

A non-profit organization funded by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Federal State of Brandenburg. “PIK” addresses crucial scientific questions in the fields of global change, climate impacts, and sustainable development, with researchers from the natural and social sciences. Main methods are systems and scenarios analysis, modelling, computer

simulation, and data integration in four Research Domains: 1) Earth System Analysis: the coupled dynamics of the geosphere, biosphere, and “anthroposphere” under natural and human forcing; 2) Climate Impacts and Vulnerabilities: assessing effects and uncertainties at different levels of global warming (2°C, 3°C, and 4°C); 3) Sustainable Solutions: identifies and evaluates transformation pathways with focus on energy and land use, regulatory regimes, and strategies for global adaptation); 4) Transdisciplinary Concepts and Methods: studies flows of energy and raw materials, nonlinear visualization techniques, etc. Publishes PIK Reports, books, and brochures. Director: Prof. Dr. Hans Joachim Schellnhuber; 330 staff.

282. PRODENA-The Association for the Defense of Nature (1979, Bolivia; www.prodena.org).
The Association for Defense of Nature (PRODENA) is the second oldest environmental organization in Bolivia. It participated actively in Rio 92, and since have been following international laws and agreements, and lobbying for biodiversity conservation, and access to environmental information, participation and justice. In 1993, the first Ministry of Sustainable Development in the world was established in Bolivia, partly due to PRODENA. Promoted sustainable development to 2007 and now, due to the gravity of climate change, resilient development.
283. Program on Science and Global Security (1974, Princeton University, Princeton NJ; www.princeton.edu.sgs).
Carries out research and policy analysis in four areas: 1) reducing the danger from nuclear weapons and nuclear materials (see www.fissilematerials.org/ipfm); 2) nuclear threat reduction in South Asia; 3) improving biological security with respect to dual-use biotechnology and naturally occurring disease; 4) space security. Publishes CEES research reports and *Journal of Science & Global Security* in English, Russian, and Chinese. Director: Prof. Christopher Chyba; former Co-Directors: Hal Feiveson and Frank von Hippel (1974-2006).
284. Project Ploughshares (1976, Waterloo, Ontario; www.ploughshares.ca).
“Breaking the Cycle of War.” Seeks a secure world without war and a just world at peace. An agency of The Canadian Council of Churches, with connection to the World Council of Churches. Five Programs: Nuclear Weapons, Armed Conflicts, Space Security (seeking non-weaponization), Conventional Weapons (seeking stronger Canadian export controls), and Defence and Human Security (reducing gun violence in the Caribbean; promoting peace in the Horn of Africa). Publishes a quarterly journal, an e-newsletter, fact sheets, slideshows, annual reports, and worship resources (sermons, prayers for peace). Co-Founders: Murray Thompson and Ernie Regher (Board Members of Canadian Pugwash); Executive Director: John Seibert; 8 staff. [Note: *The Ploughshares Monitor* is Canada’s most respected peace journal. DH]
285. ProtectedPlanet.net (2010, UNEP-WCMC at Cambridge UK; www.protectedplanet.net).
The online interface for the World Database on Protected Areas, begun in 1981 as a UN global list of national parks. The WDPA is now a joint project of IUCN and UNEP, and the most comprehensive global database on terrestrial and marine protected areas, searchable in

any language. Seeks to deliver the most relevant and accurate protected areas information to the global community. Contact: craig.mills@unep-wcmc.org, or nick.nuttall@unep.org.

286. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs (1957, Rome, London, Geneva, Washington; www.pugwash.org).

“Dialogue across divides: we have to learn to think in a new way.” A 1955 Manifesto by Bertrand Russell, Albert Einstein, and others, on the need to avoid war in the nuclear age, led to a meeting in the village of Pugwash, Nova Scotia hosted by philanthropist/industrialist Cyrus Eaton. This led to forming the Pugwash Conferences by Prof. Joseph Rotblat and others. Rotblat, the only Manhattan Project scientist to resign on moral grounds, jointly shared the 1995 Nobel Peace Prize with the Pugwash Conferences, which seek to bring scientific insight and reason to bear on threats to human security arising from science and technology in general, and above all from catastrophic threats posed to humanity. Pugwash seeks “a world free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction... (and) to create opportunities for dialogue on the steps needed to achieve that end (and) on ways to increase the security of all sides.” International Pugwash holds 3-7 seminars/workshops/meetings annually, in different places where peace is in peril. The national branches try to design/identify/express appropriate ways and means to have people and places focus on ‘humanity.’ The dialogue often draws in famous and important people. Publishes quarterly reports; Pugwash Brochure; Pugwash Newsletter; Pugwash Issue Briefs; Pugwash Occasional Papers and Briefing Books; Pugwash Quinquennial Newsletter; and Pugwash History Series. President: Jayantha Dhanapala; Secretary General: Paolo Cotta-Ramusino. [Note: David Harries, co-principal of this “S&S Guide,” is Chair of the Canadian Pugwash group. National groups with invited members are in >50 countries, but not in the US! MM]

287. Rainforest Alliance (1987, New York and elsewhere; www.rainforest-alliance.org).

Mission: “To conserve biodiversity and ensure sustainable livelihoods by transforming land-use practices, business practices and consumer behavior.” Works with forward-thinking farmers, foresters and tourism entrepreneurs via training and certification to promote healthy ecosystems and communities in some of the world’s most vulnerable ecosystems and to ensure the long-term economic health of forest communities. The Rainforest Alliance Certified™ seal is an internationally recognized symbol of environmental, social and economic sustainability. As detailed in an interactive map, the Alliance has a worldwide reach with 95M acres of forest under sustainable management, certified by the Alliance as an example of its impact.

Five action areas: 1) *Keeping forests standing* (preventing deforestation and forest degradation, increasing forest cover and conservation areas, and generating goods and services); 2) *Curbing climate change* (certified farmers are prohibited from deforesting their land; they must also maintain healthy soils, protect native ecosystems and decrease their use of energy, water and agrochemicals, thus reducing GHG emissions and increasing carbon stored in vegetation on their farms; Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification criteria leads to decreased greenhouse gas emissions through reduced impact logging techniques, fire prevention and other practices); 3) *Protecting biodiversity* (providing communities with tools, technical assistance and training, and evaluation services to ensure that forestry and agricultural businesses are protecting soils and waterways, monitoring

wildlife populations, conserving migratory pathways, saving breeding grounds, and prohibiting trafficking of wild animals.); 4) *Alleviating poverty* (works with farmers and forest managers to provide tools and know-how to manage their natural resources to become Certified to differentiate their products, reach new markets, negotiate better prices, improve access to credit, and lift themselves and their communities out of poverty; also helps indigenous groups and local communities to establish and operate sustainable tourism businesses, which can provide an economically viable alternative to deforestation.); 5) *Transforming business practices* (wildlife and ecosystems are protected on Certified farms and forestlands, workers receive decent wages, good housing and healthcare, and their children have access to education; companies identify sustainable sources for the materials they need and minimize disruptions to their supply chains; makes tourism more sustainable by protecting the natural treasures that attract tourists and contributing to the economic health of communities by employing local people.). Also provides a business portal and supply chain management services for enterprises in forestry, agriculture, and tourism. Publishes **Annual Report 2014: The Elements of Sustainability** (34p, online). FY2015 budget: \$53M, including \$12.7M in Certification fees. Staff and directors: 43; offices in 9 countries; President: Tensie Whelan.

288. Redefining Progress (1994, Oakland, CA; rprogress.org/index.htm).

“Shifting public policy to achieve a sustainable economy, a healthy environment, and a just society.” America’s “leading public policy think tank dedicated to smart economics” impacts policy through: 1) research about how economic policies and business practices impact people’s lives; (2) economic tools that help governments, businesses, and individuals measure their impact on the environment and society; 3) pioneering and championing initiatives to shift public policy toward sustainable economics. Works with multiple partners on four campaigns: Ecological Footprint (“a complex sustainability indicator that answers a simple question: How much of the Earth’s resources does your lifestyle require?”); Climate Policy; Environmental Justice, and Sustainable Economics. [Note: The organization founded by Ted Halstead is best known for developing the Genuine Progress Indicator in 1995 as a replacement for the ubiquitous GNP measure of progress. Unfortunately, attempts to open certain pages on the website as of Sept 2015 were unsuccessful. MM]

289. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (2006, Vienna; www.reecp.org).

Advances markets for clean energy in developing countries, has experience with some 200 clean energy markets. Focal areas on smart cities, cross-sector systems, and energy access. Topics include market acceleration for green growth, powering the agrifood value chain, sustainable energy regulation, policy and regulatory assessment, and case studies. Hosts the Climate Knowledge Brokers Group, who has recently issued the **Climate Knowledge Brokers Manifesto** (2015, 141p).

290. Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (2004, Paris; www.ren21.net).

An international non-profit association based at the UN Environment Programme office in Paris, involving governments, NGOs, research and academic institutions, international organizations and industry to learn from one another and build on successes that advance renewable energy. “To assist policy decision making, REN21 provides high quality

information, catalyzes discussion and debate, and supports the development of thematic networks.” Flagship products: 1) **Global Status Report** (annual overview about the renewable energy market, industry, investment and policy developments utilizing data provided by an international network of more than 500 contributors, researchers, and authors; also see **REN21 10 Year Report** (Nov 2014, 48p); 2) *Renewables Interactive Map* (a multilayer, country-by-country research tool for tracking development of renewable energy worldwide; 3) *Regional Status Reports* (on state of renewables in West Africa, Middle East and North Africa, India, and China); 4) **Renewables Global Futures Report** (2013, 75p; on credible future possibilities, concluding that there are “excellent prospects” for 80-90% renewable power by 2040-2050, especially due to the explosion of solar PV rooftops); (5) *Renewables Academy* (a periodic face-to-face and online convening program; in 2014, some 650 participants considered key policy drivers needed to advance a global energy transition.. Also distributes **REN21 Annual Report 2014** (18p), a monthly REN21 newsletter, many relevant and detailed charts and graphs, and an archive of press releases and news stories, all available on the website. Secretariat: 9 staff; Chairman: Mohamed El-Ashry; Executive Secretary: Christine Lins. [Note: The many reports are clearly presented, but the interactive map takes a while to open and is not self-explanatory. No mention is made of nuclear power. MS]

291. Reporters Without Borders (1985, Paris; www.rsf.org).

“For freedom of information.” Seeks to monitor and denounce attacks on freedom of information worldwide; to act in cooperation with governments to fight censorship and laws aimed at restricting freedom of information; to morally and financially assist persecuted journalists and their families; and to offer material assistance to war correspondents to enhance their safety. Correspondents in 150 countries. Publications: annual **World Press Freedom Index**, newsletter, **Enemies of the Internet 2014**, over 1000 press releases/year, etc. 2010 budget: 4.3 million euros.

292. Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere (2004, Kyoto University; www.rish.kyoto-u.ac.jp/English).

Combination and expansion of two previously existing organizations, the Wood Research Institute (WRI) and the Radio Science Center for Space and Atmosphere (RASC). Seeks “to contribute to sustainable development of human societies and welfare of mankind,” with special emphasis on the new concept of Humanosphere, composed of the ground human habitat, the forest-sphere, the atmosphere, and space. Evaluates current and future conditions of the Humanosphere and offers solutions to global problems.” Director: Prof. Toshitaka Tsuda.

293. Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights (1968, Washington/NYC/Florence; www.rfkcenter.org).

Grounded in RFK’s concern for the poor and the powerless, the struggle for justice, and remedies for disparities of opportunity. Eight programs: 1) *Partners for Human Rights* (forges multi-year partnerships with recipients of the annual Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Award—now 45 laureates from 27 countries); 2) *Truth to Power* (uses experiences of “defenders” from around the world to educate students and urge them to action; issues include slavery, environmental activism, religious self-determination, political

participation, etc); 3) *Bullying* (provides information and resources to create safe environments that prevent bullying and other negative behaviors); 4) *Compass* (engages financial institutions and business leaders in partnership with underprivileged local communities and government agencies to advance a discussion of connections among investment performance, fiduciary duty, and public interest issues, so as to optimize risk-adjusted rates of returns and address current and future global challenges); 5) *Training Institute* (2014 curriculum included expert meetings and discussions on issues related to women rights, LGBT people, freedom of expression, human rights protection mechanisms, and internet security); 6) *Health eVillages* (provides mobile health technology and medical reference and clinical decision support resources to professionals in the most challenging clinical environments around the world); 7) *Juvenile Justice* (develops and implements innovative models for alternatives to juvenile incarceration, to bring the practice of direct service and the power of advocacy together to strengthen the rights of juveniles; also urges more effective policies for adjudicated youth transitioning back into their communities); 8) *Young Leaders* (empowering young human rights defenders, and motivating a diverse community of young people to take action for social justice and human rights).

Also makes a variety of awards to amplify the work of activists, authors, journalists, and students: recognizes individuals who stand up to oppression at grave personal risk in the nonviolent pursuit of human rights; honors the book that most forcefully reflects Robert Kennedy’s priorities (concern for the poor and the powerless, the struggle for even-handed justice, and remedies for disparities of power and opportunity); celebrates excellence in investigative journalism in the US and in Italy; lauds leaders of the international business, entertainment, and activist communities who demonstrate commitment to social change. Budget: ~\$8M/yr; Staff: 41; President: Kerry Kennedy.

294. Rocky Mountain Institute (1982, Snowmass CO; www.rmi.org).

An independent nonprofit that encourages efficient and restorative use of resources, Abundance by Design, the framework of Natural Capitalism, and “market-based solutions that can be replicated and implemented now.” RMI’s eight Guiding Principles: 1) advanced resource productivity (using natural resources more efficiently); 2) whole-systems design (elegantly frugal solutions with multiple benefits), 3) positive action (“we don’t lobby, litigate, or harass those with whom we disagree”); 4) working with markets, not against them; 5) end-use, least-cost approach; 6) biological insight (nature’s extraordinary design solutions); 7) corporate transformation (an essential part of the solution); 8) pursuit of interconnection (the importance of a “vision across boundaries). RMI now has c.75 full-time staff, an annual budget of \$12 million, and a global reach in promoting a world that is thriving, verdant, and secure, for all, forever. Publishes *Solutions* journal since 2007. Co-founder, Chairman Emeritus, and Chief Scientist: Amory Lovins.

295. Ross Center for Sustainable Cities (2014, World Resources Institute, Washington; www.wri.org/wri-ross-center-sustainable-cities).

By 2030, the world’s cities are expected to add 1.5 billion people and up to 1 billion cars—nearly all in developing countries. The Ross Center, established in 2014 with a \$30 million contribution from WRI Board member Stephen M. Ross, “aims to influence 200+ cities by 2019, helping them become more accessible, healthy, equitable, and environmentally friendly.” WRI has six areas of activity: transformative solutions for climate, clean energy,

sustainable food, sustainable forests, mitigating water challenges, and Cities and Transport, which seeks to improve quality of life in developing countries around the world, by developing and scaling environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable solutions. WRI has >450 staff, of which 170 staff and experts are focused on Cities and Transport, with 80% of them working on the ground in 55 cities in Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and Turkey. Publishes a biweekly *WRI Digest* e-newsletter, and many downloadable reports on climate, forests, water, governance, etc. [Holger Dalkmann](#) is Acting Global Director for Cities and Transport and Director of the EMBARQ Network for sustainable transport and urban planning, a WRI signature initiative.

296. Royal United Services Institute (RUSI, 1831, Whitehall, London UK; www.rusi.org).

A well-established British institution with an international perspective. Seeks “to generate national and free-thinking debate on issues of security and defense; it is now concerned with all aspects of defense and security.” Focus on terrorism, cyber-security, environmental change and security, nuclear analysis, defense industries, and European futures. Offices in Doha, Tokyo and Washington DC reinforce global reach. Many publications, including **RUSI Annual Report**. Director General: Michael Clarke; 55 professional staff.

297. S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (2007, Singapore; www.rsis.edu.sg).

RSIS was previously the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies, established in 1996. Like its predecessor, RSIS is an autonomous entity within the Nanyang Technological University (NTU). The School exists to develop a community of scholars and policy analysts at the forefront of security studies and international affairs. Its three core functions are research, graduate teaching and networking. Dean: Ambassador Barry Desker.

298. Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability (2010, Arlington VA; www.stalliance.org).

Vision: “A sustainable world where decision-making is informed by the best available scientific evidence and knowledge.” Mission: promote a strategic framework targeted at driving and facilitating the co-design, co-production and co-delivery of knowledge with relevant stakeholders in order to address and create solution pathways for global sustainability problems. “The Alliance” is an informal body composed of 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, United Nations University, and the World Meteorological Organization. Flagship activity: Future Earth (www.futureearth.info; see separate entry).

299. Sea Shepherd Conservation Society (1981, Friday Harbor, WA, USA; est. in 1977 as Earth Force Society, Vancouver; www.seashepherd.org).

Original mandate of both organizations was marine mammal protection and conservation with an immediate goal of shutting down illegal whaling and sealing operations, later expanding its mission to include all marine wildlife. Sea Shepherd has embarked on over 200 voyages covering many of the world's oceans and defending and saving defenseless marine life all along the way. In 1993, Watson published **Earthforce: An Earth Warrior's**

Guide to Strategy. Publishes annual newsletter, Sea Shepherd Log. Sea Shepherd ‘Captain’: Paul Watson.

300. Second Nature (Boston, 1993; www.secondnature.org).

“Education for Sustainability.” Founded by Dr. Anthony D. Cortese, Senator John F. Kerry (D-MA), Teresa Heinz Kerry, Bruce Droste, and others “to accelerate innovative solutions among leadership networks in higher education so that students would be prepared to be of the character to value citizenship as well as commerce... We envision humanity thriving through healthy, just, and sustainable living within a dynamically changing earth system. We see higher education playing a prominent leadership role in shaping research, learning, and communities that inspire and operationalize this positive future. Second Nature serves as a critical driver for leaders in higher education that commit to this responsibility.”

It has worked with over 4,000 faculty and administrators at more than 600 colleges and universities. Five objectives: 1) Enhance, leverage, and mature the American College & University Presidents’ Climate Commitment, currently involving 680+ schools; 2) Designing and supporting complementary commitments of carbon neutrality and resilience, which encourages holistic climate leadership; 3) Catalyze collaborative partnerships across institutions and sectors; 4) Communicate shared and consistent messages through a variety of media; 5) Create cross-sector sustainability data and information exchange.

Sponsors four programs: 1) *The American College & University Presidents’ Climate Commitment* (institutional commitments to eliminate net greenhouse gas emissions from specified campus operations, and to promote the research and educational efforts of higher education to equip society to re-stabilize the earth’s climate); 2) *Campus Sustainability Day* (an annual celebration of sustainability in higher education that recognizes the achievements of, and challenges for, the tens of thousands of students, faculty, and staff working to instill sustainability principles in their institutions and surrounding communities); 3) *Capacity Building* (with significant focus on minority-serving institutions); 4) *Higher Education & Climate Resilience* (tailored resources for higher education on climate impacts, tools or examples for resilience implementation, and clear guidelines and analysis for the most usable and responsible approaches.) Many publications including a white paper series (e.g., “Climate Change: Investment Risks and Opportunities for Higher Education”), links to the U.S. National Climate Assessment, a monthly newsletter, and a couple of hundred blog posts. Budget: ~\$2M/yr. Timothy Carter, President. 14 staff.

301. Simons Foundation (1985, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver; www.thesimonsfoundation.ca).

“Advancing positive change through education in peace, disarmament, international law, and human security.” Seeks a greater understanding of key global barriers to peace and to work with key parties, including NGOs, multilateral institutions and educational institutions, on a common agenda. Priority issues, each with a publications set, include Nuclear Disarmament (issued the “Vancouver Declaration for a Nuclear-Free World”), Space Security (issued “Space Security Index 2013” – tenth edition), Arctic Security (including melting icecaps), Genocide Prevention, and Disarmament Education. Founder and CEO: Dr. Jennifer Allen Simons.

302. Skeptical Science (2011?; Warner, Queensland, Australia; skepticalscience.com).
“Getting skeptical about global warming skepticism,” featuring “10 Most Used Climate Myths” (e.g. it’s not bad, it’s cooling, there is no consensus). “The goal of Skeptical Science is to explain what peer reviewed science has to say about global warming.” Created by John Cook, the Climate Communication Fellow for the Global Change Institute at the University of Queensland and co-author of **Climate Change Denial: Heads in the Sand** (Earthscan, 2011), the college textbook **Climate Change Science: A Modern Synthesis** (Springer, 2013), and the very influential “Quantifying the Consensus on Anthropogenic Global Warming in the Scientific Literature” (awarded best paper published in *Environmental Research Letters* in 2013). Cook reviewed over 12,000 climate abstracts from peer-reviewed journals, as well as from over 2,000 scientist-author self-ratings. Among the c.4,000 abstracts expressing a position on AGW, 97% endorsed the consensus position that humans are causing global warming or change. Provides many tools in 14 languages to those who want to understand global warming and/or critique those who are skeptical or deny AGW, including a taxonomy of the many myths presented by skeptics (“It’s Not Happening”; “It’s Not Us”; “It’s Too Hard”) along with rebuttals to each, offered in a way that can be used by a Beginning, an Intermediate, or an Advanced student of the subject. Resources such as a climate history primer are available on the website. Team of, apparently, volunteers: 32; Organizer: John Cook. Maintained via PayPal donations.
[NOTE: A treasure trove of information! MS]
303. Skoll Global Threats Fund (2010, San Francisco?; www.skollglobalthreats.org).
“To safeguard humanity from global threats.” Focuses on Climate Change, Pandemics, Water Security, Nuclear Proliferation, and Middle East Conflict, by seeking solutions, strengthening alliances, and spurring actions needed to safeguard the future. Cross-cutting focus in areas of Communication, Governance, Engagement, Information, and Innovation (including “incentivizing for long-term thinking”). Annie Maxwell, President. 18 staff.
[Note: “Skoll Global Threats Fund does not accept unsolicited proposals.” DH]
304. Small Arms Survey (1999, Geneva, c/o Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies; www.smallarmssurvey.org).
The principal international source of public information on all aspects of small arms and armed violence, serving as a resource for governments, policy-makers, researchers, and activists. Supported by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, with contributions from Canada, Finland, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the UK, the US, etc. and various UN agencies. Armed conflict has declined, but the number of people killed by armed violence—nearly half a million/year—has not, with vast economic and human impacts. “The proliferation of small arms and light weapons represents a grave threat to human security.” Publishes the annual Small Arms Survey, with detailed country and regional case studies on weapons, armed actors, regulations, and controls. Hosts the Secretariat of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development (www.genevadeclaration.org), endorsed by >100 states. Program Director: Keith Krause; Managing Director: Eric Berman; 38 staff and consultants.

305. Small Planet Institute (2001, Cambridge, MA; www.smallplanet.org).

Seeks to identify core assumptions and forces taking the planet in the wrong direction and to promote grassroots “living democracy.” Recently published **EcoMind: How to Change the Way We Think and Create the World We Want**. Co-founders: Frances Moore Lappé and Anna Blythe Lappé.

306. Solutions Journal (2010, Australian National University; www.thesolutionsjournal.com).

“For a sustainable and desirable future.” Founded by Robert Costanza, David Orr, Paul Hawken and John Todd to “encourage and publish integrative solutions to the world’s most pressing problems: climate disruption, loss of biodiversity, poverty, energy descent, overfishing, air, water, and soil pollution, and human population growth, to name a few” by moving beyond the “argument culture” and promoting substantive and constructive *dialogue* stimulated by “solutionaries” and hoping to involve all affected stakeholders. Sections: 1) *Idea Lab* (a one-stop shop for the latest solutions-driven innovation, e.g., “Mobilizing Literacy: Cell Phones Help Afghan Women Learn to Read”); 2) *Features* (peer-reviewed articles where a panel of experts and authors consider ideas for creating a sustainable future, e.g., “The Aquaponics Solution”); 3) *Perspectives* (ideas from business leaders, academics, policy makers, and designers, “Sweden’s Prostitution Solution”); 4) *Visionaries* (an invitation to “join our team of leading environmentalists and visionaries by sharing your vision for the future with us.”, e.g., “The Path to Global Food Security: An Interview with Jim Morris”); 5) *Your Solutions* (descriptions of individuals, organizations, ideas, and innovations readers believe are making a difference around the world, e.g., Kiosk water treatment product for the developing world that disinfects drinking water using UV light; 6) *Community* (hosting discussion groups on any topic, e.g., “The Future of Appalachia”); 7) *Global* (how people around the world are rising to the challenges of the 21st century, e.g., “Healing the Carbon Cycle with Cattle”). Supporters include a broad range of influential and some well-heeled Sponsors, Friends of Sustainability, Altruists, Partners and Associated Societies. Editorial board of 53 international members; Staff: 16; Editors-in-Chief: Robert Costanza and Ida Kubiszewski. [Note: Looks like a magazine, but the semi-popularized articles offer extensive references. MM]

307. South Africa Institute of International Affairs (1934, Johannesburg; www.saiia.org.za).

Publishes “African Perspectives, Global Insights”. Interested in climate change and environment, emerging powers (BRICS), global development, and global governance. Chairman: Fred Phaswana.

308. Sphere Project (1997, Geneva; www.sphereproject.org).

Vision: “a world where the right of all people affected by disaster to re-establish their lives and livelihoods is recognized and acted upon in ways that respect their voice and promote their dignity, livelihoods and security.” The Sphere Project Board is made up of 18 representatives of Boards of national and international humanitarian organizations.

Publishes: **The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response** (2011 revision), a widely known and internationally recognized set of common principles in life-saving areas of humanitarian response.

309. Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future (c1990, London, New York; www.stakeholderforum.org).

Seeks to advance sustainable development and promote democracy at a global level, and to facilitate global multi-stakeholder processes on sustainable development. Many publications, including **Climate Change and Energy Security** (2009) and **Human and Environmental Security** (Routledge, 2013). Funded by governments, UN agencies, foundations and international financial institutions. Executive Director: Farooq Ullah.

310. Stiftung Mercator (1996, Essen, Germany; www.stiftung-mercator.de/en/)

A Schmidt family foundation centered in the Ruhr, described as “a civil society actor that actively pursues and transparently communicates its socio-political objectives and interests.” Mission: “to strengthen Europe, improve integration through equal educational opportunities, drive forward the energy transition as a trigger for global climate change mitigation, and firmly anchor cultural education in schools.” Four cluster themes: 1) *Strengthen Europe’s cohesion* and ability to act (Europe in the world, European climate policy, the cultural and public spheres, and European political education, economy, and work); 2) *Achieve equal educational opportunities for people of migrant origin in Germany* (some 20% of the German population is of migrant origin; among under-5s the proportion exceeds 35%; particular focus on the Ruhr region and North Rhine-Westphalia.); 3) *Reduce greenhouse gas emissions* (interim targets of a 40% reduction by 2020 and a 55% reduction by 2030 in Germany); 4) *Establish cultural education* as a part of general education in German (“cultural education can be successfully organized in schools and anchored as a part of general education”).

Divisional themes: 1) Science and Humanities (intensive focus on the interfaces and interaction between science, politics and civil society); 2) Education (teachers require dependable and supportive structures – from regional educational networks and state-wide initiatives to national funding programs; finding solutions to ease transitions between different stages of the education system); 3) International Affairs (analyzes social and political dynamics in Europe and between Germany, Turkey and China in order to use facts to invalidate prejudices and misperceptions, and promote mutual understanding).

Approximately 20 publications (e.g., *School Segregation in Germany*). Another Mercator exists in Switzerland. 16 partner organizations (e.g., Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration). In 2014, Stiftung Mercator approved some 60 million euros for a total of 122 projects. Since beginning its activities, the foundation has made c.400 million euros worth of grants available to 1,060 projects. Total assets: 114M euros plus other funds. Staff: 95; Four executive directors, including Winifried Kneip, head of the Education Division.

311. Stimson Center (1989, Washington; <http://www.stimson.org>)

Objectives: “Nonpartisan results to reduce nuclear, environmental and other, transnational threats to global, regional, and national security; enhance policymakers’ and the public’s understanding of the changing global security agenda; and engage civil society and industry in problem-solving to help fill gaps in existing governance structures.” In-depth research and analysis in 18 topics: biological and chemical weapons, border security, civilian protection, confidence building measures, demography, domestic preparedness, energy, environmental security and climate change, foreign assistance, global economy, global

health security, humanitarian issues, international institutions, maritime issues, migration, missiles, national security spending, radiological weapons. Research reports, books, subtopics, data sets, briefings, and spotlights available within each topic. Some 160 Stimson events going back to 2005 are archived, including many hours of video.

Programs in three areas: 1) *Transnational Threats* (e.g. arms trade, drones/UAVs, environmental security, space security (advocating a Code of Conduct), unblocking the road to zero nuclear weapons; 2) *Regional Security* (e.g., Arab transition, Gulf security, Indian Ocean security, coastal zones and climate change); 3) *Effective Institutions* (e.g. future of peace operations, global health security). Along with the Hague Institute for Global Justice, Stimson co-sponsored **Confronting the Crisis of Global Governance** (June 2015, 158p), Report of the Commission on Global Security, Justice and Governance, co-chaired by Madeleine Albright and Ibrahim Gambari (former UN Under-Secretary-General), presenting a “practical action plan” for innovative global governance (www.globalsecurityjusticegovernance.org). The Center’s budget is c.\$35M/year from a variety of sources, including government agencies and private enterprise. Board of directors includes Chairman Lincoln P. Bloomfield, Jr., former Asst. Secretary of State, and Vice Chairman Thomas R. Pickering, former Ambassador to Russia and elsewhere. Ellen Laipson, president and CEO; 47 staff.

312. Stockholm Environment Institute (1989, Stockholm; www.sei-international.org).

“Bridging Science and Policy” by supporting decision-making and inducing change towards sustainable development around the world, and by providing integrative knowledge that bridges science and policy in the field of environment and development.” Four research themes: 1) Managing Environmental Systems (for growing population, rapid urbanization, and increasing consumption); 2) Reducing Climate Risk (stressing benefits of a low-carbon future); 3) Transforming Governance (to improve livelihoods, sustainability, and resilience); 4) Rethinking Development (alternative for a sustainable future, from planetary to local scale). Hosts *Climate and Development* journal (published by Taylor & Francis) and is a partner in the [Global Commission on the Economy and Climate](#) (Dec 2014) flagship report on **The New Climate Economy**. Also publishes an Annual Report and a Five-Year Strategy. 180 staff in seven offices in six countries. Executive Director: Johan L. Kuylensstierna.

313. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (1966, Stockholm; www.sipri.org).

“The independent resource on global security,” best-known for the authoritative annual **SIPRI Yearbook** published since 1969, on world military expenditures, arms production, arms transfers, nuclear forces, armed conflict, arms control and disarmament, etc. Pocket-size summaries are in English and several other languages. Bottom line: world military spending is falling in the West, but rising everywhere else. Also publishes SIPRI Monographs, Research Reports, Chemical and Biological Warfare Studies, Policy Papers, Insights on Peace and Security, and Fact Sheets. Interim Director: Ian Anthony; c.40 staff. [Note: In the University of Pennsylvania’s 2013 *Global Go To Think Tanks Report*, SIPRI is ranked fifth most influential in the world, after Brookings Institution, Chatham House, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Center for Strategic and International Studies. DH]

314. Stockholm International Water Institute (1991, Stockholm; www.siwi.org)

Seeks to develop innovative policies and science-based solutions to water-related challenges for “a water wise world” where the value of water is recognized, and steps are taken to ensure that it is shared and allocated sustainably, equitably and efficiently, to meet everyone’s basic needs. Five themes: 1) *Water Governance* (policy and technical advice on governance reform and implementation at local, national and river basin levels, developing and applying tailored knowledge, tools and methodologies, documenting and sharing examples of good practices, monitoring and assessment at national, regional and international levels); 2) *Transboundary Water Management* (developing, disseminating and promoting research and tools, facilitating platforms for sharing experiences, knowledge and perspectives on equitable, cooperative transboundary water development, promoting management frameworks for transboundary waters, building capacity in partner organizations); 3) *Climate Change and Water* (generating knowledge on linkages between climate change and water across sectors, and the role of water in adaptation and mitigation, raising awareness of the impact of climate change on water in all sectors and how to adapt, creating platforms to exchange experiences, knowledge and perspectives on water and climate, building capacity in organizations to account for climate change in project planning, strategies, policies and laws); 4) *The Water-Energy-Food Nexus* (analysis of the water, energy and food nexus at different scales, highlighting challenges and opportunities to foster sustainable economic growth, evidence-based platforms for exchange of experiences, support to policy reform and change in order to improve water efficiency in all aspects of the water, energy and food nexus); 5) *Water Economics* (internalize the value of water in decision making, recognize different incentives, values and trade-offs arising from different allocations of water, identify benefits of improved management through analysis of how changes in water use and services will improve human welfare, assess how costs and benefits of management options impact on particular groups in society and how to improve distribution, leverage areas where innovations in water use efficiency and productivity can enable production of goods and services with less water, pinpoint cost-effective actions, connect actors, and strengthen platforms across the fields of water and economics].

The 2015 World Water Week in Stockholm assembled 3,300 participants from 130 countries, with >200 sessions and events (see **2015 World Water Week: Overarching Conclusions**; Sept 2015, 20p). The theme of the 2016 World Water Week will be “Water for Sustainable Growth.” SIWI also hosts the Stockholm Water Prize, the Stockholm Junior Water Prize, and the Stockholm Industry Water Award. Flagship programs: UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI, the UNESCO Category II Centre, and the International Centre for Water Cooperation (ICWC). Through the Swedish Water House, SIWI connects Swedish water stakeholders from different sectors with each other and with international processes and discussions. Some 400 publications date back to 1991. An eight-member communications team assists journalists with videos, graphics, and press releases. Key collaborators: Rockefeller Foundation, UN Development Programme, and WaterAid. Staff: 70, with capability of speaking 20 languages; Executive Director: Torgny Holmgren (torgny.holmgren@siwi.org).

315. Stockholm Resilience Centre (2007, Stockholm University; www.stockholmresilience.org).

To advance research for governance and management of social-ecological systems, and to secure ecosystem services for human wellbeing and resilience (the ability to deal with change and continue to develop) for long-term sustainability via practice, policy, and in academic training. Envisions a world where social-ecological systems are understood, governed and managed, to enhance human well-being and the capacity to deal with complexity and change, for the sustainable co-evolution of human civilizations with the biosphere. A joint initiative between Stockholm University and the Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics at The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. It collaborates closely with Albaeco, an organization that focuses on strategic science communication and training.

Research themes within the framework of “planetary boundaries”—a key concept promoted by SRC: 1) *Stewardship*: the social, institutional, economic and ecological foundations of multilevel governance that are successful in building social-ecological resilience, integrating systems ecology, geography, sociology, social network analysis, complexity theory, organizational studies and political science; 2) *Landscapes*: freshwater, food and ecosystem services in dynamic social-ecological landscapes; 3) *Global Dynamics*: local and regional drivers can generate intertwined global-scale challenges like climate disorder, ocean acidification, declining fisheries, or crises in energy, food, and water; 4) *Marine*: a broader and deeper understanding of the resilience and dynamics of marine social-ecological systems; 5) *Regime Shifts*: operationalizing regime shifts/abrupt change theory to inform governance and management of important mechanisms in social-ecological systems; 6) *Urban-Ecological*: ecosystem services, biodiversity, societies and humankind are included in analyses of urban resilience and sustainability. Offers different interdisciplinary courses on first (Undergraduate), second (Master's) and third (PhD) levels of University education. Multiple publications, notably **Big World Small Planet: Abundance within Planetary Boundaries** (May 2015, 205p) by SRC Director Johan Rockstrom and Mattias Klum. Funded by Mistra, Sweden's strategic environmental communication, science communication and education. Yearly budget: ~5M euro/yr.

316. Stopglobalwarming.org (2005 Pacific Palisades, CA; www.stopglobalwarming.org).

The movement to “demand our leaders freeze and reduce carbon dioxide emissions now.” Supports the Stop Global Warming Virtual March with some 1.5 million sign-ups from >25 countries. Contact: michael@stopglobalwarming.org.

317. Strategic Studies Institute (US Army War College, Carlisle PA; www.strategicstudiesinstitute.army.mil).

Conducts strategic research and analysis to support the U.S. Army War College curricula, provides direct analysis for Army and Department of Defense leadership, and serves as a bridge to the wider strategic community. Annual publication of the Key Strategic Issues List (KSIL). Director: Prof. Douglas C. Lovelace, Jr.

318. Sustainability Action Network Inc (Lawrence, Kansas; www.sustainabilityaction.net).

Local solutions for transition to a sustainable economy. Seeks to organize societal scale action, with a focus on the Transition Town movement in many communities.

319. Sustainability Science Consortium (<http://en.ir3s.u-tokyo.ac.jp/alliance/ssc/> and <http://ssc-g.net/> in Japanese only).
Seeks to promotes public awareness toward formation of sustainability in society amongst businesses, local governments and the general public, while nurturing new human resources through education that incorporates sustainability science.
320. Sustainability Transitions Research Network (2009, Utrecht; www.transitionsnetwork.org).
Supported by the Dutch Knowledge Network on System Innovation and Transition (KSI), which hosted a 2009 European Conference on Sustainability Transitions in Amsterdam. Subsequent conferences where held in Lund (2011), Copenhagen (2012), and Zurich (2013). The 5th International Conference on Sustainability Transitions was held in August 2014, organized by the Innovation Studies Group at Utrecht University. The IST conference is the central venue for scholars to share theoretical and empirical advances in the field of sustainability transitions, defined as transformations of major socio-technical systems such as energy, water, transportation, and food towards more sustainable ways of production and consumption. It is a multidisciplinary field with inputs from heterodox economics, environmental governance, innovation studies, sociology, and history. The majority of c.200 participants are from Europe, but there is a growing attendance from Australia, North America, Asia and Africa. The mission of STRN is 1) to provide a meeting place for scholars in the field of sustainability transitions; 2) to deepen the scientific understanding of these transitions through networking, research coordination, and synthesis activities; 3) to be a leading resource for “actors in the arenas of policy making, civil society, and business who are working to advance societies into more sustainable directions.” Publishes a Research Agenda and *Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions* journal through Elsevier (vol 1, 2011).
321. Sustainable Accounting Standards Board (2011, San Francisco; www.sasb.org).
“Accounting for a Sustainable Future.” Seeks to “increase the usefulness of information available to investors and improve corporate performance on the environmental, social, and governance issues most likely to impact value.” Through 2016, SASB is developing standards for >80 industries in 10 sectors, to help publicly-listed corporations disclose material factors in compliance with SEC requirements. A new, standardized language is being created to articulate the material, non-financial risks and opportunities facing companies today. These non-financial risks and opportunities that affect corporations’ ability to create long-term value are characterized as “sustainability” issues. CEO: Jean Rogers; Chair of the Board: Michael R. Bloomberg (former NYC Mayor); 24 staff.
322. Sustainable Development Institute (2002, Monrovia, Liberia; www.sdiliberia.org).
Works with communities to facilitate meaningful participation in decisions about natural resources which effect their well-being, their livelihoods and their way of life. Publishes various reports and a blog. Winner of the 2006 Goldman Environmental Prize in Africa.
323. Sustainable Endowments Institute (2005, Boston; www.endowmentinstitute.org)
A special project of Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors engaged in “research, education and outreach to advance resilient institutional responses to the climate crisis.” Initiatives: 1) *The Billion Dollar Green Challenge*, collaborating with 16 partner organizations, created a

combined total of \$1 billion, enabling hundreds of campuses to reduce operating expenses and greenhouse gas emissions, while enabling regenerating funds for future projects (see www.GreenBillion.org); 2) *The Green Revolving Investment Tracking System* (GRITS 1.1), to track and calculate project-level energy, financial and carbon savings data for all sustainability projects, and efficiency improvements; 3) *Leadership in Energy Efficiency Financing Network*, a New England-focused program to help implement green revolving funds (GRFs) in higher education, healthcare, municipalities, and nonprofits; 4) *The Fossil Fuel Divestment Campaign*, working with student groups and partner organizations to advocate for colleges and universities to divest their endowment funds from fossil fuel companies (see WeArePowerShift.org/DivestCoal and GoFossilFree.org); 5) *The College Sustainability Report Card* compares and evaluates campus and endowment sustainability best practices in the US and Canada, focusing on policies and practices across nine categories: Administration, Climate Change & Energy, Food & Recycling, Green Buildings, Student Involvement, Transportation, Endowment Transparency, Investment Priorities, and Shareholder Engagement; 6) *The Minority-Serving Institutions Green Report* surveyed over 50 tribal colleges, Hispanic-serving institutions and historically black colleges and universities about their sustainability practices. The 16 partners include American College and University Presidents Climate Commitment, the Hull Family Foundation, and Second Nature. Staff: 9; Executive and Founder: Mark Orlowski (markorlowski@endowmentinstitute.org).

324. Sustainable Energy and Environment Forum (1996, Japan; www.seeforum.net).

An Asia-Pacific academic and science and technological forum that brings forward the dialogue on global climate and energy security issues of common concern. Seeks to: 1) act with resolve and urgency to meet the interrelated multiple goals of addressing global warming and energy security by contributing to the New Energy Initiative; 2) to respond to global warming through international cooperation, based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, with a view to achieving the New Energy Initiative; 3) to work together to establish the sustainable energy system, to facilitate achievement of harmonious coexistence within human and ecological community on this planet. Publishes *Journal of Sustainable Energy and Development*.

325. Sustainable Energy for All (2011, Vienna; www.se4all.org)

A multi-stakeholder partnership between governments, the private sector, and civil society, launched by the UN Secretary-General to: 1) ensure universal access to modern energy services, 2) double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency, and 3) double the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030. The initiative supports the 2014-2024 Decade of Sustainable Energy for All as declared by the General Assembly, which calls on Member States to galvanize efforts to make universal access to sustainable modern energy services a priority, noting that 1.3 billion people are without electricity and 2.6 billion people still rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating.

The Global Action Agenda supports the initiative's three objectives, with 11 Action Areas in two categories. The seven *Sectoral Action Areas* address power generation and the major sectors of energy consumption: Modern Cooking Appliances & Fuels; Distributed Electricity Solutions; Grid Infrastructure & Supply Efficiency; Large Scale Renewable Power; Industrial & Agricultural Processes; Transportation; and Buildings & Appliances.

The four *Enabling Action Areas* support cross-cutting mechanisms to support effective sectoral action, and address existing obstacles: Energy Planning & Policies; Business Model & Technology Innovation; Finance & Risk Management; Capacity Building & Knowledge Sharing. Governments from 106 countries and the EU have expressed an interest in advancing Sustainable Energy for All. Many have completed rapid assessments to help determine the main challenges and opportunities in achieving the three goals of SE4All.

The Global Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform is a systemic framework developed by public-private partnerships to scale up policy, action and investment that supports the initiatives. The goals, actions, projects and programs are supported by Regional (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America) and Thematic (Energy Efficiency, Renewable, Capacity Building) and Knowledge (World Bank) Hubs. A private sector energy efficiency campaign, currently involving 40 actors, encourages companies to actively engage in global efforts doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvements and to help lead the global transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. Annual forums involve 1000+ participants. Downloadable publications, including an Annual Report, describe activities and conceptual approaches in detail. A core staff of 8 seem to coordinate the work of over 1,000 practitioners in a network to advance goals and track progress. The executive committee is chaired by Charles O. Holliday, Jr., current chairman of Royal Dutch Shell, and populated with 11 others of that stature, including Rachel Kyte, Vice President for Sustainable Development, World Bank. The advisory board includes HRH Prince Abdulaziz Bin Salman Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Deputy Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources of Saudi Arabia. CEO: Kandeh K. Yumkella, Ph.D. (<https://twitter.com/kyumkella>)

326. Sustainable Energy Forum (1995, New Zealand; www.sef.org.nz).

A group of individuals and corporations promoting information and supporting action “to help move New Zealand towards a sustainable energy future.” SEF defines a sustainable energy system as being “the sourcing, transformation, use and management of energy in a manner which improves social well-being, while conserving physical resources, maintaining the integrity of ecosystems, and avoiding the transfer of costs to future generations.” Publishes *EnergyWatch* quarterly. Info at convenor@sef.org.nz.

