

Invitation Package for Possible Board of Advisors (at www.cpcsc.info)

by Stefan Pasti, Resource Coordinator
Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability (CPCS) Initiative
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(589 pages; 20 page introduction; long version Table of Contents in Appendix 6)

This “Invitation Package” document is a compilation of observations from a wide range of vantage points, which provides both a “big picture” assessment of the critical point we are at, and more than enough evidence that we have the resources to overcome the challenges of our times. Never before in the history of life on planet Earth has there been so many opportunities for redemption.

This 589 page document is an invitation to the 272 people listed in Section III “List of People Being Formally Invited to Join CPCS Initiative Board of Advisors”—and to citizens from every variety of circumstances who might read this—

to help create, become involved, contribute to, and participate in

a) one or more of the thousands of Community Visioning Initiatives (or some similar stakeholder engagement/collaborative problem solving process designed to maximize citizen participation) needed to overcome the challenges of our times

b) clearinghouse websites for both Community Visioning Initiatives (or community wide collaborative problem solving/stakeholder engagement processes) and Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers).

and to

c) find what inspiration you can from this resource, and use it to make a positive contribution somewhere. No association of societies ever on planet Earth has had to resolve the kind of challenges the next few generations of people will have to resolve. We are going to need all the resources, knowledge, and skills each one of us has, and we are going to need to make the best efforts we can at working together, if we are going to succeed at resolving the challenges ahead of us. If there are readers who have not yet been invited to become a part of the unprecedented effort that is needed, such readers are in every way encouraged to consider this document as their invitation.

We have the resources to overcome the challenges of our times.

Many hands make much work light.

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Introduction

We are at a critical point in the evolution of life on planet Earth.

This “Invitation Package” document is a compilation of observations from a wide range of vantage points, which provides both a “big picture” assessment of the critical point we are at, and more than enough evidence that we have the resources to overcome the challenges of our times. Never before in the history of life on planet Earth has there been so many opportunities for redemption. This “Invitation Package” document is an invitation for people in communities around the world to re-discover both the treasured wisdom of 5,000 years of human experience, and revitalize and re-create the experience of working together for the greater good.

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a starting point for accelerating solution-oriented activity, and creating more “close-knit” communities...communities with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges— and communities which demonstrate a high level of compassion for their fellow human beings.

This “Invitation” document is an example of an overview-of-challenges-and-solutions resource which could be made accessible in Community Teaching and Learning Centers created to support an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative. Readers are invited to think of other resources which might be appropriate for such Community Teaching and Learning Centers as they explore this document.

There are three more sections in this introduction:

- A. In this “Invitation Package” document, readers will find—
- B. This 589 page document is an invitation to—
- C. This “Invitation Package” document can encourage awareness and insights relating to many critical issues, and accelerate many different kinds of solution-oriented activity. Here are examples of some hoped for outcomes—

This writer believes there is much positive tipping point activity which can “grow” out of this “Invitation Package”. Of the many hoped for outcomes that might result from sharing this document, this writer would like to identify two outcomes which are top priority on his solution list:

- 1) widespread public discourse examining both the need—and the potential—of 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives (or some similar kind of collaborative problem solving/stakeholder engagement processes that encourage maximum involvement of citizens and residents, in as many communities as possible) as a way of accelerating positive action on the challenges of our times
- 2) clearinghouse websites for both Community Visioning Initiatives (or community wide collaborative problem solving/stakeholder engagement processes) and Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers). The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through such clearinghouse websites would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of the lessons that can be learned from Community Visioning Initiative and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences in communities around the world.

A. In this “Invitation Package” document, readers will find—

1) A long Table of Contents (27 pages) in Appendix 6 (p. 551), which can serve as a kind of Executive Summary

2) Summary observations on the challenges of our times, from sources such as Lester R. Brown of Earth Policy Institute, and Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (A Global Initiative for the United Nations):

[Note: Since passages quoted in this 20 page Introduction also occur in other locations in the document, source references were only provided in those other locations (which readers can easily find using “key word” searches.)

a) From Lester R. Brown (“World on the Edge”) (January, 2011)

“We are facing issues of near-overwhelming complexity and unprecedented urgency.”

“The new reality is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security.”

Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.”

b) From the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (A Global Initiative for the United Nations)(on the subject of global warming mitigation):

“Achieving such a deep transformation of the energy, industrial, and agricultural systems over the next few decades will represent one of the greatest technical, organizational, and financing challenges that humanity has faced.” (from “An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development: Report for the UN Secretary-General”) (October, 2013)

3) More than enough evidence that we have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times:

A summary of “We have the resources” theme (in Appendix 7) includes reference to:

a) The 29 organizations, businesses and initiatives described in the “Solution-Oriented Pathways” section of this “Invitation” document represent only a tiny fraction of the organizations, businesses, and initiatives working along pathways that make significant contributions to a peaceful and sustainable future

b) Descriptions of 272 People Being Invited to be on the Board of Advisors for the CPCS Initiative—This list of descriptions provides more than enough evidence that truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances—by countless numbers of people in communities around the world.

c) 125 fields of activity related to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts—evidence that there are countless number of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in our own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

d) Some observations on how 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives might be funded...

A rough estimate by this writer for a time-intensive (year or more) Community Visioning Initiative (introduced by Preliminary Surveys, and supported by many Community Teaching and Learning Centers) is \$10 million (10 million in U.S. dollars).

Thus, 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives, in communities around the world, would cost \$10 billion.

Some selected observations--

i) \$10 billion is only .005% of the \$207 trillion in personal wealth held by the richest 10 percent.

ii) \$10 billion is only .57% (a little more than half of 1%) of \$1,750 billion in military expenditures in 2012.

iii) \$10 billion is 1.8% of (est.) \$557 billion in worldwide advertising spending in 2012.

[Note (repeated as a reminder): Since passages quoted in this 20 page Introduction also occur in other locations in the document, source references were only provided in those other locations (which readers can easily find using “key word” searches.)]

4) Valuable insights from a multitude of sources throughout the document

a) “...every article in the bazaar has moral and spiritual values attached to it...”

b) “... there are truths which none can be free to ignore, if one is to have that wisdom through which life can become useful. These are the truths concerning the structures of the good life and concerning the factual conditions by which it may be achieved...”

c) “Oh! What a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive.”

5) Numerous statistics associated with critical challenges, from highly reliable sources

a) U.S. Government Debt, Liabilities, and Unfunded Obligations—\$67.7 trillion

b) “...we are still perfectly on track for a temperature increase increase up to 5.3 degrees C” (9.5 F⁰)...”
[Dr. Fatih Birol (Chief Economist, International Energy Agency)]

c) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.” [Achim Steiner (under-Secretary General, United Nations and Executive Director of United Nations Environmental Programme)]

d) “The report shows that emissions should peak at 44 GtCO₂e by 2020 and fall to 22GtCO₂e by 2050 to stay within a 2C target, but under a business-as-usual scenario, which includes no emissions pledges, emissions would reach 59 GtCO₂e in 2020.” (United Nations Environment Programme “Gap Report”; November 5, 2013)

e) “The world is on the brink of the ‘largest bubble ever’ in finance, because of the undisclosed value of high-carbon assets on companies’ balance sheets, and investment managers who fail to take account of the risks are failing in their fiduciary duty to shareholders and investors, Al Gore and his investment partner, David Blood, have said.”

6) A Reference Book Collection of Resources and Solution-Oriented Inspiration, including:

a) “Gaia Educations’ flagship curriculum is the Ecovillage Design Education course...developed over a number of years by a group of Ecovillage educators from around the world...The programme is a 4 week holistic introduction to designing sustainable settlements.”/“While drawing upon best practices within ecovillages and transition settings worldwide, Gaia Education works in partnership with universities, ecovillages, government and non-government agencies and the United Nations.”

b) “Albert Bates has played a major role in the ecovillage movement as one of the organizers of the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN), and served as GEN’s chairman of the board (from 2002 to 2003) and president (from 2003 to 2004). He was also the principal organizer of the Ecovillage Network of the Americas and served as its president (from 1996 to 2003). In 1994 he founded the Ecovillage Training Center, a ‘whole systems immersion experience of ecovillage living.’ He has taught courses in sustainable design, natural building, permaculture and technologies of the future to students from more than 50 nations.”

c) “Stakeholder Forum recently launched a new online tool to crowdsource stakeholder proposals for global goals for the post-2015 period. The Sustainable Development Goals...e-Inventory aims to help stakeholders, along with governments and intergovernmental organisations, become better informed about the wide range of proposals, expectations and evidence-based arguments on SDGs and other global goals for development being proposed as part of the post-2015 development framework.”

d) “Philip Thomas has over twenty-five years of experience working in the fields of conflict prevention, transformation, peace building and Democratic Dialogue. He has designed and facilitated hundreds of training programs across five continents and is recognized globally for his work in democratic dialogue and multi-stakeholder engagement processes. Philip has worked with heads of state and corporate executives as well as leaders of communities and indigenous groups, and a variety of civil-society and governmental organizations, from local to international.”

e) “As the leader of the world’s largest humanitarian organization (World Food Programme) with approximately 15,000 staff serving about 100 million beneficiaries in 78 countries across the world, she (Ertharin Cousin) is an exceptional advocate for improving the lives of hungry people worldwide, and travels extensively to raise awareness of food insecurity and chronic malnutrition.”

f) “Dr. Chris Elias, President of the Global Development Program, leads the (Gates) foundation’s efforts in integrated and innovative delivery, finding creative new ways to ensure solutions and products get into the hands of people in developing countries who need them most. Focusing on areas with the potential for high-impact, sustainable solutions that can reach hundreds of millions of people, Dr. Elias oversees Global Development’s portfolio in Agriculture Development; Family Planning; Financial Services for the Poor; Maternal, Newborn, & Child Health; Polio; Vaccines Delivery; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene; and Special Initiatives.”

g) “At over 59 million, teachers are the largest group of trained professionals in the world. As transmitters of knowledge and community leaders, teachers are powerful catalysts for lasting global change...Teachers must therefore have a support network to provide the resources, training, tools and colleagues they need to fulfill their important role...Teachers Without Borders aims to enhance education globally by supporting local teacher leadership. TWB activities are conceived and run by educators and local leaders who best understand the requirements and goals of their colleagues and communities. (Teachers Without Borders) provides free resources and tools to help teachers around the world learn, connect, collaborate, and create online; in schools or community centers, in workshops and seminars.”

h) “Fernando Reimers focuses his research and teaching on identifying education policies that support teachers in helping low-income and marginalized children succeed academically. He teaches courses on the relationship between education policy, democratic citizenship, instructional improvement and educational innovation and social entrepreneurship...Dr. Riemers is currently serving on the Global Learning Leadership Council of the American Association of Colleges and Universities Project "General Education for a Global Century" focusing on some of the pressing issues related to global learning and undergraduate education. As co-chair of Harvard’s Advanced Leadership Initiative, he leads an Education Think Tank which convenes global education leaders to discuss solutions to aligning education systems with the development of 21st century skills.”

i) “D-Lab (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) is building a global network of innovators to design and disseminate technologies that meaningfully improve the lives of people living in poverty....Through design summits, innovation centers, business incubators, and a growing network of over 200 innovators in 20 countries, IDIN seeks to create low-cost, high-impact technologies and ventures, while simultaneously documenting and evaluating approaches to international development that value local ingenuity and innovation. MIT’s D-Lab will lead IDIN, a consortium of universities around the world to establish and nurture a global network of local innovators using technology to address issues facing people living in poverty.”

j) “Jeff Skoll is a philanthropist and social entrepreneur. As founder and chairman of the Skoll Foundation, Participant Media and the Skoll Global Threats Fund, he is bringing life to his vision of a sustainable world of peace and prosperity...The Skoll Foundation (founded in 1999)...quickly became the world’s largest foundation for social entrepreneurship, driving large-scale change by investing in, connecting, and celebrating social entrepreneurs and other innovators dedicated to solving the world’s most pressing problems. Its flagship program, the Skoll Awards for Social Entrepreneurship, currently supports 85 leading social entrepreneurs whose extraordinary work serves the neediest populations in over 100 countries. The Skoll Foundation also co-produces the annual Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship with the Skoll Centre for Social Entrepreneurship at the Saïd Business School at the University of Oxford.”

7) (Again) Valuable insights from a multitude of sources throughout the document

a) “Working at the subsystem level without addressing the forces at the larger systemic level that undermine the work at the subsystem level will not lead to any durable outcome.”

(Dr. Hizkias Assefa)

b) “The peace processes that work are those that are founded on a broad spectrum of initiatives in which citizens play a full role.” (Andy Carl)

c) “Like the secular intellectuals, activists tend to see all malevolence as being caused by ‘them’--the ‘system’--without understanding how these negative factors also operate within ourselves.... The opposite view—that radical transformation of society requires personal and spiritual change first or at least simultaneously—has been accepted by Buddhists and many other religious adherents for more than 2,500 years. Those who want to change society must understand the inner dimensions of change. It is this sense of personal transformation that religion can provide.” (Sulak Sivaraksa)

8) More Numerous statistics associated with critical challenges, from highly reliable sources

a) World Population Milestones

“In 1804, the world population was 1 billion.
In 1927, the world population was 2 billion (123 years later).
In 1960, the world population was 3 billion (33 years later).
In 1974, the world population was 4 billion (14 years later).
In 1987, the world population was 5 billion (13 years later).
In 1999, the world population was 6 billion (12 years later).
In 2011, the world population was 7 billion (12 years later).”

“As of October 17, 2013 at 21:16 UTC (-4), the world population was estimated to be 7,118,361,550.”

b) “Half the world’s seven billion people live in cities, and roughly three-quarters of economic activity is urban. Cities are also home to extreme deprivation and environmental degradation with one billion people living in slums.”

c) “ London – October 3rd 2013: An international panel of marine scientists is demanding urgent remedies to halt ocean degradation based on findings that the rate, speed and impacts of change in the global ocean are greater, faster and more imminent than previously thought.”

d) “For almost 3 billion people, wood is the main energy source for heating and cooking...”/“People in industrialized countries comprise only about 20% of the global population, yet they consume 81% of the world’s paper and 76% of its timber.”/ Deforestation contributes more to global greenhouse gas emissions than the world’s entire transport sector./ “By 2001 the rainforest areas of Brazil were reduced by a fifth (respect of 1970), to around 4,000,000 km²; the ground cleared was mainly destined for cattle pasture - Brazil is the world's largest exporter of beef with almost 200,000,000 head of cattle.”/“...the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years”

e) “53% of the world’s fisheries are fully exploited, and 32% are overexploited, depleted, or recovering from depletion.”

f) “Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.”

g) “...the extraordinary increase in global coal consumption the past decade is partly due to the OECD offshoring its own industrial production. How are most consumer goods made? Using electricity in developing world manufacturing centers, generated by coal. Only a very small portion of the global public is aware that global coal consumption has advanced by over 50% in the past decade. ”

h) Global media and entertainment industry revenues for 2012: nearly \$1,629 trillion

i) Worldwide Advertising Spending (2012)--\$557 billion
United States Advertising Spending (2012)--\$139.5 billion

j) “...in 1997 the World Health Organization (WHO) formally recognized obesity as a global epidemic.”/ “One of the main reasons Americans eat as poorly as we do may be the ubiquity of low-priced, unhealthy foods and their promotion...we are surrounded with tempting options that aren’t good for us.”/“65 percent of the world’s population live in countries where overweight and obesity kills more people than underweight and malnutrition.”

k) “Undernutrition contributes to 2.6 million deaths of children under five each year - one third of the global total.”/“More than 11 million children die each year from preventable health issues such as malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia.”/“Hunger and malnutrition are in fact the number one risk to health worldwide — greater than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined.”/ “12 percent of the world's population uses 85 percent of its water.”/“18 countries, containing half the world’s people, are overpumping their aquifers.”

l) “About 1/3 of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year; approximately 1.3 billion tonnes gets lost or wasted. Industrialized and developing countries waste roughly the same quantities of food – respectively 670 and 630 million tonnes.”/“New Yorkers produce 600,000 of food waste per year.”/“Supermarkets, restaurants and other nonresidential establishments in Montgomery County throw away 96 million pounds of food a year.”

m) “Tobacco use is the world’s leading cause of preventable death, according to the World Health Organization.”/“...every year tobacco kills more Americans than did World War II — more than AIDS, cocaine, heroin, alcohol, vehicular accidents, homicide and suicide combined.”/ “According to The Tobacco Atlas, countries do not profit economically from tobacco production and consumption – in fact, they suffer great financial harm.”

n) “Alcohol is the world’s third largest risk factor for disease burden...”/ The harmful use of alcohol is a global problem which compromises both individual and social development. It results in 2.5 million deaths each year. It also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives,

friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.”/“Alcohol in America is big business. We spent \$162 billion buying beer, wine and liquor in 2011.”

o) “...gambling activities generated US\$ 419 billion in revenues across the world in 2011.”/“In 2011 the world’s lotteries had the highest share of gambling revenues, accounting for 28.4% of the total.”/State Lotteries in the United States—“11 states collecting more revenue from their state lottery than from their state corporate income tax during FY2009.”

p) “Total world military expenditure in 2012 was \$1.75 trillion. This is equivalent to 2.5 per cent of global GDP.”/Global Drugs and Global Arms Trade--“The global drugs trade and the global arms trade are integral to violence in both developing and industrialized countries. Even modest progress on either front will contribute to reducing the amount and degree of violence suffered by millions of people. To date, however—and despite their high profile in the world arena—no solutions seem to be in sight for these problems.”/Intentional Homicides, Worldwide (2010)—468,000/Major Causes of Death, 20th Century (by “Humanity”)—980 million/Violence on Television—“Number of violent acts seen of TV by age 18: 150,000”

9) A 64 page section titled Large Cities (with a Population of 1 million or more) vs. Villages, Towns, and Small Cities”, with a special focus on the question: Which models for human settlements are more likely to be ecologically sustainable, more likely to achieve carbon neutral economies—and more likely to achieve resolutions to most or all of the other challenges brought forward in this “Invitation” document?

10) A 78 page section titled “A Constellation of Initiatives Approach to Collaborative Problem Solving and Citizen Peacebuilding”, which includes the “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives” Proposal, and provides much practical detail on how solution-oriented narratives can be “grown” by community residents, so that such narratives are much more likely to be aware of, and responsive to, local specific needs and challenges; much more likely to maximize citizen participation and create solution-oriented momentum; and much more likely to inspire commitments of time, energy, and financial support.

Selected highlights from Section VII. “A Constellation of Initiatives Approach...”

a) Community Visioning Initiatives

i) This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a starting point for accelerating solution-oriented activity, and creating more “close-knit” communities.

ii)) This writer’s interest in Community Visioning Initiatives was inspired instantly when, in 1994, he watched a documentary titled [“Chattanooga: A Community With A Vision”](#) (13 minutes). The video documents two very successful Community Visioning Initiatives organized by the non-profit organization Chattanooga Venture (Chattanooga, Tennessee USA)—one in 1984, and a follow-up in 1993. The 1984 Chattanooga Community Visioning Project (“Vision 2000”), attracted more than 1,700 participants, and produced 40 community goals—which resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs, the creation of 1,300 permanent jobs, and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars.

iii) There needs to be enough people who believe that 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives in communities around the world would only be a beginning—and who believe that the “narratives” which will inspire communities with a multitude of identities (differences in language, cultural background, economic circumstances, and belief systems) will have to be “grown” from within the community.

b) Preliminary Surveys

i) Preliminary surveys to at least 150 key leaders can provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, and provide a key starting point for topics to cover in workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

ii) When preliminary surveys are sent to 150 key leaders in a variety of fields of activity in local communities—as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives—ordinary citizens are going to look very carefully at the responses such leaders make to questions like “What are our most difficult challenges?” and “What are our most valuable resources?”. Whether we will have extreme difficulties managing the challenges ahead, or whether we will be a part of an unprecedented effort of international collaboration and solution-oriented momentum may—to a significant degree—depend on how the leaders of local institutions which people have relied upon for centuries decide to act at this critical time.

iii) [“15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions”](#)—(also in Appendix 2)

iv) Additional Questions (first two are examples of questions which came up while working on this document):

from “Indicator” section (Section I)

% of people who have been asked in a local community survey what should be done with the remaining inventories of technically and economically recoverable oil reserves

from “The Threat of Global Warming...” subsection in Section IV “Critical Challenges...”

“Developing countries seek the same modern conveniences—dishwashers, televisions, computers, and cars—enjoyed by the developed world and which are currently powered mostly by fossil fuels. We can imagine that they can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?.... This is why I am extremely skeptical that carbon emissions will be reined in.”

from Appendix 3 “Notes on Evaluating Community Visioning Initiatives”

Evaluation of action plans developed in response to the 20 most frequently identified challenges

--Please put a check next to the statement below which most closely represents your view of the community’s plans to resolve (Ex.) the threat of global warming?

Plans

- I believe we have a relevant, practical, and doable action plan for resolving this challenge.
- I believe we are taking the steps necessary to develop a relevant, practical, and doable action plans for resolving this challenge.
- I am not sure if we know how to resolve this challenge.
- I do not believe we know how to resolve this challenge.

c) Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers)

i) Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors—and people living in the same local community. Creating many Community Teaching and Learning Centers can provide places—in local neighborhoods—for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths.

ii) Six subsections on the subject of Community Teaching and Learning Centers

--Workshop Content at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs)—especially during an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative (CVI) (p. 454)

--Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a multi-purpose support center for implementing Community Visioning Initiatives (CVIs) (p. 462)

--Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a neighborhood meeting place (p. 466)

--Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a critical part of a low cost lifelong learning education system (which would include questionnaires and surveys, neighborhood learning centers and neighborhood learning networks, and Community Visioning Initiatives). (p. 467)

--Neighborhood Learning Centers as central locations for listings of employment opportunities (p. 474)

iii) Key Role for Philanthropy

“In 1912, Rosenwald provided funds for a pilot program involving six new small schools in rural Alabama, which were designed, constructed and opened in 1913 and 1914 and overseen by Tuskegee; the model proved successful. Rosenwald (then) established The Rosenwald Fund. The school building program was one of its largest programs. Using state-of-the-art architectural plans initially drawn by professors at Tuskegee Institute, the Rosenwald Fund spent over four million dollars to help build 4,977 schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties in 15 states, from Maryland to Texas. The Rosenwald Fund used a system of matching grants, and black communities raised more than \$4.7 million to aid the construction. These schools became known as Rosenwald Schools. The local schools were a source of much community pride and were of priceless value to African-American families when poverty and segregation limited their children's chances. By 1932, the facilities could accommodate one third of all African American children in Southern U.S. schools.”

d) Maximizing Employment

Six Subsections on the subject of Maximizing Employment

i) Surely, there will be work to do.... (p. 480)

ii) Preliminary surveys in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives, the actual implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives, and affordable and accessible education in support of Community Visioning Initiatives (at “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”) can result in apprenticeships, internships, volunteer opportunities, and training in key fields of activity—all of which would minimize “transformation unemployment”. (p. 481)

iii) Summary Presentations and Job Fairs—Step 12 from the document “[A 15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative](#)” (also in Appendix 1) (p.481)

iv) The “1000 Community Visioning Initiative” Proposal—helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges

v) Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.” (p.486)

vi) One of the most persistent ironies in life is that with so many opportunities to provide real assistance to fellow human beings, there are still many, many people in this world who cannot find a “way to earn a living” providing such assistance.... There is the potential—and the need—to overcome such ironies. (p. 487)

e) Local Currency

The job fairs which come at the end of the Community Visioning Initiative process provide opportunities for all key stakeholders in the community (businesses, organizations, institutions, government, etc) to demonstrate their upgraded awareness—and their interest in the welfare of the community—by offering and facilitating new employment opportunities.

One possible addition to this kind of citizen participation approach can be that people (especially unemployed people) who deliberately direct their investments of time, energy, and money towards assisting the Community Visioning process—and supporting and sustaining the solutions identified by the Community Visioning Initiative—could receive, as encouragement, local currency. Such local currency can, in its turn, be spent in ways which are particularly helpful to building stable and sustainable local economies.

f) Many Community Service Opportunities for Local Newspapers

There are many opportunities for local newspapers to contribute very valuable community services in the planning, implementation, evaluation, and follow up stages associated with Community Visioning Initiatives. Here is a list of some of the community services local newspapers could contribute:

- i) provide information about the potential of Community Visioning Initiatives
- ii) advocate for the implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives
- iii) be directly involved in making Preliminary Surveys accessible, provide in-depth coverage of the response compilation process to assure credibility, and provide a variety of summary and analysis of the responses
- iv) provide ongoing public access to details of each stage of the Community Visioning process
- v) provide ongoing public access to details of workshops and other educational experiences at “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”
- vi) report on inspirational role models and organizations in key fields of activity, which will assist the process of creating apprenticeships, internships, volunteer opportunities, and training.

g) Interfaith Peacebuilding—“24/7 Peace Vigils”

A possible goal for participating traditions would be to have one member participating in the Peace Vigil at all times (24/7)(in such time intervals as they choose). *With an emphasis on silence*, participants could silently recite prayers for peace, forgiveness, and reconciliation... and/or carry on with any kind of silent practice or silent spiritual discipline which is relevant and appropriate for a sacred space dedicated to cultivating world peace.

Many positive and constructive results could be realized from serious efforts to implement this idea, including:

- i) The discipline required for each tradition to maintain a presence would sharpen the spiritual (and other) practices of many participants
- ii) Much good fellowship and friendship could be created by such a project—fellowship and friendship which could result in many more common service-oriented projects, and much improved interfaith relations.

B. This 589 page document is an invitation to—

1) the 272 people listed in Section III “List of People Being Formally Invited to Join CPCS Initiative Board of Advisors”

This document is a way of presenting evidence of both the need—and the potential—of the “Constellations of Initiatives” approach outlined in Section VII. “A Constellation of Initiatives Approach to Collaborative Problem Solving and Citizen Peacebuilding”. While there will also be formal, more private, invitations made—this document has made invitations public here to illustrate just how much evidence there is that we have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times. Whether or not attention and assistance are given specifically to the “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” Initiative is of even lesser than secondary importance to the idea of creating multiplier effects of a positive nature with stakeholder engagement processes (in a variety of forms) which are designed to maximize citizen participation. Even further, consider this summary statement from a document titled “Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form” (2007)(by this writer):

“Peacebuilding in its most compassionate form is not a competitive field of activity. Viewed in this light, the most valuable forms of peacebuilding will nurture, support, and sustain the development of an infinite variety of other forms of peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecologically sustainability initiatives. The IPCR Initiative is an effort to nurture, support, and sustain peacebuilding in its most compassionate form.”

Here, in this context, the same sense of non-competitiveness applies. Thus, while it is much simpler, in a title, or section heading, to say “inviting people to join CPCS Initiative Board of Advisors”, what is much more important is for not only those 272 people listed in Section III, but citizens from every variety of circumstances who might read this, to think of this “invitation package” as an invitation to become involved (or increase involvement) in creating collaborative problem solving processes in their own communities. Find what inspiration you can from this “Invitation Package” resource, and use it to make a positive contribution somewhere. We are going to need all the resources, knowledge, and skills each one of us has, and we are going to need to make the best efforts we can at working together, if we are going to succeed at resolving the challenges ahead of us.

Thus, the CPCS Initiative “Copyright Policy” reads:

In light of the urgent need to build bridges and increase collaboration between diverse communities of people, all of the documents, information, resources, etc. created by The CPCS Initiative are viewed as resources which ought to be made as accessible as possible to people who can make good use of them. Therefore, all such documents and information (including this document) may be reproduced without permission, and distributed in any way the user believes will be a positive contribution to resolving the challenges of our times. [Please note: Quotes, statistics, and other copyrighted material used in CPCS documents have been appropriately attributed to their copyrighted sources. Readers may thus be assured that The CPCS Initiative encourages and supports the proper referencing of copyrighted material to their copyrighted sources.]