327. Sustainable Future Campaign (Academic Forum for Foreign Affairs, Austria; www.sustainablefuturecampaign.com).

The Austrian non-partisan organization for young people, students and graduates interested in international affairs. Published “Communicating Sustainability.” Project Manager: Alexandra Dancasiu.

328. Sustainable World Coalition (Berkeley CA, 2002; www.swcoalition.org)

A project of the Earth Island Institute to produce programs, events and materials for education and engagement, promoting action that restores and maintains the health of the planet and the well-being of humanity. Programs: 1) *Spring of Spirituality* (a 9-hour live Earth Day webcast featuring indigenous ceremony, performance videos, short films, and inspiring dialogues; participants included Andrew Harvey, Barbara Marx Hubbard, Charles Eisenstein, Esperide Ananas, Brian Swimme, Rha Goddess, Randy Hayes, Matthew Fox,

Nikki Silvestri, Kevin Danaher, Drew Dellinger, and Faith Spotted Eagle; 2) *SWC Affiliate Program* to generate funding for organizations by introducing their network to the products and services of the Sustainable World Coalition, in particular the fourth edition of the popularized **Sustainable World Sourcebook** (2014/164p/\$19.95, with a Foreword by Paul Hawken and chapters on Healing the Web of Life, Smart Power, A Just Society That Works for Everyone, Economics and Valuing Life, Community, Our Daily Actions, and a Resource Directory of some 500 organizations); 3) *Engagement Circles* (small groups of 6-12 dedicated people, who meet once or twice a month for nine sessions to deepen their understanding of the critical issues, support each other in making lifestyle changes, and become effective change agents); 4) *Presentations* by Vinit Allen (on Global Sustainability: The Big Picture, the Ecological Footprint indicator, Sustainable Communities, etc.); 5) *Planet Earth Arts Play Festival* (using theater to “awaken, enlighten and move audiences to action on behalf of planetary sustainability and stewardship”). Staff: 7 (in addition to a number of writers and volunteers); Founder and CEO: Vinit Allen (Executive Producer, Planet Earth Arts).

329. Sustainia (2012, Copenhagen; www.sustainia.me).

“Building the World of Tomorrow.” A project of Monday Morning (Mandag morgen), a Copenhagen think tank. Seeks to mature markets and sectors for sustainable products and services, by equipping decision-makers and citizens with the solutions, arguments, visions, facts, and networks needed to accelerate sustainable transformation in sectors, industries and everyday life. Maps solutions and researches sustainable scenarios in ten sectors: Buildings, Food, Fashion, Transportation, IT, Education, Energy, Health, Cities, Resources. Publishes guides (e.g. to health, buildings, Copenhagen 2025), **Sustainia 100** (on outstanding solutions worldwide at the forefront of sustainable transformation; third edition, 2014), and the Sustainia Award selected from the 100 list by Arnold Schwarzenegger and an Award Committee. Executive Director: Laura Storm.

330. SustainLabour (2011? Cabrera, Spain; www.sustainlabour.org).

International Labour Foundation for Sustainable Development. Premise: workers can play a fundamental role in the route to a sustainable world. Trade unions are in a unique position to stimulate the social aspects of sustainable development, while at the same time can contribute to the economic and environmental dimensions. Seeks a world that is 1) just and egalitarian for the present generation and for the generations to come; 2) where finite resources are fairly distributed and sustainability is ensured; 3) where environmental and social needs are taken into account as much as the economic ones; 4) where human rights-including workers’ rights and the environment are universally respected. Issues of concern: climate change, chemical risks, green jobs in a green economy, biodiversity, etc. President: Sharan Burrow, Gen Sec ITUC.

331. Task Force on Measuring Sustainable Development (2013, UNECE-Eurostat-OECD; www.unece.org/index.php?id=33019).

On 12 June 2013, the Conference of European Statisticians held under the auspices of UNECE in Geneva, endorsed a set of recommendation for a framework to measure sustainable development and associated sets of indicators. This is a “key step toward harmonizing various approaches” and is expected to contribute to UN processes for setting

Sustainable Development Goals and defining a post-2015 development agenda. The Report was developed by a Task Force set up by UNECE, Eurostat, and OECD, and builds on the definition of sustainable development in the 1987 Brundtland Report. It builds on three dimensions of human well-being: 1) well-being of the present generation in a particular country; 2) well-being of future generations (depending on resources the current generation leaves behind, based on four main types of capital: economic, natural, human, and social); 3) well-being of people living in other countries. Specific themes include subjective well-being, income and consumption, nutrition, health, housing, education, leisure, physical safety, trust, institutions, energy resources, non-energy resources, land and ecosystems, water, air quality, climate, labor, physical capital, knowledge capital, financial capital, and population. Two large sets of 60 and 90 indicators will be supplemented by a “small set of 24 indicators to ease communication with policymakers and the general public.”

332. Tebtebba (1996, Baguio City, Philippines; www.tebtebba.org).

Indigenous People’s Policy Centre for Policy Research and Education. “Tebtebba,” used by the indigenous Kankana-ey Igorot of Northern Philippines, refers to a process of collectively discussing issues and presenting diverse views, with the aim of reaching agreements, common positions, and concerted actions. Seeks proper implementation of the UNDRIP by States, the UN System, other multilateral global and regional bodies, non-state actors such as corporations and NGOs, and indigenous peoples themselves. The International Advisory Council is composed of distinguished leaders of indigenous peoples and advocates, and sets Tebtebba’s orientation, direction and general program. Executive Director: Victoria Tauli-Corpuz.

333. Tellus Institute (1976, Boston; www.tellus.org).

“Research and action for a global civilization of sustainability, equity, and well-being.” Programs on integrated scenarios, the Great Transition Initiative (www.gtinitiative.org; also, www.wideningcircle.org) corporate redesign, and sustainable communities. Featured publications: *Frontiers of a Great Transition* (2007); 16 papers on institutional transition, human dimensions, etc.), **Owning Our Future: The Emerging Ownership Revolution** by Marjorie Kelly (Berrett-Koehler, 2012), and “Contours of a Resilient Global Future” (*Sustainability* 2014, 6, 123-135). President: Paul Raskin; 24 staff members.

334. Third Generation Environmentalism (2004, London/Brussels/Berlin/Washington; www.e3g.org)

“Advancing security and prosperity for an interdependent world.” E3G “works to accelerate transition to a low carbon economy,” focusing on “how to deliver transformational policy change,” in that the main obstacle to sustainable development is “the silo-based nature of institutions and policy-makers.” Works with like-minded partners in government, politics, civil society, science, the media, public interest foundations and elsewhere. E3G’s founding directors have unique experience working on energy, environment, security policy and diplomacy challenges in the UK Foreign Ministry, Prime Minister’s Strategy Unit and as senior political advisors.

Active across multiple domains: Paris Climate Talk Implementation; Capital Markets Union; Coal Phase Out; U.K. Politics; China Green Finance and Investment Dialog; International Climate Finance; G20: Shifting the Trillions; Just Transition for Workers;

Cities; EU State and Framework for Energy; EU 2030 Climate and Energy Package; Carbon Capture and Storage; Climate Diplomacy; North Sea Grids; EU/China Cooperation; Energy Efficiency; Risk Managing Power Sector Decarbonization; Electricity Market Reform; Degrees of Risk; Energy Bill Revolution; Green Investment Book; Innovation and Technology Transfer; Changing Climates; Climate Security; Renewing Environmentalism; Europe in the World. Publishes monthly newsletter. Extensive library of hundreds of, reports, papers, blogs, and commentary on climate, energy, and finance. Nick Mabey and Tom Burke, co-founding directors. 40 staff.

335. Third World Network (1984, Penang, Malaysia; www.twinside.org.sg).

Seeks a greater articulation of the needs and rights of peoples in the South, a fair distribution of world resources, and forms of development that are ecologically sustainable and fulfill human needs. Publications include: 1) *Third World Resurgence*, a monthly magazine on development, ecology, economics, health, alternatives and South-North relations; 2) *Third World Economics*, a bi-monthly magazine on the GATT/WTO, the World Bank/IMF, etc.; 3) *SUNS Bulletin*, the daily South-North Development bulletin published from Geneva, Switzerland. No information provided on officials or staff.

336. Three Fifty.Org (2008, Brooklyn, NY; www.350.org).

“350 means climate safety: to preserve a livable planet, scientists tells us we must reduce the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere from its current level of 400 parts per million to below 350ppm.” The organization leverages people power to dismantle the influence and infrastructure of the fossil fuel industry, and to develop people-centric solutions to the climate crisis. Works in >188 countries, using online tools to help those people see themselves as one movement and to facilitate strategic offline action. Addresses 15 topics on a global basis: Actions/Demonstrations, Climate Denial, Climate Impacts, Climate Justice, Coal, Corruption, Divestment, Extreme Weather, Fossil Fuels, Fracking, Keystone XL, Paris 2015, Power Shift, Renewable Energy, and Tar Sands.

Some past and current campaigns: 1) Keep Europe’s Coal in the Ground; 2) Change Canada’s Climate Policies; 3) Stop the Keystone XL Pipeline in the US (over 750 “#noKXL” actions, big and small, have taken place); 4) Divest the Vatican (calling on the Catholic Church to follow the prescriptions laid down in the Pope’s encyclical on climate change; 5) Global Power Shift; 6) International Day of Climate Action; 7) Climate Impacts Day (2012). Provides online resources to assist in getting started, establishing a local group, hosting a meet-up, holding a workshop, holding an action, being creative, getting the word out, taking and submitting photos, and making and submitting videos. Publishes an Annual Report. Staff: 94 (but “no 350.org staff runs the show. 350 is a movement more than an organization. We use distributed, grassroots organizing to run adaptive, locally-driven campaigns in every corner of the globe.”) FY14 Budget: \$8.3M, derived from some 75 listed foundations and individual donations. Founder and Senior Advisor: author Bill McKibbin. Executive Director: May Boeve. [Note: A lively and rapidly-growing activist organization associated with founder McKibbin, one of the most visible environmentalists of our era. MS]

337. Transformations to Sustainability Programme (2014, International Social Science Council/UNESCO, Paris; www.worldsocialscience.org/activities/transformations).
Seeks to promote research on the fundamental and innovative processes of social transformations needed to secure effective, equitable and durable solutions to some of the most urgent problems of global change and sustainability — including climate change, biodiversity loss, water and food security, energy production and consumption, rapid urbanization, poverty, growing inequalities, and social discontent. In partnership with the Belmont Forum, TSP plans to initiate in 2015 three or more “Transformative Knowledge Networks” that will: 1) conduct internationally comparative research on processes of social transformation, and on needs and opportunities for transformation to sustainability; 2) bring together researchers from different disciplines and fields of science, from different regions of the world; 3) engage stakeholders in the co-design and co-production of solutions-oriented knowledge and development of networks of knowledge exchange and mutual learning; and 4) build capacity for international research collaboration. The TSP initiative “is intended as a major contribution to the work of Future Earth (www.futureearth.info), which is co-sponsored by the international Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability (www.stalliance.org).
338. Transition United States (2007, Petaluma, CA; www.transitionus.org).
Seeks a future beyond fossil fuels that is more vibrant, abundant, and resilient. Serves as a grassroots resource and catalyst for building resilient communities across the United States that are able to withstand severe energy, climate, or economic shocks while creating a better quality of life in the process. Transition US is the US hub of the International Transition Network (2006, UK; www.transitionnetwork.org). Co-Directors: Carolyn Stayton and Maggie Fleming.
339. Transnational Institute (1973, Amsterdam; www.tni.org/en).
“Committed to a just, democratic, and sustainable planet.” Seeks to “strengthen international social movements with rigorous research, reliable information, sound analysis, and constructive proposals that advance progressive, democratic policy change and common solutions to global problems.” Projects: 1) *Agrarian Justice* (research on political struggles in rural areas around access, control and ownership of resources and land, as well as on international agrarian movements struggling against dispossession); 2) *Drugs & Democracy* (on trends in the illegal drugs market and global drug policies); 3) *Corporate Power* (plans to bring about a People's Treaty on the operations of transnational corporations, including a call for an international body that can impose binding legal obligations on TNCs and end corporate impunity for ecological, economic and social crimes); 4) *Trade & Investment* (challenging the EU's 'free' trade and investment policies); 5) *Myanmar in Focus* (integrates work on international drug policies with in-depth research on the regional drug market in Burma and neighboring countries); 6) *Peace & Security* (on the spread of new security infrastructure in Europe and worldwide); 7) *Public Service Alternatives* (to improve public services and strengthen democracy by empowering workers and citizens); 8) *Water Justice* (building viable alternatives to water privatization, focused on how to reform public water systems). Publications, articles, events, and other information populate the webpages associated with each project, e.g. 183 downloadable publications associated with the Agrarian Justice project. Annual reports available. Budget:

~\$3.5M/year; c.100 Staff, including fellows, interns and associates. Executive Director: Fiona Dove.

340. Transparency International (1993, Berlin; www.transparency.org)

“The Global Coalition Against Corruption.” Seeks a world in which government politics, business, civil society, and the daily lives of people are free of corruption. Promotes transparency, accountability, and integrity at all levels of society and across all sectors. Focus areas: defense and security, oil and gas, climate change, poverty and development, business, education, health, sport, whistleblowing, tools for fighting corruption in general, creating international conventions, and prosecution of corrupt leaders. 100 independent chapters worldwide. Publishes the annual **Corruption Perceptions Index** for 177 countries, National Integrity System Assessments for various countries, **Global Corruption Report: Education** (Earthscan, Sept 2013, 418p), **Global Corruption Report: Climate Change** (Earthscan, June 2011, 360p), and **Global Corruption Report: The Water Sector** (June 2008). Managing Director: Corbus de Swardt. [Note: The 2013 report on education is a human rights eye-opener, and the reports on climate change and water illuminate critical dimensions too often overlooked. MM]

341. Twenty Thirty Water Resources Group (2008, Washington; www.2030wrg.org).

“Water for Growth, People, and Environment.” Helps government water officials and other water sector specialists to accelerate reforms that will ensure sustainable water resource management for long-term development and economic growth. Partner governments: India, Jordan, Mexico, Mongolia, Peru, and South Africa. Originally sponsored by the World Economic Forum, the 2030 WRG started its second phase in July 2012, sponsored by the International Financial Corporation. Subscribes to the five principles of the CEO Water Mandate on private sector engagement in water resources policy: 1) advance sustainable water management; 2) respect public and private roles; 3) strive for inclusiveness and partnership; 4) be pragmatic and consider integrated engagement; 5) be accountable and transparent. No information provided on leaders, staff, or email contact. Phone: 202.473.5615.

342. UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (2016, Quito; unhabitat.org/habitat-iii-conference).

A massive, long term undertaking: “The UN-Habitat envisions well-planned, well-governed, and efficient cities and other human settlements, with adequate housing, infrastructure, and universal access to employment and basic services such as water, energy, and sanitation.” To achieve these goals, derived from the Habitat Agenda of 1996, UN-Habitat established a medium-term strategy approach for each successive six-year period. The current strategic plan spans from 2014 to 2019 and focuses on 7 strategic issues: 1) Urban legislation, land, and governance; 2) Urban planning and design; 3) Urban economy; 4) Basic urban services; 5) Housing and slum upgrading; 6) Risk reduction and rehabilitation; 7) Research and capacity development.

Habitat III will take place in Quito, Ecuador, from 17 – 20 October, 2016 to discuss a New Urban Agenda designed to: 1) Rethink the Urban Agenda, by embracing urbanization at all levels of human settlements, across physical space, bridging urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and assisting governments in addressing challenges through national and local

development policy frameworks; 2) Integrate Equity to the Development Agenda, to ensures access to the public sphere, extend opportunities and increase the commons; 3) Foster national urban planning and planned city extensions; 4) Decide how relevant sustainable development goals will be supported through sustainable urbanization; 5) Ensure effective delivery of the New Urban Agenda.

Key ingredients contributing to the design of the program: 1) *Urban Rules and Regulations* (outcomes in terms of urban quality depend on the set of rules and regulations and its implementation; proper urbanization requires the rule of law); 2) *Urban Planning and Design* (the vision of the city, its physical configuration, the definition of technical solutions, and environmental considerations are all determined through urban/regional planning; a reinvigorated urban planning will optimize economies of agglomeration, promote sustainable density, encourage social diversity and mixed land uses, foster inclusiveness, maximize heterogeneity, promote liveable public spaces and vibrant streets, make the city more functional, and maintain environmental balances); 3) *Local Fiscal Systems* (should move from mere instruments of revenue generation and budget management to vectors of change that generate real development outcomes); 4) *Investment In Basic Services* (planning to achieve less costly provision of basic services such as water and sanitation, higher resilience, climate change mitigation and adaptation, poverty reduction and pro – poor policies). National and regional reports, issue papers, policy unit meetings, high level regional and thematic meetings, general assembly of partners meetings, preparatory discussions and debates, a global report and a zero draft document will all be developed in advance of the 2016 meeting. A wide range of supporting documents and a calendar of many preparatory events are available on the website. General Assembly of Partners President, Eugenie L. Birch (New York) gappresident@gmail.com).

343. UN Conference on Sustainable Development (2012, Rio de Janeiro; www.uncsd2012.org).

The “Rio+20” Earth Summit, held as a 20-year follow-up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) held in 1992, with participation by 172 governments, representatives of some 2400 NGOs, and 17,000 people at the parallel NGO “Global Forum”. The first Rio Summit resulted in the **Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, and Forest Principles**, as well as conventions on biological diversity, climate change, and desertification. The 2012 Summit proposed a “Green Economy” (beyond GDP, addressing inequality, food security, managing natural capital, etc.) and discussed “7 Critical Issues” (jobs, energy, cities, food, water, oceans, and disasters). A follow-up “Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform” website is available at <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>.

344. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (www.un.org/desa).

The ten departments include the Division for Sustainable Development (<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/>), the Population Division, and the UN Forum on Forests (www.un.org/esa/forests). Mission: "a facilitation mechanism that promotes the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies by, inter alia, assessing the technology needs of developing countries, options to address those needs and capacity-building". Building on Rio+20 decisions and outcomes, meetings in 2013 and 2014 worked on Introduction and Proposed Goals and Targets on Sustainable Development for the Post 2015 Development Agenda. DESA USG: Wu Hongbo.

345. UN Environment Programme (1972, Nairobi; www.unep.org).

Publishes the important **Global Environment Outlook** reports (e.g., GEO-5, 2012) and UNEP Annual Reports. Sponsors the Green Economy Initiative (2008), the Climate and Clean Air Coalition, World Environment Day, and the UN Environment Assembly. The inaugural UNEA in June 2014 had over 1200 participants, 170 national delegations, 112 delegations headed at minister level and 40 events during the five-day event at UNEP's Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. "UNEA marks a milestone in the four decade-long journey to accord environmental issues such as those outlined above the same status as the challenges to peace, security, finance, health and trade," said UN Under-Secretary-General and UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner. "The fact that for the first time all member states of the United Nations will be represented in UNEP means increased legitimacy, representation of all voices across the spectrum of both regional and developmental realities, and empowerment of the Ministers responsible for the environment."

346. UN Global Compact (2000, Geneva; www.unglobalcompact.org).

Encourages private sector operations "to do business in a way that aligns their strategies and operations with human rights, labor, environment, and anti-corruption principles, and that take strategic actions to advance broader societal goals, such as the forthcoming UN Sustainable Development Goals, with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation." It now has 12,000 signatories in 170 countries. Compact Principles: 1) *Human Rights* (businesses should support and respect protection of internationally proclaimed human rights, and make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses; 2) *Labor* (businesses should uphold freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining, elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor, effective abolition of child labor, and elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation; 3) *Environment* (businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges, undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility, and encourage development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies; 4) *Anti-Corruption* (businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery).

Topics and issues addressed: Supply Chain Sustainability; Sustainable Development; Financial Markets; Business and Industry Associations; Governance; Anti-Corruption; Peace; Rule of Law; Environment; Climate Change; Water and Sanitation; Human Rights; Labor; Children; Gender Equality; Indigenous Peoples, Education; Corporate Goal Setting; General Counsel; and Board of Directors. Each topic/issue has a chief manager, publications, events calendar, webinars and press releases. The Compact as a whole has a Twitter feed. The Compact's Local Networks support local firms and subsidiaries of multinational corporations in implementing the principles and meeting the annual reporting requirement. Activities are based on local priorities and needs. They include corporate sustainability seminars, reporting trainings, issue-specific workshops, country-based consultations, policy dialogue, collective action projects, partnerships, networking events, local newsletters, and awards. A directory details network members and who to contact to inquire about membership. 5,400 downloadable "Communications of Progress" that demonstrate a commitment to the Compact's sustainability principles were filed for 2014. 32,700 public reports are available. Board headed by the UN Secretary General with membership from Business, Civil Society, Labor, and other ex-officios; Executive staff: 13; Executive Director: Georg Kell

347. UN Population Fund: UNFPA (1984, New York and 150 country offices; www.unfpa.org).

Vision: a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe, and every young person's potential is fulfilled. Areas of concern: 1) population and development strategy (migration, aging, climate change, urbanization); 2) sexual and reproductive health (voluntary family planning: some 220 million women worldwide who wish to delay or avoid pregnancy lack access to effective contraception); 3) gender equality and women's empowerment (strong emphasis on human rights); 4) adolescents and youth (one-quarter of world's population: 1.8 billion); 5) HIV-AIDS. Publishes annual **State of World Population** and other reports. Executive Director: Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin (Under-Secretary-General of UN).

348. UN REDD Programme (2008, Geneva; www.unredd.net).

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) is a mechanism developed by Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). "It creates a financial value for the carbon stored in forests by offering incentives for developing countries to reduce emissions from forested lands and invest in low-carbon paths to sustainable development." Builds on the convening role and technical expertise of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the UN Development Program, and the UN Environment Program. 62 countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia Pacific and the Caribbean are presently involved. The UN-REDD Program supports nationally led REDD+ processes and promotes the informed and meaningful involvement of all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities, in national and international REDD+ implementation.

National REDD+ readiness efforts in 23 countries in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America involve 1) direct support in design and implementation of national programs; 2) complementary support through common approaches, analyses, methodologies, tools, data and best practices developed through the UN-REDD's global program; 3) capacity building on a variety of technical topics: National Forest Monitoring Systems, REDD+ safeguards to protect indigenous populations, National REDD+ governance (making decisions involving a wide range of actors democratically), Green Economy (low carbon, resource efficient, and socially inclusive), Stakeholder Engagement (active involvement of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities), Knowledge Management (technological and non-technological tools, processes and methods), and the REDD+ Academy to train champions in these competencies. The Library contains thousands of documents, multimedia, and presentations sortable by date, topic, media, country and language. Budget ~\$230M/year from donors (especially Denmark and other EU countries). Governance by Policy Board, Strategy Group and Management Group. Program Secretariat: Frances Lim.

349. UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2012, New York; www.unsdsn.org).

Seeks to mobilize scientific and technical expertise from academia, civil society, and the private sector in support of sustainable development problem solving at local, national, and global scales. The SDSN Secretariat is hosted by Columbia University, with staff in Paris, New York, and New Delhi. Elements: 1) The Leadership Council acts as the board of the SDSN; 2) a smaller Executive Committee oversees financial, programmatic, and other operational matters; 3) 12 Thematic Groups involve experts from around the world to lead SDSN technical work and highlight priority actions. SDSN is building a network of

universities, research centers, and other knowledge institutions. Members are organized around National or Regional SDSNs to promote Solutions Initiatives, develop educational materials, and contribute to setting the post-2015 agenda (of Sustainable Development Goals) for their region. Solution Initiatives “promote new technologies, business models, institutional mechanisms, policies, and combinations thereof that can dramatically accelerate progress towards sustainable development.” One of the parts of the process is to develop a new set of “post-2015” goals when the Millennium Development Goals expire in 2015. Publishes a monthly *SDSN Newsletter*. Chairs of the Leadership Council: Laurence Tubiana, Lan Xue.

The Deep Decarbonization Pathways Project (DDPP) is a SDSN initiative with the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations (IDDRI) in Paris, seeking to propose practical national pathways to 2050 consistent with keeping global warming under 2oC. The Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals will “address the challenges of economic development, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and good governance.” They will build on the success of the UN’s Millennium Development Goals “and finish the job of ending extreme poverty in all its forms.” DDPP has already released a 195-page Interim 2014 Report in July 2014, with a final report to be published in September 2014.

The SDSN education initiative is initially centered on “The Age of Sustainable Development,” a free online course (MOOC) taught by Jeffrey Sachs, head of the Earth Institute at Columbia University. A book of the same title has been published by Columbia University Press (March 2015, 543p, \$34.95pb). The 14 lectures/chapters cover sustainable development, economic development, the Millennium Development Goals, ending extreme poverty, growth within planetary boundaries, human rights and gender equality, education, health, food, cities, climate change, biodiversity, and the new Sustainable Development Goals.

SDG Index and Dashboards: A Global Report by Jeffrey Sachs *et al.* (Bertlesmann Stiftung & SDSN, July, 2016, 427p & 56p compact edition) measures SDG starting points at the country and regional level, to help identify priorities for action so as to achieve goals by 2030. Sweden is ranked #1, Germany #6, Canada #13, USA #25, Brazil #52, China #76, India #110, and Nigeria #141 (www.sdgindex.org).

350. UNEP Finance Initiative (1992, Geneva; www.unepfi.org)

A platform associating the UN and the financial sector globally “to bring about systemic change in finance to support a sustainable world”. Over 200 members have signed the Statement of Commitment. Membership includes public and private financial institutions, and is balanced between developed and developing countries. Banking, insurance and investment are the three main sectors. Initiatives: 1) *Capacity building and the sharing of best practices*; 2) *Pioneering research and tools*; 3) *Setting global standards and principles*; 4) *Engaging stakeholders, both public and private*; 5) *Facilitating the networking of members and stakeholders through global events and regional activities*.

Work Streams: 1) *Banking* (UNFI’s largest constituency, concentration on innovative ways of addressing sustainability issues in the banking sector, e.g., the Nigerian Sustainable Banking Principles); 2) *Climate Change* (policy and strategy, outreach, tools, and training; e.g., issuing a joint statement from 285 investors representing more than \$20 trillion in assets, stressing the urgent need for policy action addressing climate change) ; 3) *Insurance*

(promoting global adoption and implementation of the Principles for Sustainable Insurance; 83 organizations have adopted the Principles, including insurers representing approximately 20% of world premium volume and \$14 trillion in assets under management); 4) *Investment* (exploring how material, social, environmental, and governance considerations can best be incorporated into investment practice); 5) *Property* (analyzing the role of financial institutions in promoting sustainable development in the real estate and property finance sectors); 6) *Sustainability Management and Reporting* (developing the Global Reporting Initiative Financial Services Sector Supplement on environmental performance); 7) *Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* (turning the financial services sector's attention to loss of biodiversity and degradation of ecosystem services); 8) *Finance and Conflict* (developing the business case for the financial sector to engage proactively in conflict prevention); 9) *Human Rights and Finance* (how human rights relate to the activities of financial institutions worldwide, so financial professionals can make responsible decisions within their spheres of influence); 10) *Water and Finance* (promoting proactivity by financial institutions through awareness raising and capacity building). A wide range of publications, events, tools and training are available to both the general public and, in greater detail, to members and signatories. Co-chairs: David Pitt-Watson (Inflection Point Capital Management) and Denise Hills (Head of Sustainability, Banco Itau Holding Financeira); Professional staff: 31; Officer-in-charge: Eric Usher

351. Union of Concerned Scientists (1969, Cambridge, MA; www.ucsusa.org).

An alliance of more than 400,000 citizens and scientists, with collaboration of 17,000 scientists and technical experts. Promotes rigorous, independent science to solve our planet's most pressing problems and “empower sustainability everywhere.” Budget: \$23 million. Publishes Annual Report, “Strategic Plan 2011-2015”. Executive Director: Kathleen Rest.

352. Union of International Associations (1907, Brussels; www.uia.org).

Seeks to facilitate understanding of the nature and complexities of the international community of organizations. Best known for its **Yearbook of International Organizations** and the extensive **Encyclopedia of World Problems and Human Potential**, 1st edition, 1976. The 2000 online edition has six databases: 1) World Problems (56,000 profiles, 277,000 links); 2) Global Strategies and Solutions (32,000 profiles, 284,000 links); 3) Human Values (3300 profiles, 120,000 links); 4) Human Development (4800 profiles, 20,000 links); 5) Patterns and Metaphors (1300 profiles, 4500 links); 6) Integrative Concepts (633 profiles). A Re-design Project was begun in 2013. [Note: An awesome compilation, but can it be useful? MM]

353. United Cities and Local Governments (2004, Barcelona; www.uclg.org).

Mission: “To be the united voice and world advocate of democratic local self-government, promoting its values, objectives and interests, through cooperation between local governments, and within the wider international community.” Over 1,000 cities and regions from 140 countries and over 110 national associations are part of UCLG network of 7 regional sections. Four action arenas: 1) *International Agenda* (concerning aid effectiveness, i.e., avoiding a top/down to the delivery of aid, engaging in climate action at the local level, participating in the UN's Habitat III, establishing a formal advisory

relationship to the UN); 2) *Local Governance* (improvements to basic services entail local government involvement in their provision, which requires human, technical and financial resources; increasing the number of women in local government; predictable intergovernmental transfers to support local government); 3) *Cooperation* (reinforcing action learning and collaborative efforts between individuals, cities, local governments associations and networks; realizing the goal of developed and developing countries to work together; supporting local economic development; migratory flows between cities and regions); 4) *Sustainable Urban Development* (articulating principles and commitments of cities and local governments for sustainable cultural development: culture, diversity, creativity; raising awareness and consciousness among their populations in order to reduce the risk of disaster; creating a learning platform for cities to capitalize on their potentials for planning and managing for sustainable urban growth; assuring accessibility to sanitary water.]

Multiple publications including: Annual Reports, *Manifesto for the City of 2030*, *A Toolkit* that assists cities and towns to apply overarching strategies to their specific situation, Think Pieces on urban and territorial governance, urban financing, strategic urban planning, land management, inclusive cities and territories, cities as engines of economic development, sustainable environment, culture and sustainable development, decentralized development cooperation, and gender. Publishers of material relevant to UCLG's agenda are also invited to post their materials. The Presidency is complicated, with five Co-Presidents, including the current Mayors of Paris and Guangzhou. Secretary-General: Josep Roig.

354. UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (1945, Paris; en.unesco.org).

“Overall Objectives: Culture of Peace and Sustainable Development.” Peace must be established on the basis of humanity's moral and intellectual solidarity by eradicating poverty, promoting sustainable development, and advancing intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information. Five functions: 1) *Serving as a laboratory of ideas* and generating innovative proposals and policy advice in its fields of competence; 2) *Policy analysis and monitoring* by developing and reinforcing the global agenda; 3) *Setting norms and standards* in its fields of competence and supporting and monitoring their implementation; 4) *Strengthening international and regional cooperation* and fostering alliances, intellectual cooperation, knowledge-sharing and operational partnerships; 5) *Providing advice for policy development and implementation*, and developing institutional and human capacities to be implemented at global, regional and national levels, with different degrees of emphasis as detailed in the midterm strategy document available on the website.

Basic themes: science for a sustainable future, education for the 21st century, the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, World Oceans Day, learning to live together, and building inclusive knowledge societies. Five major programs: Education, Natural Sciences, Social and Human Sciences, Culture, and Communication and Information (notably the Information Society Observatory of the Information for All Program, to provide a platform for international policy discussions). The database contains over 146,000 UNESCO documents in full text published since 1945 as well as metadata from the collections of the UNESCO Library and

documentation centers in Field Offices and Institutes. The Institute for Statistics (UIS) is the primary source for cross-nationally comparable statistics on education, science and technology, culture, and communication for more than 200 countries and territories. The Secretariat has c.2,000 civil servants from some 170 countries, and >700 staff work in UNESCO's 65 field offices. Director-General: Irina Bokava.

355. United Nations University (1973, Tokyo; www.unu.edu).

The academic arm of the UN, engaged in research and capacity building to support UN goals. Supports hundreds of staff and scores of research programs, including Climate Change and Health, Climate and Ecosystem Change Adaptation, Coastal Zone Ecosystems, Conflict Resolution and Security, Developing a Green Economy, Ecosystem Services, Governing Extractive Industries, Land Restoration, Migration, Poverty and Inequality, Regional Peace and Security, Sustainability and Governance, Sustainable Human Development, Sustainable Peace and Human Rights, and Sustainable Urban Futures. Publications include articles, policy briefs, working papers, an Annual Report, UNU Strategic Plan, UNU Degree Programs, and books through UNU Press. Illustrative titles: **Human Security and Natural Disasters** (March 2014, 196p), **Just Transitions: Explorations of Sustainability in an Unfair World** (March 2013, 448p), **Escaping Victimhood: Children, Youth, and Post-Conflict Peacebuilding** (Feb 2013, 340p), **Green Economy and Good Governance for Sustainable Development** (Dec 2012, 360p), and **The Future of International Environmental Law** (Nov 2010, 340p).

Of particular importance is the UNU Press “Sustainability Science Series” by Japanese scientists: **Sustainability Science: A Multidisciplinary Appraisal** (Vol 1, 2011, 488p), **Climate Change and Global Sustainability** (Vol 2, 2011, 375p), **Establishing a Resource-Circulating Society in Asia** (Vol 3, 2011, 375p), **Designing Our Future: Local Perspectives on Biodiversity, Ecosystems, and Sustainability** (Vol 4, 2011, 504p), and **Achieving Global Sustainability: Policy Recommendations** (Vol 5, 2011, 375p).

356. United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability (2014, Tokyo; <http://ias.unu.edu>).

A merger in 2014 of IAS and the UNU Institute for Sustainability and Peace (2009, Tokyo; www.isp.unu.edu). Mission of UNU-IAS: to advance efforts towards a more sustainable future, through policy-oriented [research and capacity development](#) focused on sustainability and its social, economic and environmental dimensions in three thematic areas: sustainable societies, natural capital and biodiversity, and global change and resilience. Offers credited courses, a PhD in Sustainability Science and a MSc in Sustainability, Development, and Peace. Director: Dr. Kasuhiko Takemoto.

357. Urban Sustainability Directors Network (2008, address unknown; www.usdn.org).

“A peer-to-peer network of local government professionals from cities across the US and Canada dedicated to build and strengthen the connections between members in order to quickly access each other’s knowledge and expertise to achieve scalable outcomes that produce a healthier environment, economic prosperity, and increased social equity.” Some 120 city directors are currently members. Three core objectives: 1) *Networking Opportunities* (USDN members work together in user groups tackling dozens of topics, e.g., expanding support and funding streams for bike sharing, integrating climate

preparedness planning into city departments, and building urban food systems); 2) *Collaborative Innovation System* (member-generated assessments of funded strategic and productive innovations in 19 areas, e.g., the Lots of Hope program to transform vacant, city-owned lots into centers of urban agriculture and pilot small-scale composting in Providence RI neighborhoods); 3) *Regional Networks* (e.g., the Southeast Sustainable Directors Network of local government sustainability officials who collaborate to accelerate the adoption of sustainable best practices, e.g., the Sustainability Workplace Challenge based on a successful program implemented in Nashville.)

The Innovation Fund has grown significantly since inception, evolving into three funds that have granted over \$6.6 million for >100 projects that drive innovation, scaling, and adoption of urban sustainability practices. These are high-leverage small-grants, with project size averaging less than \$50,000. The Network is also a member of the Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance (CNCA or “Alliance”), an international collaboration to achieve aggressive long-term carbon reduction goals. Publishes *The Guide to Greening Cities*, “the first book written from the perspective of municipal leaders with successful, on-the-ground experience working to advance green city goal,” and *The State of Innovation in Urban Sustainability*, a strategy document for the public. Staff: Appears to be primarily a volunteer organization. Co-chairs: Katherine Gajewski and Sadhu Johnston.

358. US Air Force Institute for National Security Studies (1992, Colorado Springs, USA; www.usafa.edu/df).

Mission: 1) to promote national security policy research for the Department of Defense within the military academic community; 2) to foster development of strategic perspective within the US armed forces; 3) to support national security discourse through education and outreach. Twelve national-level sponsors and partners. Supports hundreds of researchers on hundreds of projects.

359. US-China Clean Energy Research Center (2009, address unknown; www.us-china-cerc.org).

Facilitates joint research and development on clean energy technology by teams of scientists and engineers from the US and China. Universities, research institutions and industry from both countries support more than 1,100 researchers, with more than 100 US and Chinese partnering entities. \$150M established the Center. Joint Work Plan Research Areas: 1) *Advanced Coal Technology Consortium* (advanced power generation; clean coal conversion technology; pre-combustion capture; post-combustion capture; oxy-combustion capture; CO₂ sequestration; CO₂ utilization; simulation and assessment; and communication and integration); 2) *Clean Vehicles Consortium* (advanced batteries and energy conversion; advanced biofuels and clean combustion; vehicle electrification; advanced lightweight materials and structures; vehicle-grid integration; energy systems analysis, technology roadmaps and policy); 3) *Building Energy Efficiency Consortium* (integrated design; building envelope; building equipment; integration of distributed and renewable energy; lighting systems and controls; whole building technology integration; monitoring and simulation activities; policy and market promotion research); 4) *Energy-Water* (water use reduction at thermoelectric plants; treatment and management of non-traditional waters; improving sustainable hydropower design and operation; climate impact

modeling, methods, and scenarios to support improved energy and water systems understanding].

Each area is led by an American and a Chinese research organization (e.g., the Lawrence Berkeley National Research Lab and the Center of Science and Technology of Construction, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development (MOHURD) for China manage the Building Efficiency Consortium) and each consortium has a number of private sector and other partners, e.g., TE Connectivity of Berwyn PA and Tianjin Lishen Battery. IP arrangements between the two countries are complicated. To improve CERC participants' understanding of each country's laws and practices impacting intellectual property rights, the U.S.-China Clean Energy Forum holds IP workshops for CERC participants. Annual reports, Briefings, Fact Sheets, and agreement documents are available via the website. An *Achievements Booklet* documents successes such as Advanced Coal Technology's CO₂ capture and recycling using microalgae at a coal-fired power plant. CERC's Steering Committee is headed by U.S. Department of Energy Secretary, Dr. Ernest Moniz, and China's Minister of Science and Technology, Dr. Wan Gang. Each Consortium has an executive committee, generally at the assistant secretary and vice-chairman level, and a leadership staff total to 21 as of this writing. [NOTE: Also see the Paulson Institute for US-China Cooperation.]

360. U.S. Department of Homeland Security (2002, Washington; www.dhs.gov).

Mission: a safer, more secure America, which is resilient against terrorism and other potential threats, by preventing terrorism and enhancing security; managing our borders; administering immigration laws; securing cyberspace; and ensuring disaster resilience. Sponsors 12 “Centers of Excellence” across America. Topics of concern: cybersecurity, economic security, immigration enforcement, border security, civil rights and liberties, disaster preparedness, human trafficking, transportation security, and preventing terrorism. Secretary of DHS: Jeh Johnson.

361. U.S. Global Change Research Program (1989, Washington; www.globalchange.gov)

Mission: “To build a knowledge base that informs human responses to climate and global change through coordinated and integrated Federal programs of research, education, communication, and decision support.” Coordinates and integrates global change research across 13 Federal agencies: Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, HHS, Interior, State, NASA, NSF, Smithsonian, and USAID. Four strategic foci: 1) Advance scientific knowledge of the integrated natural and human components of the Earth system to understand climate and global change; 2) Provide the scientific basis to inform and enable timely decisions on adaptation and mitigation; 3) Build sustained assessment capacity that improves the nation's ability to understand, anticipate, and respond to global change impacts and vulnerabilities; 4) Advance communication and education to broaden public understanding of global change and develop the scientific workforce of the future. Integrates climate change research and analysis with other dimensions, e.g., changes in land use and land cover and human alteration of key biogeochemical cycles. The portfolio of Earth observations includes satellite, airborne, ground-based, and ocean-based missions, platforms, and networks.

Elements of USGCRP's work to prepare the US for global change include:
a) *facilitating engagement between scientists and decision makers*; b) *providing access to*

relevant science through tools that leverage information; c) guiding and coordinating Federal science efforts; d) informing Federal responses to global change through close, ongoing interaction with agencies and departments as they develop and implement climate change adaptation plans, as well as mitigation measures and policies, built upon sound scientific understanding. Creates and maintains the Global Change Information System, “an efficient and curated gateway to global change information, publications, data, and metadata produced by Federal agencies participating in USGCRP,” which includes 880 reports, 195 books, 580 figures, 550 journals, 2,185 articles, 1,493 organizations, 9,107 people, 2,535 data sets, 282 platforms, 530 instruments, 33 models, and 3 scenarios. Examples of USGCRP’s work: a set of maps and other tools that illustrate coastal flooding risks associated with future sea level rise, intended to help communities plan for the future and build resilience through infrastructure following Hurricane Sandy in October 2012, and scenarios for the National Climate Assessment (e.g., impact on seacoast levels in the Northeast). 2014 Budget \$2.5 billion. Professional staff: 29; Executive Director: Dr. Michael Kuperberg.

362. V. Kann Rasmussen Foundation (1991, New York; www.vkrf.org).

Seeks to support the transition to a more environmentally resilient, stable, and sustainable planet. Position: human activities lie at the core of most environmental problems, and human creativity and collaboration are at the heart of solving the problems these activities create. “We believe best practices for promoting sustainability will be most effectively developed through an integrated systems approach and one that furthers the involvement of an informed public in environmental decision making.” Overall themes: climate change, unsustainable consumption, and loss of biodiversity. Provides grants to small or midsize organizations with demonstrated leadership in developing strategy, communicating vision, and effective project performance. Three grant categories: **Ecosystems Resilience, Protection and Restoration; Framework of Ecological Stability; and Communication and Leadership** (communicating value-based living with sustainable use of water, energy, and food resources; innovative initiatives to enhance international cooperation; knowledge-sharing; and next generation leadership. VKRF has granted some \$120m to 120 organizations since 1991. Executive Director: Irene Krarup.

363. Valdai International Discussion Club (2004, Moscow; www.valdaiclub.com).

“Fostering a global dialogue about Russia” by providing an independent, scholarly analysis of political, economic and social processes in Russia and the world. Its conferences have been attended by more than 600 representatives of the international academic community from over 50 countries. Recent topics: Russian-Chinese relations, Russia and the Islamic world, cyber security, and NATO’s enlargement. The Foundation for Development and Support of the Valdai Discussion Club (2011) assists the Club’s further development, works to expand contacts between Russian and foreign experts, supports projects of young researchers, and organizes and finances new formats for the Club’s work. Executive Director: Pavel Andreev.

364. Veblen Institute for Economic Reforms (2014, Paris; www.veblen-institute.org/?lang=en)

Focused on 3 economic issues in “the transition to the Anthropocene”: 1) *Renewing economic thought*; 2) *Adapting the current economic system to requirements of the era*;

3) *Mastering the technical expertise of sectors involved* (transportation, energy, agriculture, housing, production system, etc.) sufficiently to understand their interdependencies and to know how to involve specialists in the work on policy proposals. The International Initiative for Rethinking the Economy (IRE) is a major program. Themes: Currency and Finance, Territories (i.e., the spatial inscription of economies), Trade Patterns, Regulation of Goods and Services; Institutional Arrangements; Economic Theories and Thought. Sponsors a range of activities, seminars, colloquia and events, e.g., The International Monetary System and Peace. Publishes books (e.g., *Economists and Ecology: From the Physiocrats to Stiglitz*), working papers, magazines, a blog and a newsletter. In partnership with a number of institutions, e.g., Tellus, the Levy Economics Institute at Bard College, the Heterodox Economics Newsletter, Economists for Peace and Security, etc.. Significant funding from Charles Léopold Mayer Foundation for the Progress of Man. Chairman: Philippe Frémeaux (current Chairman, Alternatives Économiques, France); Vice-Chairman: James Galbraith, (president of Economists for Peace and Security, USA). Associated scholars: 9; Executive staff: Wojtek Kalinowski and Aurore Lalucq.