And thus, the following sequence of thoughts (which is also part of the subsection “Maximizing Employment—Job Fairs, Employment Listings at CTLCs, Local Currency”, and the subsection “9 different ways of looking at where 10 billion dollars might come from, so that 1000 communities could carry out Community Visioning Initiatives”):

The challenges of our times are not something the experts will resolve while the rest of us are doing something else.

Everyone is involved when it comes to determining the markets which supply the “ways of earning a living”.

All of us have important responsibilities associated with resolving a significant number of very serious challenges in the months and years ahead.

The ways we “invest” our time, energy, and money have a direct impact on the “ways of earning a living” that are available.

The investments of time, energy, and money that each of us make in our everyday circumstances becomes the larger economy.

People who are not sufficiently informed about critical issues are everywhere, and they are investing their time, energy, and money—voting—all the time.

There are countless numbers of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

Somehow or other, we need to realize how much we need to be learning so that we can be part of the solutions... and how much we really need to be on the same side, helping each other.

C. This “Invitation Package” document can encourage awareness and insights relating to many critical issues, and accelerate many different kinds of solution-oriented activity. Here are examples of some hoped for outcomes:

1) widespread public discourse examining both the need—and the potential—of 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives (or some similar kind of collaborative problem solving/stakeholder engagement processes which maximize citizen participation, in as many communities as possible) as a way of accelerating positive action on the challenges of our times

2) clearinghouse websites for both Community Visioning Initiatives (or community wide collaborative problem solving/stakeholder engagement processes) and Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers). The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and

Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through the clearinghouse websites would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of the lessons that can be learned from Community Visioning Initiative and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences in communities around the world.

3) Models for regional specific and community specific Discussion Forums to supplement Community Visioning Initiatives

I am hoping that this “Invitation Package” document—and resources at the www.cpcsc.info website—can generate discussion among instructors, students, practitioners, etc which would raise the quality of ideas, and practical application, in many topic areas including: critical challenges assessment; preliminary survey questionnaire design; stakeholder engagement; low cost lifelong learning systems; community service components of local news media; community economics/local sustainability business networks; community revolving loans/microfinance; low impact transport systems; workforce development; food autonomy, food security, food sovereignty; land use reform; water supply and sewage treatment; recycling, composting, and cradle to cradle manufacturing; inspiring role models/right livelihood; mentoring and apprenticeships; local currency; sister community relationships; re-evaluating our moral compasses; and peacebuilding and non-violent conflict resolution.

To facilitate the exchange of ideas and best practices –and in addition to the Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse (see <http://cpcsc.info/community-visioning-initiatives-clearinghouse/>) and the Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse (see <http://cpcsc.info/ctlc-clearinghouse/>) ideas mentioned above—the “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” (CPCS) Initiative website also offers two Discussion Forums:

- a) “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” Discussion Forum—a starting point for discussing the webpage topics which make up the website, and whether or not they contribute to a definition of Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability
- b) “Neighborhood Learning Center Workshop Content “ Discussion Forum—a starting point for exploring what workshop content at neighborhood learning centers might look like if such learning centers were going to be support centers for a Community Visioning Initiative... the need for a Community Visioning Initiative grew out of responses from 150 key leaders to preliminary surveys... and a significant majority of the key leaders identified more than 5 of the ten critical challenges in “A List of Ten Critical Challenges” (see Appendix 4).

These Discussion Forums are just two examples, and it is most likely that best practices along these lines will be Discussion Forums that are regionally specific, or community specific. Creating models for regional specific and community specific Discussion Forums to supplement Community Visioning Initiatives (or other similar stakeholder engagement/collaborative problem solving processes) would thus be a hoped for outcome from use of this “Invitation Package” resource.

4) Widespread efforts to re-examine and re-create educational systems

Here are three questions which such educational reform efforts might consider:

a) There is the possibility that many educational institutions will want to contribute to educating the students needed to fill the many roles required by Community Visioning Initiatives, in anticipation that there will be an increased interest in this kind of collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding approach in the future.

What would an educational curriculum for preparing survey specialists, resource coordinators for Community Teaching and Learning Centers, and organizers for Community Visioning Initiatives look like if it was to be college coursework (and experiential learning)—and what it would look like if it was to be delivered in the form of workshops at the neighborhood learning center level?

b) Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors—and people living in the same local community. Creating many Community Teaching and Learning Centers can provide places—in local neighborhoods—for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths.

What kind of documents will be most helpful to encouraging the discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship in such Community Teaching and Learning Centers, so that creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will be carried out by the maximum number of participants possible?

c) What if there was to be a reversal of the urbanization trend, and a demographic shift from megacities to more ecologically sustainable villages, towns, and small cities? What kind of curriculum and experiential learning (apprenticeships, training, volunteering, etc) would be most appropriate to create the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to make such a transition?

5) A complete re-visioning, re-creation, and re-presentation of a “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” website (or some similar concept)

Although this writer can say with genuine sincerity that he believes the Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability (CPCS) Initiative website (at www.cpcsc.info) has many “seed” documents and “seed” resources relevant to launching such an initiative, the website is structurally deficient in many ways—many design and content features are inadequate or non-existent (such as images portraying solution-oriented activity). The CPCS Initiative website was the most he could accomplish with his limited resources, but he can easily imagine much more of a website presence—and easily imagine that any potential member of a CPCS Board of Advisors would also think the same. One of the desired outcomes of this document, then, could be a complete re-visioning, re-creation, and re-presentation of a “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” website (or some similar concept)—using the most essential inspirations from this “Invitation Package” (and other sources), and carried out by a Board of Advisors, or a group of participants in a crowdsourcing event. Again, as in the “Invitation” section of this Introduction, there need be no such thing as people confining their efforts to one exclusive website. Especially since having more websites which are created along the lines of “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” (using whatever other names/descriptors) will significantly increase the likelihood that some of them will prove to be “best practice” models, which many other people can learn from. We live in a very complex world, and there are many critical challenges ahead. We will need

the best efforts we can make at working together if our collective efforts are going to create enough positive tipping points to change the dangerous trajectories we are now on.

6) a deeper awareness and appreciation of the existence of—and the potential for good from—the treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions

especially

a) a greater appreciation of the inner dimensions of culture change

“That radical transformation of society requires personal and spiritual change first or at least simultaneously—has been accepted by Buddhists and many other religious adherents for more than 2,500 years. Those who want to change society must understand the inner dimensions of change.”

b) a greater appreciation of the need for a “limiting of desires”

“The satisfaction of one’s physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less, this limiting of desires at the ‘root’ will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the ‘spiritual teachings’ element which often gets overlooked.

c) a greater appreciation that “... every article in the bazaar has moral and spiritual values attached to it...”

d) a greater appreciation of the proverb “Honesty is the best policy” (“Oh! What a tangled web we weave, when first we practice to deceive.”)

e) a greater appreciation of community life and cultural traditions which “... bring to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help, as well as to those who receive it”.

f) a greater appreciation that “... there are truths which none can be free to ignore, if one is to have that wisdom through which life can become useful. These are the truths concerning the structures of the good life and concerning the factual conditions by which it may be achieved....”

7) More people who...

a) More people who believe that there are countless numbers of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

b) More people who understand the importance of realizing the potential for peacebuilding in every religious, spiritual, and moral tradition, and who are (thus) fully aware of what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion (a reversal of the marginalization of the treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions)

One way of achieving such an increase: 24/7 Peace Vigils

A possible goal for participating traditions would be to have one member participating in the Peace Vigil at all times (24/7)(in such time intervals as they choose). *With an emphasis on silence*, participants could silently recite prayers for peace, forgiveness, and reconciliation... and/or carry on with any kind of silent practice or silent spiritual discipline which is relevant and appropriate for a sacred space dedicated to cultivating world peace.

Many positive and constructive results could be realized from serious efforts to implement this idea, including:

- i) The discipline required for each tradition to maintain a presence would sharpen the spiritual (and other) practices of many participants
- ii) Much good fellowship and friendship could be created by such a project—fellowship and friendship which could result in many more common service-oriented projects, and much improved interfaith relations.
- c) More people who have participated in “brainstorming” sessions/workshops on what key elements of cultural sustainability would best fill in the blank in the following statement--

In the best of times, even the most profound challenges can be overcome; for in the best of times, _____ is/are nurtured, supported, and sustained by family, teachers, mentors, elders, and the everyday influences of community life and cultural traditions.

- d) More people who believe it is possible to create a peaceful and sustainable future

“Developing countries seek the same modern conveniences—dishwashers, televisions, computers, and cars—enjoyed by the developed world and which are currently powered mostly by fossil fuels. We can imagine that they can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?....”

Thus--

Less people who are worried that “the economy” will collapse if there is widespread movement from consuming material goods and ecological resources indiscriminately to discriminating carefully about use of material goods and ecological resources

and

More people who believe it is possible to create, support, and sustain communities which minimize resource requirements, maintain ecological sustainability, maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings— and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.

e) More people who believe that we have the resources necessary to carry out 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives. (This writer offers a rough estimate of \$10 million to carry out 1 (one) Community Visioning Initiative of the kind he advocates for in Section VII.)

Here are 9 different ways of looking at where 10 billion dollars might come from, so that 1000 communities could carry out Community Visioning Initiatives.

i) \$10 billion is only .005% of the \$207 trillion in personal wealth held by the richest 10 percent.

ii) \$10 billion is .07% of the \$14 trillion of “stranded carbon assets” on the books of publicly listed companies, private companies, state governments and sovereign wealth funds.

iii) \$10 billion is only .57% (a little more than half of 1%) of \$1,750 billion in military expenditures in 2012.

iv) \$10 billion is 1.8% of (est.) \$557 billion in worldwide advertising spending in 2012.

v) \$10 billion is 2.4% of the \$419 billion of worldwide gambling revenues in 2011.

vi) \$10 billion is 6% of the \$162 billion people in the United States spent on beer, wine, and liquor in 2011.

vii) If 18% of cable TV subscribers in the United States unsubscribed from cable TV, they could re-direct that money to finance 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.

viii) Companies marketing cigarettes in the United States could use that \$10 billion per year to fund the costs of implementing 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.

ix) “Many hands make much work light.”—The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

f) More people who believe that “beneath the multitude of identities, (and) the differences in culture, language, ritual, and beliefs, we all desire contact that comes in forms of love, community, respect, dignity, recognition, and acknowledgment.”

g) More people who believe that we have the resources to overcome the challenges of our times

Confidence (not just confidence in financial markets, but confidence in our viability as a species) will be dimmed by a lack of clarity until there is widespread public discourse on the full dimensions of the critical challenges ahead.

Confidence will be built up when we—collectively—believe that the efforts of everyone working together is a greater force than the challenges we are facing.

A Postscript to the Introduction—On the compilation of excerpts style of this document, and on the lack of source references in the Introduction.

Here is a good place for this writer to comment on his particular preference for creating documents with many passages quoted from books, websites, articles, etc. There are three important reasons for this preference, this style of making compilations of excerpts:

1) This writer has gotten the impression, from reading commentary from many different sources, that there are many, many people who have no idea of the people and organizations who have been working for decades on some of the challenges and solutions highlighted in this “Invitation” document. That is, it seems that there are many, many people who wonder at observations made about global warming, resource depletion, public and consumer debt, unhealthy consumption patterns—and also much solution-oriented efforts—and often reply to such observations by saying something like “Well, I have never heard anything about that before... seems like it would’ve come up in the news, and people would have been talking about it, if it was really a serious issue (or if it was really such inspiring work that they were doing).” Thus, it seems like there is a lot of serious research on challenges, and truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill that are simply not “coming through the mist as much as they should be.” Making a compilation of excerpts from highly credible sources on challenges and resources provides evidence of this kind of “behind-the-scenes” activity.

2) This writer has had an untraditional career, and does not have the kind of academic or professional credentials to put himself and his observations forward (and thus place the sources for his conclusions in a subordinate role). It is, in fact, the other way around for much of this document—this writer brings excerpts from many valuable sources forward, so that what might seem like “outside the box” observations (see “not coming through the mist” impression in previous paragraph) are clearly attributed to highly credible sources—people who have been gaining experience in their fields for decades, and who are highly respected by colleagues and other professionals in such fields.

3) There are simply many, many people doing inspiring work (on both challenges and solutions) who could be more of an inspiration to others—if there were more people who knew what such people were doing.

An Additional Note on the lack of source references in this Introduction.... For the most part, passages are quoted in the above Introduction without any footnotes, or source references. That is done to streamline the Introduction—and because every passage that is quoted in the Introduction occurs in at least one other place in the document as a whole. Since in other locations, a source reference was cited for the passage, no source reference is cited here. Readers who wish to find the source for the passages quoted in this Introduction can easily do a “key word” search of this “Invitation” document, and thus find the associated source reference.

I. Indicators the CPSC Initiative is seeking to move in a positive direction

A. Introduction to “Indicators” Section

The indicators listed below are only offered as samples of questions which could be asked of residents in a given community to determine change in a positive direction (and affirm positive results from any course of action, like the implementation of a Community Visioning Initiative).

The primary goals of this section:

- 1) to suggest that community indicators such as these need to be moved in a positive direction
- 2) to suggest that such movement could be accomplished by a Community Visioning Initiative
- 3) to suggest that there is a need for some baseline attitudinal observations, so that there can be some definite outcomes to point to as positive results achieved by Community Visioning Initiatives
- 4) to encourage suggestions for other indicators, so that a comprehensive set of indicators can be identified

Since there would be many other kinds of survey instruments being used—as in preliminary surveys (with open ended questions), ongoing questionnaires (to see if the primary goals of the visioning initiative are being achieved), and evaluation surveys (at the end of the process), these questions represent only one part of the community assessment and Community Visioning Initiative evaluation process.

This section, and most other sections of this “Invitation Package”, are offered as sufficient evidence of the potential of the Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability (CPCS) Initiative (or other initiatives working along similar lines). However, each one of the sections in this “Invitation Package” could be improved on by input from an Advisory Board, by others working along similar lines, or by crowdsourcing. This document can thus be understood as a starting point for a more complete document, which then could be offered as a resource to Community Teaching and Learning Centers established to support Community Visioning Initiatives.

[Special Note: Many people (especially people with much experience in developing questionnaires—see “Surveys, Questionnaires, Survey Methodology” category in Section III “Invitation List for Board of Advisors”) may find some the questions below roughly constructed, and in need of much revision to be useful in an actual questionnaire. In addition to the goals mentioned above, one of the goals in this section is to suggest that if cultural sustainability is going to require “problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before (a conclusion encouraged by this document) then our attitude and belief assessment questions will need to change, to account for such a need for unprecedented cultural change. This section is a contribution to such change, and, hopefully an encouragement to others more experienced in these matters to consider giving this area of assessment much more attention.]

B. Indicators in the category “% of people in the community who believe/prefer/have been asked, etc” regarding an attitude, belief, or set of circumstances

1) The importance of these kind of questions

The following list of indicators are offered as a way of learning what percentage of the residents in a community have certain attitudes or beliefs on a range of subject topics.

The importance of these kind of questions:

- a) they could demonstrate that a desired outcome (belief in a particular goal or end result) has been achieved
- b) they could demonstrate where much work needs to be done before a desired outcome (belief in a particular goal or end result) can be achieved

2) Key to Responses

The items below can be given values by people compiling results (as in 5 for a check in the first box, 4 for a check in the second, etc), and then total scores can provide an indication of belief, or lack of belief, on specific topics, in a particular community.

3) Scale

- I believe it and there is much evidence to support it
- I believe it, and there is sufficient evidence to support it
- I would like to believe it, but there isn't enough evidence to support it
- It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now
- I don't believe it, there is no evidence to support it

[Note: Some of the questions will refer to what a person believes about their particular community. Thus, at the beginning of an actual questionnaire, there will be a definition of community which accords with the definition of “community” being used to define people who will be participating in the Community Visioning Initiative (and it will be only those people receiving questionnaires for that community). The boundaries for the Community Visioning Initiative can be defined by geographic layout, or other concerns. One concern of this writer is that the Community Visioning Initiative include not more than 50,000 people (for logistical purposes, and because of the emphasis on achieving “close-knit” communities)—however that gets worked out in the definition.]

4) Categories and Example Indicators

Government

% of people in the community who believe their elected government leaders are providing trustworthy guidance on the challenges of our times

% of people in the community who believe their elected government leaders are providing trustworthy guidance on appropriate and practical solution strategies to the challenges of our times

Personal Health/Health Care Costs

% of people in community who eat healthy food, exercise regularly, and are doing most everything they can to avoid the need for medical services (i.e. what is respondents perception of percentage of fellow community residents who are acting this way)

Cultures of Violence

% of people who believe there will be less occurrences of murder and non-negligent manslaughter in their community in the next year

% of people who believe there will be a noticeable downward trend in worldwide military expenditures over the next five years

Energy

Lead in: "One day it will definitely end..." Dr. Fatih Birol IEA referring to the Earth's supply of petroleum... "We should have stopped to ask ourselves, what can we do with this to provide the most good for the most people for the longest time?" Roscoe Bartlett (former House of Rep, U.S. Congress, (R-Md) referring to the current rate at which we are depleting our finite supplies of oil....

% of people who have been asked in a local community survey what should be done with the remaining inventories of technically and economically recoverable oil reserves

Peacebuilding

% of people in the community who prefer peacebuilding which supports and actualizes mutually beneficial understandings, forgiveness, and reconciliation—*and which abstains from violent conflict resolution*—as a way of bringing cycles of violence to an end as an alternative to military intervention as a way of bringing cycles of violence to an end

World Population Growth

% of people in the community who believe world population growth will slow so significantly in the coming years that world population will not exceed 9 billion

% of parents in the community who have pledged to adopt children to reduce world population growth on a resource constrained planet

% of parents in the community who have pledged to 2 birth children maximum in their family to reduce world population growth on a resource constrained planet

Attitudes towards Rural/Urban

% of people who believe there will be a reversal of the migration from rural to urban livelihoods, and that the trend in the future will be less megacities, and more villages, towns, and small cities

Food Production/Food Waste

% of people who believe there will be a decrease in overall food waste in their community (household, schools, businesses, food processing, food distribution, etc)

Recycling

% of people in the community who are aware of (approximately) how much household “trash” is recycled (paper, plastic, aluminum, metal, packaging, etc)

% of people who believe there will be an increase in the % of household “trash” which is recycled (paper, plastic, aluminum, metal, packaging, etc) (i.e would require awareness of % of household “trash” in the community which gets recycled, as suggested in previous question)

Cradle to Cradle Material Culture

% of people in the community actively working towards zero household waste

% of people who believe the entire community can achieve zero household waste

Cultural Sustainability

% of people in the community who actively support community life and cultural traditions which “... bring to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help, as well as to those who receive it”.

% of people in the community who believe their community has a relevant, practical, and doable action plan for resolving the challenges their community has identified as priority challenges

% of people in the community who are carefully considering the consequences of their work, their recreation, their travel, their food, and their product purchases in terms of carbon emissions, ecofootprint, and the moral and spiritual values associated with the products and services they buy

% of people in the community who believe the way their “preferred providers” (of the food, products, and other materials goods and services) run their businesses is in accordance with socially responsible ecologically sustainable and ethical standards

% of people in the community who believe the above positive trends will be maximized in cities with over 500,000 people

% of people who believe the above positive trends will be maximized in villages, towns, and small cities under 50,000

Education

% of people in the community who believe the curriculum in their local and regional educational institutions will succeed in building the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

Mass Media

% of people in the community who believe that popular mass media programming—whether it be television, radio, newspapers, magazines, or media on the Internet—contains a significant amount of material which is unsuitable for use in educating people to become responsible citizens

% of people in the community who believe advertising expenditures in their community will decrease

% of people in the community who believe the average number of hours per day people watch entertainment programming (on a television or via the Internet) will decrease

Morality and Ethics

% of people in the community who use irresponsible and disrespectful language (i.e respondents perception of % of people in the community who use irresponsible and disrespectful language)

% of people in the community who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears, manipulating people’s trust, and/or encouraging people to abandon hope in higher aspirations, and indulge in unhealthy, or immoral behavior (i.e. respondents perception of % of people in the community who are acting in this way)

Water Quality

% of people in the community who believe the amount of bottled water sold will decline

Toxic Waste

% of people in the community who believe the number of toxic waste sites in their state will decline

Farming

% of people in the community who believe employment in small scale farming operations will increase

% of people in the community who believe self-employed homesteading lifestyles will increase

Quality of Life/Standard of Living

% of people in the community who are satisfied/content with their standard of living

% of people in the community who would be content with the following “basic essentials” standard of living throughout their lifetime

- a) A clean and beautiful environment
- b) Adequate provision of clean drinking water
- c) adequate provision for safe sanitation
- c) Minimal supplies of clothing
- d) Adequate and balanced nutrition
- e) Simple housing
- f) Basic health care
- g) Basic communication facilities
- h) A minimal supply of energy
- i) Holistic education
- j) Satisfaction of intellectual and cultural needs from Primer Sarvodaya

Community Service

% of people in the community who volunteered/participated in community service at least 20 days in the past year (Note: participating in the Community Visioning Initiative is considered community service)

Community Visioning

% of people in the community who have participated in visioning, strategic planning, stakeholder engagement designed to identify critical challenges, and identify solutions to those challenges

Carbon Emissions

% of people in the community actively working towards lifestyle with zero carbon emissions

% of people in the community who believe community can achieve zero carbon emissions

Health Care

% of people in the community with access to basic and affordable health care services

Mental Health

% of people in the community who do not have mental health issues (i.e respondents perception of % of people in the community who do not have mental health issues)

Employment

% of people in the community who believe there is enough work to do in the years and decades ahead for people in their community to be fully employed for the rest of their working lives

Questionnaires

% of people who believe that their community would benefit from developing a questionnaire designed to identify challenges and solutions, and assist in building consensus on priority goals

Inspiring Role Models

% of people in the community who can identify 5 or more people in their community as peacebuilders, and describe 5 qualities, skills, experiences, etc those people have which defines them as peacebuilders

% of people who can identify 5 or more people in their community who have inspired others to have sympathy for the suffering of others, and a willingness to express compassion in ways which might alleviate some of such suffering

C. “% of people who are convinced with a high degree of certainty” of a particular statement (indicated by responses in the first category below)

1) Key to Responses

The items below can be numbered (as in 5 for a check in the first box, 4 for a check in the second, etc), and then total scores can provide an indication of what a particular community’s beliefs are on those topics.

2) Scale

- I believe it and there is much evidence to support it
- I believe it, and there is sufficient evidence to support it
- I would like to believe it, but there isn’t enough evidence to support it
- It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now
- I don’t believe it, there is no evidence to support it

3) Example “Agreement/Degree of Certainty” Indicators

The investments of time, energy, and money that each of us make in our everyday circumstances becomes the larger economy.

“...every article in the bazaar has moral and spiritual values attached to it....”

As a result of the unprecedented opportunities created by the expansion of the Internet, we have now arrived at a very auspicious moment in time... for at no other time in the course of history has so many people had access to so much in the way of time-tested guidelines, inspiring role models, and service-oriented initiatives relevant to peace, prosperity, and happiness for all humanity.”

There are countless numbers of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

It is possible to create, support, and sustain communities which can minimize resource requirements, maintain ecological sustainability, maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings— and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.

“... a person is capable of cultivating a certain type of personality by choice and design.”

“A certain degree of physical comfort is necessary, but... the satisfaction of one’s physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

The most advanced societies are the ones which are successful at integrating spiritual wisdom into the everyday circumstances of community life.

There is a great responsibility on those people who are in any way representatives of religious, spiritual, and/or moral traditions—to demonstrate what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion, to provide genuine instruction when sincere efforts are being made, to contribute to the greater good of the whole, and to help restore confidence in the higher values of life.

Human morality is not a constant—it is not something which is the same throughout the centuries of human existence; and thus it is something which can become degraded or raised up, depending on the leanings of human aspirations.

It is becoming more and more likely that an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings will need to become an essential and critical element of a truly comprehensive response to the challenges of our times.

The challenges of our times are such that it is now critical for us to access the storehouses of wisdom which have accumulated over the many centuries of human experience, and which have been confirmed again and again as essential to individual well-being and social harmony by the saints, sages, spiritual leaders, and sincere practitioners of all religious, spiritual, and moral traditions

There will be a noticeable increase in trust among people from different faith communities and cultural traditions (i.e. Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, Jewish, etc.; Chinese, African, Hispanic, American, etc.) in the next 20 years.

The likelihood that the vast sums of investment necessary to produce “very costly oil”—and the likelihood that there will be customers willing to pay a high price to use it—will very likely diminish, and continue to diminish, as more and more people discover that it is possible to have high quality of life while using much less resources.

Teachers in the educational institutions in your community are given enough support (financial, resource access, community partnerships, parent involvement, etc.) to fulfill their role in these challenges times.

Stakeholder engagement processes can be created which citizens from every variety of circumstances (every variety of differences in language, cultural background, economic circumstances, and belief systems) can trust, and believe in... (i.e. trust and believe that such processes will make best use of the knowledge and skills each person has to contribute)

Truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances—by countless numbers of people in our community.

There are many people in our community who use irresponsible and disrespectful language; and there are many people in our community who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears, manipulating people’s trust, and/or encouraging people to abandon hope in higher aspirations, and indulge in unhealthy, or immoral behavior.

D. Statistics not dependent on replies from respondents/residents in the community

1) % of people in the community who are literate

E. Regional Statistics, not dependent on replies from respondents/residents in the community

% of communities (however that is defined) comprised of 50,000 people or less which have carried out a Community Visioning Initiative (or a similar Stakeholder Engagement/Collaborative Problem Solving process) which was at least 3 months long

% of villages, towns, and small cities (under 100,000 people) with 20 CTLCs per 50,000 people (a statistic not dependent on replies by respondents)

% of villages, towns, and small cities (under 100,000 people) with ongoing 24/7 peace vigils (a statistic not dependent on replies by respondents)

II. Solution Oriented Pathways— A List (with descriptions) of 29 Organizations, Businesses, and Initiatives working towards resolving many of the challenges brought forward in this “Invitation” document

(Note: This list is only a tiny fraction of the organizations, businesses, and initiatives working towards resolving many of the challenges brought forward in this “Invitation” document —and the organizations, businesses, and initiatives listed are simply the ones this writer has selected to include here.)

This section “Solution-Oriented Pathways” is provided as evidence of the “countless number of things people can do” in the everyday circumstances of community life to contribute to the peacebuilding and sustainability efforts needed to overcome the challenges of our times. If readers find that the evidence is sufficient (in this section, and in other parts of this “Invitation” package) that there are “countless numbers of things people can do”.... then they may also see that a Community Visioning Initiative is an appropriate process for helping people to increase the number of “things they do” that are “solution-oriented”.

A. The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives” Proposal—offered to provide a context for the Solution Oriented Pathways listed below-- an appropriate process for helping people to increase the number of “things they do” that are “solution-oriented”.

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a way of creating local community specific and regional specific “constellations of initiatives” responses to the challenges of our times.