365. Walk Free Foundation (2009?; Perth, Australia; www.walkfreefoundation.org).

Seeks to end modern slavery in our generation by mobilizing a global activist movement, generating the highest quality research, enlisting business, and raising capital to drive change in those countries and industries bearing the greatest responsibility for slavery today. The first edition of their **Global Slavery Index** (2013) has country-by-country high and low estimates, with a total estimate of 29.8 million enslaved people worldwide. India has 13.3 to 14.7m enslaved, largely through debt bondage, and China has 2.8 to 3.1m, largely by forced labor and forced marriage. 20 staff, plus researchers and campaigners in the field. [Note: The 2016 estimate is 45.8m enslaved people in 167 countries, not necessarily an increase, but probably due to better data. MM]

366. Wallace Global Fund (1959, Washington; www.wgf.org)

Founded by Henry Wallace, Vice-President of the US, 1941-1945, “who championed the common man in the struggle against the moneyed elites for control of government and the planet’s precious resources.” Mission: “To promote an informed and engaged citizenry, to fight injustice, and to protect the diversity of nature and natural systems upon which all life depends.” Concerned about four trends: the rise of the corporate state; threats to democratic rights; ecological collapse; and power differentials and weakened NGOs.

Cross-cutting themes and related priorities: 1) *Challenge Corporatocracy*: occupy K Street; change the global rules, practices and institutions that enable corporate dominance of democracy; advance the movement for accountable leadership through investment activities; 2) *Defend and Renew Democracy*: challenge corporate money in politics; protect voting rights; strengthen democracy in transitional societies; 3) *Protect the Environment* break the fossil fuel cartel; empower local political organizations struggling against carbon; confront deep anti-environment bias in legal and political institutions; 4) *Promote Truth and Creative Freedom in Media*: advance media policy activism; support progressive independent voices; advance innovative uses of new tools to increase effectiveness of organizing efforts; 5) *Advance Women’s Rights*: global reproductive health; abandon female genital mutilation; act on intersecting issues affecting women in the global economy. The Fund supports activities and movements that are global or national in scope. Proposals can

be for either core or project-specific support. It is one of 70 foundations that have pledged to divest fossil fuel stocks from their portfolios and put their money behind clean energy. A leader in “mission investing” in alliance with Confluence Philanthropy, Mission Investors Exchange, the Forum for Responsible Investment, and Divest/Invest. Made \$168K in contributions to mostly Democratic PACs and candidates in 2014. Ellen Dorsey, Executive Director. 5 staff.

367. Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (1990, Geneva; www.wsscc.org).

The Geneva-based Secretariat is a unit of UNOPS (United Nations Office for Project Services). Motto: “Sanitation, Hygiene and Water for All”. Vision: a world where everybody has sustained water supply, sanitation and hygiene. WSSCC is driven by coalitions in >20 countries and members in >160 countries, who meet periodically--usually every two to three years-- at global fora. Focus is on the poorest, most vulnerable, and most needy. Publishes its Medium Term Strategic Plan: 2012-2016. Chair: Anna Tibaijuba; Executive Director: Chris Williams.

368. Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES, 2010; <https://www.wavespartnership.org>).

Launched in Nagoya, Japan, this global coalition of UN agencies, governments, international institutes, NGOs, and academics aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts. “By working with banks and ministries of planning and finance to integrate natural resources into development planning through Natural Resources Accounting, we hope to enable more informed decision-making that can ensure genuine green growth and long-term advances in wealth and human well-being.” Implementing countries: [Botswana](#), [Colombia](#), [Costa Rica](#), [Guatemala](#), Indonesia, [Madagascar](#), [Philippines](#), and [Rwanda](#). Publishes WAVES annual report, WAVES Newsletter, and Country Reports. The Policy and Technical Experts Committee (PTEC) consists of experts in environmental accounting, economists, natural scientists, and policy experts from the World Bank, UNEP and other UN agencies, academic institutions and governments. Director: Francisco Alpizar.

369. Widening Circle (2012, Boston/Tellus Institute; www.wideningcircle.org).

“An action campaign to advance a global citizens movement for a Great Transition” (see www.gtinitiative.org). Basic premises: 1) the world confronts 21st century perils hobbled by 20th century mindsets and institutions; 2) a just and sustainable civilization is still possible; 3) a fragmented movement is incapable of systemic transformation (civil society efforts are vital, but lack an overarching vision and strategy); 4) the global citizens movement will be adaptive and polycentric, evolving as a dispersed ecology of associations. TWC aims to enlarge and strengthen the global citizens movement, promote integrated action, grow in successive waves, balance pluralism and unity on the road to one world with many places, and further a journey of co-creation.

370. World Academy of Art and Science (1960, Napa CA & Pondicherry, India; www.worldacademy.org).
“Leadership in Thought that Leads to Action.” Explores solutions that affirm universal human rights and serve the interests of all humanity. Members are 730 Fellows from diverse cultures, nationalities, and intellectual disciplines, chosen for eminence in art, the natural and social sciences, and the humanities who support the concept of “an informal World University” functioning “at the highest scientific and ethical level.” Programs: New Paradigm for the 21st Century, World University Consortium, New Economy Theory, The Global Employment Challenge, Evolution of Individuality, New Paradigm for Global Rule of Law, and Science of Complexity. Publications: *CADMUS* Journal (www.cadmusjournal.org), *Eruditio* e-Journal (www.eruditio.worldacademy.org), WAAS Newsletters, *Op-Ed* newsletter, Articles and Reports. President: Heitor Gurgulino de Souza; CEO and Chair of the Executive Committee: Garry Jacobs.
371. World Bank (1944, Washington; www.worldbank.org).
“Working for a World Free of Poverty,” by providing loans to developing countries for capital projects. Also known as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), it has 188 Member Countries. Best known for its annual **World Development Report**. Recent noteworthy reports include **WDR2010: Development and Climate Change** (2010), **WDR2011: Conflict, Security, and Development** (2011, 412p), **Cities and Climate Change** (2011, 324p), **Eco 2 Cities: Ecological Cities as Economic Cities** (2009), **Renewable Energy Desalination** (2012, 232p), **Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Development** (2012, 188p), and—notably—**The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium** (2010, 238p), which uniquely measures comprehensive human and natural wealth for >100 nations. Managing Director and CEO World Bank: [Sri Mulyani Indrawati](#).
372. World Business Council for Sustainable Development (1992, Geneva; www.wbcsd.org).
“Business Solutions for a Sustainable World.” Seeks to demonstrate “environmental protection coupled with economic growth.” Some corporate 200 members are drawn from >35 countries and 20 major industrial sectors, involving some 1,000 business leaders globally. The Council also comprises a Regional Network of 60 national and regional partner organizations – called Business Councils for Sustainable Development (BCSDs) – mostly located in developing countries. The **WBCSD Tool Box** introduces “tools, methodologies and principles that aim to support member companies’ sustainability journey.” **Vision 2050**, a best-case scenario for sustainability, calls for incorporating costs of externalities, halting deforestation, low-carbon energy systems, doubling food production, and improved energy efficiency. **Action 2020** platform for action discusses Issues and Solutions regarding natural capital, financial capital, social reporting, and capacity building. President: Peter Bakker.
373. World Conservation and Monitoring Centre (2000, Cambridge, UK; www.unep-wcmc.org).
A collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme, the world's foremost intergovernmental environmental organization, and [WCMC](#), a UK-based charity. Mission: To provide authoritative information about biodiversity and ecosystem services in a manner that is useful to decision-makers who are driving change in environment and development

policy. Seeks a world where decision-makers in all sectors “take full account of the values of biodiversity as the bedrock of a global green economy and human well-being.” WCMC employs a technical team of around 60 scientists and technicians. Publishes **UNEP-WCMC Annual Report**. Director: John Hutton. COO: Tom Johnson.

374. World Economic Forum (1971, Geneva; www.weforum.org).

“Committed to improving the state of the world by engaging business, political, academic and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas.” Best-known for its annual meeting of luminaries in Davos, Switzerland. Membership involves “1000 of the world’s top corporations.” Publishes reports on its key events and issues (e.g. **Water Security: the Water-Food-Energy-Climate Nexus**, 2011, 300p), and annual publications such as the **Human Capital Report**, **Global Competitiveness Report**, **Global Risks Report**, and the **Global Gender Gap Report**. Five Issue Areas: Economic Growth (including food security and a circular economy), Environmental Sustainability, Financial Systems, Health for All, and Social Development. 400 staff of 55 nationalities in four Centres: Geneva, Beijing, New York, and Tokyo. Founder and Executive Chairman: Klaus Schwab.

375. World Future Council (2007, Hamburg, Germany; www.worldfuturecouncil.org).

Mission: “to be an ethical voice for the needs of future life and to pass on a healthy planet and just societies to our children and grandchildren,” with a focus on identifying and spreading effective, future-just policy solutions. The Council consists of 50 eminent global change-makers from governments, parliaments, civil society, academia, the arts and business. There are 19 full-time and freelance staff. Five programs: Peace and Disarmament, Climate and Energy, Sustainable Ecosystems, Sustainable Economies, and Future Justice. Has recently organized a Future of Cities Forum and a Regional Forum on Oceans and Coasts (May 2014). Publishes bi-monthly *WFC Newsletter*. Chairman of Board: Jakob von Uexkull; Director, Alexandra Wandel.

376. World Peace Foundation (1910, Tufts University; <http://fletcher.tufts.edu/World-Peace-Foundation/Program>).

Founded by Edwin Ginn, a Boston-based publisher of educational texts, the original mission remains: “Educating the people of all nations to a full knowledge of the waste and destructiveness of war and of preparation for war.” In recent years WPF was led by Robert I. Rotberg at Harvard University (1993-2010) before moving to the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 2011. The WPF Program seeks “to make achieving peace a legitimate and recognized subject of public debate, scholarship, and policy,” and to catalyze an international intellectual conversation on “new threats to peace and the requisite new vision of world peace.” Executive Director: Alex de Waal.

377. World Policy Institute (1982, New York; www.worldpolicy.org).

Mission: to identify critical emerging global issues and give voice to compelling new global perspectives and innovative policy solutions from a progressive and global point of view, with focus on “an inclusive and sustainable global market economy, engaged global civic participation and effective governance, and collaborative approaches to national and global security.” Programs promote fresh views on “critical shared global issues including

migration, climate change, technology, economic development, human rights, and counter-terrorism”. Publishes the quarterly *World Policy Journal*. President: Michele Wucker; >30 staff. [Note: Founded in 1961 as the Fund for Education Concerning World Peace through World Law, becoming the World Law Fund in 1963. DH]

378. World Public Forum “Dialogue of Civilizations” (? , Vienna and Moscow; www.wpfdc.org). An international, independent, non-governmental, non-profit organization. Seeks: 1) to unite the efforts of the global community to protect the spiritual and cultural values of humankind; and 2) to create a space for constructive dialogue among the major civilizations of the modern world, by defining, developing and promoting dialogue, and introducing the spirit of cooperation and understanding into everyday life. Founding President: Vladimir Yakunin; Secretary General: Oleg Atkov; Acting Director: Vladimir Kulikov.
379. World Resources Institute (1982, Washington; www.wri.org). “Works closely with leaders to turn big ideas into action to sustain a healthy environment—the foundation of economic opportunity and human well-being.” Seeks to move human society to live in ways that protect Earth’s environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations. Programs on six interrelated global challenges: Climate, Energy, Food, Cities and Transport, Forests, and Water, with solutions designed and analyses carried out through the lenses of three Centers: Governance, Business and Finance. Works in >50 countries, with offices in Brazil, China, Europe, India, and Indonesia. More than 700 publications available. President and CEO: Andrew Steer. 450 staff and experts. Also see WRI Ross Center for Sustainable Cities.
380. World Wildlife Fund (1961; Washington and Gland, Switzerland; www.worldwildlife.org). The “world’s leading conservation organization,” best known for its panda logo. Mission: “conserve nature and reduce the most pressing threats to the diversity of life on Earth” so that the future is one in which “people live in harmony with nature.” More than 5 million members working in >100 countries; 39 expert staff accessible through a call-center. Published **Living Planet Report--2012**. On twitter @wwfnews, frequent News Releases. President and CEO: Carter Roberts.
381. Worldwatch Institute (1974, Washington; www.worldwatch.org). Mission: “accelerate the transition to a sustainable world that meets human needs” through universal access to renewable energy and nutritious food, expansion of environmentally sound jobs and development, transformation of cultures from consumerism to sustainability, and an early end to population growth through healthy and intentional childbearing. Three priority programs: 1) Building a Low-Carbon Energy System; 2) Nourishing the Planet; 3) Transforming Economies, Cultures, and Societies to Sustainability. Worldwatch is best known for its annual **State of the World** series, begun in 1984, and translated into 15 languages (including Mandarin and Russian). Although “SOTW” is somewhat less comprehensive than the title suggests, the series nevertheless assembles a wide range of well-edited, leading-edge thinking on sustainability topics. Recent examples:

SOTW2015: Confronting Hidden Threats to Sustainability (165p) on stranded assets, migration, agricultural resources, ocean resilience, Arctic sustainability, emerging diseases from animals, etc.

SOTW2014: Governing for Sustainability (294p) has chapters on today's failing governance, sustainability and evolution, ecoliteracy, living in the Anthropocene, listening to young and future generations, understanding the failure to pass US climate legislation, China's environmental governance challenge, the role of local governments and corporations, making finance serve the real economy, climate governance and the resource curse, and energy democracy.

SOTW2013: Is Sustainability Still Possible? (441p) has chapters on respecting planetary boundaries, defining a safe and just space for humanity, one-planet living, sustaining freshwater, conserving nonrenewable resources, re-engineering cultures, building a sustainable and desirable economy, transforming corporations, assessing energy alternatives, building political strategies, and promises and perils of geoengineering.

SOTW2012: Moving Toward Sustainable Prosperity (241p) includes chapters on nine strategies to stop world population growth short of 9 billion, "degrowth" in overdeveloped countries, making the Green Economy work for everyone, sustainable transport and urban development, a new global architecture for governing sustainability, food security, protecting biodiversity, sustainable buildings, etc.

SOTW2011: Innovations that Nourish the Planet (237p) discusses a new path to ending hunger, moving eco-agriculture into the mainstream, getting more crop per drop of water, local food biodiversity, investing in trees to mitigate climate change, reducing post-harvest losses, and investing in Africa's land. Worldwatch also publishes various papers and **Vital Signs** (since 1992, now online), a thorough discussion on global trends in energy, transportation, climate, food, resources, and population. President: Robert Engelman (2011). [Note: Worldwatch was founded by Lester R. Brown, who served as President for 26 years until 2001, when he founded the smaller (and more manageable) [Earth Policy Institute](#) to focus on a plan for "saving civilization." Notably, Worldwatch remains one of the few organizations still concerned about stemming world population growth (e.g. see **SOTW2012**), a topic of widespread concern several decades ago, when world population was roughly half the size of its present 7.3 billion. MM]

382. Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, and Energy (1991, Wuppertal & Berlin, Germany; www.wupperinst.org).

Mission: Designing transitions to a sustainable society, by means of a transdisciplinary approach that encourages systems understanding. Research focuses on transition processes, with four teams: 1) Future Energy and Mobility Structures; 2) Energy, Transport and Climate Policy; 3) Material Flows and Resource Management; and 4) Sustainable Production and Consumption. Conducts >150 projects per year with c.170 staff, working in nine languages. Publishes numerous articles in scientific journals, with a "Top Ten" chosen each year. President: Prof Uwe Schneidewind. [Note: Founded by Ernst Ulrich von Weizsäcker, who served as director until 2000, and is now Co-President of the Club of Rome and Co-Chair of the International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management. MM]

383. Zayed Future Energy Prize (2008, Abu Dhabi, UAR; www.ZayedFutureEnergyPrize.com).

The Prize is a \$4 million annual global award for a small and medium enterprise (\$1.5m), a NGO (\$1.5m), individual lifetime achievement (\$0.5m), five global high schools that instill an ethos of sustainability at an early age (\$0.5m), and a large corporation (recognition award only). It honors the legacy of the founding father of the United Arab Emirates, the late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who championed social, economic and environmental sustainability. To date, the Prize has been awarded to 30 winners across six continents; recipients have trained thousands of women as green technicians, delivered home solar systems to millions in Bangladesh, created access to safe drinking water for millions in Africa, etc. Winners are announced each January during Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week. Director: Dr. Nawal Al-Hosany (who is also Director of Sustainability for Masdar future city, now under construction).

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PART 4

SUBJECT INDEX (updated, July 2016)

NOTE: This index is very preliminary for 1531 organizations, and will be expanded when organization descriptions are completed and other organizations are added. Some categories will be combined, while others will be split or added, as appropriate. The titles of 383 organizations (underlined, in blue) are linked to longer Part 3 write-ups.

Subject Index Overview (links to 537 categories)

<u>Accounting</u>	<u>Benefit Corporations</u>	<u>Central America</u>
<u>Adaptation Academy</u>	<u>Billion Dollar Green</u>	<u>Central/Eastern Europe</u>
<u>Africa</u>	<u>Challenge</u>	<u>Certifying Organizations</u>
<u>Agriculture</u> (also see <u>Food</u>)	<u>“Big Bet Philanthropy”</u>	<u>Change</u>
<u>Agroecology</u>	<u>“Big Green” Organizations</u>	<u>Chemicals</u>
<u>Agroforestry</u>	<u>“Big Peace” Organizations</u>	<u>Children</u>
<u>AIDS Alliance</u>	(to be compiled)	<u>China</u>
<u>Air Pollution</u>	<u>Biocapacity</u>	<u>Circular Economy</u>
<u>Air Quality</u>	<u>Biodiversity</u>	<u>Cities</u>
<u>Alliance Creation</u>	<u>Biosaline Agriculture</u>	<u>“Clean Trillion”</u>
<u>Alliances/Coalitions/</u>	<u>Biosphere and Economic</u>	<u>Climate Action</u>
<u>Networks</u>	<u>Dynamics</u>	<u>Climate and Economy</u>
<u>Amazon</u>	<u>Birds</u>	<u>Commission</u>
<u>Animal Welfare</u>	<u>Books/Reports</u> (also see	<u>Climate and Security</u>
<u>Anthropocene Governance</u>	<u>Publishers</u>)	<u>Climate Change</u>
<u>Aquaculture</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>Climate Change</u>
<u>Arctic</u>	<u>Building Materials</u>	<u>Communication</u>
<u>Armament Trends</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Climate Change Industry</u>
<u>Armed Conflict Survey</u>	<u>Business</u>	<u>Climate Change Law</u>
<u>Artists’ Groups</u>	<u>Business and Peace</u>	<u>Climate Change</u>
<u>Asia</u>	<u>Carbon Asset Risk</u>	<u>Professionals</u>
<u>Asian Cities</u>	<u>Carbon Atlas</u>	<u>Climate Contests</u>
<u>Asian Security</u>	<u>Carbon Capture and Storage</u>	<u>Climate Disclosure</u>
<u>Australian Climate Council</u>	<u>Carbon Neutrality</u>	<u>Standards</u>
<u>Automobiles</u>	<u>Carbon Offsets</u>	<u>Climate Displacement</u>
<u>Aviation</u>	<u>Carbon Pricing</u>	<u>Climate Economics</u>
<u>B Corporation Certification</u>	<u>Caribbean</u>	<u>Climate Governance</u>
<u>Bangladesh and Climate</u>	<u>Carrying Capacity</u>	<u>Climate Justice</u>
<u>Change</u>	<u>Catastrophic Risk</u> (see <u>Risk</u>)	<u>Climate Knowledge</u>
<u>Banking for Sustainability</u>	<u>Catholic Climate Concern</u>	<u>Climate Policy</u>
<u>Bat Conservation</u>	<u>Center for Ratings</u>	<u>Climate Security Dialogue</u>
<u>Bees in Decline</u>	<u>Excellence</u>	<u>Climate – Smart Farming</u>

Climate Technology	Deserts and Clean Energy	Energy Retrofits
Coffee Industry	Design	Engineers' Groups
Sustainability	Development (also see	Environment and Peace
Cold Fusion	Sustainability)	Environment Economics
Collective Intelligence	Development and Climate	(see Ecological
(MIT)	“Developpement Durable”	Economics)
Collective Leadership	Disaster Aid	Environment Outlook/
Common Pool Resources	Disaster Risk Reduction	Overviews
Commons Initiatives	(UNISDR)	Environment Policy
Community Planning	Disasters	Environmental Education
Conferences (to be	Divestment	(see Education)
compiled)	Drones	Environmental Harmful
Conscious Evolution	Drug Policy	Spending
Conservation	Earth Charter	Environmental Justice
Consultants	Earth Day	Environmental Law
Consumption	Earth System	Environmental News
Cookstoves	Earthquakes	Environmental Research
COP21/Paris	Ecodevelopment	Environmental Security
Coral Reefs	Ecological Footprint	Environmental Technology
Corporate Accountability	Ecological Security	Equity
Corporate Reporting	Ecological Wisdom	Ethanol
Corporate Responsibility	Economic Dynamics and	Ethical Money Directory
Corporate Responsibility	Biosphere	Ethics
Index	Economic Security	Europe
Corruption/Crime	Economics Rethinking	European Climate Policy
Costa Rica	Economists for Security	European Environment
Counterterrorism	Economy and Climate	Information and
“Cradle to Cradle”	Commission	Observation Network
Certification	Ecopeace	European Investment
Cuba	Ecosystem Services /	Evangelicals
Cultural Diplomacy	Natural Wealth Valuation	Everglades Restoration
Cyber-Security	Ecotourism	Existential Risk
Data Revolution (see	Ecovillages	Extinction
Indicators & UN Data	Education (also see	Extractive Industries
Revolution Group)	Universities)	Transparency
“Deep Decarbonization	Elders Climate Action	Family Planning
Pathways” Project	Electricity	Fashion
Deep Ecology	Electromagnetic Pollution	Finance
De-extinction	Elephants	Financial Integrity
Defense Alternatives	Emissions Pledges	Fish
Deforestation-Free Economy	Emissions Trading	Fisheries
“Degrowth” in	Encyclopedias/Guides	Fissile Materials
Overdeveloped Countries	Energy	Food
Democracy	Energy and Development	Food and Pollination
Desalination	Energy Audits	Food Security
Desertification	Energy Efficiency	Footprint Accounting

Foresight	Green Chemistry	Health
Forests	Green Civil Engineering	Health and Environment
Former Leaders' Groups	Green Climate Fund	Higher Education (see
Fossil Fuel Industry Monitor	(UNFCCC)	Universities)
Foundations: Grant-Giving	Green Colleges	Himalayan Ecosystems
Foundations: Operating	Green Concrete	Himin Solar Company
Only	Green Consulting (also see	Homeland Security
Fracking	Consultants)	Hope Index
Franciscan Earth Corps	Green Corporations	Household Behavior
Fuller Challenge Prize	Green Design	Human Responsibilities
Funding Coordinators	Green Economics (also see	Declaration
Future Earth	Economics Rethinking)	Human Rights
Future Generations	Green Economy	Human Security
Futures Research	Green Festivals/Trade Fair	Humanitarian Aid
Gem Mining	Green Growth/Jobs/	Humanitarian Response
Genetically Engineered	Economy	Humanity Futures
Crops	Green Hotels	Hunger (see Food)
Geoengineering	Green Infrastructure	IBM Smarter Planet
Geothermal Energy	Green Investment	Initiative
Glacier Melting	Green Jobs	Incinerator Alternatives
Global Apollo Programme	Green Leaders (widely	Inclusive Growth
for Energy	known for important	Indexes
Global Challenges	books and/or founding	India
Global Climate Negotiation	important orgs; to be	Indicators (also see
Game	expanded as Part 1D in	Accounting for
Global Dynamics	Overviews)	Sustainability)
Global Economy	Green Living	Indigenous Peoples
Global Energy Policy	Green Maps	Indonesia
Global Ethics	Green Muslims	Info Security
Global Financial Flows	Green Organizing	Information Freedom
Global Innovation Lab for	Green Politics	Information Portals (See
Climate Finance	Green Products	Part 1E in the Overview
Global Justice	Green Public Procurement	for an extensive treatment
Global Leadership	Green Religion (also see	of 123 portals with a
Global Poverty Project	Religious Groups)	separate index.)
Global Risks Report	Green Revolution	Infotech and Development
Global Security (see	Green Revolving Investment	Infotech and Sustainability
Security Studies)	Tracking System	Infrastructure
Global Social Policy	Green Schools (also see	Insects for Food
Governance	Education)	Integrated Reporting
Government Spending	Green Sports Facilities	Integrated Studies (see
Grasslands Holistic	Green Taxation	Systems Analysis)
Management	Green Technology	Intelligence
Grassroots Social Change	Green Tours	Inuit Council
Green Bonds	Growth Bias	Investigative Journalism
Green Buildings	“Happy Planet Index”	Investing

Investor Network on Climate Risk	Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	Planetary Boundaries/Guard Rails
Iran-US Relations	Mountain Development	Planning Model for SDGs
Islam and Climate Change	Muslim Green Guide	Plastics Pollution in Oceans
Islamic Environmental Norms	National Parks	Poland
Island States and Climate Change	National Security Advisory Council	Political Economy
Japan	Natural Capital	Pollinators in Peril
Journalism	Natural Capital Leaders Platform	Pollution
Journalist Security	Natural Capital Protocol	Population
Justice	Natural Resources	Post Growth
Labor	“New Climate Economy”	Poverty
Labor Groups	“New Paradigm”	Poverty and Jobs
Lakes	New Stories	Poverty Reduction
Land	Nicholas Stern	President Obama’s Climate Action Plan
Landmines Ban	Noise Pollution	Press Freedom
Landscape Destruction Images	Nuclear Disarmament	Protected Areas
Latin America	Nuclear Energy	Public Employees
Law	Nuclear Security	Publishers
Law and Environment (see Environmental Law)	Nuclear Terrorism	Radiation
Law and Sustainability	Nuclear Weapons	Rainforests
Leadership (also see Green Leaders)	Nutrition	Rating Sustainability
Learning Organizations	Ocean Energy	Recycling
Legislation	Ocean Farms	Refugees
Lighting Technology	Oceans	Regeneration
Lionfish Invasion	Organic Food	Religious Freedom
Local Communities	Oxford Adaptation Academy	Religious Groups
Low-Carbon Economy	Pacific Islands	Renewable Energy
Marine Science	Peace	Reproductive Rights (also see Population)
Maritime Security	Peace Funding	Resilience
Meat Substitutes (see Food)	Peacebuilding	Resilience of Global Companies
Media and Transformation	Peacebuilding and Inter-Religious Action	Resources
Mediterranean	Peacekeeping	Resource Efficiency and Protection
Mercury	Peacemaking	Resource Exploitation
Methane	Peace/Security and Economics	Responsible Growth
Methods for Change	Peak Oil and Gas	Responsibility to Protect
Mexico	Permaculture	Risk
Middle East	Pesticides	Risk Management
Migration	Philippine Climate Change Action Plan	Rivers and Estuaries
Military Advisory Board	Photography	Rule of Law Index
Military Engagement	Physicians’ Groups	Russia
Military Spending		Sanitation
		Scarcity Mindset Challenged

[Scientists' Groups](#)
[Sea Level Rise](#)
[Seafood](#) (see [Fish](#))
[Security](#)
[Security and Environment](#)
[Security and Sustainability](#)
[Security Funding](#)
[Security of Land Tenure](#)
[Security Sector Reform](#)
[Security/Strategic Studies](#)
 (also see [Human Security](#)
 and 370 book titles on
 “Security” published since
 2009 at
www.GlobalForesightBooks.org)
[Shale](#) (also see [Fracking](#))
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[Sustainability Summit 2016](#)
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[Systemic Peace](#)
[Systemic Thinking](#)
[Systems Analysis](#)
[Systems Thinking](#)
[Tar Sands](#)
[Tax Justice](#)
[Technology](#)
[Technology Assessment](#)
[Technology Information](#)
[Terrorism](#)
[Think Tanks](#)
[Third World](#)
[Threatened Species](#)
[Tidal and Wave Power](#)
[Total Cost Accounting](#)
[Tourism](#)
[Toxic Chemicals](#)
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[Training for Green](#)
[Development](#)
[Transatlantic Cooperation](#)
[Transformation](#)
[Transition Stories](#)
[Transnational Crime](#)
[Transparency](#)
[Transportation](#)
[Trees in Built Environments](#)

[Tropical Region Sustainable](#)
[Development](#)
[True Cost Accounting](#)
[UN Guiding Principles on](#)
[Business/Human Rights](#)
[UN Sustainable](#)
[Development Goals](#)
[UNEP Sustainable](#)
[Consumption/Production](#)
[Clearinghouse](#)
[United Nations Agencies/](#)
[Programs/Projects](#)
[Universities](#)
[University Sustainability](#)
[Programs](#)
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[Value Chain Sustainability](#)
[Vehicle Fuels](#)
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[Wilderness Conservation](#)
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[Energy](#))
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[Summit](#)
[World Justice](#)
[Youth Groups](#)
[Zero Emissions](#)
[Zero Waste](#)

Subject Index (537 categories)

Accounting

Accounting for Sustainability (2004, UK; integrative reporting)
 American Carbon Registry (1996, Winrock International, Arlington VA; tools for GHG accounting; carbon offset program)
[Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)
 Climate Disclosure Standards Board (2007, London; 8 staff; framework for reporting business info via the corporate report; catalyzed by World Economic Forum)
 GIST Advisory (2004, Mumbai; Green Indian State Trust; sust consulting; Green Accounting for Indian States; 6 staff)
[Global Footprint Network](#) (2003, Oakland, CA and Geneva)
[Global Reporting Initiative](#) (1997, Amsterdam)
 International Integrated Reporting Council (2012, London; “to help business think holistically,” to promote financial stability, value creation over time, and sust development)
 Measure What Matters Initiative (2010, SEI/IIED; global reports)
[Natural Capital Coalition](#) (2012, Amsterdam; standardized accounting for bus.)
 Natural Capital Declaration (2012, UNEP Financial Initiative)
[Sustainable Accounting Standards Board](#) (2011, San Francisco; 26 staff; standards for >80 industries; Michael Bloomberg, chair)
 Sustainable World Initiative (Washington; natural resource accounting)
 Trucost (2003, London/NYC, Paris, Hong Kong; to help companies and investors understand economic consequences of natural capital dependency; stranded assets rpt; webinars)
[Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services](#) (WAVES)

Adaptation Academy

Global Climate Adaptation Partnership (Oxford UK; 9 staff; consultancy to develop local adaptation approaches; training courses at the Oxford Adaptation Academy are co-sponsored with U of Oxford Smith School of Enterprise and Environment)

Africa

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (2006, Westlands, Kenya; to significantly & sust improve pdcn of resource-poor farmers; support from Gates Fdn & Rockefeller Fdn)
 Bailiff Africa (Nigeria; “voice of everything green in Africa”)

Centre for Sustainable Development (Univ. of Ibadan, Nigeria)
 Coalition for a Sustainable Africa (Los Angeles)
 Gatsby Charitable Foundation (1967, UK; D. Sainsbury; >\$1b to sust. econ growth)
 Health of Mother Earth Foundation (Nigeria)
 International Growth Centre (2008, London; network of >1000 researchers in Africa and South Asia, hosted by LSE and Oxford; “to promote sust growth in developing countries”)
 Oilwatch International (Nigeria)
[Sustainable Development Institute](#) (Liberia)
 Well-Grounded.org (London; repair governance in Africa)
 West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (1998, Accra, Ghana; 500 member orgs in 15 countries; Sponsors West Africa Peacebuilding Institute in Accra for training)

Agriculture (also see [Food](#))

AeroFarms (2004, Newark NJ; “the commercial leader in urban agriculture”; Aeroponics closed-loop System for “world’s largest indoor vertical farm” in Newark)
 Ag Innovations Network (1999, Sebastopol CA; 11 staff; for healthy farms/ecosystems)
 Animal Welfare Approved (2013?, Marion VA; 29 staff; reports, brochures; certifies family farms with high-welfare methods)
 Centre for Agri-Environmental Research (2000, Reading U; 18 staff; to reconcile conflicts between ag production and env protection)
[Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research](#) (CGIAR, France)
 Cornell Institute for Climate Change & Agriculture (2013, Cornell U; Climate Smart Farms)
[Food Tank](#) (2013, Chicago)
[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)
 Global Forum on Agricultural Research
 GreenWave (NYC; 8 staff; to restore oceans with 3D ocean farms; winner 2015 Fuller Challenge)
 Heifer International (1944; Little Rock AR; helps poor families in >125 nations with livestock)
[Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations](#) (Paris)
[International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas](#) (ICADA, Lebanon)
 International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture (1999, Dubai)

International Fund for Agricultural Development
(UN/IFAD, Rome)

James Hutton Institute (2011, Aberdeen, Scotland; c250 staff; land and natural resource use)

Land Institute (Salina, Kansas)

Metropolis Farms (Philadelphia, PA; “Indoor Vertical Farming”; supports Super Farms and small Flash Farms model for any floor of a building; farms in five cities)

National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition (2009, Washington; 10 staff)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (Paris)

Rural Advancement Foundation International-USA (Pittsboro NC; 13 staff; Farm Sust Prog.)

Urban Ag News (2013, 6 staff; free quarterly e-magazine on vertical farming, aquaponics, hydroponics, greenhouses, etc.)

Agroecology

Cuba-U.S. Agroecology Network (Schumacher Center for a New Economics, Gt Barrington MA; to connect sustainable ag stakeholders in both nations)

Agroforestry

World Agroforestry Centre (2002, Nairobi; for rural transformation; strategic use of trees for food security and env. sustainability in Africa and Asia; many publications)

AIDS Alliance

International HIV/AIDS Alliance (1993; supported >3000 projects in >40 countries)

Air Pollution

Agence de l’environnement... (1991, France)

Air Pollution & Climate Secretariat (1982, Goteborg, Sweden; reports, factsheets)

Biolite (HomeStoves for \$50 with 90% less emissions than smoky fires while producing electricity)

Clean Air Task Force (Boston)

Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs (Beijing)

Moms Clean Air Force (Env. Defense Fund, NYC; Fight for Our Kid’s Health; right to clean air; 7 staff)

Air Quality

Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL, 2003, Brussels; env. “wing” of European Public Health Alliance; >70 org members; chemicals, pesticides, air quality, noise pollution, cancer, mercury, etc.)

Alliance Creation

Convergence Center for Policy Resolution (2009, Washington 12 staff; “to create unlikely alliances”)

Alliances/Coalitions/Networks

Abolition 2000 (1995, Utrecht; >90 countries and 35 inat. orgs to eliminate nuclear weapons)

Alliance for Peacebuilding (2006, Washington; 100 orgs; “sust peace & security”)

Alliance for Sustainability and Prosperity (2013; R. Costanza/J. McGlade co-chairs)

Alliance of Communicators for Sust Devel (2003, Moravia, Costa Rica; 15 major global orgs)

Alliance of Small Island States (1991, UN)

Arctic Council (1996, Norway)

Belmont Forum/IGFA Council of Principals (2009, Paris)

C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group (2005, Rio de Janeiro)

Canadian Peace Alliance (1983, Toronto)

Cap-Net UNDP: Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management (2002, Rio de Janeiro; 23 networks & 1000 member orgs for Integrated Water Resources Mgt)

Ceres (1989, Boston)

Clean Energy Ministerial (2009; energy ministers in 24 countries to accelerate transition to clean energy supply, access, and efficiency; sponsors Clean Energy Solution Center, 2011)

Climate Action Network Europe (2011?, Brussels)

Climate Action Network International (1979, Beirut)

Climate Alliance of European Cities (1990, Frankfurt)

Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Pollutants (2012, UNEP)

Climate Justice Alliance (2012, Oakland CA; collaborative of 35 orgs for transition away from unsustainable energy to local living economies; sponsors Our Power Campaign)

Coalition Climate 21 (2014; 7 staff; >130 civil society orgs.)

Consortium for Ocean Leadership (2007, Washington; 50 staff; 102 orgs)

Corporate Responsibility Coalition (2001, London)

- Council of Councils (2012, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; connects 26 “major foreign policy institutes” --roughly the G20-- to build dialogue/consensus and “inject conclusions into high-level policy circles”)
- [Earth Day Network](#) (1975, Washington; 12 staff; 22,000 partners in 192 countries to broaden the env. movement; Green Schools Campaign; Accelerating the Global Green Economy)
- [End Water Poverty](#) (2008; 270-member coalition)
- Environmental Funders Network (2003, UK; 170 members)
- European Coalition for Corporate Justice (2005; 21 groups)
- European ECO Forum, The (1993; coalition of 200 env. citizens’ orgs; website being renewed)
- [European Environmental Bureau](#) (1974, Brussels)
- [Financial Transparency Coalition](#) (2009, Washington)
- Four C Association (2006, Bonn; “for a better coffee world”; >300 orgs “for sustainable coffee”)
- Freshwater Action Network (2000, London; Geneva from 2014; five regional networks for Africa, Central America, Mexico, South America, and South Asia for water and sanitation policy)
- [Future Earth](#) (2012, Paris)
- Geneva Environment Network (1999; coordinated by UNEP)
- [Global Alliance for Action on Banking Values](#) (2009, Zeist, The Netherlands)
- Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (2002, Geneva; Gates Fdn founder; against undernutrition)
- Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (2000, Quezon City/Berkeley/Santiago; >600 orgs and Individuals from >90 countries seeking zero waste; Recycling Works! Campaign)
- Global Alliance for the Future of Food (2012, Toronto; 6 staff; coalition of 30 foundations to leverage resources toward greater “sustainability, security, and equity”)
- [Global Call of Climate Action, The](#) (2009, Montreal)
- [Global Campaign Against Poverty](#) (2003)
- Global Partnership for Oceans (World Bank; 140 orgs)
- Global Water Partnership (1996, Stockholm; 26 staff; >2900 orgs in 172 countries for a water-secure world; 2020 Strategy for water security)
- [Global ZERI Network](#) (1994, [location indeterminate])
- Grassroots Global Justice Alliance (2005, N. Miami FL; 5 staff; alliance of 55 US-based groups “for Peace, democracy and a sustainable world...for people and planet...No War, No Warming”)
- Green 10 (2001? Ten of the largest env. orgs on the European level responding to EU policymakers)
- [Green Economy Coalition](#) (2012, London)
- Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL, 2003, Brussels; env. “wing” of European Public Health Alliance; >70 org members; chemicals, pesticides, air quality, noise pollution, cancer, mercury, etc.)
- [ICLEI: Local Governments for Sustainability](#) (2007, Bonn; “the global cities network”)
- InterAcademy Partnership, The (IAP, 1993, Trieste, Italy; global network of 111 science academies hosted by World Academy of Science and funded by government of Italy)
- International Land Coalition (2003, Rome; 152 orgs in 56 countries “to promote secure and equitable access to land for rural people”; people-centered land governance)
- International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV (90 countries concerned with Measuring, Reporting, and Verifying best practices; 52 links to other orgs focused on climate/energy)
- [Natural Capital Coalition](#) (2012, London; logos of 175 orgs; helps business conserve & protect natural capital; *Natural Capital Protocol Principles/Framework*, Nov 2015, 14p)
- [Network of Global Agenda Councils](#) (World Economic Forum)
- Network of Regional Governments for Sust. Devel. (2002; 50 subnational gps)
- New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (2012)
- Pachamama Alliance (San Francisco)
- Partnership for Sustainable Low-Carbon Transit (2014, The Hague; >90 orgs)
- Post Growth Alliance (2014, 45 groups; “a megaphone for the post-growth movement”)
- Post-Growth Institute (alliance of 47 groups for global well-being)
- [Rainforest Alliance](#) (1987, New York)
- Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21C (2004, Paris; REN21; 52 members)
- Resilience Alliance (1999; 18 orgs; “A Basis for Sustainability”; RA News newsletter)
- [Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability](#)
- Solar GCC Alliance (United Arab Emirates; for solar in 10 MENA/GCC countries)
- Sustainable Endowments Coalition

[Sustainable World Coalition](#) (Berkeley CA; 8 staff; *Sust. World Sourcebook*, 4/Ed)
[Third World Network](#) (1984, Malaysia)
[Urban Sustainability Directors Network](#) (2008; 120 city directors in US/Canada)
 Water and Climate Coalition (c/o Stakeholder Forum, London; 14 member orgs; former Global Public Policy Network on Water Management)
 Waterkeeper Alliance (1999, New York; 26 staff; Robert F. Kennedy founder/president; 275 orgs in 34 countries in 30p. *Annual Report*; “for swimmable, drinkable, fishable water”)
 We Mean Business Coalition (2014; 368 companies & 186 investors for new clean energy economy)
[Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services](#) (WAVES, 2010)
 West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (1998, Accra, Ghana; 500 member orgs in 15 countries; Sponsors West Africa Peacebuilding Institute in Accra for training)
 World Green Building Council (2002, Toronto; >100 nation network)
 World Ocean Council (2009, Honolulu; 2 staff; 80 members; ocean industries business alliance for corporate ocean responsibility and safe and sust. operations; Sustainable Ocean Summit 2015)
 World University Consortium (2013, WAAS, Napa CA; 11 charter members; for accessible, affordable, quality higher education worldwide aimed at sustainability, relevance, long-term learning, values, Trans-disciplinarity, New Economic Theory)
 Zero Mercury Working Group (2005, Brussels; 95 NGOs in 50 nations)
 Zero Waste International Alliance (“towards a world without waste”; lists 42 indivs/orgs)

Amazon

[Amazon International Rainforest Reserve](#) (Greenville, Texas)
 Amazonas Sustainable Foundation (Manaus, Brazil)
 Coalition for Rainforest Nations
[International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#) (Austria)
 Rainforest Action Network (San Francisco)
[Rainforest Alliance](#) (1987, New York; biodiversity; RA Certified seal)

Animal Welfare

Animal Welfare Approved (2013?, Marion VA; 29 staff; reports, brochures; certifies family farms with high-welfare methods)

Humane Society International (1991, Washington; 13 staff; seeks to protect wildlife, farm, lab, and companion animals)

Anthropocene Governance

[Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund U., Sweden; a core project of Future Earth; “largest social science research network” in global sust devel.; 53 Lead Faculty; many books, articles)

Aquaculture

[Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics](#) (1977, Stockholm)

Arctic

Arctic Climate Impact Assessment (2004 report; see Arctic Monitoring & Assessment Program)
[Arctic Council](#) (Norway)
 Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (1991)
 Arctic Futures Symposium (2010, Brussels)
[Arctic Methane Emergency Group](#) (London)
 Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (Oslo; publishes *AMAP Strategic Framework* and other reports, e.g. *AMAP Assessment 2015: Methane as an Arctic Climate Forcer*, 139p, calling for methane mitigation actions)
 Barents-Euro Arctic Council (1993; intergovt.; seeks sust. development of Arctic region)
[Center for International Climate and Environmental Research](#) (1995, Oslo)
 Darksnow.org (2013, Denmark; measures soot-enhancing melt)
[Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; 36 staff; climate, Arctic; env agenda and law)
 Gwich'in Council International (1999, Inuvik NWT Canada; First Nation rep. on Arctic Council)
 Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (1951, Univ of Colorado; 48 staff; ecosystem resilience)
 International Arctic Science Center (1990; 22 nations; IASC Handbook)
[International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#) (Austria)
 Inuit Circumpolar Council (1980, Ottawa; 150,000 Inuit of Alaska, Canada, Russia; safeguard Arctic)
 Norwegian Polar Institute (Tromsø; climate, pollution, Arctic Frontier; Antarctic)
[Pax Arctica Initiative](#)
[Simons Foundation](#) (Vancouver)

Woods Hole Research Center (Falmouth MA; 40 staff; science-based solutions for world env/econ challenges; Arctic permafrost, global carbon, green economy, global rivers, forest monitoring)

Armament Trends

Armament Research Services (2013?, Churchlands, Aust; 11 staff; policy-neutral consulting on arms and munitions; reports on growing use of UAVs by non-state actors [Feb 2016, 66p PDF], emerging unmanned armament threats)

Armed Conflict Survey

[International Institute for Strategic Studies](#) (1958, London)

Artists' Groups

Artist as Citizen (2006, NYC; “talent delivery system” to bring ideas to the public in fresh ways; sustainable cities, climate change)
Canary Project, The (NYC; 40 artists to deepen understanding of Anthropocene & Climate)
CoolGlobes: Hot Ideas for a Cooler Planet (2006, Chicago; Wendy Abrams; traveling public art exhibit)
International Committee of Artists for Peace (2002, Santa Monica CA; Herbie Hancock co-president; “to establish peace and develop peacemakers through the transformative power of art”)

Asia

International Forum on Sustainable Future in Asia: Converting Aspirations to Actions (Jan 2016, Patkumthani, Thailand; “feasible paths towards truly sustainable societies”)
Responsible Business Forum on Sust Devel (2012, Singapore; “to accelerate solutions for a more sust. world...Building prosperity with economic, social & natural capital”)
Third Pole, The (2009, 9 staff; “Understanding Asia’s Water Crisis” in Himalaya watershed)
University Network for Climate and Ecosystems Change Adaptation Research (UNU, Tokyo; 14 staff; to reduce Asia-Pacific vulnerability to climate change; research, courses)

Asian Cities

[Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network](#) (2008, New York)

Asian Security

Project 2049 Institute (2008, Arlington VA; 9 staff; alternatives for a more secure Asia)

Australian Climate Council

[Climate Council](#) (2013, Potts Point, Aust.; 7 staff; Tim Flannery, Will Steffen and other former members of disbanded 2011 Australian Climate Commission. See “Paris COP21: Key Issues,” Dec 2015, 8p.)

Automobiles

FIA Foundation (2001, London)

Aviation

International Coalition for Sust. Aviation (1998, London; see Transport & Environment)

B Corporation Certification

[B Lab](#) (2006, Wayne PA)

Bangladesh and Climate Change

International Centre for Climate Change and Development (1993, Independent Univ, Dhaka, Bangladesh; 17 staff; to help people adapt)

Banking for Sustainability

Bank Track (2003, Netherlands; 6 staff; “dodgy deals”)
[Global Alliance for Action on Banking Values](#) (2009, Zeist, The Netherlands)

Bat Conservation

Bat Conservation International (1982; concern for vulnerability among 954 of 1300 bat species)

Bees in Decline

[Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (IPBES, 2012, UN Campus, Bonn; 124 governments, 9 staff; Feb 2016 report: *Pollinators, Pollination, and Food Production* on decline of bees, bats, birds)
Pollinator Partnership (1996, San Francisco; 16 staff; for protection of pollinators, esp. bees; also bats, birds, butterflies, moths, etc.; works with P2 Canada. Also see IPBES)

Benefit Corporations

[B Lab](#) (2006, Wayne PA)

Billion Dollar Green Challenge

[Sustainable Endowments Institute](#) (2005, Boston; Billion Dollar Green Challenge, etc. for Higher Education)

“Big Bet Philanthropy”

Bridgespan Group (2000, Boston, NY, SF, Mumbai; 65 staff; “to accelerate social impact”; advised non-profits; created by Bain & Co. to promote “Big Bet Philanthropy”)

“Big Green” Organizations

- Conservation International (1987, Washington; 900 staff; 30 offices)
- Environmental Defense Fund (1967, NYC; \$120m annual budget)
- Friends of the Earth (Amsterdam; 20m members; 5000 local groups)
- Greenpeace (1972, Amsterdam; 2400 staff; 2.9m supporters)
- International Union for the Conservation of Nature (1948, Geneva; >1000 staff in 45 offices)
- National Wildlife Federation (1936, Wash/Reston VA; 360 staff; 6m members)
- Natural Resources Defense Council (1970, NYC; many lawyers/scientists)
- Nature Conservancy (Arlington VA; \$600m annual budget in 35 countries)
- Sierra Club (1892, San Francisco; 600 staff; 2.4m members)
- World Wildlife Fund (1961, Gland, Switzerland; >5m members in >100 countries)

“Big Peace” Organizations (to be compiled)

Biocapacity

- [Global Footprint Network](#) (2003, Oakland, CA and Geneva)

Biodiversity

- Bat Conservation International (1982; concern for vulnerability among 954 of 1300 bat species)
- Biodiversity Research Institute (Gorham, Maine)
- Center for Biodiversity
- Consultative Group on Biological Diversity, The (San Francisco, 8 staff; supports grantmakers for a just/healthy/sust future; includes Climate/Energy Funders Gp & Funders of the Amazon Basin)
- [European Environmental Bureau](#) (1974, Brussels)
- [Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; 36 staff; climate, Arctic; env agenda and law)
- [Global Environment Facility](#) (Washington)
- Group on Earth Observation Biodiversity (GEO BON)
- [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (IPBES, 2012, UN Campus, Bonn; 124 governments, 9 staff; *Pollinators, Pollination, and Food Production* report, Feb 2016, on decline of bees, bats, birds)

- International Expert Group on Earth Systems Preservation (2008, Tech Univ of Munich, Inst of Advanced Study; also called Institute of Earth System Preservation; 19 scientists on Earth System crisis of climate/energy, water/food, biodiversity, and inequality)
- [International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (IUCN, Switzerland)
- [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#) (Washington)
- [National Council on Science and the Environment](#) (Washington)
- [Rainforest Alliance](#) (1987, New York)
- [World Conservation and Monitoring Centre](#) (Cambridge UK)
- [World Wildlife Fund](#) (1961, Gland, Switzerland; >5m members in >100 countries)

Biosaline Agriculture

- International Centre for Biosaline Agriculture (1999, Dubai)

Biosphere and Economic Dynamics

- [Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) (2013, Royal Swedish Academy; 5-year global change program)

Birds

- Bird Life International (1922)
- North American Bird Conservation Initiative (Washington; “The State of North American Birds 2016” warns that more than one-third of all 1,154 Can/US/Mex species need urgent conserving action)

Books/Reports (also see [Publishers](#))

- Global Foresight Books (LaFayette, NY)

Brazil

- Climate and Land Use Alliance (SF; on potential of forests/agric landscapes to mitigate climate; *Strategic Focus and Priorities 2013-2016* has initiatives for Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico/Central America)
- Latin America Regional Climate Initiative (2012; founded by ClimateWorks/Hewlett/Oak to aid climate Policy at national/city levels; also, “to transform Mexico and Brazil into global leaders”)

Building Materials

- LafargeHolcim.com (many locations; “a new leader for a new world”; building materials for sust devel; cement/aggregates; 115k employees in 90 countries; a sust strategy for entire value chain)

Buildings

- Gerding Edlen (1996, Portland OR; consultants; transformational buildings; Principles of Place; “People, Planet, Prosperity”)
- International Institute for Sustainable Labs (I2SL; Arlington VA; sust hi-tech bldgs./ construction; annual conference on safe and sust laboratories and related high-tech facilities)
- Sustainable Solutions Corporation (Royersford PA; 10 staff; consultants on sust buildings and corporate sust; offers training for sust)
- [Sustainia](#) (Copenhagen)
- World Green Building Council (2002, Toronto; network of 100 national councils)

Business

- Acciona (1997, Madrid, Spain; 33,500 employees in >30 countries; renewable energy, sust water/infrastructure; “committed to sust and innovation”; *Sustainability Master Plan 2015*)
- American Sustainable Business Council (Washington; >200,000 businesses)
- [B Lab](#) (2006, Wayne PA; has certified 1824 Beneficial “B Corporations”)
- Business Fights Poverty (2008; 8 staff; env, finance, responsible investing, etc.)
- [Business for Social Responsibility](#)
- Business in the Community: The Prince’s Responsible Business Network (1982, London; 9 staff; “to build a fairer society and more sust future”; Corporate Responsibility Index since 2002)
- [Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership](#) (1989, Cambridge UK, Brussels, Cape Town)
- [Center for Climate and Energy Solutions](#) (1998, Arlington VA)
- [Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)
- Climate Action Business Association (Boston; 6 staff; helps small business leaders with climate action bus plans; advocates for mitigation/ adaptation and a more resilient/sust future)
- Climate Change Business Journal (2007, c/o Environmental Business International, San Diego; “Strategic Information for the Climate Change Industry”—firms providing services or technology, or investors in renewable energy, energy storage, green buildings, carbon markets, or consulting; free weekly newsletter)
- [Conservation International](#) (1987, Arlington VA; 900 staff in 30 offices; 3 programs: Policy Center for Environment and Peace, Center for Env. Leadership in Business, and Moore Center for Science and Oceans)

- Copenhagen Fashion Summit (2009, Denmark; 2016 Summit with >1200 participants, “the world’s largest meeting on sustainability in fashion,” promotes new business models)
- Corporate EcoForum (2008)
- Corporate Responsibility Forum (2001, London)
- Dictionary of Sustainable Management (Presidio Graduate School, San Francisco)
- [Dow Jones Sustainability Indices](#) (1999, USA; industry leaders)
- Eco-Business
- Environmental Entrepreneurs (2000, Washington; 850 business leaders for sust)
- Environmental Resources Management (London; “world’s leading sust. consultancy”; 5k staff)
- Ethical Corporation (London; on business strategy, supply chains, sustainable business; publishes “State of Responsible Business Report 2016” (50p, expensive))
- Ethical Markets Media (St. Augustine FL; Hazel Henderson; *Green Transition Scoreboard*)
- European Coalition for Corporate Justice (2005; 21 groups)
- Game Changers 500 (California; ranks “world’s top for-benefit companies” to reinvent the world)
- [Generation Foundation](#) (2015, New York and London)
- Generation Investment Management (London & NY; sustainable investing)
- [Global Alliance for Action on Banking Values](#) (2009, Zeist, The Netherlands)
- [Global Compact Cities Programme](#) (UN/Melbourne)
- [Global Initiative for Sustainability Ratings](#) (2011, Washington)
- [Global Reporting Initiative](#) (1997, Amsterdam; corporate sustainability reports; *G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines*; GRI Sustainability Disclosure Database for 8,800 organizations)
- [GlobeScan Foundation](#)
- Green Alliance (Greenland; NH; 3 staff encourages sust business practice in Maine, Mass, and New Hampshire)
- GreenBiz Group (1991, Oakland CA; 20 staff; Joel Makower chair; The State of Green Business 2016, Feb 2016, 9th annual report on corporate sust practice, green infrastructure, circular economy)
- [IMD Global Center for Sustainable Leadership](#) (1990, Lausanne, Switzerland)

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (1971, New York; encourages multinational corporations “to promote more sustainable and just practices”; publishes tri-annual “ICCR Corporate Examiner” on climate, fracking, human rights, food, water, etc.)

International Integrated Reporting Council (2012, London; “to help business think holistically,” to promote financial stability, value creation over time, and sust development)

LafargeHolcim.com (many locations; “a new leader for a new world”; building materials for sust devel; cement/aggregates; 115k employees in 90 countries; a sust strategy for entire value chain)

[Natural Capital Coalition](#) (2012, London; seeks “a world where business conserves and enhances natural capital”; “Natural Capital Protocol” for all business sectors; many coalition members)

Responsible Business Forum on Sust Devel (2012, Singapore; “to accelerate solutions for a more sust. world...Building prosperity with economic, social & natural capital”)

Social Enterprise Alliance (1998, Nashville TN; 1500 members; annual meeting)

Social Enterprise World Forum (CEIS, 1984, Glasgow; sust procurement)

[Sustainable Accounting Standards Board](#) (San Francisco)

Sustainable America (Stamford CT; 5 staff; entrepreneurial solutions)

SustainableBrands.com

Sustainable Value Creation (2008, Uxbridge UK; sustainable business)

Tomorrow’s Company.com (London)

Triple Pundit (6 staff; reports on triple bottom line: people/planet/profit)

[World Business Council for Sustainable Development](#) (Geneva)

World Climate Ltd (2010, Copenhagen; “Green business generation” to accelerate the green economy; seeks to bridge climate negotiators, country efforts, and business; co-sponsor of World Green Economy Summit (Dubai, 5-6 Oct 2016) to encourage strategic partnerships)

[World Economic Forum](#) (Davos, Switzerland)

[UN Global Compact](#)

Business and Peace

CDA Collaborative (2003, Cambridge MA; 19 staff; Peter Woodrow exec director; former Collaborative For Development Action (1985-2003) promotes “collaborative learning” on business/peace, inter-religious action in peacebuilding, business and armed non-state actors, utilizing feedback)

Carbon Asset Risk

[Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)

Carbon Atlas

Global Carbon Project (2001, Canberra; “to develop a complete picture of the global carbon cycle”; Global Carbon Atlas; Carbon Budget 2015; Methane Budget 2013)

Carbon Capture and Storage

[Global CCS Institute](#) (Australia)

Carbon Neutrality

UC Carbon Neutrality Initiative (2013, all 10 Univ of California campuses)

Carbon Offsets

American Carbon Registry (1996, Winrock International, Arlington VA; tools for GHG accounting; Carbon offset program)

Carbon Pricing

Carbon Pulse (March 2015, London; 3 staff; founded by 3 ex-Reuters journalists; offers news and intelligence on carbon markets, greenhouse gas pricing, and climate policy; free CP daily newsletter; also a “subscriber model” with premium content)

Caribbean

[Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre](#) (Belize)

Ten Island Renewable Challenge (Richard Branson)

Carrying Capacity

Carrying Capacity Network (2001; Washington and San Francisco)

[Global Footprint Network](#) (2003, Oakland, CA and Geneva)

Catastrophic Risk (see Risk)

Catholic Climate Concern

Global Catholic Climate Movement (Jan 2015)

Center for Ratings Excellence

[Global Initiative for Sustainability Ratings](#) (2011, Washington)

Central America

Climate and Land Use Alliance (SF; on potential of forests/agric landscapes to mitigate climate; *Strategic Focus and Priorities 2013-2016* has initiatives for Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico/Central America)

Central/Eastern Europe

CEE Bankwatch Network (1995, Liben, Czech Republic; c.50 staff; public finance for people and the environment in Central and Eastern Europe)

Certifying Organizations

Animal Welfare Approved (2013?, Marion VA; 29 staff; reports, brochures; certifies family farms with high-welfare methods)

Association of Climate Change Officers (2008, Washington; to advance professional skills in public and private sectors worldwide; CCO certification program begun 2015)

[B-Lab](#) (2006, Wayne PA; certifies beneficial B-Corporations; 1824 “B Corps” in 130 Countries as of July 2016)

Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (1987, London; “for a clean, green, and sustainable world”; policy reports, training; academic accreditation)

[Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute](#) (2010, San Francisco; Netherlands; Product Standards Guide, 161 companies, 2500 products; products registry; green chemistry/buildings)

[Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative](#) (2002, Oslo; leading global standard for extractive resource wealth as a key engine for sust growth/reduced poverty; *EITI Standard Progress Report 2015*)

[Forest Stewardship Council International](#) (2003, Bonn; orig. 1994 in Mexico; FSC Certification; *2015-2020 Global Strategic Plan*, 2015, 32p)

[Global Initiative for Sustainability Ratings](#) (2011, Washington)

International Society of Sustainability Professionals (2007, Oregon; 1000 members; 10 chapters certifies core competencies for individuals)

International Standards Orgn (1947, Geneva)

McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry (1995, Charlottesville VA; “cradle to cradle” certification for sust companies)

Zero Waste Business Council (Corona Del Mar CA, 2011; 4 staff; facility certification)

Change

[Academy for Systemic Change](#) (Peter Senge; 24 staff; next generation leaders for a sust. society; capacity building)

Change.org (NYC, Wash, SF; c.300 staff; >100m petition launches in 196 countries)

Chemicals

Environmental Health Sciences (2002, Charlottesville VA; research/publishing on chemical Pollution; publishes *Environmental Health News* and *The Daily Climate*)

Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL, 2003, Brussels; env. “wing” of European Public Health Alliance; >70 org members; chemicals, pesticides, air quality, noise pollution, cancer, mercury, etc.)

Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (The Hague)

Safer Chemicals, Healthy Families (Washington; 6 staff; coalition of 450 orgs and businesses concerned with toxic chemicals at home, work, and in products)

Children

[Child Family Health International](#) (San Francisco)

Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (London)

[Clinton Foundation](#) (New York)

[Global Movement for Children](#) (Spain)

World Vision International (UK)

China

[Center for International Climate and Environmental Research](#) (1995, Oslo)

Chinadialogue (2006, London/Beijing; 18 staff; info portal on China’s environmental problems)

Energy Foundation China (1999, Beijing; 36 staff; for China’s sust energy development; a program of the [Energy Foundation](#) in San Francisco)

[Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; 36 staff; climate, Arctic; env agenda and law)

[Paulson Institute](#) (2011, Chicago)

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (1968, Washington; “actionable ideas on global Issues”; 20 programs include Global Sust & Resilience, Env Change & Security, Nuclear Proliferation, Urban Sustainability, Chinese Environment Forum)

Circular Economy

[Agence de l’environnement](#)... (1991, France)

[Ellen MacArthur Foundation](#) (2010, UK)

[Global Green Growth Forum](#) (2011, Copenhagen)
 Green Alliance (London, 1979; 22 staff;
 “leadership for the environment”; UK
 climate plan; sponsors Alliance for Circular
 Economy Solutions with UK, Belgian,
 Dutch, and German orgs)
 Urgenda Foundation (Amsterdam; for circular
 economy, fast transition to sust; Report 2030
 for 100% sust energy for Netherlands; 2012
 lawsuit against Dutch govt)
 Waste and Resources Action Programme (2000,
 Banbury, Oxon, UK; 15 staff)

Cities

[Asian Cities Climate Change Resilience Network](#)
 (2008, New York)
[Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics](#) (1977,
 Stockholm)
 Biophilic Cities (University of Virginia)
[C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group](#)
 Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance (2015; 17 of
 world’s largest cities)
 CEO Council for Sustainable Urbanization (2014,
 Beijing; see Paulson Institute)
[Climate Alliance of European Cities](#) (Frankfurt)
 Counterpart International (Arlington VA;
 sustainable communities)
 CUNY Institute for Sustainable Cities (2011,
 NYC; 9 staff; consumption, vulnerability/
 resilience, urban ecosystems services)
[Earth Institute](#) (New York)
 Ecocity Builders (1992, Oakland CA; nonprofit to
 reshape cities for long-term health; Ecocity
 World Summit in Abu Dhabi, Oct 2015)
 Emirates “A Greener Tomorrow” Campaign
 (2013, Dubai; major airline on sust. energy;
 includes The Institute for Climate and
 Sustainable Cities)
[Global Compact Cities Programme](#)
 (UN/Melbourne)
 Global Institute for Urban and Regional
 Sustainability (2005, East China Normal
 Univ; 55 faculty; transdisciplinary systemic
 approach to research/planning; seeks
 collaboration; co-sponsor of 2nd Inat
 Symposium on Ecological Wisdom, Austin
 TX, Nov 2016)
 Green Cities Campaign (2013; earthday.org)
 Happy City (Vancouver; 6 staff; consulting,
 wellbeing audits, based on Charles
 Montgomery 2013 book, *Happy City:
 Transforming Our Lives Through Urban
 Design*)
[ICLEI: Local Governments for Sustainability](#)
 (Germany)

Inclusive Growth in Cities Campaign (March
 2016; OECD, Ford Foundation, and 43
 “Champion Mayors” from Athens, Los
 Angeles, Mexico City, Montreal, Paris,
 Seoul, etc. “to put economic growth on a
 more equitable and sustainable footing; see
 “NY Proposal for Inclusive Growth”)
 Innovation Network for Communities (Boston;
 urban sustainability)
 LENR-cities (Neuchatel, Switzerland; [lenr-
 cities.com](#); innovation for powering cities)
 One Hundred Resilient Cities (2013, NYC; 41
 staff; \$100m effort by Rockefeller
 Foundation to help the “100RC Network”
 become more resilient)
[Organization for Economic Co-operation and
 Development](#) (Paris)
[Paulson Institute](#) (2011, Univ of Chicago; ex-
 Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, founder;
 “Advancing Sust Growth in US and China”;
 CEO Council for Sust Urbanization; Annual
 Urban Sust Conferences)
[Ross Center for Sustainable Cities](#) (World
 Resources Institute, Washington)
 Siemens Green City Index (Munich; produced
 with the Economist Intelligence Unit;
 Summary Report, 2012, 46p; 30 indicators;
 also six other reports rating cities in Africa,
 Asia, etc.)
[Stockholm Resilience Institute](#) (Sweden)
 Sustainable Cities International (1993,
 Vancouver; 6 staff; works with cities, towns,
 & regions)
 Sustainable City Network (WoodwardBizmedia,
 Dubuque, Iowa; “best practices for leaders”;
 Info on energy, environment, public works,
 transit, etc.; publishes quarterly SCN
 magazine)
[Sustainia](#) (Copenhagen)
 Trees & Design Action Group (2007, UK
 Forestry Dept; to increase awareness of the
 role of trees in built environments; *No Trees,
 No Future*, 2010 overview)
 UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2000,
 Geneva; focal point for UN International
 Strategy for Disaster Reduction/UNISDR;
 reports on frequency/impact of floods,
 droughts, etc.; seeks disaster-resilient cities;
 Nov 2015 report on recent disasters inflicting
 “trillions of dollars” in losses)
 United Cities and Local Governments (2004,
 Barcelona; City of 2030)
 Urban Ag News (2013, 6 staff; free quarterly
 e-magazine on vertical farming, aquaponics,
 hydroponics, greenhouses, etc.)

Urban Renaissance Institute (Univ. of Toronto; sustainable cities)
[Urban Sustainability Directors Network](#) (2008; 136 members in US/Canada)
 Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (1968, Washington; “actionable ideas on global Issues”; 20 programs include Global Sust & Resilience, Env Change & Security, Nuclear proliferation, Urban Sustainability, Chinese Environment Forum)
[World Bank](#) (1944, Washington)

“Clean Trillion”

[Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)

Climate Action

Citizens Climate Lobby (Coronado CO)
 Climate Action Business Association (Boston; 6 staff; helps small business leaders with climate action bus plans; advocates for mitigation/adaptation & a more resilient/sust future)
[Climate Action Network Europe](#) (120 orgns)
 Galvanizing the Groundswell of Climate Actions (dialogues of cities, govts, NGOs, companies)
 Massachusetts Climate Action Network (Boston; 45 local chapters; promoting carbon-reducing practices in homes and communities)
 Presidential Climate Action Project (2007, Golden CO; Bill Becker exec director; encourages “energy and climate security” for a “sustainable economy”; publishes reports, e.g. “President Obama’s Climate Action Plan: 2nd Progress Report,” June 2015, 22p)
 Western Climate Initiative (2007; 11 US states & Can. provinces to reduce carbon emissions)

Climate and Economy Commission

New Climate Economy, The (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, Felipe Calderon, Chair; see their report, *Better Growth, Better Climate*, Sept 2014)

Climate and Security

[CNA Corporation/Military Advisory Board](#)
[Center for Climate and Security](#) (Washington)
[German Advisory Council on Global Change](#) (Berlin)
 Global Military Advisory Council on Climate Change (2009, Brussels & Dhaka; retired and serving military officers highlight potential security implications of changing climate; see [Institute for Env. Security](#))
 International Institute for Strategic Studies (London)
[Institute for Environmental Security](#) (2002, The Hague)

[Third Generation Environmentalism](#) (2004, London/Brussels/Berlin/Washington/China; 40 staff; advancing security and prosperity to accelerate global transition to sust devel)

Climate Change

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#) (AAAS, Washington)
[American Meteorological Society](#) (Boston)
[Arctic Methane Emergency Group](#) (London)
 BC3-Basque Center for Climate Change (2008, Bilbao, Spain; 38 staff; low-carbon transitions, eco-system services, economics, policy)
 Center for Climate Adaptation Science and Solutions (Univ. of Arizona)
[Center for Climate and Security](#) (Washington)
 Center for Global Change Sciences (1990, MIT; 26 research staff)
[Center for International Climate and Environmental Research](#) (1995, Oslo)
 Center for Solutions to Weather and Climate Risk (Pennsylvania State U)
[Centre for European Policy Studies](#) (Belgium)
[Climate Accountability Institute](#) (2011, Snowmass CO)
[Climate Action Network International](#) (Beirut)
 Climate Action Tracker (2009, c/o Climate Analytics, Berlin; scientific analysis of 131 emissions pledges of 158 countries)
[Climate Alliance of European Cities](#) (Frankfurt and Brussels)
[Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Pollutants](#)
 Climate and Development Knowledge Network (London)
[Climate Central](#) (2008, Princeton NJ)
[Climate Change Commission of the Philippines](#) (2009, Manila; lead body of govt. for climate-smart Philippines; *National Climate Change Action Plan* has 7 priorities: e.g. human security, env. stability, infrastructure)
 Climate Change Institute (Univ. of Maine)
[Climate Change Task Force](#)
[Climate CoLab](#) (2007, MIT, Cambridge, MA)
[Climate Council](#) (2013, Potts Point, Aust.; 7 staff; Tim Flannery, Will Steffen and other former members of disbanded 2011 Australian Climate Commission)
 Climate.gov (NOAA; annual State of the Climate report)
 Climate Group (London)
 Climate Institute (Australia)
[Climate Institute](#) (Washington)

- Climate Interactive (2005, Washington; 10 staff; “Tools for a Thriving Future” and organization learning includes Climate Scoreboard, Climate Leader online training in systems thinking, UN Climate Pledge analysis, World Climate mock-up UN climate negotiation, Multisolving (protecting the Climate while solving other problems))
- Climate Neutral Now (Sept 2015, Bonn/UNFCCC; stop investing in fossil fuels)
- Climate Nexus (2011, 23 staff; “a strategic communications group highlighting Impacts of climate change and clean energy,” and the human cost as “too great to ignore”; focus on regional impacts worldwide, science primers, policy; publishes daily Hot News digest)
- Climate One (2007, Commonwealth Club, San Francisco; 3 staff; brings thinkers and doers together on energy, economy, and environment; has held >200 events in 7 years, summarized with related info links)
- [Climate Policy Initiative](#) (San Francisco)
- [Climate Reality Project](#) (Washington; Al Gore)
- Climate Science, Awareness and Solutions (Earth Institute, Columbia Univ; James E. Hansen director; “to halt the global march toward catastrophic climate change”; March 2016 paper by Hansen and 18 others on “Ice Melt, Sea Level Rise and Superstorms”)
- Climate Science Rapid Response Team (2010; matches questions to 160 experts)
- ClimateWorks Foundation
- [Clinton Foundation / Clinton Climate Initiative](#) (New York)
- Connect4Climate (World Bank & Italy; 200 partners)
- Cornell Institute for Climate Change & Agriculture (2013, Cornell U; Climate Smart Farms)
- EarthDECKS (Los Altos CA; sponsors Global Climate Negotiation Game)
- [Earth Institute](#) (Columbia University)
- [Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; 36 staff; climate, Arctic; env agenda and law)
- [German Advisory Council on Global Change](#) (Berlin)
- Global 4C (2014, Basking Ridge NJ; Ctr for Regenerative Cmmy Solutions, 3 staff; proposed “Solar Dollar” currency for climate mitigation)
- [Global Call of Climate Action, The](#) (2009, Montreal)
- Global Catholic Climate Movement (2015)
- Global Climate Convergence (Jill Stein, US Green Party)
- [Global Climate Forum](#) (Berlin; 50 staff)
- Global Network for Climate Solutions (....2011; former network hosted at Columbia Univ Earth Institute; distributed Factsheets on a dozen or so topics)
- Intercambio Climatico – LAPC (2009, Quito; the Latin American Program on Climate sponsored by 22 civil-society organizations to promote climate change answers as a top priority for decision-makers at all levels; reports, reading list, links to think tanks, etc.)
- [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (1988, Geneva; www.ipcc.ch)
- International Centre for Climate Change and Development (1993, Independent Univ, Dhaka, Bangladesh; 17 staff; to help people adapt)
- International Center for Climate Governance (2009, Venice; sponsors Think Tank Map of 310 think tanks on climate economics and policy; ranks top 100; *International Climate Policy* bi-monthly)
- International Expert Group on Earth Systems Preservation (2008, Tech Univ of Munich, Inst of Advanced Study; also called Inst of Earth System Preservation; 19 scientists on Earth System crisis of climate/energy, water/ food, biodiversity, and social/economic inequality)
- International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV (90 countries concerned with Measuring, Reporting, and Verification best practices; 52 links to other orgs focused on climate/energy)
- International Islamic Climate Change Symposium (Aug 2015, Istanbul; 20 countries issuing the “Islamic Declaration on Global CC”)
- [Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science](#) (1994; Birmingham UK; many publications; see Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change, 8/18/15)
- Mason Center for Climate and Society (George Mason Univ, Fairfax VA)
- [National Council on Science and the Environment](#) (Washington)
- Observatorio do Clima (Brazil; advocates climate change action; Portugese language only)
- Oslo Principles on Global Climate Change Obligation (2015; 30 obligations for states and enterprises)
- [Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research](#) (Germany)
- Regions of Climate Action (Geneva; 30 staff)
- Royal Society Science Policy Centre (London; 1600 Fellows)
- [Skeptical Science](#) (Australia; counters global warming skeptics)
- [Stockholm Environment Institute](#) (Sweden)
- [StopGlobalWarming.org](#) (Pacific Palisades CA)

Think Tank Map (2011, c/o International Centre for Climate Governance, Venice; “a worldwide observatory on climate think tanks; A-Z list of 244 orgs; Top 30 standardized ranking measuring per capita efficiency and Top 30 absolute ranking that favors large institutes)

[Three Fifty.Org](#) (Bill McKibbin)

Transatlantic Climate Security Dialogue (June 2015; GGI, E3G and US Mission to NATO)

Tyndall Centre for Climate Change (Univ. of East Anglia)

University Network for Climate and Ecosystems Change Adaptation Research (UNU, Tokyo; 14 staff; to reduce Asia-Pacific vulnerability to climate change; research, courses)

[World Bank](#)

[World Resources Institute](#) (Washington)

[Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, and Energy](#) (Germany)

Yale Project on Climate Change Communication (Yale Univ.; 11 staff)

Climate Change Communication

Center for Climate Change Communication (George Mason U, Fairfax VA; co-author with Yale Program on CC Comm of “The Francis Effect: How Pope Francis Changed the Conversation About Global Warming” (Nov 2015/92p); views of 17% of Americans & 35% of Catholics influenced)

Climate Access (2011; Rutgers Climate Institute, 6 staff; “global network of climate and clean energy communicators serving >2000 members in 57 countries”)

Climate Change Industry

Climate Change Business Journal (2007, c/o Environmental Business International, San Diego; “Strategic Information for the Climate Change Industry”—firms providing services or technology, or investors in renewable energy, energy storage, green buildings, carbon markets, or consulting; subscriptions are \$995/year, but a weekly newsletter, “CCBJ News,” is free)

Climate Change Law

Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (Columbia Law School, New York; develops legal techniques to fight climate change, resources on climate law and regulation, model laws and best practices)

Climate Change Professionals

Association of Climate Change Officers (2008, Washington; to advance skills of professionals in Public and private sectors worldwide; CCO certification program from 2015; cc strategies)

Climate Contests

[Climate CoLab](#) (2007, MIT, Cambridge, MA)

Climate Disclosure Standards

Climate Disclosure Standards Board (2007, London; 8 staff; framework for reporting business Info via the corporate report; catalyzed by World Economic Forum)

Climate Displacement

Refugees International (1979, Washington; humanitarian response)

Climate Economics

Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy (U of Leeds & LSE; 65 staff Nicholas Stern chair; economics of climate risk and opportunities)

Centre for Climate Economics and Policy (2010, Aust. National U; c.40 Research Associates)

Climate Governance

International Center for Climate Governance (Venice; climate think tank observatory)

Climate Justice

ActionAid International USA (Washington; poverty/human rights/climate justice/tax justice in 45 countries; fights tax havens)

Climate Justice Alliance (Oakland CA)

Franciscan Action Network/Franciscan Earth Corps (2012 Washington; 6 staff; climate justice, ethic of life, immigration, peacemaking)

Mary Robinson Foundation (2010, Trinity College Dublin; Mary Robinson, President; Action on climate justice based on seven Principles)

Climate Knowledge

Climate Knowledge Brokers Group (2012, REEEP, Vienna; *CKB Manifesto*, 2015, 142p; to make sense of “oceans of information,” steer knowledge flows, connect key players, inform decisions for a resilient future; 2016 CKB Workshop, Golden CO, Sept 21-22)

Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

[Partnership](#) (2006, Vienna; REEEP, clean energy for developing countries; Sustainable Energy Regulation Network, Agrifood value chain, smart and sust cities; hosts the Climate Knowledge Brokers Group)

Climate Policy

Carbon Pulse (March 2015, London; 3 staff; founded by 3 ex-Reuters journalists; offers news and intelligence on carbon markets, greenhouse gas pricing, and climate policy; free CP daily newsletter; also a “subscriber model” with premium content)

[Climate Policy Initiative](#) (2009, San Francisco)
Climate Strategies (2006, London; 72 staff; “world-class independent policy and economic research”; 3rd Global Climate Policy Conference, April 2016; *Climate Policy Journal*)

Climate Security Dialogue

Transatlantic Climate Security Dialogue (June 2015; GGI, E3G and US Mission to NATO)

Climate – Smart Farming

Cornell Institute for Climate Change & Agriculture (2013, Cornell U; Climate Smart Farms)

Climate Technology

UN Climate Technology Centre & Network (2001, Bonn; www.ttclean.unfccc.int; established by COP 16 to establish UNFCCC’s Climate Technology Information Portal of 300 technologies in 10 sectors; also focuses on finance for technology and technology needs assessment)

Coffee Industry Sustainability

Four C Association (2006, Bonn; “for a better coffee world”; >300 orgs “for sustainable coffee”)

Cold Fusion

Brillouin Energy Corp (2009, Berkeley; developing commercial Low Energy Nuclear Reactor systems; also see Lenria.org)
Low Energy Nuclear Reaction Industrial Assn (2015, Falls Church VA)
New Energy Foundation (Concord, NH; publishes *Infinite Energy* magazine)

Collective Intelligence (MIT)

[Climate CoLab](#) (2007, Cambridge, MA)

Collective Leadership

Collective Leadership Institute (2008, Potsdam and Cape Town; 23 staff; Petra Kuenkel director; Partnership Alliance for sust future; courses to build competency)

Common Pool Resources

[International Association for the Study of the Commons](#) (1989, Utrecht U and Indiana U; “sust. solutions for common pool resources”; conferences/short courses; *Inat J. of the Common*, 2006; Elinor Ostrom’s ideas)

Commons Initiatives

[Commons Strategies Group](#) (Thailand, Amherst MA, Buenos Aires, Germany)

Community Planning

Center for Regenerative Community Solutions (2013, Basking Ridge NJ; cmmy planning for sust; assists local govts; Global 4C policy proposal for Solar Dollar world economy)

Conferences (to be compiled)

Conscious Evolution

[Kosmos](#) (New York)
[Kalliopeia Foundation](#) (San Rafael CA)

Conservation

Bird Life International (1922)
[Conservation International](#) (Arlington VA)
[International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (IUCN Switzerland)
Luc Hoffman Institute (2013, WWF International, Gland, Switzerland; 6 staff; “to bring fresh scientific analysis and thinking to planet’s urgent and complex conservation challenges”)
National Wildlife Federation (Washington)
Nature Conservancy (Arlington VA; \$600m annual budget)
North American Bird Conservation Initiative (Washington; “The State of North American Birds 2016” warns that more than one-third of all 1,154 Can/US/Mex species need urgent conserving action)
[PRODENA](#) (Bolivia)
Savory Institute (2009, Boulder CO; 9 staff; holistic mgt. of world’s grasslands)
Sierra Club (San Francisco)
Wilburforce Foundation (Seattle; conservation law/policy to preserve habitats in western N. America)
WILD Foundation, The (2003, Boulder CO; 15 staff; global wilderness conservation)
[World Conservation and Monitoring Centre](#) (Cambridge)

[World Wildlife Fund](#) (Switzerland)

Consultants

- Clean Energy Solutions, Inc. (Boston; 4 staff; consults on energy efficiency, performance, contracting, grant proposals, and organizing programs, esp. for Local Energy Alliances)
- Common Current (San Anselmo CA; 2 staff; consultancy on urban sustainability planning/policy for govt/business/non-profits; “Helping the Green Economy Flow”)
- Ecology and Environment Inc. (1970, Lancaster NY; env. management consultants; 50 offices worldwide)
- ENEA Consulting (2007, Paris & Melbourne; 22 staff; advises industrial and institutional actors in the energy value chain; “holistic approach... committed to environmental, social, and energy transition”)
- Gerding Edlen (1996, Portland OR; consultants; transformational buildings; Principles of Place; “People, Planet, Prosperity”)
- Global Climate Adaptation Partnership (Oxford UK; 9 staff; consultancy to develop local adaptation approaches; training courses at the Oxford Adaptation Academy are co-sponsored with U of Oxford Smith School of Enterprise and Environment)
- Green Guru Network (2010, Hastings-on-Hudson NY; shares sust ideas in Hudson Valley)
- Natural Marketing Institute (1990, Harleysville PA; consulting on wellness/sust)
- Strategic Sustainability Consulting (2005, Lynchburg VA; 10 staff; helps orgs with soc/env impacts)
- Sustainable Solutions Corporation (Royersford PA; 10 staff; consultants on sust buildings and corporate sust; offers training for sust)

Consumption

- Adbusters Media Foundation (1989, Vancouver; anti-consumerism; *Adbusters* mag)
- CUNY Institute for Sustainable Cities (2011, NYC; 9 staff; consumption, vulnerability/resilience)
- Earth 911 (1995, Plano TX; for sustainable and ethical consumption; eco-conscious products; The Recycling Authority; less waste)
- Institute for Ecological Economy Research (1985, Berlin; “sustainability research”; water/land; *Handbook of Research on Sustainable Consumption*, 488p, 2015; Ecological Economy journal)
- [International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management](#) (2007, Paris–UNEP)

- SCP Clearinghouse (UNEP, Paris; Sustainable Consumption and Production; worldwide initiatives database; 10-year Framework of Programs—10YFP--on SCP; many pubs)
- Sustainable Consumption Research and Action Initiative (2009? Tellus Institute, Boston; “a knowledge network of professionals”; affiliates in China/Europe; SCORAI conference U/Maine, June 2016)
- [Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, and Energy](#) (Germany)

Cookstoves

- [Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) (US)

COP21/Paris

- [Climate Council](#) (2013, Potts Point, Aust.; 7 staff; Tim Flannery, Will Steffen and other former members of disbanded 2011 Australian Climate Commission. See “Paris COP21: Key Issues,” Dec 2015, 8p.)

Coral Reefs

- ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies (2005, Australian Research Council/James Cook University; 71 staff/associates; annual reports, scientific publications on ecosystem dynamics and reef resilience)
- Global Change Institute (Univ of Queensland, Aust; 26 staff; “Game-changing research for solving the challenges of a rapidly changing world”; sust energy and water, health, oceans, food systems, coral reef bleaching)
- Global Coral Reef Alliance (1990, Cambridge MA)

Corporate Accountability

- [Center for International Environmental Law](#) (1989, Washington)

Corporate Reporting

- Climate Disclosure Standards Board (2007, London; 8 staff; framework for reporting business Info via the corporate report; catalyzed by World Economic Forum)

Corporate Responsibility

- Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (1971, New York; encourages multinational corporations “to promote more sustainable and just practices”; publishes tri-annual “ICCR Corporate Examiner” on climate, fracking, human rights, food safety/sustainability, water stewardship, etc.)

Corporate Responsibility Index

Business in the Community: The Prince's Responsible Business Network (1982, London; 9 staff; "to build a fairer society and more sust future"; Corporate Responsibility Index since 2002)

Corruption/Crime

Financial Action Task Force (1989, OECD; 34 nations against tax havens)
[Financial Transparency Coalition](#) (US)
[Global Financial Integrity](#) (2006, Washington; 12 staff; tax havens, illicit financial flows; Transnational crime/terrorism)
 Global Witness (1994, London; investigates corruption and natural resource exploitation)
 International Anti-Corruption Academy (2010, Austria)
 INTERPOL Global Complex for Innovation (Singapore)
[Millennium Project, The](#) (1996, Washington; transnational organized crime as one of 15 Global Challenges in bi-annual report)
 Project for the Application of Law for Fauna (2010, Brazzaville, Congo; against wildlife crime)
 Tax Justice Network (2003, UK; on tax evasion)
 Terrorism, Transnational Crime & Corruption Center (George Mason U, Fairfax VA)
[Transparency International](#) (Berlin)
 Wildlife Justice Commission (2015, The Hague; "to expose and disrupt criminal networks involved in transnational, organized wildlife crime, esp. rhino and ivory trafficking")

Costa Rica

Asociation ANAI (1978, Costa Rica; "fostering sust. devel in the world's tropics"; Talamarca Initiative)
 Community Carbon Trees – Costa Rica (2000; growing trees to improve the climate)

Counterterrorism

National Counterterrorism Center (2004, McLean VA; "the primary US Government agency for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to counterterrorism")

"Cradle to Cradle" Certification

[Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute](#) (2010, San Francisco; Netherlands; Product Standards Guide, 161 companies, 2500 products; products registry; green chemistry/buildings)

McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry (1995, Charlottesville VA; 7 staff; leading companies to sustainable growth with "cradle to cradle" certification)

Cuba

Cuba-U.S. Agroecology Network (Schumacher Center for a New Economics, Gt Barrington MA; to connect sustainable ag stakeholders in both nations)

Cultural Diplomacy

[Institute of Cultural Diplomacy](#) (Berlin)

Cyber-Security

[Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs](#) (1973, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA)
 Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre (Oxford Martin School, UK)
[EastWest Institute](#) (New York)
[Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism](#) (Syracuse University)
 Norton Security Center (Cybercrime Index)
[Royal United Services Institute](#) (RUSI/UK)

Data Revolution (see [Indicators & UN Data Revolution Group](#))

"Deep Decarbonization Pathways" Project

[Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations](#) (IDDRI, Paris)
[UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network](#)

Deep Ecology

Foundation for Deep Ecology (1990, San Francisco; 7 Staff; grants to protect wildness)

De-extinction

Revive & Restore (Long Now Foundation, San Francisco; Stuart Brand)

Defense Alternatives

Center for International Policy (1975, Washington; 28 staff; for a sust world with foreign policy based on cooperation, demilitarization, and respecting human rights; projects on defense alternatives, arms and security, financial transparency, deforestation, etc.)