A more detailed description of this “Constellation of Initiatives” approach (Section VII) includes the following description of the “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives” proposal:

The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives Proposal” advocates organizing and implementing Community Visioning Initiatives in 1000 communities (communities—or segments of rural areas, towns, or cities—with populations of 50,000 or less) around the world

1. which are time-intensive, lasting even as much as 1½ years (18 months), so as to give as much importance to developing a close-knit community as it does to
 - a) accumulating and integrating the knowledge and skill sets necessary for the highest percentage of people to act wisely in response to challenges identified as priority challenges
 - b) helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges
 - c) assisting with outreach, partnership formation, and development of service capacity for a significant number of already existing (or forming) organizations, businesses, institutions, and government agencies

d) helping to build a high level of consensus for specific action plans, which will help inspire additional support from people, businesses, organizations, institutions, and government agencies with significant resources

2. which expand on the concept of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (created by the “Teachers Without Borders” organization) so that such local community points of entry function as information clearinghouses, meeting locations, education centers for ongoing workshops (on a broad range of topics related to the Community Visioning Initiative process, and building the local knowledge base), practice sites for developing “teacher-leaders”, a location for an ongoing “informal” “Community Journal”, a location for listing employment opportunities—and provide a means of responding quickly (by changing the emphasis of workshop content) to new urgencies as they arise

3. and which suggest—as a way of emphasizing the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings—that communities (with the resources to do so) enter into “sister community” relationships with communities in other countries where there has been well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs.

Specifically, as part of giving due consideration to the value of the efforts listed below, here is a description of the role that Community Teaching and Learning Centers have in supporting Community Visioning Initiatives:

Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors—and people living in the same local community. Community Teaching and Learning Centers can provide a place—in local neighborhoods—for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths.

This section is provided to suggest some of the sources for resources to offer in Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers).

B. Many of the Solution Oriented Pathways needed to overcome the challenges of our times have already been well established by organizations, businesses, and initiatives most of which are well known and highly regarded by people around the world

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

Many of the Solution Oriented Pathways needed to overcome the challenges of our times have already been well established by organizations, businesses, and initiatives which (in almost every case) have been working in their respective fields for decades

The 29 organizations, businesses and initiatives described in this “Solution-Oriented Pathways” are is only a tiny fraction of the organizations, businesses, and initiatives working towards resolving many of the challenges brought forward in this “Invitation” document —and the organizations, businesses, and initiatives listed are simply the ones this writer has selected to include here. If there was a

crowdsourcing effort made to provide a list of organizations, businesses, and initiatives making significant contributions to a peaceful and sustainable future, the list would be too long to be of practical use in a document like this one.

This section “Solution-Oriented Pathways” is provided as evidence of the “countless number of things people can do” in the everyday circumstances of community life to contribute to the peacebuilding and sustainability efforts needed to overcome the challenges of our times.

Listed in Alphabetical Order

1. BALLE (Business Alliance for Local Living Economies)

“The Business Alliance for Local Living Economies (BALLE) is a growing North American alliance of nearly 80 fully autonomous local business networks with their own names, missions, and initiatives, representing about 30,000 US and Canadian entrepreneurs. BALLE works to catalyze, strengthen and connect these local business networks dedicated to building Local Living Economies. A Local Living Economy ensures that economic power resides locally, sustaining healthy community life and natural life, as well as long-term economic viability. BALLE envisions a sustainable world economy made up of local living economies that build long-term economic empowerment and prosperity through local business ownership, economic justice, cultural diversity, and environmental stewardship. BALLE's building blocks include: Sustainable agriculture, Renewable energy, Zero waste manufacturing, Independent retail, Green building, Community capital.”

“Through collaboration we identify and spread the most innovative solutions and business models for creating healthier, sustainable, and prosperous communities. And with a growing network of 30,000 local entrepreneurs spanning 80 communities, we are leveraging the collective voice of this movement to drive new investment, scale the best solutions, and harness the power of local, independently owned business to transform the communities where we work and live.”

[From two sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Business_Alliance_for_Local_Living_Economies and <http://bealocalist.org/why-we-do-work>]

2. Berkshares

“BerkShares are a local currency for the Berkshire region of Massachusetts. Dubbed a "great economic experiment" by the New York Times, BerkShares are a tool for community empowerment, enabling merchants and consumers to plant the seeds for an alternative economic future for their communities. Launched in the fall of 2006, BerkShares had a robust initiation, with over one million BerkShares circulated in the first nine months and over 4.3 million to date. Currently, more than four hundred businesses have signed up to accept the currency. Five different banks have partnered with BerkShares, with a total of thirteen branch offices now serving as exchange stations.”

[From <http://www.berkshares.org/whatareberkshares.htm>]

3. Centre for Alternative Technology

“The Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) (Welsh: Canolfan y Dechnoleg Amgen) is an eco-centre in Powys, mid-Wales, dedicated to demonstrating and teaching sustainable development.”

“We offer solutions to some of the most serious challenges facing our planet and the human race, such as climate change, pollution and the waste of precious resources. We demonstrate practical ways of addressing these problems. Leading by example, we aim to show that living more sustainably is not only easy to attain but can provide a better quality of life.

“Our site is a unique and valuable practical demonstration centre, a living laboratory with an enormous range of live examples of sustainable solutions. CAT has the largest range of installed renewable systems anywhere. These include: photovoltaics, solar thermal, a micro-grid, off-grid and grid-connected systems, biomass combined heat and power (CHP), hydro, air source heat pumps, a community heat main, a range of small to medium wind turbines, two reed bed systems, off-mains water supply, and extensive organic gardens.

“In our day-to-day activities we:

- a) run a visitor centre which is open 7 days a week, with 7 acres of interactive displays
- b) offer a free information service answering enquiries on all aspects of sustainable living
- c) run residential and one-day courses for the general public, as well as more specialised courses for builders, engineers, electricians and plumbers
- d) provide curriculum-based education to visiting schools, colleges and universities

[From two sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_for_Alternative_Technology
<http://content.cat.org.uk/index.php/about-cat-what-do-we-do>]

4. Crowdfunding

“Crowdfunding (alternately crowd financing, equity crowdfunding, crowd-sourced fundraising) is the collective effort of individuals who network and pool their money, usually via the Internet, to support efforts initiated by other people or organizations. Crowdfunding is used in support of a wide variety of activities, including disaster relief, citizen journalism, support of artists by fans, political campaigns, startup company funding, motion picture promotion, free software development, inventions development, scientific research, and civic projects.”

[From <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crowdfunding>

“GoFundMe Does Crowdfunding Differently: Keep every dollar you raise. No limits or deadlines. There’s no penalty for not reaching your goal. We’ll respond to your emails within 5 minutes. Our pages look amazing - even on your phone. Over \$105 million dollars raised since 2010. #1 for personal crowdfunding campaigns.”

[From <http://crowdfunding.com/>]

5. Dialogue by Design

“Dialogue by Design, as part of the OPM Group, specialises in running public and stakeholder engagement processes using online, paper-based and face-to-face methods. Over the past 10 years we have run more than 100 consultations for organisations as diverse as Defra, the Equality and Human Rights Commission, the Department of Health, the Environment Agency, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Surrey County Council, Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), the German Parliament and the Arts Council.”

“All our work is tailored to the requirements of our clients. We also offer 'packages' based on clients' regular needs. We can take on a complete project or undertake only the parts that you do not have the resources to carry out yourself. We will work with you to design the process, starting with an understanding of your objectives, target audiences and any limiting factors, and of course how you will want to use the results.”

We can help you to:

Identify, organise and manage stakeholders more effectively

Design engagement processes

Run online consultations

Analyse responses

Produce 'discussion packs' to support dialogue around complex issues

Set up an online citizens' panel

Facilitate meetings

Integrate face-to-face, paper-based and electronic consultation methods

We use whatever methods you choose or are most appropriate, and integrate the results into one, easily accessible database.

[From two sources: <http://www.dialoguebydesign.net/prodserv/overview.htm>

Notes: “Dialogue by Design: A Handbook for Public and Stakeholder Engagement” (88 pages) can be downloaded for free at <http://www.dialoguebydesign.net/resources/handbook.htm>

6. D-Lab (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

D-Lab is building a global network of innovators to design and disseminate technologies that meaningfully improve the lives of people living in poverty. The program’s mission is pursued through interdisciplinary courses, technology development, and community initiatives, all of which emphasize experiential learning, real-world projects, community led development, and scalability. Through design summits, innovation centers, business incubators, and a growing network of over 200 innovators in 20 countries, IDIN seeks to create low-cost, high-impact technologies and ventures, while simultaneously documenting and evaluating approaches to international development that value local ingenuity and innovation. MIT’s D-Lab will lead IDIN, a consortium of universities around the world to establish and nurture a global network of local innovators using technology to address issues facing people living in poverty.”

[From: <http://d-lab.mit.edu/about>]

7. Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)

Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) is an international medical humanitarian organization created by doctors and journalists in France in 1971. MSF provides independent, impartial assistance in more than 60 countries to people whose survival is threatened by violence, neglect, or catastrophe, primarily due to armed conflict, epidemics, malnutrition, exclusion from health care, or natural disasters. MSF provides independent, impartial assistance to those most in need. MSF also reserves the right to speak out to bring attention to neglected crises, challenge inadequacies or abuse of the aid system, and to advocate for improved medical treatments and protocols.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/?ref=main-menu>]

8. Fairtrade

“Fair trade is an alternative approach to conventional trade based on a partnership between producers and traders, businesses and consumers. The international Fairtrade system - made up of Fairtrade International and its member organizations - represents the world's largest and most recognized fair trade system.

“Our mission is to connect disadvantaged producers and consumers, promote fairer trading conditions and empower producers to combat poverty, strengthen their position and take more control over their lives.”

“There are 19 national Fairtrade organizations covering 24 countries. There are producer networks in three continents, Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean—representing the 1.2 million farmers and workers in 66 countries.”

“Seventy percent of the world’s food is produced by 500 million smallholder farmers; this group also represents half of the world’s hungry people.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/about-us.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/our-vision.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/fairtrade-organizations.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/producer-networks.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/who-we-are.html>, and [http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=347](http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=347)]

9. Findhorn Ecovillage

a) “On a global level there is an increasingly urgent need for positive models which demonstrate a viable, sustainable human and planetary future.”

[From two sources: <http://www.findhorn.org/aboutus/ecovillage/sustainable-living/#.UnP9-XC-oqc> and <http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/ecovillageeducation/education.php>

“On a global level there is an increasingly urgent need for positive models which demonstrate a viable, sustainable human and planetary future. Ecovillages address this need, looking at sustainability not only in environmental but also in social, economic and spiritual terms.”

“The ecovillage model presents itself as an inspiring and viable solution to eradication of poverty and degradation of the environment, while combining a supportive social-cultural environment with a low-impact lifestyle.”

b) “The Findhorn Ecovillage is a tangible demonstration of the links between the spiritual, social, ecological and economic aspects of life and is a synthesis of the very best of current thinking on human habitats.”

[From <http://www.findhorn.org/aboutus/ecovillage/ecovillage-at-findhorn/#.UnP9hXC-oqc>]

“The Findhorn Ecovillage:

is at the heart of the largest single intentional community in the UK

links the spiritual, social, ecological and economic domains

is a pioneering ecovillage since 1985

is a major centre for holistic education serving 9,000 visitors a year from over 50 countries

has an ecological footprint that is half the national (UK) average

installed a 250kW biomass boiler in 2010 to service the central Park area, reducing carbon emissions by 80 tons a year

has 55 ecologically-benign buildings

4 wind turbines

biological Living Machine sewage treatment system

numerous solar water heating systems

comprehensive recycling scheme

publisher of the UK’s first technical guide to ecological housing

own bank and community currency

“The Findhorn Ecovillage is a tangible demonstration of the links between the spiritual, social, ecological and economic aspects of life and is a synthesis of the very best of current thinking on human habitats. It

is a constantly evolving model used as a teaching resource by a number of university and school groups as well as by professional organisations and municipalities worldwide.

“We are a founder member of the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) a non-profit organisation that links together a highly diverse worldwide movement of autonomous ecovillages and related projects, and we work with intergovernmental agencies both educationally and in the creation of policy guidance for sustainable development and delivery of village-scale sustainability programmes.”

c) “Over the last 50 years the Findhorn Ecovillage has diversified into more than 60 different businesses and initiatives, providing a model of a vibrant, living local economy.”

[From four sources:

<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/social.php>,
<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/renewable.php>,
<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/organic.php>,
<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/biological.php>,
<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/sustainable.php>

i) “There are currently 360 individual members and 32 organisation members of the New Findhorn Association.”

ii) “Our four community-owned wind turbines, which have a total capacity of 750kW, supply more than 100% of the community's electricity needs.”

iii) “...the farm is providing solutions to reducing food miles, while combining the best of traditional methods with 21st century technology.”

“...a Community Supported Agriculture scheme called EarthShare, based on organic and biodynamic farming methods, was established to increase our use of local produce as well as to enhance the quality of our food. The scheme has expanded from 5 to 25 acres, including cooperating with Cullerne Garden, the Findhorn Foundation's market garden. It is spread over three sites, and currently provides much of the community's temperate vegetables requirements as well as supplying 140 individual households. EarthShare joins in efforts to raise public awareness of the dangers of GM foods. Organic cheese, eggs and meat are produced for the community and bioregional consumers by Wester Lawrenceton farm which occupies a 95-acre area overlooking Findhorn bay and the Moray firth. With cows, sheep, chickens and dairy facilities, the farm is providing solutions to reducing food miles, while combining the best of traditional methods with 21st century technology.

iv) “In the Living Machine[®] sewage arrives in a greenhouse containing a series of tanks. Diverse communities of bacteria, algae, micro-organisms, numerous species of plants and trees, snails, and fish interact as whole ecologies in these tanks and biofilters. These mirror processes that occur in the natural world, but do so more intensively. At the end of the series of tanks, the resulting water is pure enough to discharge directly into the sea or to be recycled. The technology is not only capable of meeting tough new sewage outflow standards, but uses no chemicals, and has a relatively inexpensive capital cost attached.

“Biomatrix Water is based at Findhorn and the founding partners of the Biomatrix Water team have over two decades of experience designing and delivering ecological engineering projects for the treatment and recycling of municipal and industrial wastewater and bioremediation. The design approach applies current best practice in modern wastewater treatment and process control with the latest developments in ecological engineering.”

v) “Over the last 50 years the Findhorn Ecovillage has diversified into more than 60 different businesses and initiatives, providing a model of a vibrant, living local economy. Community businesses include:

Findhorn Foundation--an international centre of education conducting programmes for approximately 3000 residential guests each year

Phoenix Community Stores--promoting trade with ethical suppliers, initiating buying policies to support local products

Ekopia--a Development Trust providing community based ethical investments

Ecovillage International--designing and delivering village-scale sustainability programmes

Gaia Education--developing curricula for sustainable community design worldwide

Findhorn College--offering further and higher education sustainability programmes

10. The Forum for Sustainable and Responsible Investing

The US SIF (Forum for Sustainable and Responsible Investing) Foundation's 2012 “Report on Sustainable and Responsible Investing Trends in the United States” identified \$3.74 trillion in total assets under management using one or more sustainable and responsible investing strategies. From 2010 to 2012, sustainable and responsible investing enjoyed a growth rate of more than 22 percent, increasing from \$3.07 trillion in 2010. More than one out of every nine dollars under professional management in the United States today—11% of the \$33.3 trillion in total assets under management tracked by Thomson Reuters Nelson—is involved in sustainable and responsible investing.

[From <http://ussif.org/resources/sriguide/srifacts.cfm>]

11. Gaia Education

“Gaia Education promotes a holistic approach to education for sustainable development by developing curricula for sustainable community design. While drawing upon best practices within ecovillages and transition settings worldwide, Gaia Education works in partnership with universities, ecovillages, government and non-government agencies and the United Nations.”

“Gaia Education flagship curriculum is the Ecovillage Design Education course. This curriculum was developed over a number of years by a group of Ecovillage educators from around the world calling themselves GESE (Global Ecovillage Educators for Sustainable Earth). Launched in Findhorn in 2005, the Ecovillage Design Curriculum is an official contribution to the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development - UNDESD 2005-2014.”

“The programme is a 4 week holistic introduction to designing sustainable settlements based on the GEN ‘living and learning’ principle. In four weeks you get an overview of all you need to know to design sustainable settlements all over the world.”

“Since 2006 Gaia Education has successfully supported the delivery of more than 135 programmes on five continents.”

[From four sources: <http://www.gaiaeducation.org/>, <http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/about-gen/vision-mission.html>, <http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/education/ecovillagedesignededucation.html> and <http://www.gaiaeducation.org/index.php/en/gaia-education.html>]

Notes:

**“Gaia Education Design for Sustainability Incorporating Transition Towns Training
5 October - 8 November 2013**

“Presented by the Findhorn Foundation College in partnership with the Findhorn Foundation, Global Ecovillage Network and Gaia Education

“Based on the Ecovillage Design Curriculum - an official contribution to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

“You are invited to join this five-week comprehensive training based on the four core pillars of the Ecovillage Design Curriculum: the social, worldview, ecological and economic dimensions of sustainability.

“The Gaia Education curriculum draws on the experience and expertise developed in a network of some of the most successful ecovillages and community projects across the Earth.

“Design for Sustainability Training is an advanced training course based at the Findhorn Ecovillage providing a practical forum for learning and developing skills needed to work effectively with design for sustainability at all levels. The fifth week of the programme offers practice in facilitation skills, for personal growth, spiritual enrichment and sustainable social action.

“Facilitated by

May East - Chief Executive, Gaia Education
Jonathan Dawson - Head of Economics, Schumacher College
Michael Shaw - Director, Ecovillage International
Pracha Hutunuwatr - Director, Right Livelihood Foundation, Thailand
Jane Rasbash - Director, Gaia Education
Daniel Wahl - Research & Innovation, International Futures Forum
and Findhorn Ecovillage experts

“Social Design - Week 1: Oct 5 - Oct 11

Topics include

Building Community & Embracing Diversity
Communication Skills and Feedback
Facilitation and Decision-Making Processes
Conflict Facilitation
Personal Empowerment and Leadership
Celebrating Life: Creativity and Art

“Ecological Design - Week 2: Oct 12 - Oct 18

Topics include

Whole Systems Approach to Ecological Design & Bioregionalism
Water
Organic Agriculture and Local Food
Appropriate Technology: Energy
Green Building

“Economic Design - Week 3: Oct 19 - Oct 26

Topics include

Shifting the Global Economy to Sustainability
How Money Works: Community Banks and Currencies
Right Livelihood
Social Enterprise
Legal and Financial Issues

“Worldview - Week 4: Oct 26 - Nov 1

Topics include

Holistic Worldview
Listening to and Reconnecting with Nature
Awakening & Transformation of Consciousness
Personal Health, Planetary Health
Socially Engaged Spirituality and Bioregionalism

“Facilitation Skills and Empowerment - Week 5: Nov 2 - Nov 8

Topics include

Practice in facilitation skills for personal growth

Spiritual enrichment
Sustainable social action”

[From <http://www.findhorncollege.com/programmes/ecovillageeducation/designforsustainability.php>
]

12. Global Ecovillage Network

“The Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) is a growing network of sustainable communities and initiatives that bridge different cultures, countries, and continents. GEN serves as umbrella organization for ecovillages, transition town initiatives, intentional communities, and ecologically-minded individuals worldwide.”

“People and communities meet and share their ideas, exchange technologies, develop cultural and educational exchanges, directories and newsletters, and are dedicated to restoring the land and living a cooperative sustainable lifestyle. As a solution-based, multi-stakeholder alliance, GEN provides information, tools, examples and global representation to the expanding network of those dedicated to developing and demonstrating sustainability principles and practices in their lifestyles and communities around the world.”

“The Ecovillage Design Education (EDE) course (a most important resource for GEN members) is a programme of GEN partner, Gaia Education. This curriculum was developed over a number of years by a group of Ecovillage educators from around the world calling themselves GESE (Global Ecovillage Educators for Sustainable Earth). Launched in Findhorn in 2005, the Ecovillage Design Curriculum is an official contribution to the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development - UNDESD 2005-2014.”

The programme is a 4 week holistic introduction to designing sustainable settlements based on the GEN "living and learning" principle. In four weeks you get an overview of all you need to know to design sustainable settlements all over the world.

[From three sources: <http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/about-gen/aboutgen.html>,
<http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/about-gen/vision-mission.html> and
<http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/education/ecovillagedesignededucation.html>]

13. The Global Women of Faith Network (a Religions for Peace program)

“Around the world, women of faith are working on the front lines to build peace, end poverty, and protect the earth. Religions for Peace Global Women of Faith Network brings together a wide range of these women of faith to promote their leadership, coordinate strategies and pool resources and capabilities for cooperative action for peace. The global network consists of 30 national networks and five regional networks in 5 continents with over 1000 religious women’s organizations from different religions and cultures participating. The network is a valuable resource for women of all faiths to communicate and learn from each other and to build bridges and partnerships between faith-based women’s organizations, secular partners, international agencies and the United Nations.”

“Religions for Peace, (founded in 1970) [full name World Conference of Religions for Peace (WCRP)] is a large international coalition of representatives from the world’s religions dedicated to promoting peace—with more than 75 affiliates at the national level, and a number of local units.”

“Religions for Peace (seeks) to analyze specific problems, such as violent conflict; make an inventory of religious assets and the added values of cooperation, match these with needed problem-solving roles and identify areas of capacity building essential for common action.”

[From three sources: <http://www.rfp.org/who-we-are/global-women-faith-network>, [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religions for Peace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Religions_for_Peace), and <http://www.rfp.org/vision-history/mission/>]

14. Heifer International

““The Heifer Way: We believe all people deserve dignity, opportunity, and a future free from hunger. We believe we provide the tools of transformation to bring about that opportunity. We believe one cow can transform a life. But we know one animal alone doesn’t lead to sustainable change. We believe in equipping our people with the tools, education and livestock to bring about positive transformation. Together, through every small step forward, we’re transforming the world for the better. That’s real impact. (Over 18.5 million families Heifer has helped lift out of hunger and poverty).”

[From <http://www.heifer.org/ending-hunger/index.html>]

15. ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability)

ICLEI is the world's leading association of cities and local governments dedicated to sustainable development. ICLEI is a powerful movement of 12 mega- cities, 100 super-cities and urban regions, 450 large cities as well as 450 small and medium-sized cities and towns in 84 countries, committed to sustainable development.”

[From <http://www.iclei.org/>]

16. International Biochar Initiative

“The mission of the IBI is to promote the development of biochar systems that follow Cradle to Cradle sustainability guidelines. In pursuit of this we shall: a) support the generation, review and dissemination of information on all aspects of biocha b) develop sustainability guidelines and monitor and evaluate biochar projects and systems against these guidelines.”

“2015 Vision

“IBI envisions the commercialization of sustainable biochar systems at all scales by 2015 that will:

“1. Help solve the global food security crisis and ensure soil security with the use of biochar to:

enhance soil fertility and crop and agroforestry productivity;
raise the fertility of degraded and marginal soils; and
enhance mitigation and adaptation to climate change in agricultural systems.

“2. Help solve the global climate change crisis with the use of biochar to:

safely and effectively draw down greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in stable soil sinks;
alleviate GHG emissions associated with decomposition of waste from urban and rural sources; and
offset fossil fuel use through high value bioenergy and bio-products.

“3. Help make agricultural production at all scales more sustainable by:

maintaining production with lower chemical fertilizer inputs;
more productively recycling agricultural and organic waste materials, and aid in land remediation; and
enhancing water quality by reducing nutrient leaching into water bodies and supplies.”

“Since the formation of IBI in 2006, we have organized and hosted the following international biochar conferences:

The first international biochar conference was organized and held in New South Wales, Australia, in April/May 2007, and attracted the participation of 107 attendees from 13 countries, representing a spectrum of backgrounds. By unanimous consent at the 2007 Conference, the International Biochar Initiative was established as a non-profit 501(c)3 in the US.

In 2008, the second international conference, "Biochar, Sustainability and Security in a Changing Climate" was held at the Newcastle Civic Center in Newcastle, United Kingdom. The conference had over 225 attendees from 31 different countries with over 70 presentations.

IBI 2010, the third international conference, was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from September 12 - 15, with 85 oral and 85 poster presentations and approximately 200 attendees.

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/about>]

Notes:

“Biochar can hold carbon in the soil for hundreds and even thousands of years. Biochar also improves soil fertility, stimulating plant growth, which then consumes more CO₂ in a feedback effect. And the energy generated as part of biochar production can displace carbonpositive energy from fossil fuels. Additional effects from adding biochar to soil can further reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon storage in soil. These include:

“Biochar reduces the need for fertilizer, resulting in reduced emissions from fertilizer production.

“Biochar increases soil microbial life, resulting in more carbon storage in soil.

“Because biochar retains nitrogen, emissions of nitrous oxide (a potent greenhouse gas) may be reduced. Turning agricultural waste into biochar reduces methane (another potent greenhouse gas) generated by the natural decomposition of the waste.”

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/carbon>]

“Biochar is the carbon (C) rich product when biomass, such as wood, manure or leaves, is heated with little or no available oxygen. In more technical terms, biochar is produced by thermal decomposition of organic material under limited supply of oxygen (O₂), and at relatively low temperatures (<700°C). This process often mirrors the production of charcoal, which is perhaps the most ancient industrial technology developed by humankind. However, it distinguishes itself from charcoal and similar materials by the fact that biochar is produced with the intent to be applied to soil as a means to improve soil health, to filter and retain nutrients from percolating soil water, and to provide carbon storage.”

“Most biochars have a small labile (easily decomposed) fraction in addition to a much larger stable fraction. Scientists have shown that the mean residence time of this stable fraction is estimated to range from several hundred to a few thousand years.”

“Even a conservative scenario, using only 27% of the world’s crop and forestry wastes for biochar, could sequester 0.25 gigatons (Gt) of carbon a year by 2030 with biochar alone. If the energy co-product of biochar production is used to offset fossil fuel use, then the carbon offset potential of biochar more than doubles to 0.6 Gt of carbon a year by 2030.

“A more optimistic scenario shows that by the year 2050, approximately 2.2 Gt of carbon could be stored or offset on an annual basis. The assumptions used that produced the high end figure are as follows:

Assumes 80% of all crop and forestry residues (assuming current agricultural and forestry production levels) are available to be converted to biochar and energy.

Assumes energy produced in pyrolysis was used to replace energy that would have come from coal.
Assumes significant decreases in N₂O emissions resulting from biochar use.

Assumes an increase in Net Primary Production accrues from use of biochar in soils.”

“Biochar can and should be made from waste materials. These include crop residues (both field residues and processing residues such as nut shells, fruit pits, etc), as well as yard, food and forestry wastes, and animal manures. Large amounts of agricultural, municipal and forestry biomass are currently burned or left to decompose and release CO₂ and methane back into the atmosphere. Making biochar from these materials will entail no competition for land with any other land use option.

“There exist a number of open-source, low-cost, clean technologies that can make biochar at the home or village level, and more are being developed.

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#question1>, <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q9> , <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q10> , <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q12> , and <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q17>]

17. La Via Campesina

“La Via Campesina is the international movement which brings together millions of peasants, small and medium-size farmers, landless people, women farmers, indigenous people, migrants and agricultural workers from around the world. It defends small-scale sustainable agriculture as a way to promote social justice and dignity. It strongly opposes corporate driven agriculture and transnational companies that are destroying people and nature.

“La Via Campesina comprises about 150 local and national organizations in 70 countries from Africa, Asia, Europe and the Americas. Altogether, it represents about 200 million farmers.

“La Via Campesina is built on a strong sense of unity and solidarity between small and medium-scale agricultural producers from the North and South. The main goal of the movement is to realize food sovereignty and stop the destructive neoliberal process. It is based on the conviction that small farmers, including peasant fisher-folk, pastoralists and indigenous people, who make up almost half the world's people, are capable of producing food for their communities and feeding the world in a sustainable and healthy way.

“Via Campesina launched the idea of “Food Sovereignty” at the World Food Summit in 1996. This idea has now grown into a global people's movement carried by a large diversity of social sectors such as the urban poor, environmental and consumer groups, women associations, fisher-folks, pastoralists and many others. It is also recognized by several institutions and governments.

“Food sovereignty is the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through sustainable methods and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems. It develops a model of small scale sustainable production benefiting communities and their environment. It puts the aspirations, needs and livelihoods of those who produce, distribute and consume food at the heart of food systems and policies rather than the demands of markets and corporations.

“Food sovereignty prioritizes local food production and consumption. It gives a country the right to protect its local producers from cheap imports and to control production. It ensures that the rights to use and manage lands, territories, water, seeds, livestock and biodiversity are in the hands of those who produce food and not of the corporate sector. Therefore the implementation of genuine agrarian reform is one of the top priorities of the farmer's movement.

“Food sovereignty now appears as one of the most powerful response to the current food, poverty and climate crises.

“Seventy percent of the world’s food is produced by 500 million smallholder farmers; this group also represents half of the world’s hungry people.”

[From <http://viacampesina.org/en/index.php/organisation-mainmenu-44> and [http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=347](http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=347)

18. Oxfam International

“Oxfam is an international confederation of 17 organizations networked together in more than 90 countries, as part of a global movement for change, to build a future free from the injustice of poverty.”

“We use a multi-dimensional approach to address both the causes of poverty and its effect on people's lives.”

“We argue for better working conditions and better protection of the natural resources on which poor communities depend. We campaign for fairer trade rules at the global level, and for better policies at the national level. We work with partners and communities to implement programs that lead to self-sustaining livelihoods, with a strong focus on women.”

“Oxfam believes that respect for human rights will help lift people out of poverty and injustice, allow them to assert their dignity and guarantee sustainable development. When we speak about having a rights-based approach, this is what we mean.”

Women in the Marketplace--“The results show a clear opportunity to harness the immense power of the individual, in particular women who make the majority of the decisions about the food their families eat and control around \$12 trillion or 65% of the world’s annual consumer spending. “

[From four sources: <http://www.oxfam.org/en/about>, <http://www.oxfam.org/en/about/what>, <http://www.oxfam.org/en/about/why>, and (From Press Release for Oxfam publication “Food Transformation: Harnessing Consumer Power to Create a Fair Food Future” (July, 2012) (see <http://www.oxfam.org/en/grow/pressroom/pressrelease/2012-07-18/mothers-want-help-fix-our-broken-food-system>)

19. Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement

“Sarvodaya is Sanskrit for 'Awakening of All' and Shramadana means to donate effort.”

(The Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement was) “founded in 1958 by Dr A. T. Ariyaratne when he took, ‘forty high school students and twelve teachers from Nalanda College Colombo on an educational experiment’ to an outcaste village Kathaluwa and helped the villagers fix it up.”

“The largest non-government organisation in Sri Lanka, this grassroots movement involves people in more almost 15,000 villages rediscovering their ability to influence their own destinies. Sarvodaya has energised them to build more than 5,000 pre-schools, community health centres, libraries and cottage industries; establish thousands of village banks; dig thousands of wells and latrines; promote biodiversity, solar energy, rehabilitation...and peace.”

“(Ariyaratne) divides what one could discern in tradition to main groups like: (1) the traditional aspects such as norms, folkways, mores, customs, beliefs, attitudes ect. which are positive in character and which contribute to the strengthening of the cohesion in a given Community by underscoring the value of popular participation. (2) Those traditional aspects such as norms etc. which are either consciously or unconsciously contributing their share to divide man thus loosening the community cohesion, eroding man’s spirit and belief in self-reliance. These two groups have to be identified and the first encouraged and promoted, if necessary modified, to suit present contingencies.... Ariyaratne by far is the only thinker...in Sri Lanka working in the field of community development who has thus advanced a theory of this nature pin-pointing the value of tradition.”

[From four sources: <http://www.sarvodaya.org/>, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarvodaya_Shramadana_Movement, <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/our-founder>, and <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/philosophy/collected-works-vol-1/introduction>]

20. Sister Cities International

“Sister Cities International was created at President Eisenhower’s 1956 White House conference on citizen diplomacy. Eisenhower envisioned an organization that could be the hub of peace and prosperity by creating bonds between people from different cities around the world. By forming these relationships, President Eisenhower reasoned that people of different cultures could celebrate and appreciate their differences and build partnerships that would lessen the chance of new conflicts.”

“The organization’s global network is comprised of 600 U.S. cities partnered with 2,000 communities in 136 countries. Sister Cities International works through long-term, grassroots city-to-city partnerships that address international development projects, sustainable development, economic development, youth and education, arts and culture, and humanitarian assistance.”

[From two sources: <http://www.sister-cities.org/mission-and-history> and <https://www.facebook.com/SisterCitiesInternational/info>]

21. Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future

“Stakeholder Forum recently launched a new online tool to crowdsource stakeholder proposals for global goals for the post-2015 period. The Sustainable Development Goals e-Inventory provides all stakeholders with a place to outline exactly what they think new universal goals for development should look like, whether they be individuals, organisations or networks, from developed or developing countries, or representatives of NGOs, the private sector, or any other stakeholder group.

“The e-Inventory aims to help stakeholders, along with governments and intergovernmental organisations, become better informed about the wide range of proposals, expectations and evidence-based arguments on SDGs and other global goals for development being proposed as part of the post-2015 development framework. The SDGs e-Inventory is also interactive, allowing stakeholders to update their submissions and provide feedback/comment on other proposals as the discussions on the Post 2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs develop.”

[From article “The SDGs E-Inventory: Stakeholders Outlining Their Vision for Post-2015 Global Goals” by Jack Cornforth, Project Officer (Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future) (May 1, 2013) at <http://www.sustainabledevelopment2015.org/index.php/blog2/item/279-the-sdgs-e-inventory-stakeholders-outlining-their-vision-for-post-2015-global-goals>]

22. Teachers Without Borders

“At over 59 million, teachers are the largest group of trained professionals in the world. As transmitters of knowledge and community leaders, teachers are powerful catalysts for lasting global change. However, teacher professional development is often irrelevant, inconsequential, or missing entirely.”

“Teachers must therefore have a support network to provide the resources, training, tools and colleagues they need to fulfill their important role. Teachers Without Borders offers that support.”

“Teachers Without Borders aims to enhance education globally by supporting local teacher leadership. TWB activities are conceived and run by educators and local leaders who best understand the requirements and goals of their colleagues and communities.”

“(Teachers Without Borders) provides free resources and tools to help teachers around the world learn, connect, collaborate, and create online; in schools or community centers, in workshops and seminars. We remove barriers to availability, accessibility, acceptability, and adaptability, through high-teach, high-tech, and high-touch programs and platforms. Although we use technology as an accelerator, we equally understand the power of the handshake, a well-timed conversation, face-to-face learning, mentorship, and close-knit relationships. These interactions are fostered in our seminars, conferences, workshops, and with our partners around the world.”

[From <http://www.teacherswithoutborders.org/about-us/mission-and-vision>]

23. UN-Habitat (UN Human Settlements Programme)

“The United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN-HABITAT, is the United Nations agency for human settlements. It is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. The main documents outlining the mandate of the organization are the Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements, Habitat Agenda, Istanbul Declaration on Human Settlements, the Declaration on Cities and Other Human Settlements in the New Millennium, and Resolution 56/206.”

“The agency's budget comes from four main sources - the vast majority in the form of contributions from multilateral and bilateral partners for technical cooperation. The agency also receives earmarked contributions from governments and other partners, including local authorities and foundations, and around 5 per cent from the regular UN budget.”

“The Best Practices and Local Leadership Programme (BLP) was established in 1997 in response to the call of the Habitat Agenda to make use of information and networking in support of its implementation. It is a global network of government agencies, local authorities and their associations, professional and academic institutions and grassroots organisations dedicated to the identification and exchange of best practices for sustainable development. Best Practices are actions that have made a lasting contribution to improving the quality of life and the sustainability of cities and communities. The Programme's partners are specialised in such areas as housing and urban development, urban governance, environmental planning and management, architecture and urban design, economic development, social inclusion, crime prevention, poverty reduction, women, youth, cultural heritage, municipal finance and management, infrastructure and social services. “

[From two sources: <http://www.unhabitat.org/categories.asp?catid=10> and <http://www.unhabitat.org/content.asp?cid=374&catid=34&typeid=24&subMenuId=0>

24. UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network

“The Solutions Network mobilizes 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 UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network will accelerate joint learning and help to overcome the compartmentalization of technical and policy work by promoting integrated approaches to the interconnected economic, social, and environmental challenges confronting the world. The Network convenes 12 global expert Thematic Groups on key sustainable development challenges that will identify common solutions and highlight best practices. Over time the SDSN will launch projects to pilot or roll-out solutions to sustainable development challenges and assist countries in developing sustainable long-term development pathways.”

“The TGs are solution oriented rather than research oriented. Their goal is to spur governments, UN agencies, and the public towards practical solutions to the greatest challenges of sustainable development. They highlight priority actions, open questions, and early-stage demonstration projects.

Each TG, in its respective field, addresses five main questions:

What are the main risks in Business As Usual (BAU)?

What are critical pathways to sustainable development? What are the main obstacles that must be overcome? Are there examples where such obstacles have been surmounted and what lessons can be learned?

What are the “Toughest Questions” that need to be resolved?

What are the “solutions” available to the public and private sectors for early action? Which solutions are needed but not on track for rapid deployment? How can such solutions be implemented or scaled-up?

What are the key metrics of sustainable development that should be developed and monitored? To what extent have the MDGs provided us with the necessary data to support decision making for sustainable development?”

[From two sources: <http://unsdsn.org/> and <http://unsdsn.org/thematicgroups/thematic-groups-an-overview/>]

25. United Religions Initiative

“United Religions Initiative envisions a world at peace, sustained by engaged and interconnected communities committed to respect for diversity, nonviolent resolution of conflict and social, political, economic and environmental justice.”

“United Religions Initiative is a global grassroots interfaith network that cultivates peace and justice by engaging people to bridge religious and cultural differences and work together for the good of their communities and the world.”

“Interfaith Cooperation Circles (CCs) are the heart of URI. Independently organized, self-governing and self-funding, they build cooperation among people of all faiths and traditions to address the most pressing issues facing their collective communities, including poverty, religiously motivated violence, environmental degradation and more.” “There are now 606 Cooperation Circles in 86 Countries.”

[From three sources: http://www.uri.org/about_uri, http://www.uri.org/cooperation_circles and http://www.uri.org/the_world_of_uri]

26. Village Earth

“Village Earth (originally called the Consortium for Sustainable Village-Based Development) helps reconnect communities to the resources that promote human well-being by enhancing social and political empowerment, community self-reliance and self-determination. We do this by strengthening intermediate and grassroots organizations through fiscal sponsorship, networking, training, research and advocacy.”

[Editor's Note: One of the most valuable resources in the appropriate technology field was created by the Village Earth team—the Appropriate Technology Library (the DVD version is currently selling for \$99).]

“The most comprehensive, compact, and cost effective appropriate technology and sustainable living resource in the world! The AT Library contains the full text and images from over 1050 of the best books dealing with all areas of do-it-yourself technology. Portable and easy to use on 28 CDs or 2 DVDs. The AT Library is currently in use in sustainable development projects in over 74 countries worldwide. It's like a portable internet of appropriate technology solutions!”

[From two sources: <http://villageearth.org/our-story/mission-and-history> and <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-library>]

27. Women's Funding Network

“As a global network and a movement for social justice, Women's Funding Network accelerates women's leadership and invests in solving critical social issues -- from poverty to global security -- by bringing together the financial power, influence and voices of women's funds.”

“Women's Funding Network connects and strengthens more than 160 organizations that fund women's solutions across the globe, making us one of the largest collaborative philanthropic networks in the world. Our members are women's foundations that span public charities, private foundations and funds within community foundations.”

“Women's Funding Network serves as a global champion for investment in women and provides member funds with ongoing access, training, tools and support to help them increase their investment, influence and impact. We unite ideas, knowledge money and action to create lasting social change for women and girls, their families and communities.”

“Collectively our members invest \$65 million annually in women and girls worldwide and have over \$535 million in working assets.”

[From <http://www.womensfundingnetwork.org/about>]

28. World Food Programme

“Born in 1961, WFP pursues a vision of the world in which every man, woman and child has access at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life. We work towards that vision with our sister UN agencies in Rome -- the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) -- as well as other government, UN and NGO partners.”

“On average, WFP reaches more than 90 million people with food assistance in 80 countries each year. About 12,000 people work for the organization, most of them in remote areas, directly serving the hungry poor.”

[From <http://www.wfp.org/about>]

“Food delivered to the hungry people in 2012 totaled 3.5 million metric tons.

1.4 million tons came through in-kind donations

2.1 million tons were purchased with cash

US\$1.10 billion was spent buying food

US\$844 million spent buying food in 75 developing countries

86 percent of food was purchased from developing countries”

[From <http://www.wfp.org/wfp-numbers>]

29. Zero Carbon Britain

“The most recent climate science demonstrates the need for us to respond at a much faster rate than is currently accepted by the mainstream. There is an urgent need to achieve zero carbon emissions as soon as possible. The Zero Carbon Britain project was formed at the Centre for Alternative Technology as a direct response to this (urgency). Through the Zero Carbon Britain project the Centre for Alternative Technology hopes to inform, inspire and enable contemporary society to embrace the changes required to rethink the future.”

“The project integrates a wide range of detailed knowledge and experience from a spectrum of disciplines to show how we can rise to the climate challenge without relying on promises of future technology, but by using only that which exists now, ready to be implemented immediately.”

“So far the project has researched and published three reports on rapid decarbonisation scenarios. Through developing and communicating these scenarios the Zero Carbon Britain project aims to change how we think about rapid de-carbonisation, build awareness, stimulate debate, bust myths, break through misunderstanding, trigger further research and stimulate wider debate about how we think about the future.”

"The challenge is to resolve the growing disconnect between what scientists tell us is needed and what policymakers tell us is possible. By setting out what a low carbon world would look like, Zero Carbon Britain shows that the solutions to our problems do exist and all that is needed is the political will to implement them." (Joan Walley MP Chair of the Environmental Audit Select Committee; Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Climate Change Group)

[From <http://zerocarbonbritain.com/index.php/about/zcb-project> and <http://zerocarbonbritain.com/index.php/current-report>]

III. Descriptions of People Being Formally Invited to Join CPCS Initiative Board of Advisors (272)

(Biographical Notes on 272 People Highlight Multi-Dimensional Potential of Initiative)

Introduction

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a way of creating local community specific and regional specific “constellations of initiatives” responses to the challenges of our times.

What if a significant majority of people on this list were advancing such a constellations of initiatives approach for resolving the challenges ahead? We live in a complex world, with unprecedented challenges ahead (supporting evidence provided in this document, and summarized in [“A List of Ten Critical Challenges”](#)—in Appendix 4). There is much that can be done to generate goodwill and promote peace that has not yet been done. Invitations to the people on this list are being sent out as an effort to discover an answer to the above question.

There is a longer introduction beginning on p. iii, which provides information about the value of such a document as this—as in why this writer believes an initiative like the “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” Initiative is needed; the hoped for outcomes from creating this “Invitation” document, and offering it as a resource;—and why this “Invitation List” (people who are being invited to accept positions as a member of the CPCS Board of Advisors) is being made public.

Sections

(Names in each section are listed alphabetically)

- A. Research/Risk Assessment/Analysis/Indicators (10)
- B. Stakeholder Engagement (20)
- C. Surveys/Questionnaires (16)
- D. Educational Systems/Lifelong Learning/Neighborhood Learning Centers (21)
- E. Sustainable Communities/Permaculture/Community Economics (49)
- F. Local Finance/Microcredit/Local Currencies/Social Media Financing (18)
- G. Peacebuilding (21)
- H. Women Leadership/Women Funding Organizations (19)
- I. Interfaith/Socially Engaged Spirituality (37)
- J. Socially Responsible Media (6)
- K. Foundations (28)
- L. International Communications (3)
- M. Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (24)

A. Research/Risk Assessment/Analysis/Indicators (10)

Dr. Fatih Birol

Chief Economist and Director of Global Energy Economics
International Energy Agency

Email: info@iea.org (general inquiries email address)

“Dr. Fatih Birol is the Chief Economist and Director of Global Energy Economics at the International Energy Agency in Paris. He is responsible for the IEA’s flagship World Energy Outlook publication, which is recognized as the most authoritative source of strategic analysis of global energy markets. He is also the founder and chair of the IEA Energy Business Council, which provides a forum to enhance cooperation between the energy industry and energy policymakers. Dr. Birol has been named by Forbes Magazine among the most powerful people in terms of influence on the world’s energy scene. He is a member of the UN Secretary-General’s ‘High-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All’ and the Chairman of the World Economic Forum’s (Davos) Energy Advisory Board.”

[From http://www.iea.org/journalists/docs/cv_Birol.pdf]

[Notes: On May 10, 2013, Dr. Fatih Birol introduced a special IEA report that “sets out four specific measures for the energy sector that can be quickly and effectively implemented, at no net economic cost, to help keep the 2 °C target alive while international negotiations”. During his briefing about this report, he stated “we are still perfectly on track for a temperature increase up to 5.3° C “. Highlights, including that statement, and leading up to describing the 4 criteria: 9:30—15:45) (link for briefing: <http://www.iea.org/multimedia/video/name,38829,en.html>]

Lester R. Brown

President, Earth Policy Institute

Email: epi@earthpolicy.org (email address for general inquiries)

Twitter: @EarthPolicy

“In 1974, with support of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Lester Brown founded the Worldwatch Institute, the first research institute devoted to the analysis of global environmental issues. While there he launched the *Worldwatch Papers*, the annual *State of the World* reports, *World Watch* magazine, a second annual entitled *Vital Signs: The Trends That are Shaping Our Future*.”

“In May 2001, he founded the Earth Policy Institute to provide a vision and a road map for achieving an environmentally sustainable economy. In 2008, the first edition of ‘Plan B 4.0: Mobilizing to Save Civilization’ was released. In 2011, Earth Policy Institute released “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse”. His most recent book, released in 2012, is ‘Full Planet, Empty Plates: The New Geopolitics of Food Scarcity’.”

[Note: (from press release for “World on the Edge...”): “The new reality,” says Brown, “is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our

future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for WorldWar II. The challenge is to quickly reduce carbon emissions, stabilize population, and restore the economy's soils, aquifers, forests, and other natural support systems. This requires not only a redefining of security but a corresponding reallocation of fiscal resources from military budgets to budgets for climate stabilization, population stabilization, water conservation, and other new threats to security.”]

[From two sources: http://www.earth-policy.org/about_epi/C32 and <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotepr> (press release mentioned above)]

Dr. Margaret Chan
Director-General, World Health Organization (WHO)

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Glenn Thomas Email: thomasg@who.int

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“Dr Margaret Chan, from the People's Republic of China, obtained her medical degree from the University of Western Ontario in Canada. She joined the Hong Kong Department of Health in 1978, where her career in public health began. In 1994, Dr Chan was appointed Director of Health of Hong Kong. In her nine-year tenure as director, she launched new services to prevent the spread of disease and promote better health. She also introduced new initiatives to improve communicable disease surveillance and response, enhance training for public health professionals, and establish better local and international collaboration. She effectively managed outbreaks of avian influenza and of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). In 2003, Dr Chan joined WHO as Director of the Department for Protection of the Human Environment. In June 2005, she was appointed Director, Communicable Diseases Surveillance and Response as well as Representative of the Director-General for Pandemic Influenza. In September 2005, she was named Assistant Director-General for Communicable Diseases. Dr Chan was elected to the post of Director-General on 9 November 2006. The Assembly appointed Dr Chan for a second five-year term at its sixty-fifth session in May 2012. Dr Chan's new term will begin on 1 July 2012 and continue until 30 June 2017.”

[From <http://www.who.int/dg/chan/en/>]

Tom Frieden, MD, MPH
Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Email: Contact Form for General Inquiries (<http://www.cdc.gov/cdc-info/requestform.html>)

“Tom Frieden, MD, MPH, became Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in June 2009. Dr. Frieden has worked to control health threats from infectious diseases, respond to emergencies, and battle the leading causes of suffering and death in our nation and around the world.”

[Notes: Frieden served as head of the New York City DOHMH from 2002–2009. Upon his appointment as Health Commissioner in January 2002, Frieden made tobacco control a priority, resulting in a rapid decline after a decade of no change in smoking rates. Frieden established a system to monitor the city's smoking rate, and worked with New York City Mayor Michael R. Bloomberg to increase tobacco taxes, ban smoking from workplaces including restaurants and bars, and run aggressive anti-tobacco ads and help smokers quit. The program reduced smoking prevalence among New York City adults from 21.6% in 2002 to 16.9% in 2007– a change that represents 300,000 fewer smokers and could prevent 100,000 premature deaths in future years. Smoking prevalence among New York City teens declined even more sharply, from 17.6% in 2001 to 8.5% in 2007, and is now less than half the national rate. The workplace smoking ban prompted spirited debate before it was passed by the New York City Council and signed into law by Mayor Bloomberg. Over time, the measure has gained broad acceptance by the public and business community in New York City. New York City's 2003 workplace smoking ban was among those following California's ban in 1994. To combat cardiovascular disease, New York City has adopted regulations since 2006 to eliminate trans fat from all restaurants. The restaurant industry and its political allies condemned the trans-fat measure as an assault on liberty by an overzealous ‘nanny state,’ but compliance has exceeded 90% among New York City restaurants, and the measure has inspired similar laws in several US cities and the state of California.”]

[From two sources: <http://www.cdc.gov/about/leadership/director.htm> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tom_Frieden]

Dr. Sam Perlo-Freeman
Director, Programme on Military Expenditure and Arms Production
Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

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Twitter: @smhwpf

“Dr Sam Perlo-Freeman is Director of the SIPRI Programme on Military Expenditure and Arms Production. He is responsible for monitoring data on military expenditure worldwide..... Subject expertise: Military expenditure issues and methodology; arms production issues and methodology; economics of military expenditure; economics of arms trade; arms trade corruption.”

[From <http://www.sipri.org/about/bios/perlofreeman>]

Dr. Michel Pimbert
Director, Centre for Agroecology and Food Security
Coventry University

Email: ab4781@coventry.ac.uk

“Dr. Michel Pimbert previously worked at the UK-based International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in India, the University François Rabelais de Tours in France, and the World Wide Fund for Nature in Switzerland. He has also done research for the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), The World Conservation Union (IUCN), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). Dr. Pimbert has been a Board member of several international organisations working on food sovereignty, sustainable agriculture, environment, and human rights.” [Note: Chapters from “Towards Food Sovereignty: Reclaiming Autonomous Food Systems” by Michel Pimbert are accessible from the IIED website (International Institute for Environment and Development) (see Table of Contents and downloadable chapters at <http://www.iied.org/towards-food-sovereignty-reclaiming-autonomous-food-systems> -- only some chapters accessible)]

[From <http://www.coventry.ac.uk/research/research-directory/environmental/agroecology-and-food-security/about-us/our-team/dr-michel-pimbert/> , with editor’s note added]

Dr. William E. Rees
Professor, School of Community and Regional Planning
University of British Columbia

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Twitter: @ecofootnotes

“William Rees is a Professor in the School of Community and Regional Planning at the University of British Columbia (UBC).... He is best known in this field for (co-inventing) 'ecological footprint analysis' (with Mathis Wackernagel), a quantitative tool that estimates humanity's ecological impact on the ecosphere in terms of appropriated ecosystem (land and water) area.” [Note: A helpful introduction to the concept “ecological footprint analysis” can be found in the article titled “Revisiting Carrying Capacity: Area Based Indicators of Sustainability”, at <http://www.dieoff.org/page110.htm> (originally published in Population and Environment: A Journal of Interdisciplinary Studies Volume 17, Number 3, January 1996 @ 1996 Human Sciences Press, Inc.)]

[From <http://www.postcarbon.org/person/36225-william-rees> , with editor’s note added]

[Additional Notes:

“Cities necessarily appropriate the ecological output and life support functions of distant regions all over the world through commercial trade and the natural biogeochemical cycles of energy and material. Indeed, the annual flows of natural income required by any defined population can be called its ‘appropriated carrying capacity.’ Since for every material flow there must be a corresponding land/ecosystem source or sink, the total area of land/water required to sustain these flows on a continuous basis is the true ‘ecological footprint’ of the referent population on the Earth.” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (paragraph 5)]

“... as a result of high population densities, the enormous increase in per capita energy and material

consumption made possible by (and required by) technology, and universally increasing dependencies on trade, the ecological locations of human settlements no longer coincide with their geographic locations. Twentieth century cities and industrial regions are dependent for survival and growth on a vast and increasingly global hinterland of ecologically productive landscapes.” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (paragraph 4)]

“Ecological Deficit—The level of resource consumption and waste discharge by a defined economy or population in excess of locally/regionally sustainable natural production and assimilative capacity (also, in spatial terms, the difference between that economy/population’s ecological footprint and the geographic area it actually occupies).” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (Box 3: “A Family of Area-Based Sustainability Indicators”)]

“....However, our analysis of physical flows shows that these and most other so-called ‘advanced’ economies are running massive, unaccounted, ecological deficits with the rest of the planet (Table 1).... These data emphasize that all the countries listed, except for Canada, are overpopulated in ecological terms—they could not sustain themselves at current material standards if forced by changing circumstances to live on their remaining endowments of domestic natural capital. This is hardly a good model for the rest of the world to follow.” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (and subsection “‘Footprinting’ the Human Economy”, paragraphs 10-11)]

[From article titled “Revisiting Carrying Capacity: Area Based Indicators of Sustainability” by William E. Rees (Jan. 1996), at <http://www.dieoff.org/page110.htm>]

Chantal Stevens
Executive Director, Community Indicators Consortium

Email: general@communityindicators.net (email address for general inquiries)
Twitter: @CommunityIC (general email account)

“Chantal Stevens has a long history with CIC, having served as a board member between 2005 and 2008 and again in 2012. She's also an experienced nonprofit manager who was formerly the Executive Director of Sustainable Seattle, a pioneer in the development of community indicators. More recently she has worked for King County as the oversight manager of the Countywide Community Forums and as a performance management analyst. She was the co-lead of the first conference dedicated to the exploration of CI-PM integration in 2006 and is an active advocate for community indicators and public engagement as a key element of a functioning performance management system in the public and nonprofit sectors.”

[From <http://www.communityindicators.net/about,%20cic-management>]

Gino Van Begin
Secretary General, ICLEI—Local Governments for Sustainability

Email: secretary.general@iclei.org

“Having served as ICLEI Regional Director for Europe since 2002 and as Deputy Secretary General since 2007, he brings to his position a wealth of experience in coordinating and leading international institutions and organizations across different aspects of sustainable urban development.”

[From <http://www.iclei.org/iclei-global/our-management/secretary-general.html>]

[Note: “ICLEI originally stood for the “International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives,” but in 2003 the organization dropped the full phrase and became “ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability” to reflect a broader focus on sustainability, not just environmental initiatives. ICLEI is the world's leading association of cities and local governments dedicated to sustainable development. **ICLEI is a powerful movement of 12 mega- cities, 100 super-cities and urban regions, 450 large cities as well as 450 small and medium-sized cities and towns in 84 countries, committed to sustainable development.**”]

From <http://www.iclei.org/iclei-global/who-is-iclei/faq.html> and <http://www.iclei.org/>]

Mathis Wackernagel, Ph.D
President, Global Footprint Network

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“Mathis is co-creator of the Ecological Footprint (with William E. Rees) and President of Global Footprint Network, an international sustainability think-tank. Global Footprint Network focuses on bringing about a sustainable human economy in which all can live well within the means of one planet. It proposes the Ecological Footprint, which measures how much nature we use and how much nature we have, as a tool for bringing ecological limits to the center of decision-making everywhere. Mathis has worked on sustainability on six continents and lectured at more than a hundred universities.”

[From : http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/our_team/]

[Notes:

“In today’s world, where humanity is already exceeding planetary limits, ecological assets are becoming more critical. The Ecological Footprint is a resource accounting tool that helps countries understand their ecological balance sheet and gives them the data necessary to manage their resources and secure their future. Many countries are running ecological deficits, with Footprints larger than their own biological capacity (see section ‘Ecological Debtors and Creditors’).”