Deforestation-Free Economy

Global Canopy Programme (Oxford UK; 22 staff; tropical forestry; "to accelerate transition to a "deforestation-free economy")

“Degrowth” in Overdeveloped Countries

Club for Degrowth (2013; sust from economic degrowth)
 Degrowth.org (Barcelona)
 Research and Degrowth (2008, Barcelona)
[Worldwatch Institute](#) (Washington)

Democracy

Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development (2009, London)
[International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance](#) (Stockholm)
[Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future](#) (c1990, London; for global sust development and democracy; publishes *Green Economy Papers* and *15 Principles for a Green Economy*)

Desalination

[World Bank](#) (1944, Washington)

Desertification

UN Convention to Combat Desertification (1998, Bonn; Global Mechanism offers advisory services to developing countries and integrated financing strategies to increase investment in sustainable land management (SLM); see “The Great Green Wall: Hope for the Sahara and Sahel,” 22p)

Deserts and Clean Energy

[DESERTEC Foundation](#) (Germany)

Design

DESIS: Design for Social Innovation & Sust (2006, Milan; 2 staff)
 Thoreau Center for Sustainability (San Francisco & NYC; green design)

Development (also see [Sustainability](#))

Asean People’s Forum (Kuala Lumpur?; sust. peace and development)
 Center for Global Development (2001, Washington; 78 staff; to reduce global poverty and inequality; many publications include *Commitment to Development Index* of 27 rich countries)
 Development Alternatives (New Delhi; 13 staff; eco-solutions, green jobs, sust devel)
 Development Alternatives Inc. (1970, Washington; 123 staff; sust development/livelihoods; secure lives; “shaping a more livable world”)
 Development Gateway (1999, Washington & Brussels; 19 staff; holistic info solutions for devel)

FXB International (1989, Geneva, Paris, NYC; 450 staff; inat devel org; Village Methodology Toolkit)

[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)

[Global Development and Environment Institute](#) (US)

Global Innovation Fund (2014, London; 12 staff; \$200m devel. initiative of US, UK, Aust, Sweden, and Omidyar Network to bring new capital to improve lives of the world’s poorest; seeks large-scale impact)

Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011; “multi-stakeholder platform” for sust. development)

Heifer International (1944; Little Rock AR; helps poor families in >125 nations with livestock/ag. to alleviate hunger and poverty; \$175m assets)

HELIO International (2007, Paris; ecodevelopment for all through access to clean energy; Soft Energy Path methodology; Sustainable Energy Watch)

[IBON International](#) (Philippines)

Institute of Development Studies (1966, Univ of Sussex; c.135 staff; seeks equal and sustainable societies where everyone leads secure, fulfilling lives; research on green transformation, conflict and violence, governing, cities, rural futures, resource politics, business and markets)

International Development Research Centre (1970, Ottawa; funds research and sustainable solutions in developing countries to promote growth, reduce poverty, and drive large-scale positive change; over 1000 projects funded in the past decade)

[International Institute for Environment and Development](#) (UK)

International Land Coalition (2003, Rome; 152 orgs in 56 countries “to promote secure and Equitable access to land for rural people”; people-centered land governance)

Omidyar Network (2004, Redwood City CA etc.; c.100 staff; “philanthropic investment firm” for “a world of positive returns”; supports Global Innovation Fund, property rights

Project-oversight.org (2011, London; “Vision for a Nation” to help 2.5b people’s eyesight)

Responsible Business Forum on Sust Devel (2012, Singapore; “to accelerate solutions for a more sust. world...Building prosperity with economic, social & natural capital”)

UN Development Programme (1965, NYC; works in some 170 countries to end poverty, reduce inequality, and promote the Sustainable Development Goals; recent themes of the annual Human Development Report, published since 1980, include work (2015), resilience (2014), sustainability and equity (2011), the real wealth of nations (2010), and climate change (2007/8)

Development and Climate

[Climate and Development Knowledge Network](#) (2010, London)

“Développement Durable”

[Agence de l’environnement](#)... (1991, France)

Disaster Aid

Global Network for Disaster Reduction (2007, UK)
[Sphere Project](#) (1997, Geneva)

Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR)

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2000, Geneva; focal point for UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction/UNISDR; reports on frequency/impact of floods, droughts, etc.; seeks disaster-resilient cities; Nov 2015 report on recent disasters inflicting “trillions of dollars” in losses)

Disasters

GeoHazards International (Menlo Park CA; helps poor countries prepare for earthquakes)

Divestment

Better Future Project (2011, Cambridge MA; 9 staff)
Divest-Invest Coalition (2014)
DivestInvest Philanthropy (>500 orgs worth \$3.4 trillion pledging to divest from fossil fuels and invest in climate solutions)
Global Catholic Climate Movement (2014, Boston; 9 staff; coalition of some 100 orgs promoting divestment “For God’s Creation, The Poor, and Future Generations”)

Drones

International Security Program (New America Fdn, Wash; drones; homegrown extremists)

Drug Policy

Global Commission on Drug Policy

Earth Charter

[Earth Charter International](#) (Costa Rica)
[Global Ecological Integrity Group](#)

Earth Day

[Earth Day Network](#) (1975, Washington; 12 staff; 22,000 partners in 192 countries to broaden the env. movement; Green Schools Campaign; Accelerating the Global Green Economy)

Earth System

[Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund U., Sweden; “a core project of Future Earth”; “largest social science research network” in global sust devel.; 53 Lead Faculty; many books, articles)

Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (1994, Arlington VA; 10 staff; leader in global Earth observations to improve response to natural and human-induced Earth system changes)

Institute of Earth System Preservation (see International Expert Group on Earth Systems, Munich)

International Council for Science (1931, Paris; 18 staff; represents 122 national science orgs and 31 Internat. Scientific Unions, to strengthen science for the benefit of society; see “ICSU Strategic Plan 2012-2017” (51p) on ecosystem change, earth system sust, and sust energy; World Data System)

International Expert Group on Earth Systems Preservation (2008, Tech Univ of Munich, Inst of Advanced Study; also called Institute of Earth System Preservation; 19 scientists on Earth System crisis of climate/energy, water/food, biodiversity, and social/economic inequality)

[International Institute for Applied System Analysis](#) (Austria)

Planetary Boundaries Research Network (2012, Stockholm Resilience Center, Stockholm Univ.; seeks to deepen understanding of earth system dynamics)

[Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research](#) (Germany)

[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden)

Earthquakes

GeoHazards International (Menlo Park CA; helps poor countries prepare for earthquakes)

Ecodevelopment

HELIO International (2007, Paris; ecodevelopment for all through access to clean energy; Soft Energy Path methodology; Sustainable Energy Watch)

Ecological Footprint

- [Centre for Science and Environment](#) (1980, New Delhi)
- [Global Footprint Network](#) (2003, Oakland, CA and Geneva)

Ecological Security

- Foundation for Ecological Security (2001, Anand, India; ecological restoration; rural livelihood; community institutions)

Ecological Wisdom

- Global Institute for Urban and Regional Sustainability (2005, East China Normal Univ; 55 faculty; transdisciplinary systemic approach to research/planning; seeks collaboration; co-sponsor of 2nd Inat Symposium on Ecological Wisdom, Austin TX, Nov 2016)

Economic Dynamics and Biosphere

- [Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) (2013, Royal Swedish Academy; 5-year global change program)

Economic Security

- [EastWest Institute](#) (New York)

Economics Rethinking

- [Amsterdam Global Change Institute](#) (250 staff)
- [Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics](#) (1977, Stockholm)
- [Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership](#) (1989, Cambridge UK, Brussels, Cape Town)
- Center for Environmental Economics Research & Consultancy (2008, Tena, Ghana; 8 staff)
- Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance/Social Progress (2008)
- Earth Economics (1998, Tacoma WA; 50 staff; econ tools for sust)
- Economy for the Common Good (2011; 80 chaps in Europe; an alternative economic system to promote needs of all for a better future; *Common Good Matrix 4.1* of 17 indicators)
- [Global Commission on the Economy and Climate](#)
- [Global Green Growth Forum](#) (2011, Copenhagen)
- Green Economics Institute (2005, Reading UK; economics reform for people/nature/planet; publishes International Journal of Green Economics)
- Gund Institute for Ecological Economics (University of Vermont, US)

- Institute for Ecological Economy Research (1985, Berlin; “sustainability research”; water/land; *Handbook of Research on Sustainable Consumption*, 488p, 2015; Ecological Economy journal)

- Institute for New Economic Thinking, The (Oxford Martin School, U of Oxford; 90 staff includes doctoral students; research on economics of sustainability, inequality, ethics, financial stability, risk and resilience, complexity, and foundations of economics)

- International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (2008, London; critiques mainstream economics; promotes heterodox economics)

- International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics (IIIEE, 1994, Lund U, Sweden; “Advancing Sustainable Solutions”; catalyzing transition to low-carbon and resource-efficient economies)

- International Society for Ecological Economics (R. Costanza)

- New Economics Foundation (London)

- New Economics Institute (Boston & Great Barrington MA)

- [New Economy Coalition](#) (Boston; 12 staff; 130 groups; former New Econ Inst.)

- New Economy Working Group (Washington; equitable economics for living earth)

- [Next System Project](#) (May 2015, Washington; new alternatives; Speth/Alperovitz)

- Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions (2005, Duke Univ; 41 staff; ocean/coastal policy, water policy, ecosystem services, climate/energy, environmental economics)

- Peer to Peer Foundation (P2P, 2005, Amsterdam; 5 staff; Michel Bauwens founder; promotes peer to peer practices; Social Knowledge Economy; 203p *Commons Transition Platform* for a more humane and environmentally grounded society)

- Political Economy Research Institute (1998, UMass-Amherst; 11 staff; env and energy economics for human/ecological well-being; Robert Perrin, *Greening the Global Economy*)

- Post Growth Alliance (2014, links to 45 groups; “From Bigger Towards Better”)

- Post Growth Institute (2010, 9 staff; paths for global prosperity that don’t rely on economic growth; Post Growth Alliance begun 2014)

- Real Economy Lab, The (2014? Bath UK; Jules Peck convenor; to map and spread sust economic systems and methods; “next paradigm economic theory and practice”)

[Redefining Progress](#) (Oakland CA)
 Research Association for Knowledge Integrity in Economics (2014, 33 members)
 Rethinking Economics (2001, international network to transform economic education; “to demystify, diversify, and invigorate economics”; annual conference in London; publishes Annual Report)
 Schumacher Center for New Economics (1981, Great Barrington MA)
[Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future](#) (c1990, London; for global sust development and democracy; publishes Green Economy Papers and *15 Principles for a Green Economy*)
[Veblen Institute for Economic Reforms](#) (2014, Paris)
[Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services](#) (WAVES)
 World University Consortium (2013, WAAS, Napa CA; 11 charter members; for accessible, affordable, quality higher education worldwide aimed at sustainability, relevance, long-term learning, values, trans-disciplinarity; course on human-centered New Economic Theory)

Economists for Security

Economists for Peace and Security (Levy Economics Institute, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson NY; *EPS Journal* since 2006)

Economy and Climate Commission

New Climate Economy, The (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, Felipe Calderon, Chair; see Sept 2014 report, *Better Growth, Better Climate*)

Ecopeace

Ecopeace Middle East (1994, Annan, Bethlehem, Tel-Aviv; 60 staff; the former Friends of the Earth Middle East brings together Jordanian, Palestinian, and Israeli environmentalists to advance sustainable regional development and conditions for lasting peace)

Ecosystem Services / Natural Wealth Valuation

Ecosystems Marketplace (2004, c/o [Forest Trends](#), Washington; 11 staff; reports/newsletters on market-based approaches to conserving ecosystem services; “State of...” analyses on forest carbon finance, watershed investments, voluntary carbon markets, etc.)

[Forest Stewardship Council International](#) (2003, Bonn; orig. 1994 in Mexico; FSC Certification; *2015-2020 Global Strategic Plan*, 2015, 32p)

[Forest Trends](#) (1998, Washington)

[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)

[Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#)

(IPBES, 2012, UN Campus, Bonn; 124 governments, 9 staff; *Pollinators, Pollination, and Food Production* report, Feb 2016, on global decline of bees, bats, birds, etc.; also see Pollinator Partnership)

[Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#) (Washington)

[Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services](#) (WAVES; Nagoya?)

[World Bank](#)

[World Conservation and Monitoring Centre](#) (Cambridge)

Ecotourism

Ecotourism and Sustainable Tourism Conference (annual meeting)

International Ecotourism Society (1990, Washington; sustainable travel)

Ecovillages

Gaia Trust (1987, Denmark; Ross Jackson; grants for ecovillages, permaculture)

Global Ecovillage Network (1995, Findhorn UK; 8 staff; *Ecovillage-1001 Ways to Heal the Planet*, Aug 2015; community sust. assessment; NextGen youth movement)

Education (also see [Universities](#))

Canadian School of Peacebuilding (Canadian Mennonite U, Winnipeg; various 5-day courses)

Center for Ecoliteracy (1995, Berkeley CA; 11 staff; Fritjof Capra)

Centre for Environmental Education (India)

Climate Interactive (2005, Washington; 10 staff; “Tools for a Thriving Future” and organization learning includes Climate Scoreboard, Climate Leader online training in systems thinking, UN Climate Pledge analysis, World Climate mock-up UN climate negotiation, Multisolving (protecting the Climate while solving other problems))

Cloud Institute for Sustainable Education (1995, New York; 3 staff; K-12 systems)

[Earth Day Network](#) (1975, Washington; 12 staff; 22,000 partners in 192 countries to broaden the env. movement; Green Schools Campaign; Accelerating the Global Green Economy Education for Sustainable Development (2005, UNESCO)
Environmental Training Network for Latin America and Caribbean
Forum on Religion and Ecology at Yale (1996, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies; broadens understanding of environmental concerns with conferences, books, articles, syllabi and bibliographies for educators, newsletter, and climate statements from 15 world religions)
Global Climate Adaptation Partnership (Oxford UK; 9 staff; consultancy to develop local adaptation approaches; training courses at the Oxford Adaptation Academy are co-sponsored with U of Oxford Smith School of Enterprise and Environment)
Green Corps (1992, Denver; grad school for environmental organizers)
Green Education Foundation (2008, Walpole MA)
Green Facts (2001, Brussels; “Faithful” six-page leaflets and one-page Citizen Summaries of International Science reports on env and health topics in 130 categories; A-Z listing)
Health of Mother Earth (Nigeria; Sustainability Academy)
Journal of Sustainable Education (2010, Prescott College, AZ)
League of Conservation Voters Education Fund (Washington, 77 staff)
[National Council on Science and the Environment](#) (Washington)
Ruckus Society (Oakland CA; nonviolent training for environmental justice)
UN Institute for Training and Research (1965, Geneva; offers some 500 training-related events/year to enhance global decision-making and country-level action; programs on green development and climate change, peacekeeping, conflict prevention, chemicals and waste management, knowledge systems innovation, sustainable peace, multilateral diplomacy, and public finance)

Elders Climate Action

Elders Climate Action (2014, a project of the Conscious Elders Network for “the future of our planet,” env. stewardship, soc/economic justice, and sound governance)

Electricity

[Global Electricity Initiative](#) (2012, London)

Electromagnetic Pollution

Munich Environmental Institute (1986, Munich; 10 staff; concerned with radiation, GMOs, food safety, energy, electromagnetic pollution)

Elephants

Save the Elephants (1993, Nairobi)

Emissions Pledges

Climate Action Tracker (2009, c/o Climate Analytics, Berlin; scientific analysis of 131 emissions pledges of 158 countries)

Emissions Trading

[Climate Action Network Europe](#) (2011 [?], Brussels)

Encyclopedias/Guides

Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability (2010; 10 volumes)
Dictionary of Sustainable Management (Presidio Graduate School, San Francisco)
Earth Directory (guide to 3000 websites)
Encyclopedia of Earth (spin-off of [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#))
[Energypedia](#) (2011, Eschborn, Germany; 5 staff; 3000 articles on renewable energy, efficiency in developing countries; sustainable energy services)

Energy

[Agence de l’Environnement et de la Maitrise de l’Energie](#) (1991, France)
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy
American Council on Renewable Energy (2001, Washington; 400 member orgs)
American Renewable Energy Institute (2003, ? location; ARE Day, June 2016; annual summit; Climate & Energy Literacy Initiative)
American Wind Energy Association (1974, Washington)
Apollo Alliance Project (2001; for clean energy)
[Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs](#) (1973, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA)
Biolite (HomeStoves for \$50 with 90% less emissions than smoky fires while producing electricity)

- Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2015? 200 staff in 14 locations; Future of Energy summit; *New Energy Outlook* – annual long-term view)
- Breakthrough Energy Coalition (Nov 2015; wealthy sponsors to fill capital needs for “truly transformational energy solutions”; includes Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos, Richard Branson, Jack Ma, Meg Whitman, George Soros, Mark Zuckerberg, Tom Steyer, etc.)
- Brillouin Energy Corp (2009, Berkeley; developing commercial Low Energy Nuclear Reactor systems; also see www.Lenria.org)
- [Center for Climate and Energy Solutions](#) (1998, Arlington VA)
- [Center for Frontiers of Subsurface Energy Security](#) (Texas)
- Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (1998, Arlington VA; 30 staff)
- Center for the New Energy Economy (Colorado State U; helps US states)
- Center on Global Energy Policy (Columbia U, NYC; 22 staff; to improve energy policy/dialogue)
- [Clean Energy Ministerial](#) (2009; energy ministers in 24 countries to accelerate transition to clean energy supply, access, and efficiency; sponsors Clean Energy Solution Center, 2011)
- Clean Energy Solutions, Inc. (Boston; 4 staff; consults on energy efficiency, performance, contracting, grant proposals, and organizing programs, esp. for Local Energy Alliances)
- Climate Nexus (2011, 23 staff; “a strategic communications group highlighting Impacts of climate change and clean energy,” and the human cost as “too great to Ignore” focus on regional impacts worldwide, science primers, policy; publishes daily Hot News digest)
- Climate One (2007, Commonwealth Club, San Francisco; 3 staff; brings thinkers and doers together on energy, economy, and environment; has held >200 events in 7 years, summarized with related info links)
- [DESERTEC Foundation](#) (Hamburg, Germany)
- DONG Energy (2006, Frederica, Denmark; seeks world of 100% green energy; to build world’s largest windfarm in Irish Sea)
- ENEA Consulting (2007, Paris & Melbourne; 22 staff; advises industrial and institutional actors in the energy value chain; “holistic approach... committed to environmental, social, and energy transition”)
- Energy and Resources Institute (New Delhi)
- [Energy Crossroads](#) (Denmark)
- [Energy Foundation](#) (San Francisco)
- Energy Foundation China (1999, Beijing; 36 staff; for China’s sust energy development; a program of the [Energy Foundation](#) in San Francisco)
- Energy Innovation (San Francisco)
- Energy Research Centre of the Netherlands (Petten; c500 staff; develops new technology for transition to sustainable energy; focus areas: solar, wind, biomass, efficiency, policy, environmental assessment, engineering and materials; joint efforts with industry, government, and academia)
- Energy Research Institute (Beijing)
- [Energy Sustainability Forum](#) (Tokyo)
- Energy Watch Group (Berlin)
- [Energylopedia](#) (2011, Eschborn, Germany; 5 staff; 3000 articles on renewable energy, efficiency in developing countries; sustainable energy services)
- Environment and Energy Study Institute (1984, Washington; 11 staff; “Innovative policy actions for a cleaner, more secure and sustainable energy path”; briefings and events to Congress and others on climate, buildings, renewable energy, energy efficiency, public health, etc.)
- European Photovoltaic Industry Association (Brussels)
- FAARM (2009, New York; “Solar Puff” rechargeable lamp)
- Geothermal Resources Council (1970, Davis CA; 1300 members; annual meeting for world geothermal community; bi-monthly “GRC Bulletin”)
- Global Apollo Programme (June 2015; David King, Nicholas Stern, Martin Rees, et al; call for carbon-free renewable energy by 2025)
- Global Change Institute (Univ of Queensland, Aust; 26 staff; “Game-changing research for solving the challenges of a rapidly changing world”; sust energy and water, health, oceans, food systems, coral reef bleaching)
- [Global Electricity Initiative](#) (2012, London)
- Global Sustainable Electricity Partnership (1992, Montreal)
- Gravity Light (London; safe, reliable, <\$10 alt. to kerosene lamp costs 0 to run; GL02, 2016)
- Greentech Media (2007, Boston; 12 staff; weekly “Energy Gang” podcasts on global energy transformation and grid optimization)
- Growth Energy (2008, Washington; 20 staff; US ethanol supporters and producers)
- Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Organization (New York)
- Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (Cleveland OH; 9 staff)

Institute for Energy Research (1989, Washington; 17 staff; for “freely functioning energy markets”)

Institute for Local Self-Reliance (1974, Washington; 15 staff; energy self-reliance)

Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (2000, Tokyo; 9 staff)

[Institute for Sustainable Waste Management and Technology](#) (Austria)

[International Energy Agency](#) (OECD/Paris)

[International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#) (Austria)

International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE, 1992; network of 140 NGOs in 60 countries; *Sustainable Energy News* since 1993)

International Renewable Energy Agency (2009, Masdar City, UAE)

International Solar Energy Society (1954, Freiburg, Germany; Experts Network; Corporate Directory; Solar World Congress; Young ISES for youth; newsletter)

Invenergy LLC (Chicago; develops/owns/operates power gen facilities in North America/Europe; helps customers meet renewable/sust goals; supports clean energy projects)

LENR-cities (Neuchatel, Switzerland; [lenr-cities.com](#); innovation for powering cities)

Leonardo ENERGY (“the global community for sustainable energy professionals; publishes Good Practices Guide; connecting energy technologies, policies, and markets)

Low Energy Nuclear Reaction Industrial Assn (2015, Falls Church VA)

[MIT Energy Initiative](#)

National Renewable Energy Laboratory (Golden CO; “Leading Clean Energy Innovation”; sust transport, energy productivity, renewable electricity, system integration)

New Energy Economy (2003, Santa Fe NM; 8 staff)

New Energy Foundation (Concord NH; cold fusion; *Infinite Energy* magazine)

Nuclear Matters (former Senators Bayh & Gregg; pro nuclear energy)

[Oil Change International](#) (2005, Washington; 9 staff; exposes true costs of oil)

[Pew Charitable Trusts](#) (US)

[Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership](#) (2006, Vienna; REEEP, clean energy for developing countries; Sustainable Energy Regulation Network, Agrifood value chain, smart and sust cities; also see Climate Knowledge Brokers Group)

[Renewable Energy Policy Network for 21C](#) (2004, Paris; REN21; 52 members)

[Rocky Mountain Institute](#) (Snowmass, Colorado)

Solar Energy Industry Association (1974 Washington)

Solar Foundation (Washington; 7 staff; solar jobs census)

Solutions Project, The (Oakland CA; 5 staff; 100% renewable energy mix in 50 US states; actor Mark Ruffalo, co-founder)

[Stockholm Environment Institute](#) (Sweden)

Strategic Energy Technologies Information System (2009, European SET Plan; publishes reports from EC Joint Research Centre and updates on low-carbon tech)

[Sustainable Energy and Environment Forum](#) (Japan)

[Sustainable Energy for All](#) (2011, Vienna; access for all by 2030)

[Sustainable Energy Forum](#) (New Zealand)

[US-China Clean Energy Research Center](#) (2009)

World Bioenergy Association (2008, Stockholm)

World Energy Council

[World Resources Institute](#) (Washington)

[Worldwatch Institute](#) (Washington)

[Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, and Energy](#) (Germany)

[Zayed Future Energy Prize](#) (Abu Dhabi, UAE)

Energy and Development

HELIO International (2007, Paris; ecodevelopment for all through access to clean energy; Soft Energy Path methodology; Sustainable Energy Watch)

Energy Audits

Green Impact Campaign (2014, Washington; brings student volunteers and small business together for free energy audits using GEMS cloud-based survey tool on use of energy and water)

Energy Efficiency

Alliance to Save Energy (1977, Washington; 37 staff; promotes energy efficiency worldwide)

Energy Retrofits

Interfaith Power & Light (2000, San Francisco; 9 staff; helps churches with energy retrofits as “a religious response to global warming” and as “faithful servants of Creation”)

Engineers’ Groups

Engineers for a Sustainable World (2002, Cornell Univ.)

Engineers Without Borders USA (2002, Denver; 33 staff; 16k members; sust engineering projects to improve quality of life in developing communities)

[International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility](#) (1991, Berlin)

Environment and Peace

[Conservation International](#) (1987, Arlington VA; 900 staff in 30 offices; 3 programs: Policy Center for Environment and Peace, Center for Env. Leadership in Business, and Moore Center for Science and Oceans)

Environment Economics (see [Ecological Economics](#))

Environment Outlook/Overviews

[European Environment Agency](#) (Copenhagen)
[Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (Paris)
[Stockholm Environment Institute](#) (Sweden)
[UN Environment Programme](#) (Nairobi)
[World Wildlife Fund](#) (Switzerland; Living Planet Report)

Environment Policy

Environment and Energy Study Institute (1984, Washington; 11 staff; “Innovative policy actions for a cleaner, more secure and sustainable energy path”; briefings and events to Congress and others on climate, buildings, renewable energy, energy efficiency, public health, etc.)

Environmental Education (see [Education](#))

Environmental Harmful Spending

Green Scissors Coalition (1994, Washington; “cutting wasteful and env. harmful spending”; Friends of the Earth, R St. Institute, Taxpayers for Common Sense)

Environmental Justice

Accion Ecologica (Quito, Ecuador)
 EcoEquity (Greenhouse Development Rights project with SEI)
 EJOLT: Environmental Justice Organizations, Liabilities and Trade (2011? Global project to confront injustice; publishes Atlas of Environmental Justice)
 Environmental Justice Foundation (London; env security as human right)
 European Environmental Bureau (1974, Brussels; 140 env. orgs)
 Global Witness
 What Next Forum (Uppsala, Sweden; climate justice)

Environmental Law

Accion Ecologica (Quito, Ecuador)

As You Sow (1992, Oakland CA; 12 staff; legal strategies)

[Center for International Environmental Law](#) (1989, Washington)

Center for Oceans Law and Policy (Univ. of Virginia; annual conferences)

Earth Justice (San Francisco; c200 staff in 10 regional offices)

Global Witness (1993, London; exposes corruption & env/human rights abuse)

[Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development](#) (Washington)

International Development Law Organization (Rome; peace, justice, sust devel)

[International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (Switzerland)

Our Children’s Trust (Eugene OR; 8 staff; legal rights to stable climate)

Environmental News

Grist (1999, Seattle; 36 staff; “Intelligent, irreverent, news and commentary” on climate, energy, food, cities, justice, technology, and green living; “Gloom and doom with a sense of humor”; daily and/or weekly, with >2m readers/month)

Environmental Research

MISTRA: Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research (2006, Stockholm; 8 staff; funds research for a “good living environment” and for sust development)

Environmental Security

Environmental Justice Foundation (London)
[Institute for Environmental Security](#) (2002, The Hague)

Environmental Technology

Green Pages Directory (2003; for env. technology; 10 chapters, 80 sub-categories)

Equity

Eco-Equity (Earth Island Institute, Berkeley CA; 2 staff; equitable climate policies; Climate Equity Reference Project)
 Economics for Equity & Environment (E3Network; Cambridge MA; 2 staff; *Green Economists Directory* of economists for the people and planet)

Ethanol

Growth Energy (2008, Washington; 20 staff; US ethanol supporters and producers)

Ethical Money Directory

Ethical Money Directory 2016 (Ethical Markets Media, St. Augustine FL; 200 brief entries: 91 Asset Managers/Investment Advisors, 15 Banks, 43 Research/Reporting/Consulting, and 52 NGOs)

Ethics

[Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs](#) (New York)

Elea Foundation for Ethics in Globalization (Zurich; 9 staff; sust. projects for poor people)

Ethical Corporation (London; on business strategy, supply chains, sustainable business; publishes “State of Responsible Business Report 2016” (50p, expensive))

Initiatives of Change International (1991, Caux, Switzerland; for a just/peaceful/sust world, trustbuilding, ethical leadership, sust living; formerly Moral Rearmament, 1938-2001)

Institute for Ethics & Emerging Technologies (2004, Willington CT & Piedmont CA; “a technoprogressive think tank”; publishes *Journal of Evolution and Technology* online)

[InterAction Council](#) (1983, Tokyo, Toronto, etc.)

[Millennium Project, The](#) (1996, Washington)

Europe

European Climate Foundation (2008, Brussels; five offices; 65 staff; philanthropy for low-carbon societies)

European ECO Forum, The (1993; coalition of 200 env. citizens’ orgs; website being renewed)

Green Budget Europe (Brussels; 7 staff; env. fiscal reform, resource efficiency, Energy Union Governance, Green Tax Shift for people and planet)

European Climate Policy

[Climate Action Network Europe](#) (2011 [?], Brussels)

European Environment Information and Observation Network

[European Environment Agency](#) (Copenhagen)

European Investment

[European Investment Bank](#) (1958, Brussels; finances projects that drive sust growth and employment; “world’s biggest provider of climate finance”; >2000 staff; 243b euro capital)

Evangelicals

Evangelical Environmental Network (1993, 4 staff; a ministry to care for God’s Creation; Sponsors Young Evangelicals for Climate Action)

Everglades Restoration

Everglades Foundation, The (1995, Palmetto Bay, FL; 18 staff; to restore South Florida to its natural state)

Existential Risk

[Center for the Study of Existential Risk](#) (U of Cambridge)

Future of Humanity Institute (2005, U of Oxford; Nick Bostrom founding director; “big picture Questions”; existential risks; see New Yorker profile, 23 Nov 2015)

Future of Life Institute (2014? Boston/MIT? To mitigate existential risks from AI, Biotech, nuclear tech, and climate change)

Global Challenges Foundation (2011, Stockholm)

Extinction

What is Missing Foundation (NYC; Maya Lin videos)

Extractive Industries Transparency

[Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative](#) (2002, Oslo; leading global standard for extractive resource wealth as a key engine for sust growth/reduced poverty; *EITI Standard Progress Report 2015*)

Family Planning

Family Planning 2020 (2012? Wash; *FP 2020 Platform*; core partners: Gates Fdn/UNFPA/USAID)

International Conference on Family Planning (2009; bi-annual meeting on best practices; 4th ICFP, Indonesia, Jan 2016; Gates Institute co-host)

International Planned Parenthood Federation (1952, London and six regional offices; 30,000 staff in 170 countries; promotes sexual and reproductive health and rights)

Fashion

Copenhagen Fashion Summit (2009, Denmark; 2016 Summit with >1200 participants, “the world’s largest meeting on sustainability in fashion,” promotes new business models)

Finance

Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions (1998, Paris)

[Belmont Forum](#) (International Group of Funding Agencies)

Better Future Project (2011, Cambridge MA; 9 staff; divestment)

Bloomberg New Energy Finance (2015? 200 staff in 14 locations; Future of Energy summit; *New Energy Outlook* annual long-term view)

Boulder Institute of Microfinance and Sustainable Development (Boulder CO)

Breakthrough Energy Coalition (Nov 2015; wealthy sponsors to fill capital needs for “truly transformational energy solutions”; includes Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos, Richard Branson, Jack Ma, Meg Whitman, George Soros, Mark Zuckerberg, Tom Steyer, etc.)

[Capital Institute](#) (2010, Greenwich CT; John Fullerton; transition to sust. living)

[Carbon Tracker Initiative](#) (2010?, London; global carbon investment risk)

CEE Bankwatch Network (1995, Liben, Czech Republic; c.50 staff; public finance for people and the environment in Central and Eastern Europe)

[Center for International Climate and Environmental Research](#) (1995, Oslo)

[Climate and Development Knowledge Network](#) (2010, London)

[Climate Bonds Initiative](#) (London)

Climate Markets & Investment Assn (trade assn. for low-carbon investors; Climate Finance Forum)

[Climate Policy Initiative](#) (2009, San Francisco)

ClimateWorks Foundation (2008, San Francisco; 43 staff; created by Hewlett/Packard/McKnight fdns to “solve climate crisis and ensure a prosperous future”; works with funders and researchers; has awarded >7600 grants since 2009 to orgns worldwide)

Ecosystems Marketplace (2004, c/o [Forest Trends](#), Washington; 11 staff; reports/newsletters on market-based approaches to conserving ecosystem services; “State of...” analyses on forest carbon finance, watershed investments, voluntary carbon markets, etc.)

Ethical Markets Media (FL; *Green Transition Scoreboard* on corporate investments)

[Energy Foundation](#) (San Francisco)

Environmental Funders Network (2003, UK; 170 members)

[European Investment Bank](#) (1958, Brussels; finances projects that drive sust growth and employment; “world’s biggest provider of climate finance”; >2000 staff; 243b euro capital)

Financial Action Task Force (1989, OECD; 34 nations; tax havens)

[Financial Transparency Coalition](#) (2009, Washington)

[Global Alliance for Action on Banking Values](#) (2009, Zeist, The Netherlands)

[Global Environment Facility](#) (Washington)

Global4c.org (proposes new world currency to finance climate mitigation)

Global Innovation Fund (2014, London; \$200m initiative of UK, US, Sweden)

Global Sanitation Fund (UN Water Supply...)

[Green Climate Fund](#) (2010, Korea/UNFCCC)

Green Century Funds (Boston mutual fund)

Green Investment Bank (2012, Edinburgh & London; independent entity funded by UK government; has backed 75 green infrastructure projects for UK renewables and energy efficiency)

International Finance Corp (1956, World Bank Group; fosters sustainable growth)

[International Fund for Agricultural Development](#) (UN/IFAD, Rome)

Investor Environmental Health Network (Falls Church VA; 2 staff; advice on toxics)

Investor Network on Climate Risk (100 members w. >\$11 trillion in assets)

Network for Sustainable Financial Markets (2008; for long-term sustainable value)

New Climate Institute (2014, Cologne/Berlin; 12 staff; to raise ambition for climate policy and global sust; tracks climate action; analyzes climate finance)

[Oil Change International](#) (Washington)

Tax Justice Network (2003, UK; on tax evasion)

[Third Generation Environmentalism](#) (2004, London/Brussels/Berlin/Washington/China; 40 staff; advancing security and prosperity to accelerate global transition to Sust Devel)

[UNEP Finance Initiative](#) (200 orgs for sustainable finance)

Financial Integrity

[Global Financial Integrity](#) (2006, Washington; 12 staff; tax havens, illicit financial flows; transnational crime/terrorism)

Fish

Fish 2.0 (Carmel CA; connects sust fishing businesses with prospective investors)

Future of Fish (2015, San Francisco; 8 staff; ideal seafood supply chain: legal, traceable)

Shellcatch (2011; San Francisco; for sust seafood; traceable fish tracked from boat to plate; to create a world with a healthy ocean and win-win for all players)

Fisheries

- International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (McLean VA)
- Marine Stewardship Council (1996; sets standards and gives certified labels)
- Nereus Program: Predicting Future Oceans (2011, Nippon Fdn/UBC, Vancouver; 20 fellows; global initiative for sust of oceans; *Predicting Future Oceans: Climate & Fisheries*, 2015, 24p)
- [Ocean Conservancy](#) (Washington)

Fissile Materials

- [International Panel on Fissile Materials](#) (Princeton Univ, NJ)

Food

- Action Against Hunger (1978, New York; 5000 staff in 40 countries)
- Aspire Food Group (2013, Austin TX & Ghana; 4 staff; food solutions from insects and insect-based products; e.g. cricket powder; seeks “to scale a disruptive business with a realistic roadmap”)
- Beyond Meat (Manhattan Beach CA; plant protein)
- Center for a Livable Future (Johns Hopkins Univ; sust. food policy)
- Center for Food Safety (1997, Washington; 30 staff; “protecting human health and the environment”; reports and fact sheets on GE crops, animal factories, aquaculture, organic food, nanotech risks)
- [Earth Institute](#) (Columbia Univ, New York)
- Famine Early Warning Systems Network (1985)
- Feeding 10 Billion (2009, 6 staff)
- Fish 2.0 (Carmel CA; connects sust fishing businesses with prospective investors)
- [Food & Water Watch](#) (2005, Washington)
- [Food Tank](#) (2013, Chicago)
- Future of Fish (2015, San Francisco; 8 staff; ideal seafood supply chain: legal, traceable)
- Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (2002, Geneva; Gates Fdn founder; against undernutrition)
- Global Alliance for the Future of Food (2012, Toronto; 6 staff; coalition of 30 foundations to leverage resources toward greater “sustainability, security, and equity”)
- Global Food Initiative (all 10 Univ. of California campuses)
- Global Harvest Initiative
- Global Sustainability Summit (annual “food revolution” conferences by Food Marketing Institute and Grocery Mfrs. Assn; Boston 2014, Denver 2015, New Orleans Aug 2016)

- Hampton Creek (2011, San Francisco; plants for food)
- Impossible Foods (Redwood City CA; 50 staff; plant protein)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (Washington)
- [International Fund for Agricultural Development \(UN/IFAD, Rome\)](#)
- International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (McLean VA)
- Modern Meadow (Brooklyn NY; cell culturing)
- Munich Environmental Institute (1986, Munich; NGIO with c.10 staff; concerned with radiation, GMOs, food safety, energy, electromagnetic pollution)
- New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- Soylent (2013; powdered drink to replace meals)
- Sustainable Food Laboratory (Hartland VT; 9 staff; to accelerate shift to sust.; low-carbon agriculture)
- UC Global Food Initiative (all 10 Univ of California campuses)
- UN World Food Programme (1961, Rome; “world’s largest humanitarian agency,” fighting hunger worldwide through assistance; also food security analysis)
- World Agroforestry Centre (2002, Nairobi; for rural transformation; strategic use of trees for food security and env. sustainability in Africa and Asia; many publications)
- World Food Programme (1961, Rome; see UN World Food Programme)
- [World Resources Institute](#) (Washington)
- [Worldwatch Institute](#) (Washington)

Food and Pollination

- [Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (IPBES, 2012, UN Campus, Bonn; 124 governments, 9 staff; *Pollinators, Pollination, and Food Production* report, Feb 2016, on global decline of bees, bats, birds, etc.; also see Pollinator Partnership)

Food Security

- [German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food security; refugees, “2030 Agenda” for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)
- Global Institute for Food Security (2012, Saskatoon; 2 staff?; U of Saskatchewan/Govt of Sask/ and Potash Corporation partnership)
- Institute for Global Food Security (2006, Queens U, Belfast, Ireland; sust/secure food supply)

Sustainability Institute (Univ of Stellenbosch, South Africa; Food Security Initiative)

Footprint Accounting

[Global Footprint Network](#) (2003, Oakland, CA and Geneva)

Foresight

Foresight Canada

[Foresight Horizon Scanning Centre](#) (UK)

[Millennium Project](#) (1996, Washington)

Forests

Bonn Challenge (2011, Germany; to restore 150m hectares by 2020)

Canopy (1996, Palo Alto CA; urban forests)

Center for International Forestry Research (Bogor, Indonesia; part of the [CGIAR consortium](#); for a more equitable world where forestry and sustainable landscapes enhance environment and well-being for all, improving livelihoods for 240m people)

Climate and Land Use Alliance (San Francisco; on potential of forests/agric landscapes to mitigate climate; *Strategic Focus and Priorities 2013-2016*; initiatives for Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico/Central America)

Commission on Climate and Tropical Forests (2009 Washington; Chafee/Podesta)

Community Carbon Trees – Costa Rica (2000; growing trees to improve the climate)

Earth Innovation Institute (2013, San Francisco; 21 staff; tropical forests)

Ecosystems Marketplace (2004, c/o [Forest Trends](#), Washington; 11 staff; reports/newsletters on market-based approaches to conserving ecosystem services; “State of...” analyses on forest carbon finance, watershed investments, voluntary carbon markets, etc.)

[Forest Stewardship Council International](#) (2003, Bonn; orig. 1994 in Mexico; FSC Certification; *2015-2020 Global Strategic Plan*, 2015, 32p)

[Forest Trends](#) (1998, Washington; 60 staff)

Global Canopy Programme (Oxford UK; 22 staff; tropical forestry; “to accelerate transition to a deforestation-free economy”)

[Global Forest Watch](#) (WRI/Washington)

[Global Forest Watch Canada](#) (Edmonton)

Global Institute of Sustainable Forestry (Yale U)

Global Partnership on Forest Landscape Restoration (Washington)

Global Restoration Council (WRI, IUCN, Bonn Challenge)

Heartwood.org (1991; Bloomington IN; to protect forests in 18-state Midwest region)

[International Institute for Applied Systems](#)

[Analysis](#) (Austria)

Northern Forest Center (1997, Concord NH; modern wood heat; community forests)

Plant for the Planet (2007, Munich; youth to plant trees)

[Rainforest Alliance](#) (1987, New York)

REDD Programme (2008, UN, Geneva; to counter deforestation)

Rights and Resources Initiative (Washington, 39 staff; community control)

[UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#) (New York)

Woods Hole Research Center (Falmouth MA; 40 staff; science-based solutions for world env/econ challenges; Arctic permafrost, global carbon, green economy, global rivers, forest monitoring)

World Agroforestry Centre (2002, Nairobi; for rural transformation; strategic use of trees for food security and env. sustainability in Africa and Asia; many publications)

[World Resources Institute](#) (Washington)

Former Leaders’ Groups

[Carter Center](#) (Atlanta, GA; Jimmy Carter)

[Climate Reality Project](#) (Washington; Al Gore)

[Clinton Foundation / Clinton Global Initiative](#) (NYC; Bill Clinton)

[Club de Madrid](#) (Madrid; various leaders)

[Future World Foundation](#) (Zurich; Kofi Annan)

[Generation Foundation](#) (2015, New York and London; Al Gore)

[Green Cross International](#) (Geneva; Mikhail Gorbachev)

[InterAction Council](#) (Tokyo, Toronto....; various leaders)

Ramos Peace and Development Foundation (Makati City, Philippines; founded by former President Fidel Ramos to promote regional security and cooperative prosperity)

Fossil Fuel Industry Monitor

Climate Investigations Center (monitors fossil fuel industry and its front groups; 2 staff)

Foundations: Grant-Giving

Asahi Glass Foundation (UK?)

[Bertelsmann Stiftung](#) (Germany)

[Betsy and Jesse Fink Foundation](#) (2001, Norwalk CT; US; by invitation only)

Bloomberg Philanthropies

Blue Moon Fund (Charlottesville VA)

- Bonneville Environmental Foundation (Portland OR)
- Bullitt Foundation (1992, Seattle)
- Carnegie Corporation of New York (1911, NYC; peace/security; global dynamics)
- Charles C. Mott Foundation (1926, Flint MI; Environmental Program)
- Children’s Investment Fund Foundation (2004, London; c.90 staff; to transform lives of poor children; >\$4b endowment; \$225m grants in 2015; “Adolescents 360” program)
- ClimateWorks Foundation (2008, San Francisco; 43 staff; created by Hewlett/Packard/McKnight fdns to “solve climate crisis and ensure a prosperous future”; works with funders/researchers; >7600 grants since 2009 to orgns worldwide)
- David and Anita Keller Foundation (2002, San Francisco; human right for sust. devel.)
- David and Lucile Packard Foundation (1964, Los Altos CA; conservation, climate)
- DendriFund (2013, Louisville KY, Brown-Forman Env. Sustainability Fund, 2011-2013)
- Elea Foundation for Ethics in Globalization (Zurich; 9 staff; sust. projects for poor people)
- Energy Foundation (1991, San Francisco; 47 staff; efficiency, clean energy)
- European Climate Foundation (2008, Brussels; five offices; 65 staff; philanthropy for low-carbon societies)
- Fondacion BNP Paribas
- Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (Milan; Venice)
- Flora Family Foundation (1998, Menlo Park CA)
- Foundation for Deep Ecology (1990, San Francisco; 7 Staff; grants to protect wildness)
- [Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable Development](#) (London)
- [Foundation for the Culture of Peace](#)
- Foundation to Support Open Society (1979, NYC; human rights; government; G. Soros)
- Global Innovation Fund (2014, London; 12 staff; \$200m devel. initiative of US, UK, Aust, Sweden, and Omidyar Network to bring new capital to improve lives of the world’s poorest; seeks large-scale impact)
- Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation (2000, Palo Alto CA; conservation; “bold ideas”)
- Grantham Foundation for Protection of Env (1997, Boston; by invitation only)
- [Green Climate Fund](#) (Korea/UNFCCC)
- Growald Family Fund (2007, NYC, 5 staff; Eilee Rockefeller Growald co-founder)
- Halloran Philanthropies (2007, Philadelphia?; 9 staff; to accelerate sust. social interventions)
- Humanity United (San Francisco/Wash; grants for “a more peaceful world”)
- Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust (1904, York UK; “a Quaker trust to transform the world”)
- [Kalliopeia Foundation](#) (San Rafael CA)
- Kendela Fund (1993, Atlanta GA; experimental; to change frames)
- Leonardo di Caprio Foundation (1998, Los Angeles; env, financing mechanisms)
- Lifeboat Foundation (Chicago; “Safeguarding Humanity” from high tech risk)
- [MacArthur Foundation](#) (1970, Chicago; “a just, peaceful, and verdant world”)
- Margaret Cargill Foundation (2006, Eden Prairie MN; conservation, biodiversity)
- Marion Institute (1993, Marion MA; socially responsible investing; 12 staff, incubator for “serendipity projects” in sustainability and social justice; Future Primitive project)
- MAVA, Fondation pour la nature (1994, Gland, Switzerland; regional priorities)
- Mayer Foundation for Human Progress (1982, Paris; for global community)
- Mertz-Gilmore Foundation (NYC; \$100m assets; climate change solutions)
- MISTRA: Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research (2006, Stockholm; 8 staff; funds research for a “good living environment” and for sust development)
- New Venture Fund for Policy & Advocacy (2006, Wash; 6 staff; project incubation)
- NoVo Foundation
- Oak Foundation (1948; Geneva/Chapel Hill NC; root causes; climate, env., collaboration)
- [Overbrook Foundation](#) (New York; \$174m endowment; env., human rights)
- [Paulson Institute](#) (2011, Univ of Chicago; ex-Treasury Secretary Henry Paulson, founder; “Advancing Sust Growth in US and China”; CEO Council for Sust Urbanization; Annual Urban Sust Conferences)
- Peace Development Fund (1981, San Francisco; 7 staff; grants for a more just/peaceful world)
- [Pew Charitable Trust](#) (Philadelphia PA)
- Planet Heritage Foundation (3 staff; leading and supporting effective strategic collaboration on climate change and biodiversity; little info on website; no letters of inquiry/unsolicited proposals)
- [Ploughshares Fund](#) (San Francisco)
- Polden-Puckham Charitable Foundation (London; peace and sust. security; env sustainability; “Quaker roots”; grants to UK NGOs only)
- Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation
- Rockefeller Brothers Foundation (New York)
- Rockefeller Foundation (1903, NYC; climate, clean energy)
- Sasakawa Peace Foundation (Tokyo)

Scherman Foundation (1941, NYC; env, human
rts, advocacy, cmmy devel)
Schmidt Family Foundation (2006, Palo Alto;
Eric Schmidt of Google)
[Simons Foundation](#) (1985, Simon Fraser Univ,
Vancouver)
Skoll Foundation (1990, Palo Alto CA; for sust
world of peace/prosperity)
[Skoll Global Threats Fund](#) (2010, San Francisco;
17 staff; by invitation only)
Surdna Foundation (1917, NYC; sust
communities in US; healthy env)
Tallberg Foundation (Stockholm; Anders
Wijkman)
Threshold Foundation (San Francisco;
Sustainable Planet grants)
Tilia Fund (Berkeley CA; “solving world’s
environmental problems”)
TomKat Charitable Trust (2009, San Francisco;
climate, food, interconnections; T. Steyer)
Turner Foundation (Atlanta GA; Ted Turner)
[V. Kann Rasmussen Foundation](#) (1991, New
York)
[Wallace Global Fund](#) (Washington; for
transformative change)
Wilburforce Foundation (Seattle; conservation
law/policy to preserve habitats in western N.
America)
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation (2001,
Menlo Park; climate, environment)
Winslow Foundation (Colorado; Tim and Wren
Winslow Wirth; global understanding)
Zennstrom Philanthropies (2007, London)
Zoom Foundation (Westport CT)

Foundations: Operating Only

David Suzuki Foundation (1990, Vancouver; c.70
“passionate professionals”; climate change,
green living tips, value of greenbelts, healthy
oceans/sust seafood, env health, freshwater)
[Ellen MacArthur Foundation](#) (2010, UK)
Fundacion Futuro Latinamericano (1992, Quito;
sust devel; peacebuilding; peace culture)
[Future World Foundation](#) (2007, Zurich; Kofi
Annan, chair)
Global Challenges Fdn (2011, Stockholm; risk
awareness, governance)
[Heinrich-Boll-Stiftung](#) (1986, Berlin; “The Green
Political Foundation”)
Mary Robinson Foundation (2010, Trinity
College Dublin; Mary Robinson, President;
climate justice action on seven Principles)
[One Earth Future Foundation](#) (2007, Broomfield
CO; “thought leadership”)

Fracking

Environment America (Boston; fracking report)
[Food & Water Watch](#) (2005, Washington)
FracTracker Alliance (US)

Franciscan Earth Corps

Franciscan Action Network/Franciscan Earth
Corps (2012 Washington; 6 staff; climate
justice, ethic of life, immigration,
peacemaking)

Fuller Challenge Prize

Buckminster Fuller Institute (1983, Brooklyn NY;
3 staff; transformational strategies; whole
systems thinking for humanity problems;
Fuller Challenge annual \$100k prize; Idea
Index from submissions)

Funding Coordinators

Consultative Group on Biological Diversity (San
Francisco, 8 staff; supports grantmakers for a
just/healthy/sust future; includes
Climate/Energy Funders Gp & Funders of
the Amazon Basin)
Environmental Funders Network (2003, UK; 170
members)
Global Alliance for the Future of Food (2012,
Toronto; 6 staff; coalition of 30 foundations
to leverage resources toward greater
“sustainability, security, and equity”)
Peace and Security Funding Group (1999,
Washington; 3 staff, 60 members; to
exchange info and foster collaboration)
Wellspring Advisory (NYC, Wash; “Upholding
human dignity, unlocking human potential;”
coordinates grantmaking for human rights
and social/economic justice)

Future Earth

[Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund U.,
Sweden; “a core project of Future Earth”;
“largest social science research network” in
global sust devel.; 53 Lead Faculty; many
books, articles)

Future Generations

[Oxford Martin Commission for Future
Generations](#) (UK)
[World Future Council](#) (2007, Germany)

Futures Research

[Millennium Project](#) (1996, Washington)

Gem Mining

Ethic Mark GEMS (2015? Ethical Markets Media, St. Augustine FL; challenges global mining of gems; advocates “gems from earth-friendly materials science”)

Genetically Engineered Crops

Center for Food Safety (1997, Washington; 30 staff; “protecting human health and the environment”; reports and fact sheets on GE crops, animal factories, aquaculture, organic food, nanotech risks)

Geoengineering

ETC Group (1991, Ottawa; 13 staff; addresses social/ecological issues arising from new tech; conservation, sustainability, human rights; tech assessment, synthetic biology; geoengineering)

Geothermal Energy

Geothermal Resources Council (1970, Davis CA; 1300 members; annual meeting for world geothermal community; bi-monthly “GRC Bulletin”)

Glacier Melting

Earth Vision Institute (2012, Boulder CO; photographer/scientist James Balog, founder; “integrating art and science to reveal env change”; Extreme Ice Survey of melting glaciers)

Global Apollo Programme for Energy

Global Apollo Programme (June 2015; David King, Nicholas Stern, Martin Rees, et al; call for carbon-free renewable energy by 2025)

Global Challenges

[Global Challenges Foundation](#) (2012, Stockholm; on major problems and threats due to radical change in past 100 years; *Global Challenges: 12 Risks That Threaten Human Civilization*, Feb 2015, 208p)
[Millennium Project](#) (1996, Washington)

Global Climate Negotiation Game

EarthDECKS (Los Altos CA; sponsors Global Climate Negotiation Game)

Global Dynamics

Amsterdam Global Change Institute (250 staff)
[Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics](#) (1977, Stockholm)

Center for Global Change and Sustainability (2010, Vienna; 31 staff; a unit of the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), to communicate sust. concepts to society)

Center for Global Change Sciences (1990, MIT; 26 research staff; climate research)

Changing Planet (Stockholm Resilience Center; “umbrella initiative” for integrated understanding of social/ecological/technical force global dynamics and cross-scale links between humans; includes SRC, Beijer Inst, and [Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) Research prog.)
[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden)

Global Economy

[World Policy Institute](#) (New York)

Global Energy Policy

Center on Global Energy Policy (Columbia U, NYC; 22 staff; to improve energy policy/dialogue)

Global Ethics

[Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs](#)

Global Financial Flows

[Center for International Environmental Law](#) (1989, Washington)

Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance

[Climate Policy Initiative](#) (San Francisco)

Global Justice

Grassroots Global Justice Alliance (2005, N. Miami FL; 5 staff; alliance of 55 US-based groups “for peace, democracy and a sustainable world...for people and planet...No War, No Warming”)
Hague Institute for Global Justice, The (2001, The Hague; >40 staff; research to strengthen the global framework to promote peace, conflict resolution, atrocity prevention and ICC)

Global Leadership

U.S. Global Leadership Coalition (1995, Wash; 35 staff; 400 businesses and NGOs; smart power for “a better, safer world”; sponsors National Security Advisory Council of 160 retired generals and admirals)

Global Poverty Project

Global Citizen (New York; sponsors Global Poverty Project—celebrities to end extreme poverty)

Global Risks Report

[World Economic Forum](#) (Switzerland)

Global Security (see [Security Studies](#))

Global Social Policy

[Globalism and Social Policy Programme](#)

Governance

[Amsterdam Global Change Institute](#) (250 staff)
Centre for international Governance Innovation
(CIGI, Waterloo, Ontario)

[Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund U.,
Sweden; “a core project of Future Earth”;
“largest social science research network” in
global sust devel.; 53 Lead Faculty; many
books, articles)

[European Leadership Network](#) (London)

[Forum for a New World Governance](#) (2007,
Geneva & NY; *World Governance Index*
2011)

[Foundation for Democracy and Sustainable
Development](#) (2009, London)

[Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; 36 staff;
climate, Arctic; env agenda and law)

[Future World Foundation](#) (Zurich)

[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75
staff; sust-oriented transformation; food
Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust
devel; transformation of international
cooperation)

[Global Challenges Foundation](#) (2012, Stockholm;
on major problems and threats due to radical
change In past 100 years; Global Challenges:
12 Risks That Threaten Human Civilization,
Feb 2015, 208p)

[Global Governance Institute](#) (Brussels; 55 staff;
50 members; peace, security, sust devel)

GLOBE International (1989, Brussels, Tokyo; to
advance env./climate legislation; global
legislators for a balanced env; Climate
Legislation Initiative)

Institute for Democracy (Skopje, Macedonia;
good governance)

[Institute for Governance & Sustainable
Development](#) (Washington)

[Institute for Sustainable Development and
International Relations](#) (Paris)

International Center for Climate Governance
(2009, Venice; sponsors Think Tank Map of
310 think tanks on climate economics and
policy; ranks top 100)

[International Institute for Democracy and
Electoral Assistance](#) (Stockholm)

[Network of Global Agenda Councils](#) (World
Economic Forum, Switzerland)

[One Earth Future Foundation](#) (Broomfield CO)

Open Government Partnership

[Stockholm Environment Institute](#) (Sweden)

Think Tank Map (2011, c/o International Centre
for Climate Governance, Venice; “a
worldwide observatory on climate think
tanks; A-Z list of 244 orgs)

[World Policy Institute](#) (New York)

[Worldwatch Institute](#) (Washington)

Government Spending

Taxpayers for Common Sense (1995, Washington;
unnecessary defense spending and energy
subsidies, corporate welfare, outdated public
asset policy, etc.)

Grasslands Holistic Management

Savory Institute (2009, Boulder CO; 9 staff;
holistic mgt. of world’s grasslands)

Grassroots Social Change

Grassroots International (1983, Boston; 12 staff;
“funding global movements for social
change”; grantmaking for sust livelihoods,
movement building, human rights)

Green Bonds

[Center for International Climate and
Environmental Research](#) (1995, Oslo)

Green Bond Principles (c/o Inat Capital Markets
Assn; annual report for 130 inst)

Green Buildings

World Green Building Council (2002, Toronto;
>100 nations)

Green Chemistry

Advancing Green Chemistry (2006,
Charlottesville VA; 12 Principles to end
hazardous chems)

ISGC2015.com (International Symposium on
Green Chemistry, May 2015)

Lowell Center for Sust Production (1996; UMass-
Lowell; chemical policy; sust products)

Green Civil Engineering

International Standards Organization (1947,
Geneva; 150 staff; standards for progress on
sust devel: env. mgt, social respons, energy,
risk, food safety, green civil engineering)

Green Climate Fund (UNFCCC)

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
(UNFCCC; Bonn, Germany; Green Climate
Fund /2010 to assist poor countries with
adaptation, mitigation, finance, & tech.)

Green Colleges

Dickinson College (Carlisle PA; “national leader in educating for a sust world”; >100 courses)

Green Concrete

Centre for Green Concrete (1998, Danish Technological Institute)

Green Consulting (also see [Consultants](#))

Ecology and Environment Inc. (1970, Lancaster NY; env. management consultants; 50 offices worldwide)

Eco-Officiency (Colorado somewhere; sustainability and green consulting)

Green Corporations

Acciona (1997, Madrid, Spain; 33,500 employees in >30 countries; renewable energy, sust water and infrastructure; “committed to sust and innovation”; *Sustainability Master Plan 2015*)

Green Design

Centre for Sustainable Design (1995, Univ for the Creative Arts, Farnham UK; “world-class” knowledge on product sust, green electronics, sust services/systems, “Circular Ocean Project” on reducing litter)

Green Economics (also see [Economics Rethinking](#))

Economics for Equity & Environment (E3Network; Cambridge MA; 2 staff; *Green Economists Directory* of economists for the people and planet)

Green Economy

[Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future](#)

(c1990, London; for global sust development and democracy; publishes Green Economy Papers and *15 Principles for a Green Economy*)

World Climate Ltd (2010, Copenhagen; “Green business generation” to accelerate the green economy; seeks to bridge climate negotiators, country efforts, and business; co-sponsor of World Green Economy Summit (Dubai, 5-6 Oct 2016) to encourage strategic partnerships)

Green Festivals/Trade Fair

GreenFestivals.org (2005, Atlanta; 21 staff; showcases latest sust/green products/services In 5 US cities; a brand of Messe Stuttgart international trade fair)

Green Growth/Jobs/Economy

BlueEconomy.org (Gunter Pauli)

Clean Technica.com (2008; green jobs)

Dubai Carbon Centre of Excellence (2011; 13 staff; Green Economic Report)

[European Environment Agency](#) (Copenhagen)

[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)

[Global Green Growth Forum](#) (2011, Copenhagen)

[Global Green Growth Institute](#) (Korea)

Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change... (LSE; Nicholas Stern)

[Green Economy Coalition](#) (UK)

Green Economy Index (Dual Citizen, Washington)

Green for All (Washington, Oakland; 7 staff; inclusive green economy)

[Green Growth Knowledge Platform](#) (2012, Geneva)

[Greenovate](#) (China)

[International Institute for Environment and Development](#) (UK)

International Labour Organization (UN/Rome)

[Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (Paris)

[UN Conference on Sustainable Development](#)
[World Bank](#) (Washington)

Green Hotels

Green Hotels Association (1993, Houston TX; offers conservation guidelines and ideas; “Catalog of Environmental Products for the Lodging Industry”)

Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure Basel (2008; sustainable infrastructure)

Green Investment Bank (2012, Edinburgh & London; independent entity funded by UK government; has backed 75 green infrastructure projects for UK for renewables and energy efficiency)

Green Investment

[Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)

[Generation Foundation](#) (2015, New York and London)

Green Century Funds (1991, Indianapolis; Portfolio 21 investments)

Green Jobs

[International Labour Organization](#) (1919, Rome; 1946 as UN agency)

Labor Network for Sustainability (2009, Prairie Farm WI; 4 staff; “Making a living on a living planet”; workers as key to robust climate protection; *Jobs Beyond Coal 2012* manual)

Green Leaders (widely known for important books and/or founding important orgs; to be expanded as Part 1D in Overviews)

[Climate Council](#) (2013, Australia; climate scientists **Tim Flannery**, **Will Steffen**)

[Climate Reality Project](#) (Washington; **Al Gore**; also see Green Corps)

Climate Science, Awareness and Solutions (Earth Institute, Columbia Univ; leading climate scientist **James E. Hansen** director)

Club of Rome (**Ernst U. von Weizsaecker** co-president, founder of Wuppertal Institute)

David Suzuki Foundation (Vancouver; **David Suzuki**)

[Earth Institute](#) (Columbia University, NYC; **Jeffrey Sachs** director; also Sust Devel Solutions Network)

[Earth Policy Institute](#) (2001, Washington; **Lester R. Brown** founder; retired 2015; also founder of [Worldwatch Institute](#))

Energy and Resources Institute (New Delhi; **Rajendra Pachauri** CEO; former chair IPCC)

Ethical Markets Media (St. Augustine FL; **Hazel Henderson**, Green Transition Scoreboard)

[Foundation for a Culture of Peace](#) (Madrid; **Federico Mayor Zaragosa**; former head of UNESCO)

[Global Footprint Network](#) (2003, **Mathis Wackernagel**)

[Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change](#) (London, **Sir Nicholas Stern**)

[Green Cross International](#) (Geneva; Mikhail Gorbachev founder)

Hunei Solar Co. (China; **Huang Ming**, Chair and founder)

Jane Goodell Institute (1991, Vienna VA; **Jane Goodell**)

Institute for Sustainable Resources (2011, London; **Paul Ekins**)

International Society for Ecological Economics (**Robert Costanza**, co-founder; also co-editor, *Solutions Journal*)

Mary Robinson Foundation (2010, Dublin; **Mary Robinson**; former Prime Minister of Ireland; UN human rights head)

Natural Capital Institute (2002, Sausalito CA; **Paul Hawken**)

Next System Project (2015, Washington; **Gus Speth**; founder, WRI and NRDC; former dean, Yale School of Forestry and Env)

[Ploughshares Fund](#) (1981, San Francisco; **Joseph Cirincione** president; nuclear weapons books)

Risky Business.org (**Michael Bloomberg**; former NYC mayor; chair Sust Accounting Standards Board and C40 Cities)

[Rocky Mountain Institute](#) (Snowmass CO; **Amory Lovins** founder)

[Small Planet Institute](#) (Maine; **Frances Moore Lappe**)

[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Stockholm, **Johan Rockstrom** director)

[Three Fifty.org](#) (**Bill McKibbin** founder)

Green Living

David Suzuki Foundation (1990, Vancouver; c.70 “passionate professionals”; climate change, Green living tips, value of greenbelts, healthy oceans/sust seafood, env health, freshwater)

Green Maps

Green Map System (NYC; to promote sust cmmy devel; 500 maps published to date)

Green Muslims

Green Muslims (Washington; “living the env. spirit of Islam; Green Scripture Project)

Green Organizing

Green Corps (1992, Denver)

Green Politics

Global Greens (2001; parties in >90 countries)

Green Products

Centre for Sustainable Design (1995, Univ for the Creative Arts, Farnham UK; “world-class” knowledge on product sust, green electronics, sust services/systems, Circular Ocean Project on litter)

[Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute](#)

(2010, San Francisco; Netherlands; Product Standards Guide, 161 companies, 2500 products; products registry; green chemistry/buildings)

Green Hotels Association (1993, Houston TX; offers conservation guidelines and ideas; “Catalog of Environmental Products for the Lodging Industry”)

GreenFestivals.org (2005, Atlanta; 21 staff; showcases latest sust/green products/services In 5 US cities; a brand of Messe Stuttgart international trade fair)

Lowell Center for Sust Production (1996; UMass-Lowell; chemical policy; sust products)

Green Public Procurement

[Global Green Growth Forum](#) (2011, Copenhagen)

Green Religion (also see [Religious Groups](#))

Global Catholic Climate Movement (2015)

Green Faith (1992, Highland Park NJ; 7 staff; interfaith)

Green Revolution

Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (2006, Westlands, Kenya; to significantly & sust improve prod of resource-poor farmers; support from Gates Fdn & Rockefeller Fdn)

Green Revolving Investment Tracking System

[Billion Dollar Green Challenge](#) (2011, Boston)

Green Schools (also see [Education](#))

[Earth Day Network](#) (1975, Washington; 12 staff; 22,000 partners in 192 countries to broaden the env. movement; Green Schools Campaign; Accelerating the Global Green Economy)

Green Sports Facilities

Green Sports Alliance (2010)

Green Taxation

Green Budget Europe (Brussels; 7 staff; env. fiscal reform, resource efficiency, Energy Union Governance, Green Tax Shift for people and planet)

Green Budget Germany (1994, Berlin; Env Tax Reform, ending harmful subsidies)

Green Technology

Big Green Innovations (2001, IBM; ibm.com/ibm/green; new business unit for the company-wide Smarter Planet Initiative; “Sustainability is an imperative”; smarter cities/energy)

Green Tours

Bay Area Green Tours (Oakland CA: half-day and full-day)

Growth Bias

Growth Bias Busted (Colorado Springs CO)

“Happy Planet Index”

New Economics Foundation (London)

Health

[Child Family Health International](#) (San Francisco)

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (2002)

Global Viral (2008, San Francisco; early warning for epidemics)

Harm Reduction International (London; public health)

Health Care Without Harm (Buenos Aires; environmentally responsible care)

International HIV/AIDS Alliance (1993; supported >3000 projects in >40 countries; health/human rights)

Investor Environmental Health Network (Falls Church VA; advises on toxics)

[Population Health Research Institute](#) (Canada)

Health and Environment

Environmental Health Perspectives (1972, 13 staff; National Inst of Health monthly journal)

Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL, 2003, Brussels; env. “wing” of European Public Health Alliance; >70 org members; chemicals, pesticides, air quality, noise pollution, cancer, mercury, etc.)

Green Facts (2001, Brussels; “Faithful” six-page leaflets and one-page Citizen Summaries of International Science reports on environment and health topics in 130 categories; A-Z listing)

World Health Organization (1948, Geneva; a major UN agency concerned with disease and health promotion; dozens of programs include Water Safety Plans, sanitation, climate change and health, nutrition, pesticide evaluation)

Higher Education (see [Universities](#))

Himalayan Ecosystems

International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (1983, Kathmandu, Nepal; serves the eight regional members of the Hindu Kush Himalayas; addresses influence of climate change on mountain ecosystems and livelihoods; seeks “to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream”)

Third Pole, The (2009, 9 staff; “understanding Asia’s water crisis” in Himalaya watershed)

Himin Solar Company

Himin Solar Valley (Derzou, China; world’s largest solar industry zone featuring Himin Solar Co.; Huang Ming, Chair; China’s “Solar King” and recipient of 2011 Right Livelihood Award)

Homeland Security

[US Department of Homeland Security](#) (US)

Hope Index

[GlobeScan Foundation](#) (2012, Annan, Ontario; arm of GlobeScan.com consultants; “a sust and just world for all”; Hope Index (12k citizens in 12 countries); Regeneration Roadmap; Freedom Index)

Household Behavior

[Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (Paris)

Human Responsibilities Declaration

[InterAction Council](#) (Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Berlin)

Human Rights

ActionAid International USA (Washington; poverty/human rights/climate justice/tax justice in 45 countries; fights tax havens)
Alliance to End Slavery & Trafficking (2007, Washington; see Humanity United)
Amnesty International (1961, London; >7 million members in >150 countries; annual *State of the World's Human Rights* report [Feb 2016, 406p, 22 languages]; against torture & death penalty)
Center for International Policy (1975, Washington; 28 staff; for a sust world with foreign policy based on cooperation, demilitarization, and respecting human rights; projects on defense alternatives, arms and security, financial transparency, deforestation, etc.)
Center for Reproductive Rights (1992, NYC etc.; c.130 staff; reproductive freedom at basic human right.)
Disability Rights International
Equality Now (1992, NYC/Nairobi/London; women's rights; 37 staff/160 nations)
European Coalition for Corporate Justice (2005; 21 groups)
Freedom House (Washington)
Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue (Geneva)
[Global Ecological Integrity Group](#) (Toronto)
Global Fund for Women (1987, San Francisco; women's human rts; >\$100m in grants)
Global Network on Human Rights and the Environment
Human Rights Foundation (2005, NYC; annual Oslo Freedom Forum; other conferences)
Human Rights Watch
HumanRightsFirst.org

International Planned Parenthood Federation (1952, London and six regional offices; 30,000 staff in 170 countries; promotes sexual and reproductive health and rights)

[Jubilee Campaign](#) (US)

Peace Brigades International (1981, London; nonviolence, universal human rights)

Peace Development Fund (1981, San Francisco; 7 staff; grants for a more just/peaceful world)

[Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights](#) (US, Italy)

Shift Project (2011, NYC; 12 staff; “leading center of expertise” in implementing the 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; “Putting Principles into Practice”)

[Walk Free Foundation](#) (Australia; anti-slavery)

Human Security

[Alliance for Peacebuilding](#) (2006, Washington; 100 orgs; “sust peace & security”)

Civil Society Network for Human Security (The Hague)

[Climate Change Commission of the Philippines](#) (2009, Manila; lead policy-making body of govt. for climate-smart Philippines; *National Climate Change Action Plan* has 7 strategic priorities: food security, water, human security, env. stability, infrastructure, capacity devel, sust cmmys)

Commission on Human Security (UN)

Cordaid: The Human Security Network

Ford Institute for Human Security (2003, Univ of Pittsburgh)

[Future World Foundation](#)

Helsinki Plus (2010, Moscow; EU-Russia Human Security Study Group; HS architecture for Europe)

Human Security Institute

Institute for Human Security (2000, Tufts Univ Fletcher School)

[Human Security Report Project](#) (Canada)

Journal of Human Security (2004, Basel, Switzerland)

Oxford Research Group (1982, London; “building bridges for global security”; seeks shift in global priorities, peace and justice; briefs and papers; Sustainable Security Programme addresses drivers of global insecurity: militarization, resource scarcity, infrastructure loss, displaced people, etc)

[Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs](#)

Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future

(c1990, London; for global sust development and democracy; publishes Green Economy Papers and *15 Principles for a Green Economy*)

World Engagement Institute (Chicago: 8 staff; *Internat. J. of Sust. Human Security*)

Humanitarian Aid

International Committee of the Red Cross (1863, Geneva; humanitarian assist., strengthening international humanitarian law; third *Sustainable Development Report, 2014*)

UN World Food Programme (1961, Rome; “world’s largest humanitarian agency,” fighting hunger worldwide through assistance; also food security analysis)

Humanitarian Response

Sphere Project (Geneva)

Humanity Futures

Future of Humanity Institute (2005, U of Oxford; Nick Bostrom founding director; “big picture questions”; existential risks; see *New Yorker* profile, 23 Nov 2015)

Hunger (see Food)

IBM Smarter Planet Initiative

Big Green Innovations (2001, IBM; new part of IBM’s corporate-wide Smarter Planet Initiative for smarter cities/bldgs, claiming “Sustainability is an imperative” www.ibm.com/ibm/green)

Incinerator Alternatives

Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (2000, Quezon City/Berkeley/Santiago; >600 orgs and Individuals from >90 countries seeking zero waste; Recycling Works! Campaign)

Inclusive Growth

Inclusive Growth in Cities Campaign (March 2016; OECD, Ford Foundation, and 43 “Champion Mayors” from Athens, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Montreal, Paris, Seoul, etc. “to put economic growth on a more equitable and sustainable footing; see “NY Proposal for Inclusive Growth”)

Indexes

Center for Global Development (2001, Washington; 78 staff; to reduce global poverty and inequality; many publications include *Commitment to Development Index* of 27 rich countries)

Forum for a New World Governance (2007, Geneva & NY; *World Governance Index 2011*)

GlobeScan Foundation (2012, Annan, Ontario; arm of GlobeScan.com consultants; “a sust and just world for all”; Hope Index (12k citizens in 12 countries); Regeneration Roadmap; Freedom Index)

India

Centre for Science and Environment (1980, New Delhi)

Foundation for Ecological Security (2001, Anand, India; ecological restoration; rural livelihood; community institutions)

GIST Advisory (2004, Mumbai; Green Indian State Trust; sust consulting; Green Accounting for Indian States; 6 staff)

Indicators (also see Accounting for Sustainability)

Data Revolution Group (2014; for UN Sust Development Goals)

Measure What Matters Initiative (2013)

Task Force on Measuring Sustainable Development (UNECE-Eurostat-OECD)

Indigenous Peoples

Center for World Indigenous Studies (Olympia WA)

COBRA Project (U of London; future challenges, local solutions; CC & security; sust; showcases indigenous solutions to managing natural resources)

Cultural Survival (1982, Cambridge MA; endangered languages)

Global Reconciliation (2002, Australia)

Gwich’in Council International (1999, Inuvik NWT Canada; First Nation rep. on Arctic Council)

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs

Inuit Circumpolar Council (1980, Ottawa; 150,000 Inuit of Alaska, Canada, Russia; safeguard Arctic)

Pachamama Alliance

Tebtebba (Philippines)

World Council of Indigenous Peoples

Indonesia

Climate and Land Use Alliance (San Francisco; on potential of forests/agric landscapes to mitigate climate; *Strategic Focus and Priorities 2013-2016*; initiatives for Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico/Central America)

Info Security

International Standards Organization (1947, Geneva; 150 staff; standards for progress on sust devel: env. mgt, social respons, energy, risk, food safety, green civil engineering, info security)

Information Freedom

Freedom House (Washington)
[Reporters Without Borders](#) (France)

Information Portals (See [Part 1E](#) in the Overview for an extensive treatment of 123 portals with a separate index.)

Infotech and Development

Development Gateway (1999, Wash/Brussels; 19 staff; holistic info solutions for devel)

Infotech and Sustainability

Planetwork NGO (1998, San Francisco; 7 staff; infotech to address pressing global issues of Climate change, biodiversity, social/economic justice)

Infrastructure

Global Infrastructure Bank (2008; sustainable infrastructure)

Insects for Food

Aspire Food Group (2013, Austin TX & Ghana; 4 staff; food solutions from insects and insect-based products; e.g. cricket powder; seeks “to scale a disruptive business with a realistic roadmap”)

Integrated Reporting

[Generation Foundation](#) (2015, New York and London)
International Integrated Reporting Council (2012, London; “to help business think holistically,” to promote financial stability, value creation over time, and sust development)

Integrated Studies (see [Systems Analysis](#))

Intelligence

Center for 21st Century Security and Intelligence (Brookings Inst, Washington; arms control, cybersecurity; defense policy)

Intelligence and National Security Alliance (2005, Washington; 13 staff; public/private/academic Sectors; Security Policy Reform Council)

Inuit Council

Inuit Circumpolar Council (1980, Ottawa; 150,000 Inuit of Alaska, Canada, Russia; to safeguard Arctic region)

Investigative Journalism

Bureau of Investigative Journalism (2010, London; fosters public interest journalism investigations)

Investing

[Billion Dollar Green Challenge](#) (2011, Boston)
Clean Path Ventures LLC (c.1987, San Francisco; premier solar PV project investment firm)
Climate Markets & Investment Assn (trade assn. for low-carbon investors; Climate Finance Forum)
De Tao Group (2014, Shanghai/Beijing; think tank for Future New Energy-Sustainability Model; sponsors Master Academy and De Tao Institute of Green Investment)
DivestInvest Philanthropy (>500 orgs worth \$3.4 trillion pledging to divest from fossil fuels and invest in climate solutions)
Ethical Money Directory 2016 (Ethical Markets Media, St. Augustine FL; 200 brief entries: 91 Asset Managers/Investment Advisors, 15 Banks, 43 Research/Reporting/Consulting, and 52 NGOs)
Green Alpha Advisors (2007, Boulder CO; 6 staff; investing in the “inevitable economic/technological transition to sustainability; Green Alpha Next Economy Index)
Green America (1982, Wash; 50 staff; justice and sust society; Co-Op America to 2009; National Green Pages (green, healthy, ethical products and services); Green America mag; guide to socially respons. Investing)
Green Bond Principles (c/o Inat Capital Markets Assn; annual report for 130 institutions)
Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (2005, London; 5 staff)
Investor Network on Climate Risk (2003, c/o Ceres, Boston; 110 institutional investors “representing >\$13 trillion in assets” to promote sust. leadership)
Kleiner Perkins Caufield Byers (1972, Palo Alto CA; venture capital “invests heavily in green startups”; Seeks “world-changing ideas”; sustainability, cyber-security; Al Gore on Board)

Marion Institute (1993, Marion MA; socially responsible investing; 12 staff, incubator for “serendipity Projects” in sustainability and social justice; Future Primitive project)
 Morgan Stanley Institute for Sustainable Investing (2015, NYC?; CEO Audrey Choi; “to lead work across our firm and with our clients...to mobilize capital for sustainable enterprises”; also see Morgan Stanley Sustainable Investing Challenge, 2011)
 Oceans 5 (philanthropists seeking large projects to protect world’s 5 oceans/reserves)
 Omidyar Network (2004, Redwood City CA etc.; c.100 staff; “philanthropic investment firm” for “a world of positive returns”; supports Global Innovation Fund, property rights
 Pegasus Capital Advisors (1995, Greenwich CT; 20 “investment professionals” applying Environment, Social and Governance leadership principles)
 Social Funds (see SRI World Group, Brattleboro VT; sust reports; soc. respons investing info 10,000 pages of information)
 SRI World Group (1999, Brattleboro VT; socially responsible investing; see Social Funds)
 Trucost (2003, London/NYC, Paris, Hong Kong; to help companies and investors understand economic consequences of natural capital dependency; stranded assets rpt; webinars)

Investor Network on Climate Risk

[Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)

Iran-US Relations

NIAC Action (Washington; 8 staff; “advancing peace and the Iranian-American community”)

Islam and Climate Change

[Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science](#) (1994; Birmingham UK; many publications; see Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change, 8/18/15)

International Islamic Climate Change Symposium (Aug 2015, Istanbul; 20 countries issuing the “Islamic Declaration on Global CC”)

Islamic Environmental Norms

[Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science](#) (1994; Birmingham UK; many publications; see Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change, 8/18/15)

Island States and Climate Change

[Alliance of Small Island States](#) (UN)
[Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre](#) (Belize)
 IslandsFirst.org (2008)

Japan

[Energy Sustainability Forum](#)

Institute for Sustainable Energy Policies (2000, Tokyo; 9 staff)

[Japan for Sustainability](#)

[National Institute of Defense Studies](#)

[Research Institute for Sustainable Humanosphere](#)

[Sustainable Energy and Environment Forum](#)

[Sustainability Science Consortium](#)

Journalism

Earth Journalism Network (project of Internews, London; 4500 mem journalists; info portal)

Worldchanging (2003; journalism for a planetary future)

Yale Project on Climate Change Communication (Yale Univ, 11 staff)

Journalist Security

Committee to Project Journalists (1981, NYC; promotes press freedom worldwide; issues “Journalist Security Guide”)

Justice

Climate Justice Alliance (2012, Oakland CA; collaborative of 35 orgs for transition away from unsustainable energy to local living economies; sponsors Our Power Campaign)

Movement Generation (Oakland CA; 12 staff; Justice and Ecology Project; transition away from profit and pollution; Earth Skills training program)

Labor

BlueGreen Alliance (Washington, San Francisco; 30 staff; 15 large unions)

[SustainLabour](#) (Spain)

Labor Groups

Labor Network for Sustainability (2009, Prairie Farm WI; 4 staff; “Making a living on a living planet”; Workers as key to robust climate protection; *Jobs Beyond Coal 2012* manual)

Lakes

[Experimental Lakes Area](#) (Canada)

Land

Climate and Land Use Alliance (SF; on potential of forests/agric landscapes to mitigate climate; *Strategic Focus and Priorities 2013-2016* cites initiatives for Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico/Central America)

[Climate Policy Initiative](#) (2009, San Francisco)

[German Advisory Council on Global Change](#) (Berlin)

[Global Land Tool Network](#) (UN, Nairobi)
 International Land Coalition (2003, Rome; 152
 orgs in 56 countries “to promote secure and
 equitable access to land for rural people”;
 people-centered land governance)
 James Hutton Institute (2011, Aberdeen,
 Scotland; c250 staff; land and natural
 resource use; Combines Macaulay Land Use
 Institute-1930 and Scottish Crop Research
 Institute-1981)
[Land Institute](#) (US)
 UN Convention to Combat Desertification (1998,
 Bonn; Global Mechanism offers advisory
 services to developing countries and
 integrated financing strategies to increase
 investment in sustainable land management
 (SLM); see “The Great Green Wall: Hope
 for the Sahara and Sahel,” 22p)

Landmines Ban

International Campaign to Ban Landmines (2009?
 Geneva; network of c.100 nations to
 implement 1997 Mine Ban Treaty; 35 states
 remain outside: biggest stockpiles in China,
 Russia, US, India)

Landscape Destruction Images

SkyTruth (2002, Shepherdstown WV; 9 staff;
 images exposing landscape destruction)

Latin America

Fundacion Futuro Latinamericano (1992, Quito;
 capacity for sust devel; peacebuilding; peace
 culture)
 Intercambio Climatico – LAPC (2009, Quito; the
 Latin American Program on Climate
 sponsored by 22 civil-society organizations
 to promote climate change answers as a top
 priority for decision-makers at all levels;
 reports, reading list, links to think tanks, etc.)
 Latin America Regional Climate Initiative (2012;
 founded by ClimateWorks/Hewlett/Oak to
 aid climate Policy at national/city levels;
 also, “to transform Mexico and Brazil into
 global leaders”)

Law

[Global Governance Institute](#) (Brussels; 55 staff;
 50 members; peace, security, sust devel)

Law and Environment (see [Environmental Law](#))

[Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; 36 staff;
 climate, Arctic; env agenda and law)

Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (Columbia
 Law School, New York; develops legal
 techniques to fight climate change, resources
 on climate law and regulation, model laws
 and best practices)

Law and Sustainability

Sustainable Economies Law Center (Oakland CA;
 12 staff; advocacy for just/resilient
 economies; see *Practicing Law in the
 Sharing Economy: Local Sustainable
 Economies*, 2012, 630p)

Leadership (also see [Green Leaders](#))

[Academy for Systemic Change](#) (Peter Senge; 24
 staff; next generation leaders for a sust.
 society; capacity building)
 Collective Leadership Institute (2008, Potsdam
 and Cape Town; 23 staff; Petra Kuenkel
 director; Partnership Alliance for sust future;
 courses to build competency)
 Forum for the Future (1996, London)
[IMD Global Center for Sustainable Leadership](#)
 (1990, Lausanne, Switzerland)
 Leadership for Environment and Development
 International (1991, London; “Inspiring
 Leadership for a Sustainable World”;
 develops climate management capacity
 across sectors for a network of >2400
 leaders; initiated by the Rockefeller
 Foundation)
 Leadership Institute for Ecology and the
 Economy (Santa Rosa CA; 5 staff; sust
 communities)

Learning Organizations

Fourth Quadrant Partners (2011; helps clients to
 be “true learning organizations”; 4 staff)

Legislation

GLOBE International (1989, Brussels, Tokyo; to
 advance env./climate legislation; global
 legislators for a balanced env; Climate
 Legislation Initiative)

Lighting Technology

Gravity Light (London; safe, reliable, <\$10 alt. to
 kerosene lamp costs 0 to run; GL02, 2016)

Lionfish Invasion

Ocean Support Foundation (Hamilton, Bermuda;
 to reduce fast-breeding lionfish predators in
 Bermuda’s waters—an invasive species
 threat throughout the Caribbean)

Local Communities

- Acterra: Action for a Healthy Planet (Palo Alto CA; 25 staff)
- Climate Justice Alliance (2012, Oakland CA; collaborative of 35 orgs for transition away from unsustainable energy to local living economies; sponsors Our Power Campaign)
- Global Community Initiatives (Montpelier VT; healthy env. & vibrant local economy; sponsors Vermonters for a New Economy)
- Global Ecovillage Network (1995, Findhorn UK; 8 staff; *Ecovillage-1001 Ways to Heal the Planet*, Aug 2015; community sust. assessment; NextGen youth movement)
- Our Power Campaign: Communities United for a Just Transition (2013, Oakland CA; 2 staff; “real solutions to the ecological/economic crisis...to create climate jobs”; see Climate Justice Alliance)
- [Sustainability Action Network](#) (US)
- Sustainable Economies Law Center (Oakland CA; 12 staff; advocacy for just/resilient economies; see *Practicing Law in the Sharing Economy: Local Sustainable Economies*, 2012, 630p)
- Transition Network (Devon UK; 10 staff; to train communities to build resilience and reduce emissions; REconomy Project, food-growing groups, community-owned energy)

Low-Carbon Economy

- BC3-Basque Center for Climate Change (2008, Bilbao, Spain; 38 staff; low-carbon transitions, eco-system services, economics, policy)
- Carbon Trust (2001, London; 170 staff in six countries; consultants to hasten low-carbon economy)
- Carbon War Room (New York; London)
- [“Deep Decarbonization Pathways” Project](#) (UNSDSN & IDDRI)
- European Climate Foundation (2008, Brussels; five offices; 65 staff; philanthropy for low-carbon societies)
- [Global Commission on the Economy and Climate](#) (2013, London)
- International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics (IIIEE, 1994, Lund U, Sweden; “Advancing Sustainable Solutions”; catalyzing transition to low-carbon and resource-efficient economies)
- [Third Generation Environmentalism](#) (2004, London/Brussels/Berlin/Washington/China; 40 staff; advancing security and prosperity to accelerate global transition to SD)

Marine Science

- Plymouth Marine Laboratory (1975, Plymouth UK; 160 staff; “to develop integrated marine science towards the sustainable future of the ocean”)

Maritime Security

- Center for International Maritime Security (2012, Norfolk VA; 10 staff; 30 country members; Maritime Futures Project, 2013)

Meat Substitutes (see [Food](#))

Media and Transformation

- Transformational Media Initiative (2012; holds annual? TM Summit on solutions to social/env issues; very little info)

Mediterranean

- Plan Blue (2005, France; strategy for sust development)

Mercury

- Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL, 2003, Brussels; env. “wing” of European Public Health Alliance; >70 org members; chemicals, pesticides, air quality, noise pollution, cancer, mercury, etc.)
- Zero Mercury Working Group (2005, Brussels; 95 NGOs in 50 nations)

Methane

- [Arctic Methane Emergency Group](#) (London)
- Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (Oslo; publishes *AMAP Strategic Framework* and other reports, e.g. *AMAP Assessment 2015: Methane as an Arctic Climate Forcer*, 139p, calling for specific mitigation actions)
- Global Carbon Project (2001, Canberra; “to develop a complete picture of the global carbon cycle”; Global Carbon Atlas; Carbon Budget 2015; Methane Budget 2013)
- Global Methane Initiative (2010; 38 governments)

Methods for Change

- [Academy for Systemic Change](#) (Peter Senge; 24 staff; next generation leaders for a sust. society; capacity building)
- Networking Action: Organizing for the 21 Century (Boston, 5 staff; Steve Waddell principal)

Mexico

- Climate and Land Use Alliance (San Francisco; on potential of forests/agric landscapes to mitigate climate; *Strategic Focus and Priorities 2013-2016*; initiatives for Brazil, Indonesia, and Mexico/Central America)
- Instituto de Ecologia (1996, Universidad Nacionale UNAM, Mexico; c18 staff; Spanish only)
- Latin America Regional Climate Initiative (2012; founded by ClimateWorks/Hewlett/Oak to aid climate Policy at national/city levels; also, “to transform Mexico and Brazil into global leaders”)

Middle East

- Arava Institute for Environmental Studies (1996, Israel; seeks to transcend Middle East boundaries)
- Ecopeace Middle East (1994, Annan, Bethlehem, Tel-Aviv; 60 staff; the former Friends of the Earth Middle East brings together Jordanian, Palestinian, and Israeli environmentalists to advance sustainable regional development and conditions for lasting peace)

Migration

- German Marshall Fund (1972, Washington; c.130 staff; to strengthen transatlantic cooperation; Issues: rethinking security, countering terrorism, energy security, migration/refugees)
- Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (1998, Geneva/Norwegian Refugee Council; 27 staff)
- International Center for Migration Policy Development (1993, Vienna)
- International Orgn. for Migration (1989, Geneva; 8400 staff; humane migration)
- Migration Policy Institute (Washington)
- [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (Paris)
- Refugees International (1979, Washington; climate displacement)
- SOVA Center for Information and Analysis (2002, Moscow; migration issues in Russia)
- [World Policy Institute](#) (New York)

Military Advisory Board

- [CNA Corporation](#) (Arlington VA)

Military Engagement

- Remote Control Project of the Network for Social Change (2013, London; 4 staff; hosted by Oxford Research Group; on changes in military engagement)

Military Spending

- [Stockholm International Peace Research Institute](#) (Sweden)

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment

- [Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#) (Washington)

Mountain Development

- International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (1983, Kathmandu, Nepal; serves the eight regional members of the Hindu Kush Himalayas; addresses influence of climate change on mountain ecosystems and livelihoods; seeks “to sustain vital ecosystem services for the billions of people living downstream”)

Muslim Green Guide

- [Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science](#) (1994; Birmingham UK; many publications; see Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change, 8/18/15)

National Parks

- [ProtectedPlanet.net](#) (UNEP-WCMC at Cambridge)

National Security Advisory Council

- U.S. Global Leadership Coalition (1995, Wash; 35 staff; 400 businesses and NGOs; smart power for “a better, safer world”; sponsors National Security Advisory Council of 160 retired generals and admirals)

Natural Capital

- [Natural Capital Coalition](#) (2012, London; logos of 175 orgs; helps business conserve & protect natural capital; *Natural Capital Protocol Principles/Framework*, Nov 2015, 14p)
- World Forum on Natural Capital (2013, Edinburgh; 500 delegates; partners: IUCN, WBCSD, NCC)

Natural Capital Leaders Platform

- [Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership](#) (1989, Cambridge UK, Brussels, Cape Town)

Natural Capital Protocol

- [Natural Capital Coalition](#) (2012, London; seeks “a world where business conserves and enhances natural capital”; “Natural Capital Protocol” for all business sectors; many coalition members)

Natural Resources

COBRA Project (U of London; future challenges, local solutions; CC & security; sust; showcases indigenous solutions to managing natural resources)

[Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) (2013, Royal Swedish Academy; 5-year global change program)

“New Climate Economy”

Global Commission on the Economy and Climate (2013, London)

“New Paradigm”

[World Academy of Art and Science](#)

New Stories

NewStories.org (Freeland WA; scenarios of transition)

Nicholas Stern

Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy (U of Leeds & LSE; 65 staff; Nicholas Stern chair; economics of climate risk and opportunities)

Noise Pollution

Agence de l’environnement... (1991, France)
Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL, 2003, Brussels; env. “wing” of European Public Health Alliance; >70 org members; chemicals, pesticides, air quality, noise pollution, cancer, mercury, etc.)