“Together with hundreds of individuals, 200 cities, 23 nations, leading business, scientists, NGO’s, academics and our 90-plus global Partners — spanning six continents — we are advancing the impact of the Footprint in the world, applying it to practical projects and sparking a global dialogue about a one-planet future and how we can facilitate change.”

[From two sources:

http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_for_nations/ and http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/at_a_glance/]

B. Stakeholder Engagement (20)

Steven Ames
Facilitator, Long Range Planning
NXT Consulting, Inc.
Steven Ames Planning

Email: sames@nxtconsulting.com

“Steven Ames is a consulting long-range planner and principal of NXT Consulting Group, LLC. He is also principal of Steven Ames Planning, a private consulting practice providing long-range planning services for an international urban planning clientele. Much of Steven’s work has focused on the development of long-range and strategic plans for public agencies and institutions. In this capacity, he has advised local, state, provincial and federal government agencies, state court systems, health advocacy and aging care organizations, and institutions of higher education. Steven’s work centers on process design, facilitation, and communications. As a planner, he has conducted environmental scans, created alternative scenarios and vision statements, and developed strategic action plans. As a facilitator, he has designed and facilitated scientific surveys, focus groups, task forces and public meetings, and visioning and strategic planning workshops. In the area of higher education, Steven was consultant to Pacific 2000, a long-range planning process for Pacific University in Oregon. Subsequently, he worked with Pacific’s College of Education and Board of Trustees. As part of NXT Consulting, he has facilitated long-range planning projects for St. Ambrose University, Davenport, Iowa, Linfield College (Portland Campus), Portland, Oregon, and Portland State University College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. He also participated in development of visionary concepts for a four-year campus for Oregon State University Cascades in Bend, Oregon. Steven has work extensively for other public agencies and institutions in Oregon over the years, including the City of Portland, Metro, Oregon Economic Development Department, Oregon Progress Board, Oregon Business Council, Oregon State Extension Service, and Oregon Judicial Department. Described as "an architect of public process," Steven is recognized internationally for his work in long-range city planning. He has advised visioning projects for scores of cities in Oregon, across the Western U.S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand. He is author of the American Planning Association’s (APA) ‘A Guide to Community Visioning’, and has published articles on long-range urban planning in the U.S., Europe and Australasia.”

[From <http://www.nxtconsulting.com/team.html>]

Syd Beane
National Field Director, Community Learning Partnership

Email: syd@communitylearningpartnership.org

“Syd Beane is the National Field Director and Minnesota Coordinator with the Community Learning Partnership. He developed the Community Development Degree Program at Minneapolis Community & Technical College while teaching as a community faculty in Political Science, Business, and American

Indian Studies. He has a Master of Social Work Degree from Arizona State University with emphasis on community organizing and community development and received advanced training in organizing at the Industrial Areas Foundation in Chicago. He was Western Regional Director for the Center for Community Change based in San Francisco supervising community development and community organizing projects nationally. He has further teaching experience at Arizona State University, San Francisco State University, and Metropolitan State University. He was awarded a Robert Kennedy Fellowship and has been recognized for his work as a documentary film-maker. His film projects have aired on ABC, NBC, Hallmark Channel, and Public Television. He has been a board member the Center for Community Change in Washington DC, Woods Charitable Fund in Chicago/Lincoln, NE, Native American Public Telecommunications in Lincoln, NE and Native Public Media based in Flagstaff, AZ.”

[From <http://www.communitylearningpartnership.org/teambios.php>]

Diane Beddoes
Executive Director, Dialogue by Design

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“Diane specialises in public and stakeholder engagement and evaluation. She provides advice and support to organisations on engagement strategies and designing and running engagement projects. Diane is interested in the conversations between those who develop, decide upon and implement policy and the people on whom those policies have an impact.”

[From: <http://www.dialoguebydesign.net/whoweare/directorsandstaff.htm#diane>]

Lindsey Colbourne
Director, Interact Networks

Email: lindsey@interactnetworks.co.uk

“Lindsey Colbourne is recognised as one of the UK’s leading public and stakeholder engagement specialists, pioneering ‘whole systems’ approaches to problem solving and sustainable development in theory and in practice. For 18 years she has combined community participation practice at a local level with policy and advocacy work nationally and internationally, founding a number of leading edge organisations to promote good participatory practice. In the last ten years, her work has focused on informing policy and building organisational capacity for participation, including corporate programmes for the Environment Agency, the Department of Energy and Climate Change, Sciencewise-ERC, the Countryside Council for Wales, the Sustainable Development Commission and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.”

[From <http://www.interactnetworks.co.uk/our-directors/>]

Jack Cornforth
Project Officer, Stakeholder Forum

Email: jcornforth@stakeholderforum.org

“Jack joined Stakeholder Forum in 2010. As a Project Officer, he leads on SF’s work to develop a Global Network of National Councils for Sustainable Development (NCSDs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) e-Inventory. Both roles involve managing relationships with a diverse range of organisations and networks in all global regions. Jack is also Editorial Assistant of Outreach magazine. During the Rio+20 process he coordinated the activities of a coalition of UK environment and development organisations working around the Summit. Jack has co-authored a number of Stakeholder Forum publications, including a review of the implementation of the Rio Principles and Agenda 21, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Corporate Sustainability Reporting.”

[From <http://www.stakeholderforum.org/sf/index.php/about-us/our-staff>]

[Notes:

“Stakeholder Forum recently launched a new online tool to crowdsource stakeholder proposals for global goals for the post-2015 period. The Sustainable Development Goals e-Inventory provides all stakeholders with a place to outline exactly what they think new universal goals for development should look like, whether they be individuals, organisations or networks, from developed or developing countries, or representatives of NGOs, the private sector, or any other stakeholder group.

“The e-Inventory aims to help stakeholders, along with governments and intergovernmental organisations, become better informed about the wide range of proposals, expectations and evidence-based arguments on SDGs and other global goals for development being proposed as part of the post-2015 development framework. The SDGs e-Inventory is also interactive, allowing stakeholders to update their submissions and provide feedback/comment on other proposals as the discussions on the Post 2015 Development Agenda and the SDGs develop.”

From article “The SDGs E-Inventory: Stakeholders Outlining Their Vision for Post-2015 Global Goals” by Jack Cornforth (May 1, 2013) at <http://www.sustainabledevelopment2015.org/index.php/blog2/item/279-the-sdgs-e-inventory-stakeholders-outlining-their-vision-for-post-2015-global-goals>]

Storm Cunningham
CEO, ReCitizen

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Twitter: @restorm

“Storm Cunningham is the CEO of ReCitizen, L3C. He is a globally-known author, speaker, trainer, and consultant on community revitalization and natural resource restoration. Storm is the author of two groundbreaking books, *The Restoration Economy* (Berrett-Koelher, 2002) and *ReWealth* (McGraw-Hill Professional, 2008). His third book, *Guerrilla Economy*, is coming in 2014. It reveals how entrepreneurs & citizens are using technology to bypass obstructive governments, developers, & corporations to renew careers, cities, farms, natural resources, & economies worldwide (“local, crowdfunded, crowdsourced, crowdmapped citizen-supported redevelopment”). *Guerrilla Economy* will serve as the ReCitizen guide to restorative lifestyles & professions, and the public or private leader's guide to benefiting from this trend.”

[From <http://www.recitizen.org/who-is-ReCitizen>]

Ilina Georgieva
Project Coordinator, Dialogue by Design

Email: info@dialoguebydesign.com (email address for general inquiries)

“Ilina joined Dialogue by Design in September 2012 as a Project Coordinator. Her role involves assisting project managers in their work and performing a variety of tasks such as processing and analysis of consultation responses and working on draft reports. Before joining the team Ilina completed an internship with a small market research company where she worked with quantitative and qualitative research methods for a number of clients, designed and scripted questionnaires and managed teams of field researchers both in the UK and abroad.”

[From <http://www.dialoguebydesign.net/howeare/directorsandstaff.htm#ilina>]

Charles Holmes
Principal and Founder, CS Holmes Consulting, Inc.

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“Charles Holmes is a master convener, gifted facilitator, skilled educator and empathetic coach. Described by Jim Collins, author of *Good to Great*, as a “true social alchemist”, Charles authentically engages and connects people with ideas and possibilities to help them innovate, collaborate and deliver results they previously thought were impossible. For more than two decades, Charles has designed and facilitated collaborative strategic meetings and multi-stakeholder dialogues for corporations, government, non-profits and communities. Working at the intersection of strategy and humanity, Charles asks powerful questions that invite deep reflection, generate compelling visions, and reveal new possibilities. As a co-founder of the Learning Strategies Group at Simon Fraser University’s School of Business, he has helped develop and deliver many innovative leadership and management training programs. In 2005, he helped establish the Dalai Lama Center for Peace + Education in Vancouver. As part of his commitment to creating a sustainable future for his children’s children, Charles teaches

leadership, team building, facilitation and negotiation at universities in Canada and Saudi Arabia. With Peter Senge and others, he co-founded the Academy for Systemic Change, a global community for collective capacity building in business, education and community development. “

[From http://www.ceholmesconsulting.com/people/charles_holmes/]

David Hughes
Project Coordinator, Dialogue by Design

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“David joined Dialogue by Design in 2011 and has worked on a variety of projects often combining both face-to-face and online consultations and plays a vital role in the processing of paper responses on large scale consultations. He has worked on projects covering issues such as utility regulation, infrastructure planning and agricultural policy. David's skills include quantitative analysis and handling large amounts of data.”

[From <http://www.dialoguebydesign.net/whoweare/directorsandstaff.htm#david>]

Gionni Longo
Principal
ACP Visioning and Planning

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.acp-planning.com/contact/>)

“For the past two decades, Gianni Longo has pioneered the development of planning programs designed to involve citizens in the decision making process. Mr. Longo conceived and developed Vision 2000, a first-of-its-kind community goal-setting process in Chattanooga, Tennessee that is credited with stimulating over a billion dollars in development projects in that community. Mr. Longo designed and facilitated Imagine New York: Giving Voice to the People’s Visions, the APA award-winning effort to bring together people throughout the New York City region to share their ideas and vision for rebuilding downtown and memorializing the World Trade Center tragedy.”

[Notes: 1) “ACP Visioning+Planning was founded in 1994 by Principals Gianni Longo and Jamie Greene, AIA, AICP to improve the livability of communities through the integration of visioning, strategic, and physical planning....We pioneered this approach. The firm’s history is rooted in the Vision 2000 project in Chattanooga, a first-of-its-kind effort led by Principal Gianni Longo to involve citizens in citywide planning that is credited with stimulating over a billion dollars of investments—as well as a stunning environmental turn-around—in that community. Principals Longo and Greene have since innovated many methods to maximize the involvement of citizens and stakeholders in planning efforts, including the use of visualizations to inform decision-making.” 2) This writer’s interest in Community Visioning Initiatives was inspired instantly when, in 1994, I watched a documentary titled [“Chattanooga: A Community With A Vision”](#) (13 minutes). The video documents two very successful Community Visioning

Initiatives organized by the non-profit organization Chattanooga Venture (Chattanooga, Tennessee USA)—one in 1984, and a follow-up in 1993. The 1984 Chattanooga Community Visioning Project (“Vision 2000”), attracted more than 1,700 participants, and produced 40 community goals—which resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs, the creation of 1,300 permanent jobs, and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars.”

[From <http://www.acp-planning.com/about/> (with editor’s note added)]

Cesar McDowell
President, Interaction Institute for Social Change

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“When asked what his work is about Cesar always says, “Voice.” He has a deep and abiding passion for figuring out how people who are systematically marginalized by society have the opportunity to voice their lived experiences to the world. Cesar believes that until people are able to lift up those experiences, they will be unable to participate as full members of society. Over the past few decades, Cesar has been involved in many activities to bring this belief to life. As founder of MIT’s Co-Lab (previously named Center for Reflective Community Practice), Cesar works to develop the critical moments reflection method to help communities build knowledge from their practice or, as he likes to say, “to know what they know.” Through his work at the global civic engagement organization, Engage The Power, he developed the question campaign as a method for building democratic communities from the ground up. At MIT, Cesar teaches on civic and community engagement and the use of social media to enhance both. In addition, he is working to create a model of equitable partnership between universities and communities and to support communities to build their own knowledge base.”

[From <http://www.interactioninstitute.org/staff#staff5>]

Curtis Ogden
Senior Associate, Interaction Institute for Social Change

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“Curtis brings to IISC his experience in education, community building, leadership development and program design, as well as a passion for efforts that support environmental sustainability. He has worked as an independent research, evaluation, and training consultant to a number of civic engagement and nonprofit support initiatives, including the Building Movement Project (currently housed at Demos), the Nonprofit Quarterly, and Tisch College of Citizenship and Public Service at Tufts University. In addition to his work at IISC, Curtis is an adjunct faculty member at Antioch University and a board member of the New England Grassroots Environment Fund.”

[From <http://www.interactioninstitute.org/staff#staff10>]

Carolyn Penny
Co-Director, Common Ground: Center for Cooperative Solutions
UC Davis Extension, University of California (Davis)

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“Carolyn Penny is co-director of Common Ground: Center for Cooperative Solutions. She has an extensive background in facilitation of multi-stakeholder problem-solving, conflict resolution, issue-framing, meeting design, facilitation of public engagement processes, training, and analysis and writing. Her clients have included federal, state and local public agencies, private sector companies, community grassroots efforts and nonprofit organizations. With a certificate in Land Use and Environmental Planning from UC Davis Extension, Penny has facilitated problem-solving on a variety of issues including species recovery, habitat restoration, transportation, education and quality of life.”

[From https://extension.ucdavis.edu/press_room/cpenny.asp]

Rachel Roland
Principal Consultant, Centre for International Development and Training
University of Wolverhampton

Email: r.j.roland@wlv.ac.uk

“Rachel has over 20 years international development experience specialising in programme management including design, review and evaluation; strategic change and community participation, outreach and extension. She is a facilitator and trainer and has deep experience in a variety of training management, advisory and evaluation roles. Having coordinated CIDT's former Masters degree in Leadership and Learning for Development, Rachel's recent work has involved capacity building for civil society and government relations through the provision and facilitation of numerous training and consultancy contracts for a number of donors including FCO, DFID, ESF and the UK Department of Health. As Deputy Head of Centre, Rachel also coordinates business development.”

[From <http://www.wlv.ac.uk/default.aspx?page=25952>]

Remco van der Stoep
Senior Project Manager, Dialogue by Design

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Twitter: @RemcovdS

“Remco van der Stoep is a senior project manager at Dialogue by Design, specialising in research and analysis. In previous positions he has managed a series of research projects on a variety of topics. His work involved collecting and analysing qualitative and quantitative data, liaising with clients and stakeholders and writing reports. Having lived and worked in different European countries, Remco is multilingual and fluent in speaking and writing English, French and Dutch. Remco holds a master's degree in Environmental and Infrastructure Planning from the University of Groningen.”

Jan-Gustav Strandenaes
Senior Governance Advisor, Stakeholder Forum

Email: info@stakeholderforum.org (general inquiries email address)

“Jan-Gustav had his debut with the UN and the environment in the 1970s through the Stockholm Conference for Environment in 1972 and has stayed with this arena ever since... He has extensive NGO experience developed through three decades in almost all continents in the world, speaks several languages and has lectured and given workshops all over the world on the UN, governance, the environment and sustainable development, evaluated projects and organisations, advised governments on relations with civil society, chaired UN meetings and facilitated UN processes, translated several books from English to Norwegian and authored two books and numerous articles on the environment and sustainable development. He serves on a global civil society committee for UNEP and is presently the global UN CSD NGO Co-Organising Partner coordinating global NGO input into the UN CSD process and into preparatory process for the UN Conference on Sustainable Development to be organised in 2012 in Brazil. “

[From <http://www.stakeholderforum.org/sf/index.php/about-us/our-staff/united-kingdom-headquarters>]

Mary Surridge
Principal Consultant, Centre for International Development and Training
University of Wolverhampton

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“As a senior international development consultant, Mary has a wide range of experience, from practice to policy level, working with governments, bilateral and multi-lateral donors and NGOs in Africa, Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and Latin America. She has worked in a range of sectors and specialist areas including health, education, gender, child protection, HIV/AIDs, rural livelihoods and forestry. Mary undertakes consultancies in project design, project management, review and evaluation and institutional capacity building.”

[From <https://www.wlv.ac.uk/default.aspx?page=25952>]

Philip Thomas
D3 Associates

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“Philip Thomas has over twenty-five years of experience working in the fields of conflict prevention, transformation, peace building and Democratic Dialogue. He has designed and facilitated hundreds of training programs across five continents and is recognized globally for his work in democratic dialogue and multi-stakeholder engagement processes. Philip has worked with heads of state and corporate executives as well as leaders of communities and indigenous groups, and a variety of civil-society and governmental organizations, from local to international. Since 2005, Philip has been working as senior consultant for different UN agencies and has also been supporting other international organizations and global initiatives in capacity building as well as in the design and implementation of multi-stakeholder dialogue and change processes. Most recently, he has worked in Afghanistan supporting the UN Assistance Mission (UNAMA) and in Somalia offering direct support to the President, Prime Minister and top leadership of the newly elected government.”

[From <http://d3associates.net/philip-thomas>]

Penny Walker
Director, Interact Networks

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“Penny Walker is a highly experienced, skilful and respected facilitator who brings insights from change theory to the task of sustainable development. Over the past 15 years she has worked with diverse clients from community groups to multi-national companies, helping them understand their differences and find common ground. She specialises in face-to-face stakeholder engagement around sustainable development topics, including transport, energy, climate change, food and agriculture. She is fascinated by the relationship between what we say we believe, and what we do in practice. She also loves to help people who want to change their organisations from the inside, and writes extensively about engaging people in change, including in her book ‘Change Management for Sustainable Development’. More recently she wrote ‘Working Collaboratively: A Practical Guide to Achieving More’. She is an independent consultant, an experienced facilitator, trainer and coach and a recognised expert and [author](#) on sustainable development.”

[From <http://interactnetworks.squarespace.com/our-directors/>]

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“Lynn Wetenhall has worked at the leading edge of stakeholder engagement work for over ten years. In recent years, her focus has been on helping different organisations to collaborate and partner more effectively, particularly in relation to sustainable development issues. Through her work with dozens of strategic and delivery partnerships and other collaborative groupings, she has established a national reputation in this area of work. She has also developed innovative and effective training and development approaches for people working in collaborative settings, including work with over forty Local Strategic Partnerships, many health and environment partnerships, the Environment Agency, Natural England, the Metropolitan Police and Department of Energy and Climate Change.”

[From <http://interactnetworks.squarespace.com/our-directors/>]

C. Surveys/Questionnaires (16)

James Bell
Director of International Survey Research
Pew Research Center

Email: Contact form specific to James Bell: <http://www.pewresearch.org/contact-form/#James-Bell>

“James Bell is director of international survey research at the Pew Research Center. He plays a leading role in guiding the international research undertaken by the Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project and the Pew Research Center’s Religion & Public Life Project. Bell helps to design survey projects, develop questionnaires, analyze data and write reports. Prior to joining the Pew Research Center, Bell worked at the U.S. State Department for nearly a decade, most recently as director of international opinion research. ell earned his doctorate in geography from the University of Washington in Seattle. Bell has appeared on CNN and BBC World Service Radio, and has presented internationally, including at the U.N. Alliance of Civilizations annual conference.”

[From <http://www.pewresearch.org/experts/james-bell/>]

Michael Brick
Research Professor
Joint Program in Survey Methodology (University of Maryland--University of Michigan—Westat)
Senior Statistician
Westat

Email: mikebrick@westat.com

“Michael Brick is a research professor in the Joint Program in Survey Methodology at the University of Maryland. Dr. Brick has contributed to the statistical and procedural designs for numerous studies, including establishment, education, transportation, and product injury studies. He has published widely in all phases of survey sampling and design. Dr. Brick is a Fellow of the American Statistical Association and an elected member of the International Statistical Institute.”

[From <http://jpsm.umd.edu/facultyprofile/Brick/Michael>]

David Cantor
Research Professor
Joint Program in Survey Methodology (University of Maryland--University of Michigan—Westat)
Vice-President
Westat

Email: davidcantor@westat.com

“David Cantor is an associate research professor in the Joint Program in Survey Methodology at the University of Maryland. Dr. Cantor has assisted in the design of major social surveys, including the National Crime Victimization Survey, the Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the Consumer Expenditure Survey. He has published in a wide variety of survey areas, including the use of incentives, respondent selection, questionnaire design, establishment surveys, and measurement error evaluation.”

[From <http://jpsm.umd.edu/facultyprofile/Cantor/David>]

Alan Cooperman
Deputy Director
Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project

Email: Contact form specific to Alan Cooperman: <http://www.pewresearch.org/contact-form/#Alan-Cooperman>]

Twitter: @AlanCooperman

“Alan Cooperman is deputy director at the Pew Research Center’s Religion & Public Life Project. He is an expert on religion’s role in U.S. politics and has reported on religion in Russia, the Middle East and Europe. He plays a central role in planning the project’s research agenda and writing its reports. Before joining the Pew Research Center, he was a national reporter and editor at the Washington Post and a foreign correspondent for the Associated Press and U.S. News & World Report. He has appeared on numerous media outlets, including NPR, BBC, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, the NewsHour, NBC, ABC, CBS, CNN, Fox, MSNBC and C-SPAN.”

[From <http://www.pewresearch.org/experts/alan-cooperman/>]

Robert Fay
Research Professor
Joint Program in Survey Methodology (University of Maryland--University of Michigan—Westat)
Senior Scientist
Westat

Email: bobfay@westat.com

“Dr. Robert Fay is a senior statistician with 38 years of experience in multiple aspects of sample surveys, including survey design, estimation, variance estimation, imputation and analysis of missing data, statistical modeling of data from complex samples, and small area estimation. He joined Westat in January 2008, after retiring from the U.S. Census Bureau. He is a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a recipient of the Gold Medal Award from the Department of Commerce and of the Roger Herriot Award for Innovation in Federal Statistics.”

[From <http://jpsm.umd.edu/facultyprofile/Fay/Robert>]

Conrad Hackett
Demographer
Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project

Email: Contact form specific to Conrad Hackett: <http://www.pewresearch.org/contact-form/#Conrad-Hackett>]

Twitter: @conradhackett

“Conrad Hackett is a demographer at the Pew Research Center’s Religion & Public Life Project. He is an expert on international religious demography and how religion influences population growth. Before joining the Pew Research Center, he was a Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the University of Texas at Austin’s Population Research Center. Hackett received his doctorate from Princeton University’s Department of Sociology and Office of Population Research. He also earned two graduate degrees from Princeton Theological Seminary. He is an author of [The Global Religious Landscape](#), and various other studies of religious demography. Hackett frequently presents demographic research at scholarly conferences in the United States and abroad. He has discussed global religion with numerous media outlets, including BBC, CNN, the Financial Times, the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal.”

[From <http://www.pewresearch.org/experts/conrad-hackett/>]

Steven Heeringa
Senior Research Scientist
Joint Program in Survey Methodology (University of Maryland--University of Michigan—Westat)
Senior Research Scientist
Masters Program in Survey Methodology
University of Michigan (Ann Arbor)

Email: sheering@umich.edu

“Steven Heeringa has over 35 years of statistical sampling experience directing the development of the SRC National Sample design, as well as sample designs for SRC's major longitudinal and cross-sectional survey programs. During this time, he has been actively involved in research on sample design methods and procedures for survey inference such as weighting, variance estimation, and the imputation of missing data. Heeringa is a member of the Faculty of the University of Michigan Program in Survey Methods and the Joint Program in Survey Methodology housed at the University of Maryland. He has been a teacher of survey sampling methods to U.S. and international students and has served as a sample design consultant to a wide range of international research programs based in countries such as Russia, the Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, India, Japan, Nepal, China, Egypt, Iran, South Africa and Chile. Steve Heeringa is a Fellow of the American Statistical Association and an Elected Member of the International Statistical Institute. He is the lead author of Applied Survey Data Analysis (Chapman & Hall, 2010), a comprehensive new text on methods for the statistical analysis of complex sample survey data.”

[From <http://jpsm.umd.edu/facultyprofile/Heeringa/Steven>]

Scott Keeter
Director, Survey Research
Pew Research Center for the People & the Press

Email: Contact form specific to Scott Keeter: <http://www.pewresearch.org/contact-form/#Scott-Keeter>
]

“Scott Keeter is director of survey research of the Pew Research Center. In this role he serves as the chief survey methodologist for the center, providing guidance to all of the Pew Research Center’s projects. An expert on American public opinion and political behavior, he is co-author of four books, including *A New Engagement? Political Participation, Civic Life, and the Changing American Citizen* (Oxford University Press), *The Diminishing Divide: Religion’s Changing Role in American Politics* (Brookings Institution Press), *What Americans Know about Politics and Why It Matters* (Yale University Press), and *Uninformed Choice: The Failure of the New Presidential Nominating System* (Praeger). His other published research includes articles and book chapters on [survey methodology](#), [political communications](#) and behavior, and [health care](#) topics. He is a past president of the American Association for Public Opinion Research and has been an election night analyst of exit polls for NBC News since 1980.”

[From <http://www.pewresearch.org/experts/scott-keeter/>]

Andrew Kohut
Founding Director
Pew Research Center

Email: Contact form specific to Andrew Kohut: <http://www.pewresearch.org/contact-form/#Andrew-Kohut>
]

“Andrew Kohut is the founding director of the Pew Research Center and serves as director of the Pew Research Center’s Global Attitudes Project. He served as the center’s president from 2004 to 2012, and directed the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press from 1993 to 2012. He was president of The Gallup Organization from 1979 to 1989. In 1989, he founded Princeton Survey Research Associates, an attitude and opinion research firm specializing in media, politics, and public policy studies. He served as founding director of surveys for the Times Mirror Center 1990-1992, and was named its director in 1993. He is a past president of the American Association of Public Opinion Research and the National Council on Public Polls. In 2005, he received the American Association of Public Opinion Research’s highest honor, the Award for Exceptionally Distinguished Achievement. He is a frequent commentator on public opinion for National Public Radio, the PBS NewsHour and other news media outlets.”

[From <http://www.pewresearch.org/experts/andrew-kohut/>]

James Lepkowski
Research Professor
Joint Program in Survey Methodology (University of Maryland--University of Michigan—Westat)
Associate Director; Research Professor
Masters Program in Survey Methodology
University of Michigan (Ann Arbor)

Email: jimlep@umich.edu

“James M. Lepkowski received his PhD in 1980 from the University of Michigan. He has been on the Michigan faculty since 1982, and is currently a Research Professor in Survey Methodology at the Institute for Social Research and a Professor of Biostatistics in the School of Public Health, at the University of Michigan. He is also a Research Professor in the Joint Program in Survey Methodology at the University of Maryland. He has conducted research in statistical methods in surveys throughout his career, and currently teaches survey sampling and practical survey methods at the universities of Michigan and Maryland and directs the Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques at the Institute for Social Research.”

[From <http://jpsm.umd.edu/facultyprofile/Lepkowski/James>]

Luis Lugo
Director
Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project

Email: Contact form specific to Luis Lugo: <http://www.pewresearch.org/contact-form/#Luis-Lugo>]

“Luis E. Lugo is the director of the Pew Research Center’s Religion & Public Life Project. His areas of expertise include religion and politics, religion and Hispanics in the U.S., and global pentecostalism. Lugo oversees all aspects of the project’s research and has been instrumental in expanding its international research as part of the Pew-Templeton Global Religious Futures project, whose goal is to analyze religious change around the world. Before joining the Pew Research Center in 2004, Lugo was the director of the religion program at The Pew Charitable Trusts in Philadelphia for seven years. Prior to joining the Trusts, he was a professor of political science for more than 12 years, teaching courses in international relations, Latin American politics, and religion and politics. He earned his doctorate in political science at the University of Chicago. He has led the Religion & Public Life Project in developing landmark surveys on religion, including the U.S. Religious Landscape Survey, the U.S. Religious Knowledge Survey, the first-ever nationwide, random-sample survey of Muslim Americans, a 10-country survey of Pentecostals and a survey of the religious landscape of sub-Saharan Africa. A native of Cuba and fluent Spanish-speaker, he is listed in Who’s Who Among Hispanic Americans.”