Nuclear Disarmament

[Abolition 2000](#) (Netherlands)
British-American Security Information Council
[Brookings Institutions](#) (Washington)
[Canadians for a Nuclear Weapons Convention](#) (Ottawa)
[Centre for Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament](#) (Australia)
[EastWest Institute](#) (New York)
[EU Non-Proliferation Consortium](#) (2010)
[Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique](#) (1998, Paris)
Global Security Institute (New York; “global security for all”)
Global Zero (2008, Paris; 300 world leaders & .5 million citizens)
[InterAction Council](#) (Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Berlin)
International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms
[International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons](#) (2007, Geneva; 93 countries)

International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (1993, Darmstadt Germany; for nuclear disarmament; books, annual report)

[International Panel on Fissile Materials](#) (Princeton Univ, NJ)

[James Martin Center for Non Proliferation Studies](#) (Monterey CA)

Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington; 33 staff; for safer world; Ted Turner/Sam Nunn)

[Parliamentarians for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament](#) (Switzerland)

[Ploughshares Fund](#) (San Francisco)

[Program on Science and Global Security](#) (Princeton Univ, NJ)

[Project Plowshares](#) (Canada)

[Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs](#)

[Simons Foundation](#) (SFU, Vancouver)

Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Austria)

Nuclear Energy

Nuclear Matters (Washington; former Senators Bayh and Gregg)

Third Way (2005, Washington; 10 staff; “centrist think tank” on clean energy, advanced nuclear technology, national security, economics)

Nuclear Security

Nuclear Security Summit (2010, Washington; “to reinforce commitment at highest levels to securing nuclear materials”; >1800 metric tons in 24 countries, much of it vulnerable to theft; begun by President Obama; 4th summit in Washington, March 2016 with >50 world leaders)

Nuclear Terrorism

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT.org; partnership of 86 nations Co-chaired by US and Russia)

Nuclear Weapons

[Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs](#) (1973, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA)

Institute for Science and International Security (1993, Washington; 7 staff; nukes and related tech)

Nutrition

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (2002, Geneva; Gates Fdn founder; against undernutrition)

Ocean Energy

Ocean Energy Status Report (EC Joint Research Centre, 2014, 72p; blue growth agenda; tidal and wave conversion systems, ocean thermal energy, salinity gradient)

Ocean Farms

GreenWave (NYC; 8 staff; to restore oceans with 3D ocean farms; winner 2015 Buckminster Fuller Challenge)

Oceans

Antarctic and Southern Ocean Alliance (1978, Washington; 8 staff; >30 NGOs)
 Antarctic Ocean Alliance (Washington; protected areas)
 ARC Centre of Excellence for Coral Reef Studies (2005, Australian Research Council/James Cook University; 71 staff/associates; annual reports, scientific publications on ecosystem dynamics and reef resilience)
 Blue Frontier Campaign (2003, Washington; ocean policies)
 Blue Ocean Institute (2003, Cold Spring Harbor NY; 5 staff; sust seafood)
 Center for Atmosphere and Ocean Research (Buenos Aires)
 Center for International Maritime Security (2012, Norfolk VA; 10 staff; 30 country members; Maritime Futures Project, 2013)
 Center for Ocean Solutions (Monterey CA & Stanford Univ.)
 Center for Oceans Law and Policy (Univ. of Virginia; annual conferences)
 Centre for Sustainable Design (1995, Univ for the Creative Arts, Farnham UK; “world-class” knowledge on product sust, green electronics, sust services/systems, Circular Ocean Project on litter)
 Cetacean Alliance (2007, c/o Ocean Care)
[Conservation International](#) (1987, Arlington VA; 900 staff in 30 offices; 3 programs: Policy Center for Environment and Peace, Center for Env. Leadership in Business, and Moore Center for Science and Oceans)
 Consortium for Ocean Leadership (2007, Washington; 50 staff; 102 orgs)
 David Suzuki Foundation (1990, Vancouver; c.70 “passionate professionals”; climate change, healthy oceans/sust seafood, env health)
 Deep Sea Conservation Commission (2004, Amsterdam; 70 orgs; bottom trawling)
[Environmental Defense Fund](#) (US)
 Five Gyres Institute (Los Angeles CA; 5 staff; plastics pollution)

[Fridtjof Nansen Institute](#) (1958, Norway; 36 staff; climate, Arctic; env agenda and law)
[German Advisory Council on Global Change](#) (Berlin)
 Global Change Institute (Univ of Queensland, Aust; 26 staff; “Game-changing research for solving the challenges of a rapidly changing world”; sust energy and water, health, oceans, food systems, coral reef bleaching)
 Global Coral Reef Alliance (1990, Cambridge MA; installs “biorock” reefs)
[Global Ocean Commission](#) (2013, Oxford Univ. UK; progress on 10 dimensions)
 Global Partnership for Oceans (World Bank; 140 orgs)
 International Ocean Discovery Program (2013, Scripps Inst., UCSD, La Jolla CA; “exploring the earth under the sea” to understand past/present/future of climate and ocean change)
 International Oceans Program (see Natural Resources Defense Council)
[International Programme on the State of the Ocean](#) (2012, Oxford Univ.UK)
 International Seafood Sustainability Foundation (US)
 Joint Ocean Commission Initiative (2007, Washington; 5 staff; meaningful policy)
 Khalid bin Sultan Living Oceans Foundation (Annapolis MD; 8 staff; Global Reef Expedition)
 Marine Stewardship Council (1996; sets standards)
 Mission Blue (Sylvia Earle Alliance, Malibu CA; 8 staff; supports Hope Spots vital to ocean health)
 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (US)
 Nereus Program: Predicting Future Oceans (2011, Nippon Fdn/UBC, Vancouver; 20 fellows; global initiative for sust of oceans; *Predicting Future Oceans: Climate & Fisheries*, 2015, 24p)
 Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions (2005, Duke Univ; 41 staff; ocean/coastal policy, water policy, ecosystem services, climate/energy, environmental economics)
 Ocean Care (1989, Switzerland; marine mammals)
 Ocean Cleanup, The (2013, Delft, Netherlands; 25+ staff; “technologies to prevent, extract, and intercept plastics pollution” of oceans)
[Ocean Conservancy](#) (1973, Washington; 40 staff)
 Ocean Futures Society (Santa Barbara CA; Jean-Michel Cousteau)

Ocean Health Index (2011; on 10 human goals in various regions)

Ocean Support Foundation (Hamilton, Bermuda; to reduce fast-breeding lionfish predators in Bermuda's waters—an invasive species threat throughout the Caribbean)

Oceana.org (Washington)

Oceanic Society (1969, Ross CA; research, conservation)

Oceans 5 (philanthropists seeking large projects to protect world's 5 oceans/reserves)

Oceans Institute (University of Western Australia)

[Pew Charitable Trusts](#) (1948, Washington; research on fisheries, inat. policy)

Plymouth Marine Laboratory (1975, Plymouth UK; 160 staff; “to develop integrated marine science towards the sustainable future of the ocean”)

Reef Ball Foundation (Athens GA; >500,000 coral reef balls placed in 60 nations)

[Sea Shepherd Conservation Society](#) (1981, Friday Harbor WA; activist spin-off from Greenpeace)

Shellcatch (2011; San Francisco; for sust seafood; traceable fish tracked from boat to plate; to create a world with a healthy ocean and win-win for all players)

[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden; research on marine and coastal systems)

Woods Hole Research Center (Falmouth MA; 40 staff; science-based solutions for world env/econ challenges; Arctic permafrost, global carbon, green economy, global rivers, forest monitoring)

World Ocean Council (2009, Honolulu; 2 staff; 80 members; ocean industries business alliance for corporate ocean responsibility and safe and sust. operations; Sustainable Ocean Summit 2015)

World Ocean Summit (2014, *The Economist*, UK; to enable transition and finance to a “blue” sustainable ocean economy; 4th annual summit, Bali, Indonesia, Feb 2017)

Organic Food

Center for Food Safety (1997, Washington; 30 staff; “protecting human health and the environment”; reports and fact sheets on GE crops, animal factories, aquaculture, organic food, nanotech risks)

Oxford Adaptation Academy

Global Climate Adaptation Partnership (Oxford UK; 9 staff; consultancy to develop local adaptation approaches; training courses at the Oxford Adaptation Academy are co-sponsored with U of Oxford Smith School of Enterprise and Environment)

Pacific Islands

Pacific Community (1997, New Caledonia; South Pacific Commission, 1947-1997; 26 members working for sustainable Pacific development through science/innovation; disaster risk management, food security, gender equality, human rights, resilient communities; “Strategic Plan, 2016-2020”)

Peace

[Alliance for Peacebuilding](#) (2006, Washington; 100 orgs; “sust peace & security”)

[Canadian Peace Alliance](#) (Canada)

Canadian School of Peacebuilding (Canadian Mennonite U, Winnipeg; various 5-day courses)

Carnegie Foundation for International Peace (Washington)

[Carter Center](#) (Atlanta)

[Center for Global Nonkilling](#) (US)

Center for Systemic Peace (1997, Vienna VA; State Fragility Index; managing complexity)

[Foundation for a Culture of Peace](#) (Madrid)

Global Action to Prevent War and Armed Conflict (2008, NYC; 4 staff)

[Global Governance Institute](#) (Brussels; 55 staff; 50 members; peace, security, sust devel)

Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (The Hague)

Global Security Institute (New York; “Global Security for All”)

Global Systems Initiatives (Rockville MD; Louise Diamond's five books for peace)

Global Zero (2008, Paris; 300 world leaders and .5m citizens)

Hague Institute for Global Justice, The (2001, The Hague; >40 staff; research to strengthen the global framework to promote peace, conflict resolution, atrocity prevention and ICC)

Hardanger Academy on Peace, Development and Environment (2005, Jondal, Norway; yearly Summer symposia; former Nordic Peace Academy; Johan Galtung board member)

[Human Security Report Project](#) (Canada)

ImaginePeace.com (Yoko Ono art projects)

Initiatives of Change International (1991, Caux, Switzerland; for a just/peaceful/sust world, trustbuilding, ethical leadership, sust living; formerly Moral Rearmament, 1938-2001)
[Institute for Economics and Peace / Global Peace Index](#) (Sydney)
 Institute for Inclusive Society (Wash; Cambridge MA; sponsors Women Waging Peace Network)
 International Committee of Artists for Peace (2002, Santa Monica CA; Herbie Hancock co-president; “to establish peace and develop peacemakers through the transformative power of art”)
[International Crisis Group](#) (Brussels)
[International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility](#) (1991, Berlin)
 International Peace and Security Institute (Washington)
 International Peace Academy (International Peace Institute, 1970- 2008)
[International Peace Institute](#) (2008, New York; seeks best thinking across UN agenda)
[International Peace Research Institute](#) (1959, Oslo)
[Medical Association for Prevention of War](#) (Australia)
 NIAC Action (Washington; 8 staff; “advancing peace and the Iranian-American community”)
[Nuclear Age Peace Foundation](#) (US)
[One Earth Future Foundation](#) (Broomfield CO)
[Peace and Collaborative Development Network](#) (2007)
 Peace Brigades International (1981, London; nonviolence, universal human rights)
 Peace Development Fund (1981, San Francisco; 7 staff; grants for a more just/peaceful world)
[Peace Research Institute Frankfurt](#) (1970)
[Peace Research Institute Oslo](#) (1959, Oslo; 4 frames of ref; 6 research institutes; Library of 22,000 vols; publishes *J. of Peace Research*, *Security Dialogue*, *J. of Military Ethics*)
[Physicians for Global Survival](#) (Canada)
[Ploughshares Fund](#) (San Francisco)
[Project Ploughshares](#) (Canada)
[Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs](#)
 Remote Control Project of the Network for Social Change (2013, London; 4 staff; hosted by Oxford Research Group; on changes in military engagement)
[Small Arms Survey](#) (Geneva)
 Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society (1883, Stockholm; “world’s oldest peace org”; 8500 members)
 Toda Institute for Global Peace and Policy Research (Tokyo)

TRANSCEND International (1993, Oslo; Johan Galtung; a more peaceful world; 400 members; TRANSCEND Peace University; TRANSCEND Univ. Press)
 Uppsala Conflict Data Program (1946, Sweden; *UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia*)
 University for Peace (UN/Costa Rica)
 US Institute of Peace (1984, Washington; 85 staff; peacebuilding, rule of law; violent extremism)
 Washington Peace Center (1963; 3 staff; education/resources/action for social justice)
[World Peace Foundation](#) (Tufts University, US)

Peace Funding

Peace and Security Funding Group (1999, Washington; 3 staff; 60 members; seeks to exchange info and foster collaboration; 2015 annual meeting with >70 philanthropists)

Peacebuilding

[Alliance for Peacebuilding](#) (2006, Washington; 100 orgs; “sust peace & security”)
 Canadian School of Peacebuilding (Canadian Mennonite U, Winnipeg; various 5-day courses)
 West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (1998, Accra, Ghana; 500 member orgs in 15 countries; Sponsors West Africa Peacebuilding Institute in Accra for training)

Peacebuilding and Inter-Religious Action

CDA Collaborative (2003, Cambridge MA; 19 staff; Peter Woodrow exec director; former Collaborative for Development Action (1985-2003) promotes “collaborative learning” on business and peace, inter-religious action in peacebuilding, business and armed non-state actors, utilizing feedback)

Peacekeeping

Crisis Action (2004, Brussels & 8 other locations; 29 staff to protect civilians from conflict)

Peacemaking

Intersections International (NYC, 14 staff; Global Peacemaking program through multicultural, interreligious action)

Peace/Security and Economics

Economists for Peace and Security (Levy Economics Institute, Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson NY; EPS Journal since 2006)

Peak Oil and Gas

Association for the Study of Peak Oil and Gas
Post-Carbon Institute (2003, Santa Rosa CA)

Permaculture

Gaia Trust (1987, Denmark; Ross Jackson; grants for ecovillages, permaculture)

Pesticides

Environmental Working Group (1992, Washington; 15 staff; Shopper's Guide)

Philippine Climate Change Action Plan

[Climate Change Commission of the Philippines](#)
(2009, Manila; lead policy-making body of govt. for climate-smart Philippines; *National Climate Change Action Plan* has 7 strategic priorities: food security, water, human security, env. stability, infrastructure, capacity devel, sust cmms)

Photography

Earth Vision Institute (2012, Boulder CO; photographer/scientist James Balog, founder; “integrating art and science to reveal env change”; Extreme Ice Survey of melting glaciers)

Physicians' Groups

[Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment](#) (Toronto)
International Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War (Somerville MA)
[International Society of Doctors for the Environment](#) (Basel)
[Medical Association for Prevention of War](#) (Australia)
[Physicians for Global Survival](#) (Canada)

Planetary Boundaries/Guard Rails

[German Advisory Council on Global Change](#) (Berlin)
Planetary Boundaries Research Network (2012, Stockholm Resilience Center, Stockholm Univ.; seeks to deepen understanding of earth system dynamics)
[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden)

Planning Model for SDGs

Millennium Institute (1983, Washington; 9 staff; founded by Gerald Barney, director of 1980 “Global 2000 Report,” to advance the Integrated SDG Planning Model to simulate big trends for Sustainable Development Goals to 2030 under several scenarios; “a systemic perspective for a sustainable, equitable, and peaceful global society”)

Plastics Pollution in Oceans

Ocean Cleanup, The (2013, Delft, Netherlands; 25+ staff; “technologies to prevent, extract, and intercept plastics pollution” of oceans)

Poland

Institute for Sustainable Development (1991, Warsaw, Poland)

Political Economy

International Initiative for Promoting Political Economy (2008, London; critiques mainstream economics; promotes heterodox economics)

Pollinators in Peril

[Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#)
(IPBES, 2012, UN Campus, Bonn; 124 governments, 9 staff; *Pollinators, Pollination, and Food Production* report, Feb 2016, on global decline of bees, bats, birds, etc)
Pollinator Partnership (1996, San Francisco; 16 staff; for protection of pollinators, esp. bees; also bats, birds, butterflies, moths, etc.; works with P2 Canada. Also see IPBES)

Pollution

[Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants](#)
[Green Cross International](#) (Geneva; *World's Worst Pollution Problems*, annual)
[Institute for Governance & Sustainable Development](#) (Washington)
Munich Environmental Institute (1986, Munich; NGIO with c.10 staff; concerned with radiation, GMOs, food safety, energy, electromagnetic pollution)
Zero Mercury Working Group (2005, Brussels; 95 NGOs in 50 nations)

Population

Center for Reproductive Rights (1992, NYC etc.; c.130 staff; reproductive freedom at basic human rt.)
Center for Research on Population and Security (1984, Chapel Hill NC)
Family Planning 2020 (2012? Wash; *FP 2020 Platform*; core partners: Gates Fdn/UNFPA/USAID)
Global Population Speak Out (activist-organizing platform on pop. and sust; distributes *Overdevelopment, Overpopulation, Overshoot*, 316p, July 2015)

Gutmacher Institute (1968, NYC; c.80 staff; advancing sexual/reproductive health/rights worldwide)

International Conference on Family Planning (2009; bi-annual meeting on best practices; 4th ICFP, Indonesia, Jan 2016; Gates Institute co-host)

International Planned Parenthood Federation (1952, London and six regional offices; 30,000 staff in 170 countries; promotes sexual and reproductive health and rights)

[Millennium Project, The](#) (1996, Washington)

Population Action International (Washington; 33 staff; family planning)

Population and Sustainability Network (2003, London)

Population and Sustainable Development Alliance (2009, UK)

Population Council (1952, NYC; 500 staff in 18 offices)

[Population Matters](#)

Population Media Center (1998, S. Burlington VT; 11 staff; “Acting for Change”; farming practices, env. protection, radio/TV soap operas to stabilize human population)

PopulationMedia.org (Shelburne VT)

Population Reference Bureau (Washington; *World Population Data Sheet*, annual; world population as of July 2016: 7.42b)

[UN Population Fund](#) (UNFPA, New York)

[UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#) (New York)

[Worldwatch Institute](#) (Washington)

Post Growth

Post Growth Alliance (2014, 45 groups; “a megaphone for the voice of the post-growth movement”)

Post Growth Institute (2010, 9 staff; “From Bigger Towards Better”; paths for global prosperity that don’t rely on economic growth; started Post Growth Alliance)

Poverty

Center for Global Development (2001, Washington; 78 staff; to reduce global poverty and inequality; many publications include *Commitment to Development Index* of 27 rich countries)

[Global Campaign Against Poverty](#) (South Africa??)

Global Citizen (New York; sponsors Global Poverty Project–celebrities to end extreme poverty)

Global Innovation Fund (2014, London; 12 staff; \$200m devel. initiative of US, UK, Aust, Sweden, and Omidyar Network to bring new capital to improve lives of the world’s poorest; seeks large-scale impact)

Nourish International (2006, Chapel Hill NC; 7 staff; 60 chapters on college campuses to engage Students to make a lasting impact on extreme poverty in communities)

[Oxfam International](#) (UK)

Poverty and Jobs

[International Labour Organization](#) (1919, Rome; 1946 as UN agency)

Poverty Reduction

[Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative](#) (2002, Oslo; leading global standard for extractive resource wealth as a key engine for sust growth/reduced poverty; *EITI Standard Progress Report 2015*)

President Obama’s Climate Action Plan

Presidential Climate Action Project (2007, Golden CO; Bill Becker exec director; encourages “energy and climate security” for a “sustainable economy”; publishes reports, e.g. “President Obama’s Climate Action Plan: 2nd Progress Report,” June 2015, 22p)

Press Freedom

Committee to Project Journalists (1981, NYC; promotes press freedom worldwide; issues “Journalist Security Guide”)

Freedom House (Washington)

[Reporters Without Borders](#) (France)

Protected Areas

[Global Environment Facility](#) (Washington)

[International Union for the Conservation of Nature](#) (IUCN, Geneva)

ProtectedPlanet.net (UNEP, Cambridge UK)

Public Employees

Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility (1997, Wash; 6 offices)

Publishers

Cambridge University Press (UK)

Chelsea Green (White River Junction VT)

Columbia University Press (NYC)

CRC Press (Boca Raton FL; Taylor & Francis Group)

[Earthscan](#) (Routledge, UK)

Edward Elgar

Greenleaf Publishing (Sheffield UK; books on business and sust devel; 7 journals, including *Business, Peace, and Sustainable Development*)

[Inderscience Publishers](#) (1979, Geneva) Publishes 411 scholarly journals designed to “map new frontiers in emerging technology and innovation.”

Island Press (Washington)

[MIT Press](#) (Cambridge MA)

Oxford University Press (UK & NYC)

Polity Books (Cambridge UK)

Stanford University Press (Stanford CA; security books)

United Nations (NYC)

United Nations University Press (Tokyo)

Radiation

Munich Environmental Institute (1986, Munich; NGIO with c.10 staff; concerned with radiation, GMOs, food safety, energy, electromagnetic pollution)

Rainforests

World Rainforest Movement (Montevideo, Uruguay; deforestation, monoculture)

Rating Sustainability

[Global Initiative for Sustainability Ratings](#) (2011, Washington)

Recycling

Earth 911 (1995, Plano TX; for sustainable and ethical consumption; eco-conscious products; The Recycling Authority; less waste)

[Global Sustainability Solutions](#) (Manassas VA)

Green Citizen (2005, SF Bay Area; electronic recycling for metro areas)

[International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management](#) (2007, Paris–UNEP)

Refugees

[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (1998, Geneva/Norwegian Refugee Council)

Regeneration

“Regeneration Roadmap” Project (SustainAbility and Globescan)

Regenerative Economy (Capital Institute, 2010)

Religious Freedom

[Institute for Global Engagement](#) (Arlington VA)

Religious Groups

Catholic Climate Covenant (2015, Washington; care for Creation and the poor)

Evangelical Environmental Network (1993, 4 staff; a ministry to care for God’s Creation; Sponsors Young Evangelicals for Climate Action)

Forum on Religion and Ecology at Yale (1996, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies; broadens understanding of environmental concerns with conferences, books, articles, syllabi and bibliographies for educators, newsletter, and climate statements from 15 world religions)

Franciscan Action Network/Franciscan Earth Corps (2012 Washington; 6 staff; climate justice, ethic of life, immigration, peacemaking)

Global Catholic Climate Movement (2014, Boston; 9 staff; coalition of some 100 orgs promoting divestment “For God’s Creation, The Poor, and Future Generations”)

Green Muslims (Washington; “living the env. spirit of Islam; Green Scripture Project)

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (1971, New York; encourages multinational corporations “to promote more sustainable and just practices”; publishes tri-annual “ICCR Corporate Examiner” on climate, fracking, human rights, food safety and sustainability, water stewardship, etc.)

Interfaith Power & Light (2000, San Francisco; 9 staff; helps churches with energy retrofits as “a religious response to global warming” and as “faithful servants of Creation”)

International Islamic Climate Change Symposium (Aug 2015, Istanbul; 20 countries issuing the “Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change”)

Intersections International (NYC, 14 staff; Global Peacemaking program through multicultural, interreligious action)

[Islamic Foundation for Ecology and Environmental Science](#) (1994; Birmingham UK; many publications; see Islamic Declaration on Global Climate Change, 8/18/15)

Religions for Peace (1970, NYC; 33 staff; “the largest coalition of world’s great religions to promote peace,” celebrate common humanity, just societies, protecting Earth; Global Youth Network)

Spiritual Alliance for Earth (2000, Oakland CA; inter-religious network to care for creation)

United Religions Initiative (1995, SF; peace/justice for Earth Community; care for the Earth)

Young Evangelicals for Climate Action (2012; to overcome climate crisis; 11 core leader team)

Renewable Energy

- American Council on Renewable Energy (2001, Washington; 400 member orgs)
- American Renewable Energy Institute (2003, ARE Day, June 2016; annual summit; Climate & Energy Literacy Initiative)
- Appalachian Institute for Renewable Energy (Boone NC; pioneers cmmy investment)
- Empowered by Light (2011, Zambia?; empowers people with renewable energy tech; 5 staff)
- [Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership](#) (2006, Vienna; REEEP, clean energy for developing countries; Sustainable Energy Regulation Network, Agrifood value chain, smart and sust cities; hosts Climate Knowledge Brokers Group)

Reproductive Rights (also see [Population](#))

- Center for Reproductive Rights (1992, NYC etc.; c.130 staff; reproductive freedom as basic human right)
- Guttmacher Institute (1968, NYC; c.80 staff; advancing sexual/reproductive health/rights worldwide)

Resilience

- [Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics](#) (1977, Stockholm)
- CUNY Institute for Sustainable Cities (2011, NYC; 9 staff; consumption, vulnerability/resilience)
- Global Infrastructure Bank (2008)
- One Hundred Resilient Cities (2013, NYC; 41 staff; \$100m effort by Rockefeller Foundation to help the “100RC Network” become more resilient)
- Resilience Alliance (1999; 18 orgs; “A Basis for Sustainability”; RA News newsletter)
- Transition Network (Devon UK; 10 staff; to train communities to build resilience and reduce emissions; REconomy Project, food-growing groups, community-owned energy)
- [Transition United States](#)
- [Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden)

Resilience of Global Companies

- [Center for Climate and Energy Solutions](#) (1998, Arlington VA)

Resources

- [Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative](#) (2002, Oslo; leading global standard for extractive resource wealth as a key engine for sust growth/reduced poverty; *EITI Standard Progress Report 2015*)

- Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research–UFZ (1991, Leipzig, Germany; 1100 staff; for sustainable use of natural resource base)
- Institute for Sustainable Resources (2011, Univ College London; Paul Ekins, Director; 35 staff)
- [International Association for the Study of the Commons](#) (1989, Utrecht U and Bloomington IN; “sust. solutions for common pool resources”; global conferences/short courses; Inat J. of the Commons since 2006; Elinor Ostrom’s ideas)
- James Hutton Institute (2011, Aberdeen, Scotland; c250 staff; land and natural resource use; Combines Macaulay Land Use Institute-1930 and Scottish Crop Research Institute-1981)
- Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa; to enhance responsible use of natural resources; topics include green mining initiative, sustainable mineral development, forests and climate change, water and wetlands, permafrost and glaciers, natural hazards, climate change)

Resource Efficiency and Protection

- [Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs](#) (1973, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA)
- [Forest Stewardship Council International](#) (2003, Bonn; orig. 1994 in Mexico; FSC Certification; *2015-2020 Global Strategic Plan*, 2015, 32p)
- Institute for Sustainable Resources (2011, London; Paul Ekins)
- [International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management](#) (2007, Paris–UNEP)
- Marine Stewardship Council (1996)
- [Pew Charitable Trusts](#) (US)
- [PRODENA](#) (Bolivia)
- [ProtectedPlanet.net](#) (UNEP/WCMC at Cambridge)
- Resource Innovation Group (1996, Willamette Univ.; 4 staff)
- [Rocky Mountain Institute](#) (Snowmass, Colorado; Amory Lovins)
- [Sea Shepherd Conservation Society](#) (US)
- Waste & Resources Action Programme (2010, Oxon UK, 15 staff)
- [World Resources Institute](#) (Washington)
- [Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment, and Energy](#) (Germany)

Resource Exploitation

- Global Witness (1994, London; investigates corruption and natural resource exploitation)

Responsible Growth

Partnership for Responsible Growth (Washington, 8 staff; “free-market approach to combating climate change”; for a carbon fee)

Responsibility to Protect

[Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect](#) (2008, NYC/CUNY Graduate Center; 14 staff)

Risk

Amsterdam Global Change Institute (250 staff; risk analysis of chemistry/genomics)

[Center for the Study of Existential Risk](#) (U of Cambridge)

[Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)

[Climate and Development Knowledge Network](#) (2010, London)

Future of Humanity Institute (2005, U of Oxford; Nick Bostrom founding director; “big picture questions”; existential risks; see *New Yorker* profile, 23 Nov 2015)

Future of Life Institute (2014? Boston/MIT? To mitigate existential risks from AI, Biotech, nuclear tech, and climate change; also see Oxford Future of Humanity Institute)

Global Catastrophic Risk Institute (New York) [Global Challenges Foundation](#) (2012, Stockholm; on major problems and threats due to radical change In past 100 years; *Global Challenges: 12 Risks That Threaten Human Civilization*, Feb 2015, 208p)

Investor Network on Climate Risk (2003, c/o Ceres, Boston; 110 institutional investors “representing >\$13 trillion in assets” to promote sust. leadership)

Risk Institute (1986, Trieste & Geneva; Orio Giarini director; to study issues of risk, vulnerability, and uncertainties of modern society)

Risk Management Solutions (Newark CA; 10 global offices)

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2000, Geneva; focal point for UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction/UNISDR; reports on frequency/impact of floods, droughts, etc.; seeks disaster-resilient cities; Nov 2015 report on recent disasters inflicting “trillions of dollars” in losses)

[UNESCO](#) (1945, Paris; risk management program)

Risk Management

[Climate and Development Knowledge Network](#) (2010, London)

Rivers and Estuaries

[Earth Institute](#) (Columbia University)

International Rivers (1985, Berkeley; sust water solutions; halting large dams)

Woods Hole Research Center (Falmouth MA; 40 staff; science-based solutions for world env/econ challenges; Arctic permafrost, global carbon, green economy, global rivers, forest monitoring)

Rule of Law Index

World Justice Project (2006, Washington; to advance rule of law; Rule of Law Index; WAAS Fellow Emil Constantinescu on Board)

Russia

Institute of World Economy and International Relations (Russian Academy of Science)

[Valdai International Discussion Club](#) (Moscow) World Public Forum “Dialogue of Civilizations”

Sanitation

Freshwater Action Network (2000, London; Geneva from 2014; five regional networks for Africa, Central America, Mexico, South America, and South Asia for water and sanitation policy)

International Water Association (1999, London; 7 staff; for equitable and sustainable water solutions; cities, sanitation, basins of the future)

Risk Institute (Trieste, Italy; Orio Giarini director) [Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council](#) (UN/Geneva)

WaterAid (1981, New York; sust water and sanitation in poorest nations, “Everyone, Everywhere”; 2030 Global Strategy)

Scarcity Mindset Challenged

[Global ZERI Network](#) (1994)

Scientists’ Groups

[American Association for the Advancement of Science](#) (AAAS, Washington)

Changing Planet (Stockholm Resilience Center; “umbrella initiative” for integrated understanding of social/ecological/technical force global dynamics and cross-scale links between humans; includes SRC, Beijer Inst, and [Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) Research prog.)

[Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund U., Sweden; “a core project of Future Earth”; “largest social science research network” in global sust devel.; 53 Lead Faculty; many books, articles)

Federation of German Scientists (1959, West Berlin; German section of Pugwash Conferences; c.400 members; peace and security policy, biodiversity, economics)

[Future Earth](#) (Paris)

[Institute for Environment and Sustainability](#) (EC Joint Research Centre)

[Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (IPBES, 2012, UN Campus, Bonn; 124 governments, 9 staff; *Pollinators, Pollination, and Food Production* report, Feb 2016, on global decline of bees, bats, birds, etc.; also see Pollinator Partnership)

International Council for Science (1931, Paris; 18 staff; represents 122 national science orgs and 31 Internat. Scientific Unions, to strengthen science for the benefit of society; see 51p “ICSU Strategic Plan 2012-2017” on ecosystem change, earth system sust, and sust energy; World Data System)

International Expert Group on Earth Systems Preservation (2008, Tech Univ of Munich, Inst of Advanced Study; also called Institute of Earth System Preservation; 19 scientists on Earth System crisis of climate/energy, water/food, biodiversity, and social/economic inequality)

[International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme](#) (Stockholm)

International Network of Engineers and Scientists Against Proliferation (1993, Darmstadt Germany; for nuclear disarmament; books, annual report)

[International Network of Engineers and Scientists for Global Responsibility](#) (1991, Berlin)

[International Social Science Council](#) (Paris/UNESCO)

[Program on Science and Global Security](#) (Princeton University)

[Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability](#) (US)

[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden)

[Union of Concerned Scientists](#) (US)

World Academy of Sciences, The (Trieste, Italy; to advance science in developing countries for “sustainable prosperity”; hosts The InterAcademy Partnership of 111 science academies)

Sea Level Rise

[Climate Central](#) (2008, Princeton NJ)

Seafood (see [Fish](#))

Security

Center for 21st Century Security and Intelligence (Brookings Inst, Washington; arms control, cybersecurity; defense policy)

Center for International Policy (1975, Washington; 28 staff; for a sust world with foreign policy based on cooperation, demilitarization, and respecting human rights; projects on defense alternatives, arms and security, financial transparency, deforestation, etc.)

[Center for Security Studies](#) (1994, ETH Univ, Zurich)

Council on Foreign Relations (1921, New York; books and reports on foreign policy, international institutions, global governance, religion and foreign policy; annual Preventive Priorities Survey on potential conflict; best known for bi-monthly *Foreign Affairs* journal/magazine)

[German Institute for International and Security Affairs](#) (SWP; 1962, Berlin; 2001, Brussels; >130 staff; 7 research divisions incl Global Issues, International Security, & Middle East)

German Marshall Fund (1972, Washington; c.130 staff; to strengthen transatlantic cooperation; rethinking security, countering terrorism, energy security, migration/refugees)

Halifax International Security Forum (2009, Washington; 5 staff; 300 individuals from 60 democracies meet in Halifax, Nova Scotia each November on world’s most pressing security challenges, including war, terrorism, cyber-attack, climate change, resource scarcity, and economic stability)

IISS Shangri-La Dialogue (2002, IISS; Asia Security Summit at the Shangri-La Hotel in Singapore convenes defense/military heads from 28 Asia Pacific states incl US & Russia)

Intelligence and National Security Alliance (2005, Washington; 13 staff; public/private/academic Sectors; Security Policy Reform Council)

InterAcademy Partnership, The (IAP, 1993, Trieste, Italy; global network of 111 science academies hosted by World Academy of Science and funded by government of Italy; distributes many pubs. from various academies on 14 concerns, i.e. sust devel, biosecurity, energy, climate, water)

International Campaign to Ban Landmines (2009? Geneva; network of c.100 nations to implement 1997 Mine Ban Treaty; 35 states remain outside: biggest stockpiles in China, Russia, US, India)

International Security Program (1976, Belfer Center, Harvard Kennedy School; 17 programs including Env/Natural Resources, Cyber-Security, Managing the Atom; many publications)

International Security Program (Center for Strategic & International Studies, Washington; 14 Programs, e.g.: annual Global Security Forum since 2010, Defense 360)

International Security Program (New America Fdn, Wash; Drones; Homegrown Extremists)

[National Security College](#) (2009, Canberra; security matters for Australia and Indo-Pacific)

Oxford Research Group (1982, London; “building bridges for global security”; seeks shift in global priorities, peace and justice; briefs and papers; Sustainable Security Programme addresses drivers of global insecurity: militarization, resource scarcity, infrastructure loss, displaced people, etc)

Project 2049 Institute (2008, Arlington VA; 9 staff; alt security for a more secure Asia)

Norwegian Institute for Defence Studies (IFS, 1980, Oslo; 52 staff; European and Asian Security; Center for Civil-Military Relations)

Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI, 1959, Oslo)

Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security (2005, Duke U/UNC/RTU International)

Security and Environment

Environment and Security Initiative (2003, Geneva; [ENVSEC.org](#); “transforming risks into cooperation”; OSCE, UNDP, UNEP, UNECE, REC early warning partnership)

Security and Sustainability

Center for International Policy (1975, Washington; 28 staff; for a sust world with foreign policy based on cooperation, demilitarization, and respecting human rights; projects on defense alternatives, arms and security, financial transparency, deforestation, etc.)

Council of Councils (2012, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; connects 26 “major foreign policy institutes” --roughly the G20-- to build dialogue/consensus and “inject conclusions into high-level policy circles”; annual conferences; posts “Top Ten Ranking of Global Issues” and “Grades on Global Issues” e.g. Climate Change: A)

Ecopeace Middle East (1994, Annan, Bethlehem, Tel-Aviv; 60 staff; the former Friends of the Earth Middle East brings together Jordanian, Palestinian, and Israeli environmentalists to advance sustainable regional development and conditions for lasting peace)

Environment and Security Initiative (2003, Geneva; [ENVSEC.org](#); “transforming risks into cooperation”; OSCE, UNDP, UNEP, UNECE, REC early warning partnership)

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development / BMZ (Bonn, Berlin; c.800 staff; cooperation to help resolve crises and conflict, reduce global poverty, and preserve the environment for coming generations; involved with 58 partner countries; also see German Ministry....)

German Ministry for International Cooperation / GIZ (2011, Bonn, Eschborn; promotes “cooperation for sustainable development worldwide,” and “freedom and security for all”; focus on sust infrastructure, climate change mitigation/adaptation, rural development, human rights)

[Global Governance Institute](#) (Brussels; 55 staff; 50 members; peace, security, sust devel)

[Institute for Environmental Security](#) (2002, The Hague)

[MacArthur Foundation](#) (1970, Chicago; “a just, peaceful, and verdant world”)

[Third Generation Environmentalism](#) (2004, London/Brussels/Berlin/Washington/China; 40 staff; advancing security and prosperity to accelerate global transition to sust devel)

Security Funding

Peace and Security Funding Group (1999, Washington; 3 staff; 60 members; seeks to exchange info and foster collaboration; 2015 annual meeting with >70 philanthropists)

Security of Land Tenure

[Global Land Tool Network](#) (UN/Nairobi)

Security Sector Reform

[Alliance for Peacebuilding](#) (2006, Washington; 100 orgs; “sust peace & security”)

Securitywomen.org (2015; for women’s inclusion in security sector reform)

Security/Strategic Studies (also see [Human Security](#) and 370 book titles on “Security” published since 2009 at [www.GlobalForesightBooks.org](#))

[Asia-Pacific Programme for Senior National Security Officers](#) (Singapore)

[Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs](#) (1973, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA)
[Brookings Institutions](#) (Washington)
 Center for a New American Security (Washington)
 Center for Security Policy (1990, Washington)
[Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments](#) (Washington)
 Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS, Washington)
[Centre of Excellence for National Security](#) (Singapore)
 Centro de Gestao e Estudos das Estrategicos (Brazilia)
[Council for Emerging National Security Affairs](#) (Washington)
[European Institute for Security Studies](#) (EU)
[Fondation pour la Recherche Strategique](#) (1998, Paris)
 Geneva Centre for Security Policy (Geneva)
 Global Cyber Security Capacity Centre (Oxford Martin School, Univ of Oxford)
[Global Governance Institute](#) (Brussels; 55 staff; 50 members; peace, security, sust devel)
[Human Security Report Project](#) (Canada)
[Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism](#) (Syracuse University, US)
[Institute for National Security Studies](#) (Israel)
[Institute for National Strategic Studies](#) (National Defense University, Washington)
 Institute of Strategic & International Studies (1983, Malaysia; facets of sust.)
[International Institute for Strategic Studies](#) (1958, London)
Journal of Global Security Studies (ISA, Univ of Denver, Oxford UP, 1:1, Jan 2016)
Journal of Science and Global Security (Princeton Univ; nuke/bio/chemical tech)
[National Institute of Defense Studies](#) (Japan)
[Oakland Institute](#) (2004, Oakland CA; 18 staff; reframing security)
[Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe](#) (Vienna)
 Oxford Research Group (1982, London; “building bridges for global security”; seeks shift in global priorities, peace and justice; briefs and papers; Sustainable Security Programme addresses drivers of global insecurity: militarization, resource scarcity, infrastructure loss, displaced people, etc)
[Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs](#)
 Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (Sri Lanka)
[Royal United Services Institute](#) (RUSI/UK)

[S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies](#) (Singapore)
 Saferworld (1989, London; 130 staff; conflict prevention)
[Small Arms Survey](#) (Geneva)
[Stimson Center](#) (Washington)
[Stockholm International Peace Research Institute](#) (Sweden)
[Strategic Studies Institute](#) (US)
[US Air Force Institute for National Security Studies](#) (US)
 U.S. Global Leadership Coalition (1995, Wash; 35 staff; 400 businesses and NGOs; smart power for “a better, safer world”; sponsors National Security Advisory Council of 160 ret. Generals/admirals)

Shale (also see [Fracking](#))
 Center for Sustainable Shale Development (Pittsburgh)
[Oil Change International](#) (Washington)

Shared Societies
[Club de Madrid: World Leadership Alliance](#) (Madrid)

Slavery
 Alliance to End Slavery & Trafficking (2007, Washington; see Humanity United)
 Ford Institute for Human Security (2003, Univ of Pittsburgh)
[Jubilee Campaign](#) (US)
[Walk Free Foundation](#) (Australia)

Small Arms
[Small Arms Survey](#) (Geneva)

Small Business
 Green Alliance (Greenland; NH; 3 staff encourages sust business practice in Maine, Mass, and New Hampshire)

Small Island States
[Alliance of Small Island States](#)

Social Change
 Networking Action: Organizing for the 21 Century (Boston, 5 staff; Steve Waddell principal)

Social Enterprises
 CEIS (1984, Glasgow; UK’s largest social enterprise support agency; sust solutions; sponsors Social Enterprise World Forum annual since 2008)
 Social Enterprise Alliance (1998, Nashville TN; 1500 members; annual meeting)

Social Enterprise World Forum (CEIS, 1984, Glasgow; sust procurement)

Social Justice

Interaction Institute for Social Change (1992, Boston & Belfast, Ireland; 22 staff; “to create social justice and sustainability;” builds capacity for greater impact on social justice goals)
Washington Peace Center (1963; 3 staff; “education, resources, and action for social justice”)

Solar Dollar World Economy

Center for Regenerative Community Solutions (2013, Basking Ridge NJ; cmm planning for sust; assists local govts; Global 4C policy proposal for Solar Dollar world economy)

Solar Energy (also see [Energy](#))

Clean Path Ventures LLC (c.1987, San Francisco; premier solar PV project investment firm)
[DESERTEC Foundation](#) (2009, Germany; promotes clean power from deserts; projects in Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt)
Himin Solar Valley (Derzou, China; world’s largest solar industry zone featuring Himin Solar Co.; Huang Ming, Chair; China’s “Solar King” and recipient of 2011 Right Livelihood Award)
International Solar Energy Society (1954, Freiburg, Germany; Experts Network; Corporate Directory; Solar World Congress; Young ISES for youth; newsletter)
Solar GCC Alliance (United Arab Emirates; for solar in 10 MENA/GCC countries)

Solar World Congress

International Solar Energy Society (1954, Freiburg, Germany; Experts Network; Corporate Directory; Solar World Congress; Young ISES for youth; newsletter)

South Asia

International Growth Centre (2008, London; global network of >1000 researchers in Africa and South Asia, hosted by LSE and Oxford; “to promote sust growth in developing countries”; focus on governance, firms, cities, and energy; Paul Collier director)

Special Purpose Organizations (selected)

[Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves](#) (US)
[Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect](#) (NYC)
Global Coral Reef Alliance (1990, Cambridge MA; installs “biorock” reefs)

[Pembina Institute](#) (Alberta; tar sands)
Reef Ball Foundation (Athens GA; >500,000 coral reef balls in 60 countries)
Responsible Endowments Coalition (Brooklyn NY; universities)
[Sustainable Accounting Standards Board](#) (San Francisco)
[Walk Free Foundation](#) (Australia; anti-slavery)
[Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services](#)
Zero Mercury Working Group (2005, Brussels; 95 NGOs in 50 nations)

Sports Venues

Green Sports Alliance (2010)

Standards for Sustainable Development

International Standards Organization (1947, Geneva; 150 staff; standards for progress on sust devel: env. mgt, social respons, energy, risk, food safety, green civil engineering, info security)

Stories

Great Transition Stories (Duane Elgin; 3 staff; 13 featured narratives for world in transition)

Stranded Assets

[Carbon Tracker Initiative](#)
[Generation Foundation](#) (2015, New York and London)
Trucost (2003, London/NYC, Paris, Hong Kong; to help companies and investors understand consequences of natural capital dependency; stranded assets report; webinars)
[Worldwatch Institute](#) (chapter in *State of the World 2015*)

Subsidies

Green Budget Germany (1994, Berlin; Env Tax Reform, ending harmful subsidies)
Taxpayers for Common Sense (1995, Washington; unnecessary defense spending and energy subsidies, corporate welfare, outdated public asset policy, etc.)