[From <http://www.pewresearch.org/experts/luis-lugo/>]

Angus McAllister
President, McAllister Opinion Research

Email: contact@mcallister-research.com (general inquiries email address)

Twitter: @angus_

“One of Canada’s top pollsters, Angus can synthesize massive amounts of data—including opinions—and present truly wise and meaningful information. During the past 10 years, he has provided not only critical input and insights on a wide range of projects, but also the use of his technology-based platform to optimize inputs (SayZu) has facilitated meaningful dialogue in large groups with which we’ve worked.”

[From <http://www.ceholmesconsulting.com/people/collaborators/>]

Amy Mitchell
Director of Journalism Research
Pew Research Center

Email: Contact form specific to Amy Mitchell: <http://www.pewresearch.org/contact-form/#Amy-Mitchell>]

“Amy Mitchell is director of Journalism Research for the Pew Research Center and oversees the center’s Journalism Project. This includes responsibility for the center’s various research efforts around news and information, including working to understand how people get the information they need to be effective citizens as well as how news is reported, produced and disseminated. Mitchell also oversees the staff budget and project agenda for the center’s Journalism Project. She has expertise in research design, methods evaluation, analysis and writing, including for the annual report on the State of the News Media, research into how technology is changing the flow of news information today and what this all means for the way news outlets gather and report the news. Mitchell, who has been with the Journalism Project since its inception in 1997, speaks frequently to groups, including the New England Newspaper Association, U.S. Federal Judges, Pontifical Council on Social Communications, Edward Jones and European Union Press Counselors. She also makes regular appearances in the news media, speaking on research findings and the broader trends in news information.”

[From <http://www.pewresearch.org/experts/amy-mitchell/>]

Dr. Keith Rust
Research Professor
Joint Program in Survey Methodology (University of Maryland--University of Michigan—Westat)
Vice President and Associate Director, Statistical Group (Westat)

Email: keithrust@westat.com

“Dr. Keith Rust, a Vice President and Associate Director of Westat’s Statistical Staff, is a senior statistician with extensive experience in sampling methods, the design and specification of largescale sample surveys, and analysis of survey data. His areas of special expertise include methods for analyzing large, complex data sets; methods of deriving survey weights; and sampling error estimation procedures. He has applied his research and knowledge to a variety of education research projects over the past several years, both national and international. Dr. Rust has also directed work on Government sample surveys related to education, health, and social issues. He has experience teaching statistics, particularly relating to survey sampling, to a variety of audiences.”

[From <http://jpsm.umd.edu/facultyprofile/Rust/Keith>]

Stanley Presser

Distinguished University Professor

Joint Program in Survey Methodology (University of Maryland--University of Michigan—Westat)

Department of Sociology, University of Maryland (College Park)

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[Editors’s Note: The only accessible biographical information I could find was at National Science Foundation, and was not available during the final draft stage of this document--because of a shutdown of governmental services (Oct. 2013)]

Neha Sahgal

Senior Researcher

Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project

Email: Contact form specific to Neha Sahgal: <http://www.pewresearch.org/contact-form/#Neha-Sahgal>]

Twitter: @SahgalN

“Neha Sahgal is a senior researcher at the Pew Research Center’s Religion & Public Life Project, specializing in international polling, particularly on topics related to interreligious relations and political Islam. Sahgal is involved in all aspects of survey research including designing the questionnaire, monitoring field work and evaluating data quality. Prior to joining the Pew Research Center, Sahgal worked at The Asia Foundation in San Francisco. She received her doctorate in government and politics, with a concentration in the comparative politics of the Middle East and South Asia, from The University of Maryland in 2008. She is an author of studies on the religious beliefs and practices of Muslims around the world and Christian-Muslim relations in sub-Saharan Africa. Sahgal has been invited to speak about the project’s research at universities, religious organizations and government agencies such as the U.S. Department of State. She also talks about the project’s findings in print and broadcast media.”

[From <http://www.pewresearch.org/experts/neha-sahgal/>]

D. Educational Systems/Lifelong Learning/Neighborhood Learning Centers (21)

Paige Badgett

Director, School and Classroom Program

People to People International

Email: classroom@ptpi.org

“People to People International is a free service that links teachers and their students with classrooms in other countries for pen pal exchanges and projects that improve cultural understanding and encourage friendship. We connect people of all countries and cultures because we believe that understanding one another is the best way to create peace. PTPI was founded by U.S. President Dwight D. Eisenhower who believed that people could do a lot more to promote peace than governments. He once said, ‘Indeed, I think that people want peace so bad that one of these days governments had better get out of the way and let them have it.’ PTPI was founded in 1956 and we today serve individuals in more than 160 countries through a variety of programming with one goal – to promote Peace through Understanding. The School & Classroom Program serves K-12 classrooms (ages 4-19), worldwide. We have served more than 250,000 students and 3,500 teachers in 127 countries. The most popular project is the Global Youth Murals art contact. Each year we invite students to think about peace and their own communities.”

[From interview with Paige Badgett at <http://kidworldcitizen.org/2013/09/12/people-to-people-international-connects-your-class-world/>]

Gwen Dungy

Executive Director Emeritus

NASPA (Student Affairs Administrators for Higher Education)

Twitter: @GwenDungy

An accomplished speaker, leader, and educator, Gwendolyn Jordan Dungy served as executive director of NASPA (Student Affairs Administrators for Higher Education) from 1995–2012. Before joining NASPA, Dr. Dungy was associate director of the Curriculum and Faculty Development Network and coordinator of the National Diversity Network at the Association of American Colleges & Universities. While at NASPA, Dr. Dungy pursued a number of initiatives designed to enhance the association’s role in public policy, research, professional development, and student learning and assessment, with a particular interest in the increasing veteran student population. In the international arena, Dr. Dungy has increased alliances and collaborations between NASPA and associations and non-profit groups in other nations. Since retirement, she has consulted, presented workshops and made speeches at conferences and meetings in Macau, Hong Kong, and Abu Dhabi as well as throughout the United States.”

[From <http://gwendungy.com/about/>]

Sushmita Ghosh
Founder and Chair, Changemakers
President Emeritus, Ashoka

Email: Contact form for general inquiries: <http://www.changemakers.com/about/contact>

I began my career as a journalist, as the Executive Editor of Maneka Gandhi's national Indian news magazine, "Surya", before launching my own freelance journalism service that covered big ideas of any kind. I met (with) Ashoka with the intent of writing about the organization and ended up joining it, to scale up Ashoka's social entrepreneurship program in India, co-launch its activities in Latin America, launch Changemakers and serve as Ashoka's President for five years. I now serve on Ashoka's leadership team and chair Ashoka Changemakers, and I can't imagine anything more fun than to work with firebrands who really want to change the world, and have clear plans to do so, constantly iterating and refining their ideas. But -- why limit iteration to one organization or one community or one challenge? Why not create a shared, open space where anyone can share their innovations and track their progress in order to find collaborators, receive visibility and financial and other resources? That's what we're up to at Ashoka Changemakers, and that's what I'm excited to co-invent with all on this platform."

[From <http://www.changemakers.com/users/sushmita-ghosh>]

Peter Goldmark
Chairman, Changemakers Global Council
Ashoka Foundation

Email: Peter.Goldmark@newsday.com
Twitter: @PeterGoldmark

"Peter Goldmark currently works as an independent consultant in the areas of philanthropy, environmental policy, international affairs and development, and organizational development in the social change field. He directed the Climate and Air program for Environmental Defense from 2003 through 2010. Prior to joining Environmental Defense, he was Chairman and CEO of the International Herald Tribune. Peter has had exceptional careers in both the public and private sectors. His public service was highlighted by his tenure as Budget Director for the State of New York during the 1970s city- and state-wide fiscal crisis where he was an architect of its rescue; and as Executive Director of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey through to 1983. He served as president of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1988 through 1997, encouraging its involvement in environmental issues, particularly as they related to energy. Mr. Goldmark was also a trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund (1982-1988), member of Board Overseers and Chair of Harvard University's Finance Committee (1984-1990), director of Knight Ridder Inc. (1991-1998), director of the Dreyfus Third Century Mutual Fund (1992-1998), member of the National Commission on Civic Renewal (1997-1998), trustee of the Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research (2000-2007) and trustee of the Financial Accounting Foundation. In addition, he serves as a board member of Lend Lease Corporation (1999-present), and member of the Council on Foreign Relations."

[From <http://www.changemakers.com/user/177709/view>]

Dr. Allan E. Goodman
President and Chief Executive Officer
Institute of International Education

Email: Sharon Witherell (Director, Public Affairs): switherell@iie.org

“Dr. Allan E. Goodman is the sixth President of the Institute of International Education, the leading not-for-profit organization in the field of international educational exchange and development training. IIE conducts research on international academic mobility and administers the Fulbright program sponsored by the United States Department of State, as well as over 250 other corporate, government and privately-sponsored programs. Since its founding in 1919, the Institute has also rescued scholars threatened by war, terrorism, and repression. Rescued scholars and other alumni of Institute-administered programs have won 68 Nobel Prizes. Previously, Dr. Goodman was Executive Dean of the School of Foreign Service and Professor at Georgetown University. He is the author of books on international affairs published by Harvard, Princeton and Yale University presses. Dr. Goodman served as Presidential Briefing Coordinator for the Director of Central Intelligence in the Carter Administration. Subsequently, he was the first American professor to lecture at the Foreign Affairs College of Beijing, helped create the first U.S. academic exchange program with the Moscow Diplomatic Academy for the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs, and developed the diplomatic training program of the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam. Dr. Goodman has served as a consultant to Ford Foundation, the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, the United States Information Agency, and IBM. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, a founding member of the World Innovation Summit for Education (WISE).”

[From <http://www.iie.org/Who-We-Are/Governance/Executive-Staff/Dr-Allan-Goodman>]

Charles G. Lief
President
Naropa University

Email: President@naropa.edu
Twitter: @chucklief

“Charles G. Lief has been an active part of the Naropa community for 39 years, having participated in some of the earliest discussions that culminated in the creation of the Naropa Institute in 1974. An early North American student of Naropa's founder, the Venerable Chögyam Trungpa, Rinpoche, he was an original member of the Nalanda Foundation board of directors (Naropa's nonprofit home for its first decade). He has been a member of the board of trustees since its formation in 1986. Lief was elected as Chair of the Board of Trustees in May, 2011. For decades Chuck has served on non-profit boards in New York, Vermont, Nova Scotia and nationally. This board work includes service as Chair of the Intervale Center in Burlington, which develops farm-and land-based enterprises generating economic and social opportunity while protecting natural resources; Vice-Chair of the board of the Vermont Community Loan Fund and member of the Center for Cartoon Studies and Vermont Works for Women

boards. He was the Chair of the national Social Enterprise Alliance, as well as as board member and past Chair of Shambhala International.”

[From <http://www.naropa.edu/presidents-office/index.php>]

Dr. David W. Livingstone
Professor (and Network Leader)
Department of Sociology and Equity Studies
Research Network on Work and Lifelong Learning (WALL)
Centre for the Study of Education and Work
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
University of Toronto (Canada)

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“Dr. David W. Livingstone is a professor in the Department of Sociology and Equity Studies in Education at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education of the University of Toronto (OISE/UT). His current research interests include completion of a long-term ethnographic study of working class learning practices and the related development of an activity theory of adult learning, as well as several other in-depth studies of adults’ informal learning practices, and ongoing analyses of underemployment and political consciousness. He is the editor of the “Annotated Bibliography of Studies Based on Data from the Research Network on New Approaches to Lifelong Learning.”

[From two sources: <http://www.learningwork.ca/people/david-w-livingstone/> and <http://www.nall.ca/>]

Anne L. Matthews
Vice President, Board of Directors
Rotary International

Email: Contact form for general inquiries <https://www.rotary.org/en/contact>

“Anne L. Matthews, a former director for the South Carolina Department of Education, is president of Matthews and Associates, an educational consulting firm. A member of Leadership South Carolina, she also served on numerous boards, including the board of her undergraduate alma mater. Matthews received two presidential appointments from President Ronald Reagan. A Rotarian since 1989, Matthews has served RI as Rotary Foundation trustee, regional Rotary Foundation coordinator, RI president’s representative, lead seminar trainer, RI training leader, and district governor. She is a recipient of RI’s Service Above Self Award and The Rotary Foundation’s Citation for Meritorious Service and Distinguished Service Award. A multiple Paul Harris Fellow, Benefactor, and Major Donor, Matthews is also a charter member of The Rotary Foundation’s Bequest Society and the Paul Harris Society.”

[From <https://www.rotary.org/en/directors>]

Dr. Fred Mednick
Founder, Teachers Without Borders

Email: fred@twb.org

Twitter: @fredmed

“At over 59 million, teachers are the largest group of trained professionals in the world and the most powerful catalysts for lasting global change. They know who is sick, missing, or orphaned by AIDS. Unfortunately their voices are rarely heard or taken seriously enough. While one can point to pockets of progress in areas such as global access to education, teacher professional development is all too often irrelevant, spotty, inconsequential, or missing entirely. Fred Mednick founded Teachers Without Borders (TWB) in 2000 in order to remediate these gaps by connecting teacher leaders to information and each other so that they may grow professionally and improve the quality of life in their communities. With members in 184 countries, TWB gathers and creates open educational content for courses and initiatives; supports local teacher leaders; and relies upon deep networks and vetted partners—from the village to the global agency—to scale programs and measure the results. Teachers Without Borders offers a Certificate of Teaching Mastery, as well as professional development in Emergency Education, Educational Leadership, ICT for teachers, and Peace Education.” [Note: This writer was directly inspired by the Teachers Without Borders concept of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”. Since the term “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” seems generic (used by many different organizations in some form or other), since the term is not in “signature use” by Teachers Without Borders (it is not a part of their “signature approach”), since I use the term differently (describing its potential in relation to supporting Community Visioning Initiatives), and since I also use the term neighborhood learning centers (another generic term used by others), I no longer regularly cite Teachers Without Borders as my source of inspiration.)]

[From <http://education.jhu.edu/faculty/VisitingFellows/mednick.html>]

Yolande Miller-Gandvaux, Ph.D
Senior Education Advisor, Africa, Office of Education: USAID
Advisory Board (Teachers Without Borders)

E-mail: y-millergrandvaux@usaid.gov

“From the very beginning, Dr. Miller-Gandvaux has advocated for a coordinated, cohesive, and collaborative relationship between USAID and the non-governmental organization community. When Dr. Mednick (TWB’s Founder) met her for the first time, she had already been briefed about what we were doing in Nigeria, and was ready to help. Yolande’s particular passion is the establishment and sustainability of quality education, regardless of national emergency or natural disaster, including support for quality asset and gap analysis in Africa, child-trafficking, youth development, education and conflict mitigation, teacher professional development, higher-education, food security and peace,

community schools, anti-corruption campaigns, and education strategy. Of particular importance to Dr. Miller-Gandvaux (and dear to TWB's heart) is gender equity."

[From <http://teacherswithoutborders.org/about-us/our-team/twb-advisory-board/yolande-miller-gandvaux>]

Contact Person

Neighborhood Learning Centres

(also Honourable Peter Fassbender, Minister of Education, British Columbia

Email: Contact Form for General Inquiries

(<http://www.neighbourhoodlearningcentres.gov.bc.ca/contact.php>)

(also Honourable Peter Fassbender, Minister of Education, British Columbia

Email: educ.minister@gov.bc.ca (email address for general inquiries)

"All schools in BC can be Neighbourhood Learning Centres (NLCs), inviting places where people of all ages can access education, community services, recreation and culture seven days a week, twelve months a year – places that promote the well-being of children, families and the entire community. Neighbourhood Learning Centres look different in every community. They encompass a range of models including community schools, community hubs, schools with municipal recreation services and schools with community services such as health care, theatres, libraries, early learning facilities, seniors centres and cultural centres."

[From <http://www.neighbourhoodlearningcentres.gov.bc.ca/>]

David W. Orr

Professor, Environmental Studies

Advisor to the President

Oberlin College

Email: David.Orr@oberlin.edu

"David W. Orr is the Paul Sears Distinguished Professor of Environmental Studies and Politics and Senior Adviser to the President, Oberlin College. He is the author of seven books, including [Down to the Wire: Confronting Climate Collapse](#) (Oxford, 2009) and co-editor of three others. He has authored nearly 200 articles, reviews, book chapters, and professional publications. In the past twenty-five years he has served as a board member or adviser to eight foundations and on the Boards of many organizations including the Rocky Mountain Institute and the Aldo Leopold Foundation. Currently he is a Trustee of the Bioneers, Alliance for Sustainable Colorado, and the Worldwatch Institute. He has been awarded seven honorary degrees and a dozen other awards including a Lyndhurst Prize, a National Achievement Award from the National Wildlife Federation, and recently a "Visionary Leadership Award" from Second Nature. He has lectured at hundreds of colleges and universities throughout the U.S., Europe, and Asia.

He headed the effort to design, fund, and build the Adam Joseph Lewis Center, which was named by an AIA panel in 2010 as “the most important green building of the past thirty years,” and as “one of thirty milestone buildings of the twentieth century” by the U.S. Department of Energy. He is the executive director of the Oberlin project and a founding editor of the journal *Solutions*.”

[From http://new.oberlin.edu/arts-and-sciences/departments/environment/faculty_detail.dot?id=21065]

Dr. Jonathan Rae
Head of College
Schumacher College

Email: j.rae@dartington.org

“Jon has held senior fellowships with the Jacob Blaustein Institute for Desert Research and the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (member of the Consultative Group for Agricultural Research). Whilst holding a variety of roles with the Climate, Energy and Tenure Division of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (United Nations), he was seconded to co-facilitate the Environment Arm of the Clinton Middle East Peace Process. Jon has facilitated and launched a range of co-operative enterprises in local produce, skills training and education. His research and applied interests are collective responses to sustainability issues, social enterprise and local livelihoods, common property management and resilient institutions, ecological design and regeneration. Jon has published on a range of issues in professional journals and books.”

[From <http://www.schumachercollege.org.uk/staff/details>]

Fernando Reimers, Ph.D.
Professor of International Education (Ford Foundation)
Director of the International Education Policy Program (Harvard Graduate School of Education)
Advisory Board (Teachers Without Borders)

E-Mail: Fernando_Reimers@Harvard.edu

“Fernando Reimers focuses his research and teaching on identifying education policies that support teachers in helping low-income and marginalized children succeed academically. He teaches courses on the relationship between education policy, democratic citizenship, instructional improvement and educational innovation and social entrepreneurship. His course ‘Education Policy Analysis and Research in Comparative Perspective’ focuses on some of the core education challenges in the development field. Dr. Reimers is currently serving on the Global Learning Leadership Council of the American Association of Colleges and Universities Project “General Education for a Global Century” focusing on some of the pressing issues related to global learning and undergraduate education. As co-chair of Harvard’s Advanced Leadership Initiative, he leads an Education Think Tank which convenes global education leaders to discuss solutions to aligning education systems with the development of 21st century skills.

He is a member of the Council of Foreign Relations, a Fellow of the International Academy of Education, Chair of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Education and Member of the Middle East and North Africa Advisory Group of the World Economic Forum as well as a member of the United States National Commission for Unesco."

[From two sources: <http://teacherswithoutborders.org/about-us/our-team/twb-advisory-board/fernando-reimers-phd> and http://isites.harvard.edu/icb/icb.do?keyword=fernando_reimers&tabgroupid=icb.tabgroup95175]

Sir Ken Robinson
Writer, Researcher, Adviser, Teacher, Speaker

Email: info@sirkenrobinson.com (general inquiries email address)
Twitter: @SirKenRobinson

"Sir Ken Robinson, PhD is an internationally recognized leader in the development of creativity, innovation and human resources in education and in business. He is also one of the world's leading speakers on these topics, with a profound impact on audiences everywhere. The videos of his famous 2006 and 2010 talks to the prestigious TED Conference have been viewed more than 25 million times and seen by an estimated 250 million people in over 150 countries. His 2006 talk is the most viewed in TED's history. In 2011 he was listed as "one of the world's elite thinkers on creativity and innovation" by Fast Company magazine, and was ranked among the Thinkers50 list of the world's top business thought leaders. Sir Ken works with governments and education systems in Europe, Asia and the USA, with international agencies, Fortune 500 companies and some of the world's leading cultural organizations. In 1998, he led a national commission on creativity, education and the economy for the UK Government. All Our Futures: Creativity, Culture and Education (The Robinson Report) was published to wide acclaim in 1999. He was the central figure in developing a strategy for creative and economic development as part of the Peace Process in Northern Ireland, working with the ministers for training, education enterprise and culture. The resulting blueprint for change, Unlocking Creativity, was adopted by politicians of all parties and by business, education and cultural leaders across the Province. He was one of four international advisors to the Singapore Government for its strategy to become the creative hub of South East Asia."

[From http://sirkenrobinson.com/?page_id=10]

Dr. Lyle D. Roelofs
President
Berea College

E-Mail: lyle_roelofs@berea.edu

Dr. Roelofs has more than 35 years experience in teaching and research at the University of Maryland, Calvin College, Brown University, Haverford College and Colgate University. He is also an experienced

administrator, having served as associate provost at Haverford College, as provost and dean of faculty, and as interim president at Colgate University. A number of U.S. and international institutions have tapped Roelofs for visiting appointments and fellowships, such as the Sandia National Laboratory; the Fritz-Haber Institut in Berlin; University of Munich; Technical University Clausthal-Zellerfeld; and Universität Ulm. Dr. Roelofs' academic and scholarly research has resulted in substantial grants from such organizations as the Research Corporation, Pew Mid-Atlantic Cluster, and the National Science Foundation. Dr. Roelofs has many accomplishments in research and pedagogy, numerous publications in refereed professional journals, as well as invited papers and presentations at national and international seminars and colloquia."

[From <http://www.berea.edu/president/dr-lyle-d-roelofs/>]

Wendy Scott
Executive Director
Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education

Email: wendy.scott@ashe.org

"AASHE's mission is to empower higher education to lead the sustainability transformation. We do this by providing resources, professional development, and a network of support to enable institutions of higher education to model and advance sustainability in everything they do, from governance and operations to education and research."

[From <http://www.aashe.org/about/aashe-mission-vision-goals>]

Steven L. Solnick Ph.D
President
Warren Wilson College

Email: ssolnick@warren-wilson.edu

"Steven L. Solnick, Ph.D., is the seventh president in the 70-year history of Warren Wilson College. Solnick assumed the presidency in July 2012 after a decade abroad as Ford Foundation Representative in Moscow and then in New Delhi, providing programmatic and administrative leadership to the Foundation's programs in Russia and South Asia. During his years with the Foundation, Solnick gave shape and direction to its work across areas such as human rights, higher education, arts and culture, media, livelihood promotion, sustainable agriculture and reproductive health. Warren Wilson College is the only liberal arts college in America with a national student body and integrated work and service programs required for all students, and has been recognized as one of the greenest colleges in America by the Sierra Club and others."

[From <http://jordanrussiacenter.org/author/ssolnick/>]

Donald Steinberg
President and CEO
World Learning

Email: info@worldlearning.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Donald Steinberg is president and CEO of World Learning, an international nonprofit organization that provides education, exchange, and development programs in more than 60 countries. For more than 80 years, World Learning has helped empower new generations of global leaders to create a more peaceful, democratic and prosperous world. Prior to World Learning, Steinberg served as deputy administrator at the United States Agency for International Development where he focused the Middle East and Africa; organizational reforms under the USAID Forward agenda; the inclusion of women, people with disabilities, LGBT persons, and other marginalized groups into the development arena; and expanded dialogue with development partners. He was also deputy president for policy at the International Crisis Group, a Randolph Jennings senior fellow at the U.S. Institute of Peace, and has advised the Women’s Refugee Commission; the UN Development Fund for Women; the UN Civil Society Advisory Group for Women, Peace and Security; and the Institute for Inclusive Security. Steinberg has authored more than 100 articles on foreign policy, African development, gender issues, post-conflict reconstruction, children and armed conflict, and disarmament, published in media outlets including Christian Science Monitor, The Guardian, The Nation, International Herald Tribune, Africa Economic Digest, and Yale Global Online. “

[From <http://www.worldlearning.org/about-us/executive-team/donald-steinberg/>]

Jakob von Uexkull
Founder and Co-Chair (Board of Directors)
Right Livelihood Foundation

Email: info@rightlivelihood.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Jakob von Uexkull is the founder (1980) of the Right Livelihood Award, often referred to as the 'Alternative Nobel Prize'. He is a co-founder (1984) of The Other Economic Summit and a past Member of the European Parliament (1987-9) where he served on the Political Affairs Committee. He is a patron of Friends of the Earth International and a member of the Global Commission to Fund the United Nations. He served on the UNESCO Commission on Human Duties and Responsibilities (1998-2000). He has also served on the Board of Greenpeace, Germany, and on the Council of Governance of Transparency International. He lectures widely on environment, justice and peace issues. In recent years, Jakob von Uexkull has concentrated on creating the World Future Council, a body of 50 globally recognised wise elders, pioneers and youth leaders. This Council will give voice to the interests of coming generations and will work for a sustainable future. Several Right Livelihood Award Recipients are involved with the initiative. The head office of the Word Future Council is located in Hamburg, Germany.”

[From http://www.rightlivelihood.org/the_founder.html]

Margaret Howard Watson
CEO and President
Green Schools Alliance

Email: info@greenschoolsalliance.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Founder and President of the Green Schools Alliance (GSA), Margaret (Peg) Watson launched the GSA in New York City in 2007 in collaboration with founding member schools. The mission of the GSA is to connect and empower K-12 schools worldwide to lead the transformation to global sustainability. Uniquely ‘created by schools for schools,’ the GSA is a global network of schools working locally and globally to accelerate climate and conservation solutions.”

[From <http://www.greenschoolsalliance.org/contacts/margaret-howard-watson>]

E. Sustainable Communities/Permaculture/Community Economics (44)

Paul Allen
Project Co-ordinator
Zero Carbon Britain
External Relations Office
Centre for Alternative Technology

Email: info@zerocarbonbritain.org ; info@cat.org.uk
Twitter: @centre_alt_tech

“Holding an Honours degree in Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Paul joined the Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) in 1988. He assisted the development and production of a wide range of renewable energy systems and helped develop CAT's spin-off engineering company, Dulas Ltd. He is currently Centre for Alternative Technology External Relations Officer and Zero Carbon Britain Project Co-ordinator. Paul is also Member of the Wales Science Advisory Council (2010), board member of the International Forum for Sustainable Energy (2008) and a Climate Change Commissioner for Wales (2007).”

[From: <http://zerocarbonbritain.org/index.php/about/team>]

Notes:

“The Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) (Welsh: Canolfan y Dechnoleg Amgen) is an eco-centre in Powys, mid-Wales, dedicated to demonstrating and teaching sustainable development.”

“We offer solutions to some of the most serious challenges facing our planet and the human race, such as climate change, pollution and the waste of precious resources. We demonstrate practical ways of addressing these problems. Leading by example, we aim to show that living more sustainably is not only easy to attain but can provide a better quality of life.

“Our site is a unique and valuable practical demonstration centre, a living laboratory with an enormous range of live examples of sustainable solutions. CAT has the largest range of installed renewable systems anywhere. These include: photovoltaics, solar thermal, a micro-grid, off-grid and grid-connected systems, biomass combined heat and power (CHP), hydro, air source heat pumps, a community heat main, a range of small to medium wind turbines, two reed bed systems, off-mains water supply, and extensive organic gardens.

“In our day-to-day activities we:

- a) run a visitor centre which is open 7 days a week, with 7 acres of interactive displays
- b) offer a free information service answering enquiries on all aspects of sustainable living
- c) run residential and one-day courses for the general public, as well as more specialised courses for builders, engineers, electricians and plumbers
- d) provide curriculum-based education to visiting schools, colleges and universities
- e) host residential education trips for schools and colleges in our unique eco-cabins

- f) carry out educational outreach work, including teacher training and school visits
- g) publish books on key environmental issues – and their solutions
- h) run a successful volunteer programmes for those that want to gain hands-on experience
- i) have a growing network of supporter members who receive our quarterly magazine and an invite to our annual conference
- j) provide an eco-shop and vegetarian restaurant on site.

“We also run or are involved with the following projects: ZeroCarbonBritain – a series of research reports addressing scenarios for reducing the UK’s emissions to zero in 20 years.”]

[From two sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_for_Alternative_Technology and <http://content.cat.org.uk/index.php/about-cat-what-do-we-do>]

Dr. Suresh Babu
Senior Research Fellow
International Food Policy Research Institute

Email: ifpri@cgiar.org (contact email for general inquiries)

“Before joining IFPRI in 1992 as a Research Fellow, Dr. Babu was a Research Economist at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. At IFPRI, he has been involved in institutional and human capacity strengthening for higher education and research in many countries in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, including, Ghana, Nigeria, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, and South Africa for the past 23 years. He was IFPRI’s coordinator of its Central Asia program during 1997-2003 and the coordinator of the South Asia Initiative of IFPRI during 2001-2006. He leads IFPRI program on Learning and Capacity Strengthening. He was also the program coordinator for the Agricultural Open Curriculum and Learning Initiative (AGOCURI) a consortium of 40 partners from CGIAR centers, universities in developing and developed countries and international organizations. His current research includes human and organizational strengthening of food policy systems, policy processes, and agricultural extension in developing countries. Dr. Babu has published more than 60 peer reviewed journal articles and authored or edited 14 books and research monographs. He was a coordinating author of the Millennium Ecosystems Assessment. He has been an honorary visiting professor at The Indira Gandhi National Open University of India, a guest professor at the China Center for Rural Development, Zhizhang University, China and an honorary professor of University of KwaZulu-Natal University in South Africa. He is currently on editorial board of 4 peer reviewed journals. He serves on several international advisory committees including, the Advisory Board of the World Agricultural Forum.”

[From <http://www.ifpri.org/staffprofile/suresh-babu>]

Wiley Barbour, Executive Director
International Biochar Initiative

Email: info@biochar-international.org
Twitter: @wileybarbour

“Wiley Barbour, P.E. is a licensed professional engineer with 20 years of relevant experience in growing new markets for environmental products and services, and technical expertise in greenhouse gas emissions, climate change strategies, and project management. Prior to joining IBI, Mr. Barbour worked for Camco Clean Energy, a project development company investing in emission reduction projects around the world. Mr. Barbour previously served as the Executive Director of Environmental Resources Trust, an early pioneer in market based solutions to environmental problems. At ERT he developed standards and protocols for the emerging carbon market, working with a variety of governmental and corporate clients. After leading ERT into a merger with Winrock International, he helped to found and launch the American Carbon Registry. As a Senior Policy Analyst in the US Environmental Protection Agency in the Clinton Administration, Mr. Barbour was responsible for the US Government's Greenhouse Gas Emission Inventory Program. At the EPA, he participated in numerous US delegations to the United Nations climate change negotiations, and contributed to the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.”

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/node/4249>]

Notes:

“Biochar can hold carbon in the soil for hundreds and even thousands of years. Biochar also improves soil fertility, stimulating plant growth, which then consumes more CO₂ in a feedback effect. And the energy generated as part of biochar production can displace carbonpositive energy from fossil fuels. Additional effects from adding biochar to soil can further reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon storage in soil. These include:

“Biochar reduces the need for fertilizer, resulting in reduced emissions from fertilizer production.

“Biochar increases soil microbial life, resulting in more carbon storage in soil.

“Because biochar retains nitrogen, emissions of nitrous oxide (a potent greenhouse gas) may be reduced. Turning agricultural waste into biochar reduces methane (another potent greenhouse gas) generated by the natural decomposition of the waste.”

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/carbon>]

“Biochar is the carbon (C) rich product when biomass, such as wood, manure or leaves, is heated with little or no available oxygen. In more technical terms, biochar is produced by thermal decomposition of organic material under limited supply of oxygen (O₂), and at relatively low temperatures (<700°C). This process often mirrors the production of charcoal, which is perhaps the most ancient industrial technology developed by humankind. However, it distinguishes itself from charcoal and similar materials by the fact that biochar is produced with the intent to be applied to soil as a means to improve soil health, to filter and retain nutrients from percolating soil water, and to provide carbon storage.”

“Most biochars have a small labile (easily decomposed) fraction in addition to a much larger stable fraction. Scientists have shown that the mean residence time of this stable fraction is estimated to range from several hundred to a few thousand years.”

“Even a conservative scenario, using only 27% of the world’s crop and forestry wastes for biochar, could sequester 0.25 gigatons (Gt) of carbon a year by 2030 with biochar alone. If the energy co-product of biochar production is used to offset fossil fuel use, then the carbon offset potential of biochar more than doubles to 0.6 Gt of carbon a year by 2030.

“A more optimistic scenario shows that by the year 2050, approximately 2.2 Gt of carbon could be stored or offset on an annual basis. The assumptions used that produced the high end figure are as follows:

Assumes 80% of all crop and forestry residues (assuming current agricultural and forestry production levels) are available to be converted to biochar and energy.

Assumes energy produced in pyrolysis was used to replace energy that would have come from coal.
Assumes significant decreases in N₂O emissions resulting from biochar use.

Assumes an increase in Net Primary Production accrues from use of biochar in soils.”

“Biochar can and should be made from waste materials. These include crop residues (both field residues and processing residues such as nut shells, fruit pits, etc), as well as yard, food and forestry wastes, and animal manures. Large amounts of agricultural, municipal and forestry biomass are currently burned or left to decompose and release CO₂ and methane back into the atmosphere. Making biochar from these materials will entail no competition for land with any other land use option.

“There exist a number of open-source, low-cost, clean technologies that can make biochar at the home or village level, and more are being developed.

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#question1>, <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q9> , <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q10> , <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q12> , and <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q17>]

Albert Bates
Director
Global Village Institute for Appropriate Technology
Ecovillage Training Center
(at) The Farm

Email: biochar@thefarm.org (Email address for the Marketing and Public Relations Coordinator at the Global Village Institute for Appropriate Technology)
Twitter: @peaksurfer

“Albert Bates is an influential figure in the intentional community and ecovillage movements. A lawyer, author and teacher, he has been director of the Global Village Institute for Appropriate Technology since 1984, and of the Ecovillage Training Center at The Farm in Summertown, Tennessee since 1994. Bates has been a resident of The Farm since 1972. A former attorney, he argued environmental and civil rights cases before the U.S. Supreme Court and drafted a number of legislative Acts during a 26-year legal career. The holder of a number of design patents, Bates invented the concentrating photovoltaic arrays and solar-powered automobile displayed at the 1982 World's Fair. He served on the steering committee of Plenty International for 18 years, focussing on relief and development work with indigenous peoples, human rights and the environment. An emergency medical technician (EMT), he was a founding member of The Farm Ambulance Service. He was also a licensed Amateur Radio operator. Bates has played a major role in the ecovillage movement as one of the organizers of the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN), and served as GEN's chairman of the board (from 2002 to 2003) and president (from 2003 to 2004). He was also the principal organizer of the Ecovillage Network of the Americas and served as its president (from 1996 to 2003). In 1994 he founded the Ecovillage Training Center, a ‘whole systems immersion experience of ecovillage living.’ He has taught courses in sustainable design, natural building, permaculture and technologies of the future to students from more than 50 nations.”

[From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Bates]

Notes:

[From <http://peaksurfer.blogspot.com/> entry for October 19,2013 titled “Post Modern Moonshots”]

“We are fresh back from the 2013 North American Biochar Symposium and, as usual, dazzled by the latest vistas....

“CoolPlanet Biofuels, now supplied ample funding from Google, GE, BP and Conoco, is building mobile reactors that convert 1 ton of biomass to 75 gallons of biogasoline and 1/3 ton biochar. In his opening keynote, Erich Knight reminded us that if CoolPlanet processed the entire projected US biomass harvest in 2030 (1.6 Gt), the yields would be 120 billion gallons of tank-ready fuel (the US now consumes 150 billion gal/year), and 0.3 billion tons of biochar, with a farming application of 300 million hectares, or 1.2 million square miles. The land area of the United States (excluding Hawaii and Alaska) is 2.9 million square miles. Of course, there is no possibility that CoolPlanet could process the entire annual biomass harvest of the United States! Their more modest goal is 100,000 one-million-gallon capacity plants, each at village scale. A typical village of 1000 residents with such a plant would net \$1 million/yr besides making all the fuel they need and 60kW of electricity, with a capital payback of 2-3 years. CoolPlanet’s founder, Mike Cheiky, says that with 2% of the world’s arable land they could drag industrial civilization back to carbon neutrality. With 3%, they could cleanse 100 ppm CO₂ from the atmosphere in 40 years (to 300 ppm if we begin right now). Meanwhile, the projected price of the Cool Fuel produced would be \$1.50/gal in today’s dollars. Only time will tell whether this is a realistic projection or just so much more snake oil.”

[From <http://peaksurfer.blogspot.com/> entry for October 19,2013 titled “Post Modern Moonshots”]

Ela Bhatt
Founder
Self-Employed Women's Association of India (SEWA)

Email: mail@sewa.org

“In 1955 she joined the legal department of the Textile Labour Association (TLA) in Ahmedabad. She was very much influenced by the fact that thousands of female textile workers worked elsewhere to supplement the family income, but there were state laws protecting only those who were solely industrial workers and not these self-employed women. So with the co-operation of Arvind Buch, the then president of TLA, Ela Bhatt undertook to organize these self-employed women into a union under the auspices of the Women's Wing of the TLA. Then in 1972 the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) was established with Buch as president and she herself as the general-secretary. SEWA's main goals are to organise women workers for full employment. Full employment means employment whereby workers obtain work security, income security, food security and social security (at least health care, child care and shelter). As Founder of the Self-Employed Women's Association of India (SEWA) Ela R Bhatt received the 1984 Right Livelihood Award, and the Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development in 2011. In her acceptance speech, Bhatt said, ‘This Prize has given honour to all working poor women and their leadership worldwide, who hold peace, disarm violence and reduce poverty with their honest work... I would urge all to ensure that six basic, primary needs are met from resources within 100 miles around us... If food, shelter, clothing, primary education, primary healthcare and primary banking are locally produced and consumed, we will have the growth of a new holistic economy...”

[From three sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ela_Bhatt , http://www.sewa.org/About_Us.asp and <http://www.indianexpress.com/news/indira-gandhi-peace-prize-for-sewa-founder-ela-bhatt/1076307/>]

Massimo Candela
Global Ecovillage Educator
Gaia Education

Email: info@torri-superiore.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Massimo Candela is resident of Ecovillage Torri Superiore, near Ventimiglia, Italy, since 1993 (www.torri-superiore.org). He is president of the Ture Nirvane Cooperative Company that runs the ecological guest house and the course programmes. He holds Permaculture Design and Permaculture Teaching diplomas. He is one of the founders of the Italian Permaculture Academy. Experience includes: Ecovillage Design Course and Practicum led by Max Lindegger at Crystal Waters (2001); Ecovillage Design Course at Torri, with Morag Gamble and Evan Raymond from SEED International. He taught with Lucilla Borio Ecovillage Creation courses in Torri, Croatia and Bosnia.”

[From <http://www.gaiaeducation.org/index.php/en/people.html>]

Mike Cheiky
Founder and CTO
coolplanet

Email: info@coolplanet.com (email address for general inquiries)

Twitter: @Mikecoolplanet

“Mike Cheiky invented Cool Planet's revolutionary biomass fractionator and founded Cool Planet Biofuels in 2009. He previously founded two other energy-related companies, Transonic Combustion, whose technology enhances automobile gas mileage by supercritical fuel injection, and ZPower, which makes innovative zinc-based batteries. Cheiky founded GoTV, which pioneered the development of rich media content for 3G cellphones. He worked with Sprint on the Vision system, the first 3G cellphone in the US. Cheiky and his wife, Charity, started Ohio Scientific, an early microcomputer company credited with shipping the first fully assembled floppy disc based microcomputer and the first non-removable hard disc microcomputer. Cheiky was named one of the top 7 disruptive innovators by the 2012 World Summit on Innovation and Entrepreneurship. His work earned Cool Planet recognition as a CERA Energy Innovation Pioneer for 2011, and Transonic won the same award in 2012. Cheiky is the only two-time World Economic Forum Pioneer in the Energy and Environmental sector. He was listed on the 2007 Forbes List of 17 top Disruptive Technologists.

“Cheiky has authored 50 patents and is cited in another 1000.

- Founder of six technology based start-ups
- Only two time WEF Energy award winner
- 50+ issued patents, 1000 citations
- BA, Physics, Hiram College”

[From <http://www.coolplanet.com/node/107>]

Notes: “CoolPlanet Biofuels, now supplied ample funding from Google, GE, BP and Conoco, is building mobile reactors that convert 1 ton of biomass to 75 gallons of biogasoline and 1/3 ton biochar. In his opening keynote, Erich Knight reminded us that if CoolPlanet processed the entire projected US biomass harvest in 2030 (1.6 Gt), the yields would be 120 billion gallons of tank-ready fuel (the US now consumes 150 billion gal/year), and 0.3 billion tons of biochar, with a farming application of 300 million hectares, or 1.2 million square miles. The land area of the United States (excluding Hawaii and Alaska) is 2.9 million square miles. Of course, there is no possibility that CoolPlanet could process the entire annual biomass harvest of the United States! Their more modest goal is 100,000 one-million-gallon capacity plants, each at village scale. A typical village of 1000 residents with such a plant would net \$1 million/yr besides making all the fuel they need and 60kW of electricity, with a capital payback of 2-3 years. CoolPlanet's founder, Mike Cheiky, says that with 2% of the world's arable land they could drag industrial civilization back to carbon neutrality. With 3%, they could cleanse 100 ppm CO2 from the atmosphere in 40 years (to 300 ppm if we begin right now). Meanwhile, the projected price of the Cool Fuel produced would be \$1.50/gal in today's dollars. Only time will tell whether this is a realistic projection or just so much more snake oil.”

[From <http://peaksurfer.blogspot.com/> entry for October 19,2013 titled “Post Modern Moonshots”]

Jonathan Dawson
Co-Head of Economics
Schumacher College

Email: jonathan.dawson@schumachercollege.org.uk

“Jonathan is a sustainability educator, currently working as Head of Economics at Schumacher College in Devon. Until recently a long-term resident at the Findhorn ecovillage and a former President of the Global Ecovillage Network, he has around 20 years experience as a researcher, author, consultant and project manager in the field of small enterprise development in Africa and South Asia. Jonathan is the principal author of the Gaia Education sustainable economy curriculum www.gaiaeducation.org, drawn from best practice within ecovillages worldwide, that has been endorsed by UNITAR and adopted by UNESCO as a valuable contribution to the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. He teaches this curriculum at universities, ecovillages and community centres in Brazil, Spain and Scotland. He has also adopted the curriculum to virtual format and teaches it through the Open University of Catalunya in Barcelona.”

[From <http://www.schumachercollege.org.uk/staff/details>]

May East
Global Ecovillage Educator
Gaia Education

Email: From Findhorn Foundation Contact Webpage--For more information on courses, programmes or how you can collaborate with us please contact us: admin@findhorncollege.org
Twitter: @GaiaEducation

“May East is a sustainability practitioner, educator and designer heading two international organisations: Gaia Education and CIFAL Scotland - UNITAR Associated Training Center for Northern Europe. Based at the UN Habitat Best Practice Designation, Findhorn Ecovillage, since 1992, May has been leading a whole generation of sustainability educators delivering trainings in 31 countries in the most different stages of development and in both urban and rural contexts, under the umbrella of Gaia Education. A tireless networker, she has played a prominent role in developing relationships between the UN and the Findhorn Ecovillage, culminating in the launch of CIFAL Findhorn in 2006. Recently nominated one of the 100 Global Sustainability Leaders, she facilitates international think-tanks such as the Club of Budapest World Wisdom Council and has delivered Transition Trainings since 2008, creating pathways for low-carbon, global to regional performance.”

Notes:

**“Gaia Education Design for Sustainability Incorporating Transition Towns Training
5 October - 8 November 2013**

“Presented by the Findhorn Foundation College in partnership with the Findhorn Foundation, Global Ecovillage Network and Gaia Education

“Based on the Ecovillage Design Curriculum - an official contribution to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

“You are invited to join this five-week comprehensive training based on the four core pillars of the Ecovillage Design Curriculum: the social, worldview, ecological and economic dimensions of sustainability.

“The Gaia Education curriculum draws on the experience and expertise developed in a network of some of the most successful ecovillages and community projects across the Earth.

“Design for Sustainability Training is an advanced training course based at the Findhorn Ecovillage providing a practical forum for learning and developing skills needed to work effectively with design for sustainability at all levels. The fifth week of the programme offers practice in facilitation skills, for personal growth, spiritual enrichment and sustainable social action.

“Facilitated by

May East - Chief Executive, Gaia Education
Jonathan Dawson - Head of Economics, Schumacher College
Michael Shaw - Director, Ecovillage International
Pracha Hutunuwatr - Director, Right Livelihood Foundation, Thailand
Jane Rasbash - Director, Gaia Education
Daniel Wahl - Research & Innovation, International Futures Forum
and Findhorn Ecovillage experts

“Social Design - Week 1: Oct 5 - Oct 11

Topics include

Building Community & Embracing Diversity
Communication Skills and Feedback
Facilitation and Decision-Making Processes
Conflict Facilitation
Personal Empowerment and Leadership
Celebrating Life: Creativity and Art

“Ecological Design - Week 2: Oct 12 - Oct 18

Topics include

Whole Systems Approach to Ecological Design & Bioregionalism
Water

Organic Agriculture and Local Food
Appropriate Technology: Energy
Green Building

“Economic Design - Week 3: Oct 19 - Oct 26

Topics include

Shifting the Global Economy to Sustainability
How Money Works: Community Banks and Currencies
Right Livelihood
Social Enterprise
Legal and Financial Issues

“Worldview - Week 4: Oct 26 - Nov 1

Topics include

Holistic Worldview
Listening to and Reconnecting with Nature
Awakening & Transformation of Consciousness
Personal Health, Planetary Health
Socially Engaged Spirituality and Bioregionalism

“Facilitation Skills and Empowerment - Week 5: Nov 2 - Nov 8

Topics include

Practice in facilitation skills for personal growth
Spiritual enrichment
Sustainable social action”

[From two sources: <http://www.gaiameducation.org/index.php/en/people.html> and
<http://www.findhorncollege.com/programmes/ecovillageeducation/designforsustainability.php>
]

Shenggen Fan
Director General
International Food Policy Research Institute

Email: ifpri@cgiar.org (contact email for general inquiries)

Shenggen Fan (樊胜根) has been director general of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) since 2009. Dr. Fan joined IFPRI in 1995 as a research fellow, conducting extensive research on

pro-poor development strategies in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. He led IFPRI's program on public investment before becoming the director of the Institute's Development Strategy and Governance Division in 2005. He is the Chairman of the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Council on Food Security."

[From <http://www.ifpri.org/staffprofile/shenggen-fan>]

Diana Fletschner
Senior Director of Research, Monitoring & Evaluation
Landesa

Email: info@landesa.org (email address for general inquiries)

"Diana Fletschner is a development economist with over 15 years of experience teaching, conducting research, designing programs and tools, and monitoring and evaluating interventions with a special focus on rural women. Fletschner is currently involved in a broad range of projects on women's access to and rights over land: leading quantitative research and field-informed desk research; assessing rural women's access and rights to land; assessing the effectiveness of innovative approaches to secure women's and girls' rights to land; developing land and property rights tools that pay attention to women's preferences and constraints; training government representatives; and directing the Women's Land Rights Visiting Professionals Program. She has done research and worked with NGOs in fourteen countries and is the author of 'Rural Women's Access to Capital: Intrahousehold Bargaining and Social Effects.'"

[From <http://www.landesa.org/about-landesa/our-leadership/program-leadership/>]

Michiyo Furuhashi
Secretary
Global Ecovillage Movement

Email: welcome@ecovillage.org (email address for general inquiries)

"Michiyo is a Japanese environmental educator and founder of Japan Ecovillage Promotion Project (JEPP). Since 2007, she has lived in the Konohana Family, a leading ecovillage in Japan, and is in charge of ecovillage education and international communication. She also sings songs as one of the vocalists of the Konohana Band. She leads ecovillage movement in Japan as an actual Ecovillage practitioner. She also takes a role as a board member of Gaia Education and Global Ecovillage Network (GEN), and a-president of Oceania & Asia region (<http://genoa.ecovillage.org>), and country representative of Japan for GEN. She introduced the EDE (Ecovillage Design Education) to Japan in 2008 and organized another one very successfully in 2012."

[From <http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/about-gen/genofficers.html>]

Peter Harper
Food and Diets Lead Researcher
Zero Carbon Britain
Pioneer, Alternative Technology Movement
Center for Alternative Technology

Email: info@zerocarbonbritain.org ; info@cat.org.uk
Twitter: @centre_alt_tech

“Peter Harper is the Food and Diets Lead Researcher for the Zero Carbon Britain reports (a project of the Centre for Alternative Technology). Peter is semi-retired from CAT, having worked here for 30 years. He was a pioneer of the alternative technology movement – coining the term in 1972 – and is still very much a part of it. While at CAT he combined writing, teaching and research in many fields, including horticulture, waste treatment, carbon accounting, sustainable development and environmental history. Since 2007 he has worked with the Zero Carbon Britain project, focusing on the large-scale infrastructural changes required for rapid decarbonisation.”

[From: <http://zerocarbonbritain.org/index.php/about/team>]

Notes:

“The Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) (Welsh: Canolfan y Dechnoleg Amgen) is an eco-centre in Powys, mid-Wales, dedicated to demonstrating and teaching sustainable development.”

“We offer solutions to some of the most serious challenges facing our planet and the human race, such as climate change, pollution and the waste of precious resources. We demonstrate practical ways of addressing these problems. Leading by example, we aim to show that living more sustainably is not only easy to attain but can provide a better quality of life.

“Our site is a unique and valuable practical demonstration centre, a living laboratory with an enormous range of live examples of sustainable solutions. CAT has the largest range of installed renewable systems anywhere. These include: photovoltaics, solar thermal, a micro-grid, off-grid and grid-connected systems, biomass combined heat and power (CHP), hydro, air source heat pumps, a community heat main, a range of small to medium wind turbines, two reed bed systems, off-mains water supply, and extensive organic gardens.

“In our day-to-day activities we:

- a) run a visitor centre which is open 7 days a week, with 7 acres of interactive displays
- b) offer a free information service answering enquiries on all aspects of sustainable living
- c) run residential and one-day courses for the general public, as well as more specialised courses for builders, engineers, electricians and plumbers
- d) provide curriculum-based education to visiting schools, colleges and universities
- e) host residential education trips for schools and colleges in our unique eco-cabins
- f) carry out educational outreach work, including teacher training and school visits

- g) publish books on key environmental issues – and their solutions
- h) run a successful volunteer programmes for those that want to gain hands-on experience
- i) have a growing network of supporter members who receive our quarterly magazine and an invite to our annual conference
- j) provide an eco-shop and vegetarian restaurant on site.

“We also run or are involved with the following projects: ZeroCarbonBritain – a series of research reports addressing scenarios for reducing the UK’s emissions to zero in 20 years.”]

[From two sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_for_Alternative_Technology and <http://content.cat.org.uk/index.php/about-cat-what-do-we-do>]

David Holmgren
Co-originator of Permaculture Concept
Educator, Writer, Permaculture Practitioner

Email: info@holmgren.com.au (email address for general inquiries)

“David Holmgren is best known as the co-originator with Bill Mollison of the permaculture concept following the publication of Permaculture One in 1978. Since then he has developed three properties, consulted and supervised in urban and rural projects and presented lectures, workshops and courses at a wide variety of events and venues in Australia and around the world. His writings over those three decades span a diversity of subjects and issues but always illuminating another aspect of permaculture thinking. At home (Melliodora in Hepburn, Central Victoria), David is the vegetable gardener, silviculturalist and builder. Within the international and growing permaculture movement, David is respected for his commitment to presenting permaculture ideas through practical projects and teaching by personal example, that a sustainable lifestyle is a realistic, attractive and powerful alternative to dependent consumerism. As well as constant involvement in the practical side of permaculture, David is passionate about the philosophical and conceptual foundations for sustainability, the focus of his seminal book Permaculture: Principles and Pathways Beyond Sustainability. This book has been significant influences on the development of Transition Initiatives around the world. More recently his Future Scenarios work has seen him recognised as a significant thinker about the ‘Energy Descent future.’ After a decade of significant international travel, David is no longer flying but continues to do some international presentations by skype and pre-recorded video including receipt of the recent award by Italian environmental organisation.”

[Notes: from article “Energy and Permculture” by David Holmgren (originally published in Permaculture Activist #31 May, 1994) (article at <http://www.permacultureactivist.net/articles/holmgren.htm>)

1) “It should be possible to design land use systems which approach the solar energy harvesting capacities of natural systems while providing humanity with its needs. This was the original premise of the permaculture concept.”

2) “The transition from an unsustainable fossil fuel-based economy back to a solar-based (agriculture and forestry) economy will involve the application of the embodied energy that we inherit from industrial culture. This embodied energy is contained within a vast array of things, infrastructure, cultural processes and ideas, mostly inappropriately configured for the “solar” economy. It is the task of our age to take this great wealth, reconfigure it, and apply it to the development of sustainable systems.”

[From two sources: <http://holmgren.com.au/people/> and <http://www.permacultureactivist.net/articles/holmgren.htm>]

Marcin Jakubowski
Founder and Director
Open Source Ecology

Email: opensourceecology@gmail.com

“Marcin has been the lead fabricator, designer, blogger, and technical curator for Open Source Ecology (OSE) prototyping thus far. His main interest is evolving to freedom by eliminating resource scarcity as the main force behind human relations - with the wise use of modern technology adapted for human service. OSE’s main focus is the The Global Village Construction Set (GVCS)--an open technological platform that allows for the easy fabrication of the 50 different Industrial Machines that it takes to build a small civilization with modern comforts. Marcin lives and works at OSE’s land-based facility, Factor e Farm in rural Missouri. Marcin wakes up early, practices yoga, cooks indian food, and he’s very ambitious. He has been selected as a TED 2011 Fellow (he made a TED Talk on the Global Village Construction Set).”

[From <http://opensourceecology.org/about.php>]

Kosha Anja Joubert
President
Global Ecovillage Movement

Email: welcome@ecovillage.org (email address for general inquiries)
Twitter: @koshajoubert

“Kosha Joubert was born and grew up in South Africa. The system of Apartheid deeply influenced her life’s path: she decided to devote herself to the study and practice of trustful communication and community building in diverse settings. She has been living in intentional communities for the past 20 years and currently serves as President of the Board of the GEN-International and Secretary General of GEN-Europe. Her last 10 years were spent in Sieben Linden, Germany. Recently she moved to Findhorn, Scotland, with her two children. She co-authored the Ecovillage Design Education Curriculum (www.gaiaeducation.org). Today, she organizes EDE-courses and trainings on social tools internationally and works as a facilitator and consultant. She co-edited Beyond You and Me - Inspirations and Wisdom

for Building Community, Permanent Publications, 2007 with her partner, Robin Alfred. She has just had her first book published in Germany on the Power of Collective Wisdom and is looking forward to translating it into English. It is a joy and honour for her to be an active part of the ecovillage movement.”