Supply Chains

[Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)

Sustainability (General)

[also see 250 book titles on “Sustainability” published since 2009 at www.GlobalForesightBooks.org]
[Agence de l’environnement](#) (1991, France)

- Alpbach-Laxenberg Group (2013, IIASA & European Forum Alpbach; “to support global economic & social transformations towards sustainability” grounded in systems science)
- Atkinson Center for a Sustainable Future (2010, Cornell U; reliable energy, resilient env, resp dev; draws Cornell resources together)
- [Berkshire Encyclopedia of Sustainability](#) (Great Barrington MA)
- [Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs](#) (New York)
- Center for Global Change and Sustainability (2010, Vienna; 31 staff; a unit of the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU), to communicate sust. concepts to society)
- [Copernicus Institute of Sustainable Development](#) (Netherlands)
- [Earth Charter International](#) (Costa Rica)
- [Earth Institute](#) (Columbia University)
- [Earth Policy Institute](#) (Washington; Lester Brown)
- [Earthscan Publishers](#) (London)
- EarthWatch Institute (1971, Boston etc.; expeditions; “research for a sust planet”)
- Ecologic Institute (1995, Berlin etc.)
- [EcoWatch.com](#)
- [European Environmental Bureau](#) (1974, Brussels)
- [Forum for the Future](#) (1996, London)
- Friends of Nature (1994, China)
- [Friends of the Earth](#) (Amsterdam)
- [Future Earth](#) (Paris)
- [German Advisory Council on Global Change](#) (Berlin)
- [German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)
- [Global Ecological Integrity Group](#) (Toronto)
- [Global Sustainability Solutions](#) (Sri Lanka)
- [Green Cross International](#) (Geneva)
- Green Innovation and Development Centre (Hanoi, Vietnam)
- Greenpeace International (Amsterdam)
- [Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies](#) (Potsdam)
- Institute for Ecological Economy Research (1985, Berlin; “sustainability research”; water/land; *Handbook of Research on Sustainable Consumption*, 488p, 2015; Ecological Economy journal)
- [Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development](#) (Washington)
- [Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations](#) (2003, Paris; IDDRI)
- Institute for Sustainable Resources (2011, London; Paul Ekins)
- International Center for Sustainable Devel. of Energy, Water, and Env (Zagreb)
- [International Institute for Sustainable Development](#) (1990, Winnipeg, Manitoba)
- [McGuinness Institute](#) (New Zealand)
- National Center for Sustainable Development (Romania)
- Natural Step (Sweden; Karl-Henrik Robert; offices in 13 countries)
- NewClimate Institute (2014, Cologne/Berlin; 12 staff; to raise ambition for climate policy and global sust; tracks climate action; analyzes climate finance)
- [Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research](#) (Germany)
- Resilience Alliance (1999, C.S. Hollings)
- Schumacher Institute for Sust Systems (Bristol UK; 8 core staff; sust. of complex systems)
- [Solutions Journal/Mag](#) (R. Costanza, ed; “for a Sustainable and Desirable Future”)
- SouthSouthNorth (1999, Cape Town SA; for sustainable devel.)
- [Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden)
- Sustainability Laboratory, The (2008, NYC; 30 staff; Michael Ben-Eli founder; to address urgent sustainability issues with system thinking)
- Sustainability Leaders Network (Hartland VT; 5 staff; to deepen learning; ideas of Donella Meadows)
- [Sustainable Development Institute](#) (Liberia)
- Sustainable Europe Research Institute (1999, Cologne; 4 staff; comprehensive view)
- [Sustainable Transitions Research Network](#) (Utrecht)
- Sustainable World Initiative (Washington)
- [Sustainia](#) (Copenhagen)
- [Task Force on Measuring Sustainable Development](#) (UNECE-Eurostat-OECD)
- [Third Generation Environmentalism](#) (2004, London/Brussels/Berlin/Washington/China; 40 staff; advancing security and prosperity to accelerate global transition to SD)
- [Third World Network](#) (Malaysia)
- [Transformations to Sustainability Programme](#) (ISSC/UNESCO)
- [Union of Concerned Scientists](#) (US)
- University Leaders for a Sustainable Future
- [UN Conference on Sustainable Development](#)
- [UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#)
- [UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network](#)
- [UNU Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability](#) (Tokyo)

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (1968, Washington; “actionable ideas on global Issues”; 20 programs include Global Sust & Resilience, Env Change & Security, Nuclear proliferation, Urban Sustainability, Chinese Environment Forum; many publications)

[World Future Council](#) (Germany)

[Worldwatch Institute](#) (Washington)

Sustainability in Fashion

Copenhagen Fashion Summit (2009, Denmark; 2016 Summit with >1200 participants, “the world’s largest meeting on sustainability in fashion,” promotes new business models)

Sustainability Indexes

[Dow Jones Sustainability Indices](#), (1999; 24 industries)

Sustainability Journals

[Inderscience Publishers](#) (1979, Geneva) Publishes 411 scholarly journals designed to “map new frontiers in emerging technology and innovation.”

Sustainability Leadership

[Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership](#) (1989, Cambridge UK, Brussels, Cape Town)

Sustainability Professionals

International Society of Sustainability Professionals (2007, Oregon; 1000 members; 10 chapters certifies core competencies for individuals)

Sustainability Ratings

[Global Initiative for Sustainability Ratings](#) (2011, Washington)

Sustainability Reporting

[Global Reporting Initiative](#) (1997, Amsterdam; corporate sustainability reports; *G4 Sustainability Reporting Guidelines*; GRI Sustainability Disclosure Database for 8,800 organizations)

Sustainability Science

Integrated Research System for Sustainability Science (IR3S, Univ of Tokyo; to develop top-flight academic programs in sust. science; *Sustainability Science* journal)

International Society for Sustainability Science (2009? Univ of Tokyo; “a platform for internat. knowledge-sharing among diverse academic fields; 1st Conferece on Sust Science, Tokyo, 2009)

Sustainability: Science, Practice & Policy (2005, London; peer-reviewed, open access, semi-annual journal)

Sustainability Summit 2016

[Sustainabilitysummit.economist.com](#) (London, March 2016; “Adapt or Die?”; “how short-termism dominates the global mind-set... the call for transformational systemic change is growing”)

Sustainable Banking Principles

[Global Alliance for Action on Banking Values](#) (2009, Zeist, The Netherlands)

Sustainable Capitalism

[Generation Foundation](#) (2015, New York and London)

Sustainable Development

Asociation ANAI (1978, Costa Rica; “fostering sust. devel in the world’s tropics”; Talamanca Initiative

Center for Ecology and Sustainable Development (Korzo, Serbia)

Center for Sustainability Studies (2003, Sao Paulo School of Bus Adm; to prom sust dev)

Development Alternatives (New Delhi; 13 staff; eco-solutions, green jobs, sust devel)

[Global Governance Institute](#) (Brussels; 55 staff; 50 members; peace, security, sust devel)

Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (2011; “multi-stakeholder platform” for sust. development)

Institute for Sustainable Development (1991, Warsaw, Poland)

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (1996, Geneva; to ensure that trade and investment advances sustainable development)

International Growth Centre (2008, London; global network of >1000 researchers in Africa and South Asia, hosted by LSE and Oxford; “to promote sust growth in developing countries”; focus on governance, firms, cities, and energy; Paul Collier director)

[International Institute for Sustainable Development](#) (1990, Winnipeg, Manitoba)

Journal of Sustainable Development (2008, Canadian Center of Science and Education; bi-monthly Print and free online; climate, waste/water management, green construction, land devel., etc.)

Leadership for Environment and Development International (1991, London; “Inspiring leadership For a Sustainable World”; develops climate management capacity across sectors for a network of >2400 leaders; initiated by the Rockefeller Foundation)

[Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future](#) (c1990, London; for global sust development and democracy; publishes Green Economy Papers and *15 Principles for a Green Economy*)

Sustainable Development Futures (2002? Finland Futures Research Centre/Univ of Turku)

[Third Generation Environmentalism](#) (2004, London/Brussels/Berlin/Washington/China; 40 staff; advancing security and prosperity to accelerate global transition to SD)

World in 2050 Project (2016; consortium of leading research teams—IIASA, SDSN, Stockholm Resilience Institute, Earth Institute--to advise world leaders on integrated, feasible, and acceptable sust devel pathways)

Sustainable Development Goals

International Conference on Sustainable Development (2013, Columbia Univ.; www.ic-sd.org; 2nd conf., Sept 21-22, 2016; to identify solutions supporting the UN Sustainable Development Goals)

Millennium Institute (1983, Washington; 9 staff; founded by Gerald Barney, director of 1980 “Global 2000 Report,” to advance the Integrated SDG Planning Model to simulate big trends for Sustainable Development Goals to 2030 under several scenarios; “a systemic perspective for a sustainable, equitable, and peaceful global society”)

Sustainable Endowments

[Billion Dollar Green Challenge](#) (2011, Boston)

Sustainable Farms

Rural Advancement Foundation International-USA (Pittsboro NC; 13 staff; Farm Sust Prog.)

Sustainable Labs

International Institute for Sustainable Labs (I2SL; Arlington VA; sust hi-tech bldgs./ construction; annual conference on safe and sust laboratories and related high-tech facilities)

Sustainable Production

Golisano Institute for Sustainability (2007, Rochester Inst of Tech)

Lowell Center for Sust Production (1996; UMass-Lowell; chemical policy; sust products)

SCP Clearinghouse (UNEP, Paris; Sustainable Consumption and Production; worldwide initiatives database; 10-year Framework of Programs—10YFP—on SCP; many publications)

Sustainable Security Programme

Oxford Research Group (1982, London; “building bridges for global security”; seeks shift in global priorities, peace and justice; briefs and papers; Sustainable Security Programme addresses drivers of global insecurity: militarization, resource scarcity, infrastructure loss, displaced people, etc)

Sustainable Society

Green America (1982, Wash; 50 staff; justice and sust society; Co-Op America to 2009; National Green Pages (green, healthy, ethical products and services); Green America mag; guide to socially respons. Investing)

Systemic Change

[Academy for Systemic Change](#) (Peter Senge; 24 staff; next generation leaders for a sust. society; capacity building)

Systemic Peace

Center for Systemic Peace (1997, Vienna VA; State Fragility Index; managing complexity)

Systemic Thinking

Millennium Institute (1983, Washington; 9 staff; founded by Gerald Barney, director of 1980 “Global 2000 Report,” to advance the Integrated SDG Planning Model to simulate big trends for Sustainable Development Goals to 2030 under several scenarios; “a systemic perspective for a sustainable, equitable, and peaceful global society”)

Systems Analysis

[Amsterdam Global Change Institute](#) (250 staff; integrated research for sust choices)

[Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics](#) (1977, Stockholm)
[Foundation Earth](#) (2011? Washington)
[Global Climate Forum](#) (Berlin)
 Instituto Socioambiental (1994, Brazil; social/environmental issues)
[International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#) (Austria)
[Potsdam institute for Climate Impact Research](#) (Germany)
 Resilience Alliance (1999, C.S. Hollings)
[Stockholm Resilience Center](#) (Sweden)
 Sustainable Europe Research Institute (1999, Cologne; 4 staff; comprehensive view)

Systems Thinking

Alpach-Laxenberg Group (2013, IIASA & European Forum Alpach; “to support global economic & social transformations towards sustainability” grounded in systems science)
 Buckminster Fuller Institute (1983, Brooklyn NY; 3 staff; transformational strategies; whole systems thinking for humanity problems; Fuller Challenge annual \$100k prize; Idea Index from submissions)
 Changing Planet (Stockholm Resilience Center; “umbrella initiative” for integrated understanding of social/ecological/technical force global dynamics and cross-scale links between humans; includes SRC, Beijer Inst, and [Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) Research prog.)
[Earth System Governance Project](#) (2008, Lund U., Sweden; “a core project of Future Earth”; “largest social science research network” in global sust devel.; 53 Lead Faculty; many books, articles)
[Global Economic Dynamics and the Biosphere](#) (2013, Royal Swedish Academy; 5-year global change program)
[Stockholm Resilience Centre](#) (2007, Sweden)
 Sustainability Laboratory, The (2008, NYC; 30 staff; Michael Ben-Eli founder; to address urgent sustainability issues with system thinking)
 What If Technologies (1989, Ottawa; systems models of sust devel; 6 staff; R. Hoffman)

Tar Sands

Pembina Institute (Alberta)

Tax Justice

ActionAid International USA (Washington; poverty/human rights/climate justice/tax justice in 45 countries; fights tax havens)

Technology

Biolite (HomeStoves for \$50 with 90% less emissions than smoky fires while producing electricity)
 Cool Planet (Greenwood Village CO; sust technology for energy/food/water; green fuels)
 ETC Group (1991, Ottawa; 13 staff; addresses social/ecological issues arising from new tech; conservation, sustainability, human rights; tech assessment, synthetic biology; geoengineering)
 Institute for Ethics & Emerging Technologies (2004, Willington CT & Piedmont CA; “a technoprogessive think tank”; publishes *Journal of Evolution and Technology* online)

Technology Assessment

[Foundation Earth](#) (2011? Washington)

Technology Information

UN Climate Technology Centre & Network (2001, Bonn; www.ttcclar.unfccc.int; established by COP 16 to establish UNFCCC’s Climate Technology Information Portal of 300 technologies in 10 sectors; also focuses on finance for technology and technology needs assessment)

Terrorism

Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism (2004, Univ of Chicago; 10 staff; focus on terrorism, humanitarian intervention, & US-China relations; Suicide Attack Database)
 Combating Terrorism Center (2003; US Military Academy, West Point NY; 19 staff; *CTC Sentinel* monthly journal)
 German Marshall Fund (1972, Washington; c.130 staff; to strengthen transatlantic cooperation; Issues: rethinking security, countering terrorism, energy security, migration/refugees)
 Global Counterterrorism Forum (2011, US Dept of State; 29 nations)
[Global Financial Integrity](#) (2006, Washington; 12 staff; tax havens, illicit financial flows; transnational crime/terrorism)
 Global Terrorism Database (2001, U of Maryland Start Center; 13 staff; info on 140,000 terrorist attacks; access to many related books and articles)
 Halifax International Security Forum (2009, Washington; 5 staff; 300 individuals from 60 democracies meet in Halifax, Nova Scotia each November on world’s most pressing security challenges, including war, terrorism, cyber-attack, climate change, resource scarcity, and economic stability)

Hedayah (2012, Abu Dhabi; 14 staff; counterterrorism)
[Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism](#) (Syracuse University)
 National Counterterrorism Center (2004, McLean VA; “the primary US Government agency for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to counterterrorism”)
[Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe](#) (Vienna)
 RAND Corporation (1948, Santa Monica CA)
 Terrorism, Transnational Crime & Corruption Center (George Mason U, Fairfax VA; Louise Shelley)
 Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security (2005, Duke U/UNC/RTU International)
 UN Global Counter Terrorism Centre (UNCCT; 2011, UN Security Council; to follow up on 2006 Plan of Action and 2011 Counter Terrorism Strategy)
[US Department of Homeland Security](#) (2002, Washington)

Think Tanks

International Center for Climate Governance (2009, Venice; sponsors Think Tank Map, and A-Z list of 310 think tanks on climate economics and policy; ranks top 100; *International Climate Policy* bi-monthly)

Third World

[Third World Network](#) (Malaysia)

Threatened Species

[International Union for Conservation of Nature](#) (Switzerland)

Tidal and Wave Power

Ocean Energy Status Report (EC Joint Research Centre, 2014, 72p; blue growth agenda; tidal and wave conversion systems, ocean thermal energy, salinity gradient)

Total Cost Accounting

[Generation Foundation](#) (2015, New York and London)

Tourism

Institute for Sustainable Tourism (Harz University, Germany; Harald Zeiss)

Toxic Chemicals

Advancing Green Chemistry (2006, Charlottesville VA; 12 Principles to end hazardous chemicals)
[Environmental Defense Fund](#) (US)

Environmental Health Sciences (2002, Charlottesville VA; research/publishing on chemical pollution; publishes *Environmental Health News* and *The Daily Climate*)
 Safer Chemicals, Healthy Families (Washington; 6 staff; coalition of 450 orgs and businesses concerned with toxic chemicals at home, work, and in products)

Trade and Sustainability

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (1996, Geneva; to ensure that trade and investment advances sustainable development)
 Sustainable Trade Initiative (Utrecht; publishes an *Action Plan*)

Training for Green Development

UN Institute for Training and Research (1965, Geneva; offers some 500 training-related events/year to enhance global decision-making and country-level action; programs on green development and climate change, peacekeeping, conflict prevention, chemicals and waste management, knowledge systems innovation, sustainable peace, multilateral diplomacy, and public finance)

Transatlantic Cooperation

German Marshall Fund (1972, Washington; c.130 staff; to strengthen transatlantic cooperation; Issues: rethinking security, countering terrorism, energy security, migration/refugees)

Transformation

Alpbach-Laxenberg Group (2013, IIASA & European Forum Alpbach; “to support global economic & social transformations towards sustainability” grounded in systems science)
[Bertelsmann Stiftung](#) (1977, Germany; annual “Transformation Index” on democracy in 128 developing and transition nations)
[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)

Transition Stories

Great Transition Stories (Duane Elgin; 3 staff; 13 featured narratives for world in transition)

Transnational Crime

[Global Financial Integrity](#) (2006, Washington; 12 staff; tax havens, illicit financial flows; Transnational crime/terrorism)
[Millennium Project](#) (1996, Washington)

Transparency

[Transparency International](#) (Berlin)

Transportation

International Coalition for Sustainable Aviation (1998, London)

International Council on Clean Transport (Washington, SF, Berlin; 9 staff; aviation, marine, fuels, for zero emissions)

Partnership for Sustainable, Low Carbon Transit (2014, The Hague; >90 orgs)

[Ross Center for Sustainable Cities](#) (World Resources Institute, Washington)

[Sustainia](#) (Copenhagen)

Transport & Environment (1990, Brussels; 21 staff; sust devel principles for transport)

Transportation Sustainability Research Center (2006, UC-Berkeley; 6 staff; for sust transport futures)

[Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy](#) (Germany)

Trees in Built Environments

Trees & Design Action Group (2007, UK Forestry Dept; to increase awareness of the role of trees in built environments; *No Trees, No Future*, 2010 overview)

Tropical Region Sustainable Development

Asociation ANAI (1978, Costa Rica; “fostering sust. devel in the world’s tropics”; Talamarca Initiative)

True Cost Accounting

[Food Tank](#) (2013, Chicago)

UN Guiding Principles on Business/Human Rights

Shift Project (2011, NYC; 12 staff; “leading center of expertise” in implementing the 2011 UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights; “Putting Principles into Practice”)

UN Sustainable Development Goals

Global Goals Alliance (2015? to promote UN’s 17 Sust. Development Goals; popularized)

UNEP Sustainable Consumption/Production Clearinghouse

SCP Clearinghouse (UNEP, Paris; Sustainable Consumption and Production; worldwide initiatives database; 10-year Framework of Programs—10YFP—on SCP; many publications)

United Nations Agencies/Programs/Projects

Cap-Net UNDP: Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management (2002, Rio de Janeiro; 23 networks & 1000 member orgs for Integrated Water Resources Management)

[Climate and Clean Air Coalition](#) (2012, UNEP)
Education for Sustainable Development (2005, UNESCO)

[Global Compact Cities Programme](#) (Melbourne)

[Global Environment Facility](#) (Washington)

[Global Land Tool Network](#) (Nairobi)

[Green Climate Fund](#) (2010, Korea, UNFCCC)

[Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#) (1988, Geneva)

International Hydrological Programme (1975, UNESCO; water security)

[International Labour Organization](#) (1919, Rome; 1946 as UN agency)

Sustainable Commodity Assistance Network (UNCTAD & IISD; 17 orgs; tech help)

UN Conference on Environment and Development (1992 Rio Earth Summit)

[UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development](#) (2016, Quito; Habitat III)

[UN Conference on Sustainable Development](#)

[UN Data Revolution Group](#) (2014, data for Sustainable Development Goals)

[UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#) (Division for Sustainable Development)

[UN Education, Scientific & Cultural Organization](#) (UNESCO, 1945, Paris)

[UN Environment Programme](#) (UNEP, Nairobi)

UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC; Bonn, Germany; Green Climate Fund /2010 to assist poor countries with adaptation, mitigation, finance, & tech.)

[UN Global Compact](#) (2000; 12,000 signees to follow 10 principles)

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (2000, Geneva; focal point for UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction/UNISDR; reports on frequency/impact of floods, droughts, etc.; seeks disaster-resilient cities; Nov 2015 report on recent disasters inflicting “trillions of dollars” in losses)

[UN Population Fund](#)

[UN REDD](#) (2008, Geneva; Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation)

[UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network](#) (New York)

[UNEP Finance Initiative](#) (200 organizations for sustainable finance)

[UNESCO](#) (1945, Paris; seeks a “culture of peace”)

UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education

[United Nations University](#) (Tokyo)
[United Nations University Institute for the
 Advanced Study of Sustainability](#)
 United Nations University Institute for
 Sustainable Devel (2015, Algiers)
 University for Peace (Costa Rica)
[Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative
 Council](#) (Geneva)
[World Conservation and Monitoring Centre](#)
 (UNEP, Cambridge Univ.)
 World Food Programme (1961, Rome; see UN
 World Food Programme)
 World Water Assessment Programme (2000,
 UNESCO; water development report)

Universities

American College/University President's Climate
 Commitment (2006, 685 signees)
[Association for the Advancement of
 Sustainability in Higher Education](#)
 Billion Dollar Green Challenge (2011, Boston; 50
 institutions)
 College Sustainability Report Card (2007; profiles
 >300 colleges)
 Green College Honor Roll (Princeton Review)
 International Alliance for Research Universities
 (ANU & 9 others; sust. programs)
 International Association of Universities
 International Association of University Presidents
*International Journal of Sustainability in Higher
 Education* (2000 online; Emerald)
 International University for the Bio-Environment
 (Biopolitics International, Athens)
[National Security College](#) (2009, Canberra;
 security matters for Australia and Indo-
 Pacific)
 Responsible Endowments Coalition (2004,
 Brooklyn NY)
[Second Nature](#) (Boston; 14 staff; to transform
 higher education)
[Sustainable Endowments Institute](#) (2005, Boston;
 see [Billion Dollar Green Challenge](#))
[United Nations University](#) (Tokyo)
 United World Colleges (1962, London; 14
 institutions for peace & sust. futures)
 University for Peace (Costa Rica)
 University Leaders for a Sustainable Future
 (Secretariat for Talloires Declaration)
 World University Consortium (2013, WAAS,
 Napa CA; 11 charter members; for
 accessible, affordable, quality higher
 education worldwide aimed at sustainability,
 relevance, long-term learning, values)

University Sustainability Programs

[Arizona State University, School of Sustainability](#)
 (2006; Phoenix; c.100 faculty; ugrad/grad)
 Atkinson Center for a Sustainable Future (2010,
 Cornell U; reliable energy, resilient env, resp
 dev; draws Cornell resources together)
 Center for Sustainability Studies (2003, Sao Paulo
 School of Bus Adm; to prom sust dev)
 CUNY Institute for Sustainable Cities (2011,
 NYC; 9 staff; consumption, vulnerability/
 resilience, urban ecosystems services)
 EARTH University (c1992, San Jose, Costa Rica;
 “to prepare leaders with ethical values to
 contribute to sust devel; *Tierra Tropical:
 Sustainability, Environment and Society*
 semi-annual journal)
 Institute at Brown for Environment & Society
 (IBES, Brown Univ, Providence RI; “for a
 just and sustainable society”, Amanda Lynch
 director--new WAAS Fellow)
 Institute for Sustainable Resources (2011, Univ
 College London; Paul Ekins, Director; 35 staff)
 Sustainability Institute (Univ of Stellenbosch, South
 Africa; Food Security Initiative)
 Sustainability Research Centre (Univ of the
 Sunshine Coast, Aust.; 8 staff; resilience,
 social learning)

Urban Agriculture (see [Vertical Farming](#))

Value Chain Sustainability

[Cambridge Institute for Sustainability Leadership](#)
 (1989, Cambridge UK)

Vehicle Fuels

[Center for Climate and Energy Solutions](#) (1998,
 Arlington VA)

Vermont Sustainability

Lintilhac Foundation (1975, Shelburne VT;
 sustainable change for Vermont)

Vertical Farming

AeroFarms (2004, Newark NJ; “the commercial
 leader in urban agriculture”; Aeroponics
 closed-loop system for “world’s largest
 indoor vertical farm” in Newark)
 Metropolis Farms (Philadelphia, PA; “Indoor
 Vertical Farming”; supports Super Farms
 and small Flash Farms model for any floor of
 a building; farms in five cities)
 Urban Ag News (2013, 6 staff; free quarterly
 e-magazine on vertical farming, aquaponics,
 hydroponics, greenhouses, etc.)

Vulnerable Countries

Climate Vulnerable Forum, The (2009, Manila; “collaborative platform for vulnerable countries”)

Water

Cap-Net UNDP: Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management (2002, Rio de Janeiro; 23 networks & 1000 member orgs for Integrated Water Resources Management)

[Ceres](#) (1989, Boston)

Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (1987, London; “for a clean, green, and sustainable world”; policy reports, training; academic accreditation)

Clean Water Action (1972, Washington + 18 other US offices; safe and affordable water through grassroots groups; 1m members)

David Suzuki Foundation (1990, Vancouver; c.70 “passionate professionals”; climate change, Green living tips, value of greenbelts, healthy oceans/sust seafood, env health, freshwater)

[End Water Poverty](#) (2008; coalition of 270 members)

[Food & Water Watch](#) (2005, Washington)

Freshwater Action Network (2000, London; Geneva from 2014; five regional networks for Africa, Central America, Mexico, South America, and South Asia for water and sanitation policy)

Freshwater Trust (Portland OR; 45 staff; to fix US watershed)

[German Development Institute](#) (1964, Bonn; c.75 staff; sust-oriented transformation; food Security; refugees, 2030 Agenda for sust devel; transformation of international cooperation)

[Global Ecological Integrity Group](#)

Global Water Partnership (1996, Stockholm; 26 staff; >2900 orgs in 172 countries for a water-secure world; 2020 Strategy for water security)

Graywater Action (2009, Berkeley CA; 7 staff; sust water culture)

[Green Cross International](#) (Geneva)

[Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs](#) (Beijing)

[InterAction Council](#) (Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Berlin)

International Hydrological Programme (1975, UNESCO; water security)

[International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis](#) (Austria)

International Rivers (1985, Berkeley CA; sustainable water solutions)

International Water Association (1999, London; 7 staff; for equitable and sustainable water solutions; cities, sanitation, basins of the future)

International Water Resources Association (1971, Montpellier, France; 6 staff; forum for sustainable use of world’s water; *Water International* quarterly journal)

[Millennium Project, The](#) (1996, Washington)

Nicholas Institute for Environmental Policy Solutions (2005, Duke Univ; 41 staff; ocean/coastal policy, water policy, ecosystem services, climate/energy, environmental economics)

[Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](#) (Paris)

Ocean Arks International (1982, Falmouth MA; John Todd; eco-machines to restore water)

[Pacific Institute](#) (1987, Oakland CA; Peter Gleick; bi-annual “World’s Water” report, etc.)

[Stockholm International Water Institute](#) (1991; a “water-wise world”)

Third Pole, The (2009, 9 staff; “Understanding Asia’s Water Crisis” in Himalaya watershed)

Third World Centre for Water Management (Mexico City?; Asit Biswas founder and editor of quarterly *International Journal of Water Resources Development*; to build capacity and synthesize)

[Twenty Thirty Water Resources Group](#) (Wash)

UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education

UNU Institute for Water, Environment and Health (Hamilton, Ontario; “The UN Think Tank on global water, related to sust. devel., env, and pub health” (UNU-INWEH; 2015-2019 Strat Plan)

Water and Climate Coalition (c/o Stakeholder Forum, London; 14 member orgs; former Global Public Policy Network on Water Management)

Water Defense (Livingston Manor NY; actor Mark Ruffalo founder; clean water as human right; investigates contamination; also see Ruffalo’s Solutions Project for energy)

[Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council](#)

WaterAid (1981, New York; sust water and sanitation in poorest nations, “Everyone, Everywhere”; 2030 Global Strategy)

Waterkeeper Alliance (1999, New York; 26 staff; Robert F. Kennedy founder/president; 275 orgs in 34 countries listed in 30p. *Annual Report*; “for swimmable, drinkable, fishable water”)

Water.org (Kansas City MO)

[World Resources Institute](#) (Washington)

World Water Assessment Programme (2000, UNESCO; water development report)

Wetlands

Wetlands International (1954, The Netherlands; c.150 staff in six global offices concerned with “accelerating” rate of wetland loss/deterioration; published Strategic Intent: 2015-2025, 40p)

Wilderness Conservation

Foundation for Deep Ecology (1990, San Francisco; 7 Staff; grants to protect wilderness)

WILD Foundation, The (2003, Boulder CO; 15 staff; global wilderness conservation)

Wildfire Management

Association for Fire Ecology (2000; 500 members; wildfire management)

Firefighters United for Safety, Ethics, and Ecology (2004; “new fire management paradigm”)

Wildfire Threat

[Climate Council](#) (2013, Potts Point, Aust.; 7 staff; Tim Flannery, Will Steffen and other former members of disbanded 2011 Australian Climate Commission. See “Paris COP21: Key Issues,” Dec 2015, 8p.)

Wildlife Conservation

Humane Society International (1991, Washington; 13 staff; seeks to protect wildlife, farm, lab, and companion animals)

Save the Elephants (1993, Nairobi)

Wildlife Crime

Project for the Application of Law for Fauna (2010, Brazzaville, Congo; against wildlife crime)

Wildlife Justice Commission (2015, The Hague; “to expose and disrupt criminal networks involved in Transnational, organized wildlife crime, esp. rhino and ivory trafficking”)

Wind Energy (also see [Energy](#))

Deepwater Wind (Providence RI; offshore wind farms/projects; financed at \$250m; 11 staff)

DONG Energy (2006, Frederica, Denmark; seeks world of 100% green energy; to build world’s largest windfarm in Irish Sea)

United Wind (2013, Brooklyn NY; rooftop solar leasing model applied to wind energy)

Women’s Groups

Alliance for International Women’s Rights (2005; 4 staff; empowerment progs in LDCs)

Association for Women’s Rights in Development (1985, Toronto/Mexico City; gender equality; sust devel)

CODEPINK: Women for Peace (2002, Los Angeles/SF/Wash; Peace Economy project)

Equality Now (1992, NYC/Nairobi/London; women’s rights; 37 staff/160 nations)

Georgetown Institute for Women, Peace and Security (2011, Georgetown U; 16 staff)

Global Fund for Women (1987, San Francisco; women’s human rights; >\$100m in grants)

Institute for Inclusive Society (Wash; Cambridge MA; sponsors Women Waging Peace Network)

Sister Fund, The (NYC; transforming feminism for a just and sust world; nice logo)

Women for Women International (1993, Wash; 6 staff; helps marginalized women in 8 countries afflicted by conflict and war)

Women Moving Millions (2007, NYC?; funding systemic change for peaceful/equitable world)

Women’s Network for a Sustainable Future (2000; a sust future driven by professional women)

World Pulse (Portland OR; 21 staff; aiding global voice/leadership of women to transform our world; global climate justice; safe spaces for women)

World Affairs

[Institut de Relations Internationales et Stratégiques](#) (1991, Paris)

[International Institute for Strategic Studies](#) (1958, London)

World Climate Exercise

Climate Interactive (2005, Washington; 10 staff; “Tools for a Thriving Future” and organization learning includes Climate Scoreboard, Climate Leader online training in systems thinking, UN Climate Pledge analysis, World Climate mock-up UN climate negotiation, Multisolving to protect the Climate while solving other problems)

World Futures / Humanity / Global Affairs

[Amsterdam Global Change Institute](#) (VU University)

[Breakthrough Institute](#)

[Carnegie Council for Ethics in International Affairs](#) (New York)

[Center for Strategic and International Studies](#) (Washington)

[Chatham House](#) (UK)

[Chicago Council on Global Affairs](#) (Chicago)

[China Center for Contemporary World Studies](#)

[Citizens for Global Solutions](#) (US)

[Club de Madrid](#) (Spain)
[Club of Rome](#) (Winterthur, Switzerland)
 Council of Councils (2012, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; connects 26 “major foreign policy institutes” (roughly the G20) to build dialogue/consensus and “inject conclusions into high-level policy circles”; annual conferences; posts “Top Ten Ranking of Global Issues”)
[Earth Institute](#) (Columbia University, NYC)
[Earth Policy Institute](#) (Washington; Lester Brown; disbanded in 2015)
[EastWest Institute](#) (New York)
 Future of Humanity Institute (2005, U of Oxford; Nick Bostrom founding director; “big picture questions”; existential risks; see *New Yorker* profile, 23 Nov 2015)
[Future World Foundation](#) (Zurich)
[German Institute for International and Security Affairs](#) (SWP; 1962, Berlin; 2001, Brussels; >130 staff; 7 research divisions incl Global Issues, International Security, & Middle East)
[Global Challenges Foundation](#) (2012, Stockholm; on major problems and threats due to radical change in past 100 years; *Global Challenges: 12 Risks That Threaten Human Civilization*, Feb 2015, 208p)
 Global Change Institute (Univ of Queensland, Aust; 26 staff; “Game-changing research for solving the challenges of a rapidly changing world”; sust energy and water, health, oceans, food systems, coral reef bleaching)
[Great Transition Initiative](#) (Tellus Inst, Boston)
[Human Progress Network](#) (US)
[Institute of World Economy and International Relations](#) (Russia)
 Institute of World Ideas (2001, Russia somewhere; global problems)
[InterParliamentary Union](#) (Geneva)
[Liu Institute for Global Issues](#) (1998, Vancouver)
 Luc Hoffman Institute (2013, WWF International, Gland, Switzerland; 6 staff; “to bring fresh scientific analysis and thinking to planet’s urgent and complex conservation challenges”)
[Millennium Project, The](#) (1996, Washington; bi-annual State of the Future reports)
 Millennium Institute (1983, Washington; 9 staff; founded by Gerald Barney, director of 1980 “Global 2000 Report,” to advance the Integrated SDG Planning Model to simulate big trends for Sustainable Development Goals to 2030 under several scenarios; “a systemic perspective for a sustainable, equitable, and peaceful global society”)
[Oxford Martin School](#) (UK)
[Pacific Institute](#) (Oakland CA)

[Pardee Center for International Futures](#) (University of Denver)
[Pardee Center for the Study of the Longer Term Future](#) (Boston University)
 Right Livelihood Award Foundation (Stockholm)
 Royal Institute of International Affairs (UK)
[Small Planet Institute](#) (US)
[South Africa Institute of International Affairs](#)
[Tellus Institute](#) (Boston)
 Union of International Associations (1907, Brussels; “Encyclopedia of World Problems”)
[Widening Circle](#) (Tellus Institute/Boston)
[World Academy of Art and Science](#)
[World Economic Forum Global Agenda Councils](#) (Switzerland)
[World Future Council](#) (Germany)
 World Future Society (1966, Chicago; formerly Bethesda MD and about world futures)
 World in 2050 Project (2016; consortium of leading research teams—IIASA, SDSN, Stockholm Resilience Institute, Earth Institute--to advise world leaders on integrated, feasible, and acceptable sust devel pathways)
 World Justice Project (2006, Washington; to advance rule of law; Rule of Law Index; WAAS Fellow Emil Constantinescu on Board)
[World Policy Institute](#) (1982, New York)
 Worldchanging (2003; journalism for a planetary future)
[Worldwatch Institute](#) (1974, Washington)
World Green Economy Summit
 World Climate Ltd (2010, Copenhagen; “Green business generation” to accelerate the green economy; seeks to bridge climate negotiators, country efforts, and business; co-sponsor of World Green Economy Summit (Dubai, 5-6 Oct 2016) to encourage strategic partnerships)

World Justice

World Justice Project (2006, Washington; to advance rule of law; Rule of Law Index; WAAS Fellow Emil Constantinescu on Board)

Youth Groups

Action4Climate (documentary competition for youth in >70 countries)
 Center for Peacebuilding International (Washington)
 Energy Action Coalition (Washington)
[Energy Crossroads](#) (Denmark)

Generation Waking Up (Oakland CA; 6 staff; global campaign for youth “to bring forth a thriving, just, sustainable world” and personal/social transformation; Joshua Gorman founder)

Global Ecovillage Network (1995, Findhorn UK; 8 staff; *Ecovillage-1001 Ways to Heal the Planet*, Aug 2015; community sust. assessment; NextGen youth movement)

Global Youth Climate Plan (MIT Climate Collaboration)

Institute for Sustainable Social Change (Prescott College AZ; for student activism)

International Youth Climate Movement (2005)

It’sGettingHotInHere.org (2003; global online youth on climate change)

Jane Goodall Institute (1991, Vienna VA; Roots & Shoots youth-led community action)

[Japan for Sustainability](#) (Japan)

Nourish International (2006, Chapel Hill NC; 7 staff; 60 chapters on college campuses to engage Students to make a lasting impact on extreme poverty in communities)

Our Children’s Trust (Eugene OR; empowering youth for climate litigation)

[Oxford Martin Commission for Future Generations](#) (UK)

Plant for the Planet (2007, Munich; encouraging youth to plant trees)

Religions for Peace (1970, NYC; 33 staff; “the largest coalition of world’s great religions to promote peace”, celebrate common humanity, just societies, protecting Earth; Global Youth Network)

Right Livelihood Award Foundation (Stockholm; Youth Future Project)

[Sustainable Future Campaign](#) (Austria)

Young Evangelicals for Climate Action (2012; to overcome climate crisis; 11 core leader team)

Young ISES (network for younger members of International Solar Energy Society, Freiberg)

Young Leaders for Sustainability (see Collective Leadership Institute, Potsdam, Germany)

Zero Emissions

[Global ZERI Network](#) (1994, [location indeterminate])

International Council on Clean Transport (Washington, San Francisco, Berlin; 9 staff; Aviation, marine, fuels, Zero-Emission Vehicle Alliance)

Zero Waste

Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (2000, Quezon City/Berkeley/Santiago; >600 orgs and individuals from >90 countries seeking zero waste; Recycling Works! Campaign)

Green Planet 21 (1985, Oakland CA; A Zero Landfill Company; waste stream management)

Zero Discharge of Hazardous Chemicals (2011; Joint Roadmap to 2020 for 21 leading brands in the apparel and footwear industries, e.g. Gap; offers tools and training; initiated by Greenpeace and others)

Zero Waste Alliance (Portland OR; sponsors Zero Waste Business Network)

Zero Waste Business Council (Corona Del Mar CA, 2011; 4 staff; facility certification)

Zero Waste International Alliance (“towards a world without waste”; lists 42 indivs/orgs)

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ABOUT THE PRINCIPALS

The three Principals come from very different educational and career backgrounds, which nevertheless fit together nicely for the S&S Guide. However, we are all long-time members of the World Future Society, which encouraged transdisciplinary thinking about probable, possible, and preferred futures. And we are all deeply in favor of facilitating a “just, verdant, and peaceful society” (to cite the slogan of a major US foundation), while looking for a new way to hasten the necessary transformation.

MICHAEL MARIEN (LaFayette NY; mmarien@twcny.rr.com) holds a Ph.D. in interdisciplinary social science and national planning from the Maxwell School at Syracuse University. He founded and edited *Future Survey*, a monthly publication of the World Future Society (1979-2008), and wrote more than 20,000 abstracts of futures-relevant books, reports, and articles. After nominal “retirement,” he created a website, www.globalforesightbooks.org, which has posted some 5,000 brief abstracts of recent books, but is presently dormant so as to pursue the S&S Guide. He has published more than a hundred articles in futures publications; most recently “Evolution=Sustainability: Ten Propositions on the Emerging Organizational Macro-System” (*World Future Review* 7, Nov 2015, 159-179), based on an early interim draft of the S&S Guide. Another version, “Sustainability: Past and Future,” is in the WAAS online journal *Eruditio* (2:1, Jan 2016). In his spare time, he tends a garden and walks his two dogs in the Adirondacks.

DAVID HARRIES (Kingston, Ont.; jdsharries@bell.net) earned a Ph.D. in nuclear engineering from the University of London. He served in the Canadian military for several decades, was Director of Curriculum Planning and Deputy Commandant at the National Defence College of Canada, and has directed a MA program at the Royal Military College. He has lived in 20 countries and traveled to another 93 countries. He is presently Chair of the Canadian affiliate of the Pugwash Conference on Science and Global Affairs (a major “big peace” organization with 50 affiliates), Associate Director of Foresight Canada, and security foresight facilitator at Carleton University in Ottawa. David is interested in all five security domains, civil-military relations, aboriginal entrepreneurship, human security engineering, peacekeeping, and societal resilience. He is a passionate trout fisherman, and Assistant Coach of the Royal Military College varsity rugby team.

MICHAEL SALES (Newburyport MA; mjsales@comcast.net) has an Ed.D. from Harvard University, where organizational learning theorist Chris Argyris chaired his dissertation committee. He is co-founder of Art of the Future consultants for uncertain times, co-creator of the Structural Dynamics Strategic Leadership Development Process, and co-author of *Life-Sustaining Organizations*. Prominent former clients include the US Naval War College, US Dept. of State, UN mid-level managers, EarthWatch Institute, The Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, Massachusetts General Hospital, Microsoft, MIT Information Services, Harvard Institute for Education Management, and Ownership Associates. He recently served as co-chair of the Society for Organizational Learning, North America, founded by MIT’s Peter Senge, a seminal leader in organization learning. He is an avid cyclist, stamp collector, and part-time rock ‘n roll singer.