[From <http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/about-gen/genofficers.html>]

Tanya Kerssen
Research Coordinator
Food First

Email: tkerssen@foodfirst.org

“Tanya manages the core of Food First’s long-time work: its rigorous, progressive research publications. In addition to contributing research and writing, Tanya works with Food First’s vast network of fellows, movement leaders and contributing scholars to generate timely, cutting edge analysis on food justice and food sovereignty. Tanya has worked with Food First since 2009, working in various capacities to advance our mission to end the injustices that cause hunger. She is a committed activist, researcher and educator with expertise in the political economy of food, agriculture and peasant resistance. For two years, she edited Food First’s French-language e-newsletter African Agroecological Alternatives to the Green Revolution. She also helped to develop Food First’s educational travel program Food Sovereignty Tours, planning and leading delegations to Latin America, Africa, Europe and Asia. Tanya has worked as a Graduate Student Instructor teaching Latin American history and International Rural Development Policies at UC Berkeley. She currently teaches an online course in Community-Based Food Systems through Village Earth/Colorado State University.”

[From <http://www.foodfirst.org/en/Tanya+kerssen+bio>]

[Notes:

- 1) One example of Food First’s research: Policy Brief No. 19 “Cutting Through the Red Tape: A Resource Guide for Local Food Policy (Practitioners & Organizers)” by Beth Sanders, MPH Intern, Food First/Institute for Food and Development Policy and Annie Shattuck Research Fellow, Food First/Institute for Food and Development Policy December, 2011 (at http://www.foodfirst.org/sites/www.foodfirst.org/files/pdf/PB_19_Cutting_Through_the_Red_Tape.pdf
- 2) And a related note: in article titled “14 Reasons to be Hopeful About the Future of Food” at Food Tank, there is (in reason #7) “According to Food First, the first food policy council was created more than 20 years ago in the United States, and there are now more than 200 in North America alone” (from <http://foodtank.org/news/2013/10/fourteen-reasons-to-be-hopeful-about-the-future-of-food>).

Harriet Lamb
Chief Executive
FairTrade International

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.fairtrade.net/contact-us.html>)

“Harriet Lamb began her Fairtrade career as Banana Coordinator at Fairtrade International before joining the Fairtrade Foundation in 2001. During her time at the Foundation, she oversaw a growth in sales from 37 million euros in 2001 to nearly 1.5 billion euros in 2011. Her work has taken her around the globe to spend time with farmers and workers and understand the challenges and impacts of Fairtrade. Harriet is the author of “Fighting the Banana Wars and Other Fairtrade Battles,” published in 2008, and has won numerous awards for her contributions to sustainable development and business. Throughout her career, social justice has been a connecting thread. Harriet has worked with farmers and landless labourer cooperatives in India, campaigned on issues such as the national minimum wage in the UK, and the establishment of an EU code of conduct on arms sales.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/flo-leadership-team.html>]

Notes:

“Fair trade is an alternative approach to conventional trade based on a partnership between producers and traders, businesses and consumers. The international Fairtrade system - made up of Fairtrade International and its member organizations - represents the world's largest and most recognized fair trade system.

“Our mission is to connect disadvantaged producers and consumers, promote fairer trading conditions and empower producers to combat poverty, strengthen their position and take more control over their lives.”

“There are 19 national Fairtrade organizations covering 24 countries. There are producer networks in three continents, Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean—representing the 1.2 million farmers and workers in 66 countries.”

“Seventy percent of the world’s food is produced by 500 million smallholder farmers; this group also represents half of the world’s hungry people.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/about-us.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/our-vision.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/fairtrade-organizations.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/producer-networks.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/who-we-are.html>, and [http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=347](http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=347)]

Johannes Lehmann
Co-Founder and Chair, Board of Directors
International Biochar Initiative

Email: cl273@cornell.edu

“Johannes Lehmann, associate professor of soil biogeochemistry and soil fertility management at Cornell University, received his graduate degrees in Soil Science at the University of Bayreuth, Germany. Prior to his appointment at Cornell, he coordinated a research project on nutrient and carbon management in the central Amazon where he started work on Terra Preta soils. During the past 10 years, he has focused on nano-scale investigations of soil organic matter, the biogeochemistry of black carbon and the development of biochar and bioenergy systems. Dr. Lehmann is co-founder and Chair of the Board of the International Biochar Initiative, and member of the editorial boards of Nutrient Cycling in Agroecosystems and Plant and Soil.”

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/board/advisorycommittee>]

Notes:

“Biochar can hold carbon in the soil for hundreds and even thousands of years. Biochar also improves soil fertility, stimulating plant growth, which then consumes more CO₂ in a feedback effect. And the energy generated as part of biochar production can displace carbonpositive energy from fossil fuels. Additional effects from adding biochar to soil can further reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon storage in soil. These include:

“Biochar reduces the need for fertilizer, resulting in reduced emissions from fertilizer production.

“Biochar increases soil microbial life, resulting in more carbon storage in soil.

“Because biochar retains nitrogen, emissions of nitrous oxide (a potent greenhouse gas) may be reduced. Turning agricultural waste into biochar reduces methane (another potent greenhouse gas) generated by the natural decomposition of the waste.”

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/carbon>]

“Biochar is the carbon (C) rich product when biomass, such as wood, manure or leaves, is heated with little or no available oxygen. In more technical terms, biochar is produced by thermal decomposition of organic material under limited supply of oxygen (O₂), and at relatively low temperatures (<700°C). This process often mirrors the production of charcoal, which is perhaps the most ancient industrial technology developed by humankind. However, it distinguishes itself from charcoal and similar materials by the fact that biochar is produced with the intent to be applied to soil as a means to improve soil health, to filter and retain nutrients from percolating soil water, and to provide carbon storage.”

“Most biochars have a small labile (easily decomposed) fraction in addition to a much larger stable fraction. Scientists have shown that the mean residence time of this stable fraction is estimated to range from several hundred to a few thousand years.”

“Even a conservative scenario, using only 27% of the world’s crop and forestry wastes for biochar, could sequester 0.25 gigatons (Gt) of carbon a year by 2030 with biochar alone. If the energy co-product of

biochar production is used to offset fossil fuel use, then the carbon offset potential of biochar more than doubles to 0.6 Gt of carbon a year by 2030.

“A more optimistic scenario shows that by the year 2050, approximately 2.2 Gt of carbon could be stored or offset on an annual basis. The assumptions used that produced the high end figure are as follows:

Assumes 80% of all crop and forestry residues (assuming current agricultural and forestry production levels) are available to be converted to biochar and energy.

Assumes energy produced in pyrolysis was used to replace energy that would have come from coal. Assumes significant decreases in N₂O emissions resulting from biochar use.

Assumes an increase in Net Primary Production accrues from use of biochar in soils.”

“Biochar can and should be made from waste materials. These include crop residues (both field residues and processing residues such as nut shells, fruit pits, etc), as well as yard, food and forestry wastes, and animal manures. Large amounts of agricultural, municipal and forestry biomass are currently burned or left to decompose and release CO₂ and methane back into the atmosphere. Making biochar from these materials will entail no competition for land with any other land use option.

“There exist a number of open-source, low-cost, clean technologies that can make biochar at the home or village level, and more are being developed.

[From <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#question1>, <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q9>, <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q10>, <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q12>, and <http://www.biochar-international.org/biochar/faqs#q17>]

Michelle Long
Executive Director
BALLE (Business Alliance of Local Living Economies)

Email: info@bealocalist.org (email address for general inquiries)

Michelle Long is the executive director of BALLE. She was our first co-director, then transitioned to serve on the BALLE board starting in 2003 and later returned as executive director in Fall 2009. Founded in 2001, BALLE is amplifying and accelerating the enormous awakening energy directed toward local economies. Seeing local, independently owned businesses as the key to solving our communities’ toughest challenges and to creating real prosperity, BALLE connects visionary local leaders so they can find inspiration and support. Through intense collaboration BALLE identifies and promotes the most innovative business models for creating healthier, sustainable, and prosperous communities. With a

growing network of 30,000 local entrepreneurs spanning 80 communities, BALLE is leveraging the collective voice of this movement to drive new investment, scale the best solutions, and harness the power of local, independently owned business to transform the communities where we work and live.”

[From <http://bealocalist.org/Michelle-Long>]

William McDonough
Advisor, Designer, Thought Leader, Author

Email: info@c2ccertified.org (email address for general inquiries)

Twitter: @billmcdonough

“In 1992, William McDonough and Dr. Michael Braungart published The Hannover Principles: Design for Sustainability. In 2002, they published Cradle to Cradle: Remaking the Way We Make Things, encapsulating a journey of discovery about materials as biological or technical nutrients and their use periods and their evolution. They created a framework for quality assessment and innovation: the Cradle to CradleCM certified program. Cradle to Cradle design is a holistic economic, industrial and social framework that seeks to create systems that are not only efficient but also essentially waste free. The model in its broadest sense is not limited to industrial design and manufacturing; it can be applied to many aspects of human civilization such as urban environments, buildings, economics and social systems. In 2010, after 20 years of working with companies, they saw a need to scale up the transformation. They gifted a license to the certification system and methodology to the public through the creation of the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute™. The non-profit Institute is an agent of change through open source information. McDonough also advises major enterprises including commercial and governmental leaders worldwide through McDonough Advisors. He is also active with William McDonough + Partners, his architecture practice with offices in Charlottesville, Virginia, and San Francisco, and with McDonough Braungart Design Chemistry, the Cradle to Cradle consulting firm co-founded with Braungart”

[From three sources: http://www.c2ccertified.org/about/what_is_cradle_to_cradle , <http://www.c2ccertified.org/who/founders> , and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cradle-to-cradle_design]

Bill McKibben
Founder
350.org
Schumann Distinguished Scholar
Middlebury College

Email: wmckibbe@middlebury.edu

Twitter: @billmckibben

“Bill McKibben is the author of a dozen books about the environment, beginning with The End of Nature in 1989, which is regarded as the first book for a general audience on climate change. He is a founder of

the grassroots climate campaign 350.org, which has coordinated 15,000 rallies in 189 countries since 2009. Time Magazine called him 'the planet's best green journalist' and the Boston Globe said in 2010 that he was 'probably the country's most important environmentalist.' Schumann Distinguished Scholar at Middlebury College, he holds honorary degrees from a dozen colleges, including the Universities of Massachusetts and Maine, the State University of New York, and Whittier and Colgate Colleges. In 2011 he was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a scholar in residence at Middlebury College.”

[From <http://www.billmckibben.com/bio.html>]

Mary Ellen McNish
President and Chief Executive Officer
The Hunger Project

Email: Contact Form for General Inquiries (at The Hunger Project):

http://www.thp.org/who_we_are/contact_us

“Mary Ellen McNish joined The Hunger Project (THP) as President and CEO in September 2010. Mary Ellen came to THP after serving 10 years as General Secretary, the executive head, of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). At AFSC, Mary Ellen led the day-to-day operations of the organization, which had a budget of \$47 million, a staff of 500 and 67 offices in the U.S. and overseas. Among many other accomplishments, Mary Ellen led the organization in creating its first strategic plan, directed development efforts including a successful \$30 million capital campaign and served as the principal spokesperson for the organization, speaking out on behalf of human rights, economic justice and conflict transformation. She represented AFSC at the Nobel Peace Laureates Annual Summit and other national and international coalitions, including serving on the board of InterAction, the umbrella organization of international relief and development organizations of which THP is also a member. Mary Ellen has led peace delegations to North Korea, Iran, China, Israel/Palestine, Brazil and seven African countries. She said, ‘Changing people's lives from hopelessness to hopefulness, from poverty to abundance, from marginalization to full participation and from supplication to transformation is the bedrock foundation upon which The Hunger Project is built. I am grateful to have the opportunity to be part of this incredible effort.’”

[From http://www.thp.org/who_we_are/leadership_team/maryellen_mcnish]

Robert G. Mitchell
Senior Attorney & Director of Program Quality and Learning
Landesa

Email: info@landesa.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Robert Mitchell has 22 years legal experience and 16 years of research, consulting, and writing experience with land tenure reform, land market development, rural legal aid and other rural

development issues in developing countries and transition economies. His technical assistance experience includes on-site assessment of land policy and legislation in South Asia, Eastern Europe, Central Asia and South East Asia, as well as drafting and managing implementation of legislation and programs related to land rights legal aid, government allocation of micro-plots, tenancy liberalization, privatization of agricultural and non-agricultural land, subdivision of collectivized agricultural enterprises, land survey and delimitation, land titling and property rights registration, mortgage, sale and lease of land, land consolidation, eminent domain, women's land rights and strengthening land tenure security."

[From <http://www.landesia.org/about-landesia/our-leadership/program-leadership/>]

Marti Mueller
Global Ecovillage Educator
Gaia Education

Email: marti@auroville.org.in

"Marti Mueller from Auroville, South India (www.auroville.org), vision keeper for GEN and Gaia Trust, has 30 years of experience in the field of education, 20 years of community experience, and is former professor at the Sorbonne University in Paris. She is co-founder of 'Children and Trees Research' with UNESCO and the Indian Government. Marti is the author of Indigo Spirit for a Child Friendly Planet. She has also worked on the Earth Restoration Corps curriculum and The University of the Streets and Alleys. Her current concerns: Establishing a wildlife sanctuary to protect a UNESCO World Heritage site in central India, editing a spiritual anthology on new curricula for communities, and researching a book on Himalayan tribal people and the protection of their indigenous customs."

[From <http://www.gaiaeducation.org/index.php/en/people.html>]

Danielle Nierenberg
Co-founder
Food Tank

Email: Danielle@foodtank.org

Twitter: @DaniNierenberg

"Danielle Nierenberg is a co-founder of Food Tank (www.FoodTank.org) and an expert on sustainable agriculture and food issues. She has written extensively on gender and population, the spread of factory farming in the developing world, and innovations in sustainable agriculture. Danielle worked at the Worldwatch Institute from 2001 to 2012 and was the Director their Food and Agriculture program. She spent two years traveling to more than 35 countries across sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America meeting with farmers and farmers' groups, scientists and researchers, policymakers and government leaders, students and academics, and journalists collecting their thoughts on what's working to help alleviate hunger and poverty, while also protecting the environment. Her knowledge of global

agriculture issues has been cited widely in more than 3,000 major print and broadcast outlets worldwide. Danielle has authored or contributed to several major reports and books including *State of the World 2011: Innovations that Nourish the Planet* (Editor and Project Director, 2011), and *Food and Agriculture: The Future of Sustainability* (2012). She has spoken at major conferences and events all over the world including , the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development (2012), the Sustainable Food Summit (2012), the Fourth National Conference for Women in Sustainable Agriculture (2013), and the Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems Funders Network (2011). She also worked for two years as a Peace Corps volunteer in the Dominican Republic.”

[From <http://foodtank.org/danielle-nierenberg>]

Molly Harriss Olson
Chair, Board of Directors
Fairtrade International

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.fairtrade.net/contact-us.html>)

“Molly Harriss Olson is a Director of Eco Futures, an Australian-based international policy firm working on building sustainable strategies with business, government and civic leaders; and is an internationally recognised leader on sustainability. Ms Olson is co-founder of Earthmark; and the Founder of the National Business Leaders Forum on Sustainable Development. She also serves on the Boards of the Green Building Council of Australia, and is Chair of the Editorial Advisory Board of Ecos Magazine. Ms Olson worked in the White House as the Founding Executive Director of the President’s Council on Sustainable Development. Between 1995-97, she was President and CEO of The Natural Step, a non-profit environmental education organisation working with business leaders.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/board-members-general-assembly.html>]

Notes:

“Fair trade is an alternative approach to conventional trade based on a partnership between producers and traders, businesses and consumers. The international Fairtrade system - made up of Fairtrade International and its member organizations - represents the world's largest and most recognized fair trade system.

“Our mission is to connect disadvantaged producers and consumers, promote fairer trading conditions and empower producers to combat poverty, strengthen their position and take more control over their lives.”

“There are 19 national Fairtrade organizations covering 24 countries. There are producer networks in three continents, Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean—representing the 1.2 million farmers and workers in 66 countries.”

“Seventy percent of the world’s food is produced by 500 million smallholder farmers; this group also represents half of the world’s hungry people.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/about-us.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/our-vision.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/fairtrade-organizations.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/producer-networks.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/who-we-are.html>, and [http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=347](http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=347)]

Gary Oppenheimer
Executive Director; Co-founder
Ample Harvest

Email: gary@AmpleHarvest.org
Twitter: @GaryOppenheimer

“Gary Oppenheimer is our Executive Director and Founder. A self described aging geek, he has worked with computers and communications going back to the 1970's. As director of a community garden in 2009, he learned about the wasted food in many plots and created a program called "Ample Harvest" to get the excess food to local food pantries. Realizing this as a nationwide problem, he created a nationwide solution called AmpleHarvest.org to use the Internet educate, encourage and enable millions of growers nationwide to share their ample harvest with local food pantries in all 50 states.”

[From <http://www.ampleharvest.org/about.php>]

Kristina Pearson, M.A.
Training Director
Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist
Village Earth

Email: kristina@villageearth.org

“Kristina received her M.A. in International Development from Colorado State University. She has worked with Village Earth since 2004, and is the director of Village Earth’s training programs. Kristina is a participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) specialist and has designed and implemented organizational and program PM&E processes. She also does consultations and trainings on PM&E. Kristina was the program director of the Peruvian Amazon Indigenous Support Network for five years. She teaches online courses through the Village Earth/Colorado State University online certificate program in Community-Based Development. These include Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation, Gender Equity in Development and Participatory Research and Development. Kristina speaks Spanish.”

[From <http://villageearth.org/our-story/staffvolunteers>]

Notes:

Appropriate Technology Library

“The most comprehensive, compact, and cost effective appropriate technology and sustainable living resource in the world! The AT Library contains the full text and images from over 1050 of the best books dealing with all areas of do-it-yourself technology. Portable and easy to use on 28 CDs or 2 DVDs. The AT Library is currently in use in sustainable development projects in over 74 countries worldwide. It’s like a portable internet of appropriate technology solutions!”

[From <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-library>]

Appropriate Technology Sourcebook

“Welcome to the online edition of the Appropriate Technology Sourcebook which reviews over 1,150 of the best books on appropriate technology. Most of the books reviewed in the sourcebook are available as a collection in the AT Library on CD-ROM or DVD available for sale from Village Earth. This is the online version of the latest edition guide to practical books on village and small community technology. Over 50,000 print copies of the previous editions have been used in more than 130 countries to find a wide range of published technical information that can be used by individuals and small groups. In the new edition, 1150 publications are reviewed, covering small water supply systems, renewable energy devices such as water mills and improved cook stoves, agricultural tools and implements, intensive gardening, nonformal education, small business management, transportation, small industries and other topics. The Sourcebook can also be used as the index for the Appropriate Technology Library on CD-ROM or DVD, which contains the complete text of 1050 books.”

[From <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-sourcebook>]

Marike de Peña
Vice Chair, Board of Directors
Fairtrade International

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.fairtrade.net/contact-us.html>)

Marike de Peña is Vice President of the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Small Producer Organizations (CLAC) and has served on its board since 2006. She has also served as Director of Banelino, a banana co-operative composed of nearly 400 small farmers in the Northwestern Dominican Republic, since 2000.

Marike was born in Holland, but has lived and worked in the Dominican Republic for 25 years. Among other positions, she worked for the Dominican Land Reform Institute, where she supported small farmer groups in developing sustainable agricultural practices. She continued her focus on supporting small farmers by co-founding the Banelino cooperative in 1996. The cooperative works to defend the interests of farmers in the market and promotes strong farmer alliances and organization. Marike is also coordinator of a network of banana farmers, and president of the Dominican national platform for small Fairtrade farmers.

A strong advocate for the power of Fairtrade, Marike believes that it provides the social, economic and environmental conditions necessary for farmers to take control of their own lives and produce real and long-lasting development.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/board-members-general-assembly.html>]

Notes:

“Fair trade is an alternative approach to conventional trade based on a partnership between producers and traders, businesses and consumers. The international Fairtrade system - made up of Fairtrade International and its member organizations - represents the world's largest and most recognized fair trade system.

“Our mission is to connect disadvantaged producers and consumers, promote fairer trading conditions and empower producers to combat poverty, strengthen their position and take more control over their lives.”

“There are 19 national Fairtrade organizations covering 24 countries. There are producer networks in three continents, Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean—representing the 1.2 million farmers and workers in 66 countries.”

“Seventy percent of the world’s food is produced by 500 million smallholder farmers; this group also represents half of the world’s hungry people.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/about-us.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/our-vision.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/fairtrade-organizations.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/producer-networks.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/who-we-are.html>, and [http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=347](http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=347)]

Roy Prosterman
Founder and Chairman Emeritus
Landesa

Email: info@landesa.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Founder and Chairman Emeritus of Landesa and Professor Emeritus of Law at the University of Washington, Roy Prosterman is a pioneering world expert on land reform, rural development, and foreign aid. His land to the tiller program in Vietnam from 1970 to 1973 gave land rights to 1 million tenant farmers. Rice production increased by 30 percent while Viet Cong recruitment decreased by 80 percent. A New York Times article called the land reform law that Prosterman had authored “probably the most ambitious and progressive non-Communist land reform of the 20th century.” In 1981, Prosterman formally founded the world’s first non-governmental organization designed specifically for partnering with governments to extend land rights to the world’s poorest people – then known as the Rural Development Institute (RDI). Prosterman has provided advice and conducted research in more than 40 countries in Asia, the former Soviet Union, Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America. He has

published several books, including *Surviving to 3000: An Introduction to Lethal Conflict, Land Reform and Democratic Development* (with Jeffrey Riedinger), and *One Billion Rising* (with Tim Hanstad and Robert Mitchell), and has authored dozens of articles. He is a frequent guest speaker and presenter at world forums on poverty and economic security.”

[From <http://www.landesia.org/about-landesia/our-leadership/our-founder/>]

Penelope Reyes
Global Ecovillage Educator
Gaia Education

Email: (could not find source for contact information)

Penelope Reyes is an environmental educator, ecovillage designer, pressed flower artist and childrens’ book writer. She has a Masters in Environmental Management degree from University of San Francisco, and Ateneo de Manila University. She is founder and executive director of Happy Earth (www.happyearth.info), a Philippine-based environmental education non-profit which develops educational materials, promotes fair trade, and hosts courses on Ecovillage Design Education (EDE), self-sufficiency, consensus decision-making, and right livelihood. She has co-founded and co-established Tuwa The Laughing Fish (www.tuwa.ph), an off-grid Living & Learning Center and Green Bed & Breakfast at Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, Philippines and has been living there as a resident since 2010. She is actively involved in a Transition Initiative at Cabiao and also promotes Ecovillage awareness & development as president of the Global Ecovillage Network for Oceania and Asia (GENOA).”

[From <http://www.gaiaeducation.org/index.php/en/people.html>]

Bunker Roy (also known as Sanjit Roy)
Founder, Director
Barefoot College

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.barefootcollege.org/about/contact-us/>) or contact@barefootcollege.org

“Self-effacing founder, colleague, fundraiser and crisis manager for Barefooters, from December 1972 till now. The Barefoot College is one of the few places in India where Mahatma Gandhi’s spirit of service and thoughts on sustainability, are still alive and respected. The College has adopted the Gandhian ideas into its lifestyle and work ethics, holding it true and relevant universally even in the 21st Century. A central belief was that the knowledge, skills and wisdom found in villages should be used for its development before getting skills from outside. The College has applied rural traditional knowledge and skills to build homes for the homeless, collect rain water in rural schools and community where potable water sources are scarce, as well as to spread socio-economic messages at the grassroots level through puppetry. Only technologies that can be understood and controlled by rural community have been introduced to improve the quality of life of the poor.”

[From <http://www.barefootcollege.org/barefoot-approach/>]

Dr. Marie T. Ruel
Division Director
Food Consumption and Nutrition Division
International Food Policy Research Institute

Email: ifpri@cgiar.org (contact email for general inquiries)

“Marie T. Ruel was appointed Division Director of IFPRI's Food Consumption and Nutrition Division in 2004. From 1996 until her current appointment, she served as Senior Research Fellow and Research Fellow in that division. Since joining IFPRI, she led the Multi-Country Program on Challenges to Urban Food and Nutrition and the Global Regional Project on Diet Quality and Diet Changes of the Poor. Prior to IFPRI, she was head of the Nutrition and Health Division at the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama/Pan American Health Organization (INCAP/PAHO) in Guatemala. Dr. Ruel has worked for more than 20 years on issues related to policies and programs to alleviate poverty and child malnutrition in developing countries. She has published extensively in nutrition and epidemiology journals on topics such as maternal and child nutrition, food based strategies to improve diet quality and micronutrient nutrition, urban livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and the development of indicators of child feeding and care practices. She has served on various international expert committees, such as the National Academy of Sciences, the International Zinc in Nutrition Consultative Group, and the International Micronutrient Advisory Group of Experts established by the World Health Organization.”

[From <http://www.ifpri.org/staffprofile/marie-ruel>]

Severine von Tscherner Fleming
Director
Schumacher Center for a New Economics

Email: schumacher@centerforneweconomics.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Severine is a farmer, activist, and organizer based in the Champlain Valley of New York. She is founder and director of The Greenhorns, a grassroots cultural organization with the mission to promote, recruit and support a growing movement of young farmers and ranchers in America. Now in its 6th year, Greenhorns focuses on convening in-person networking mixers, conferences and workshops, as well as producing new media and publications for their national network. They run a weekly radio show on Heritage Radio Network (Bushwick, Brooklyn), a popular blog, a national OPEN GIS farmer database, and a few other unconventional projects. Severine sits on the board of the Schumacher Center for a New Economics, which is fiscal sponsor to a new initiative: The Agrarian Network, working to build a national network, tools, templates and pilot projects to support new farmers with land access, and opportunity. The Agrarian Network will focus on land gifting frameworks, advocacy around best practices and limited

emergency transactions. During the next 20 years, 400 million acres, an almost Louisiana Purchase-sized chunk of American farmland is destined to change hands. If this movement of new farmers is to shift the American foodsystem, (more diverse, more regional, more sustainable) then we must urgently work for secure land tenure. Severine is a founder and organizer of Farmhack, an open-source community for farm innovation. Farmhack's events and online platform helps the farmers in our network connect, design, hack, tweak and sell appropriate, adaptable tools for sustainable farm systems. Farmhack is committed to open source, farmer driven teamwork in the design process. Severine is an avid amateur historian, and has built an 8,000 volume agricultural library . Active at her local Grange hall and Co-Packer Coop and project partner to the Vermont Sail Freight Project, she also produces organic pork, rabbit, goose, duck, culinary herbs, teas, and wildcrafted seaweed at Smithereen Farm, Essex NY.”

[From <http://centerforneweconomics.org/directors>]

Cathy Sanders
Vice President of Philanthropy & Foundation Relations
Heifer International

Email: cathy.sanders@heifer.org

“The Heifer Way: We believe all people deserve dignity, opportunity, and a future free from hunger. We believe we provide the tools of transformation to bring about that opportunity. We believe one cow can transform a life. But we know one animal alone doesn’t lead to sustainable change. We believe in equipping our people with the tools, education and livestock to bring about positive transformation. Together, through every small step forward, we’re transforming the world for the better. That's real impact. (Over 18.5 million families Heifer has helped lift out of hunger and poverty).”

[From <http://www.heifer.org/ending-hunger/index.html>]

Edwin F. Shinn, Ph.D. Ed
Miriam Shinn
Advisory Committee
Village Earth

Email: info@villageearth.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Ed has worked in the field of community development for 30 years. He holds a Ph.D. in sociology, a master’s degree in group dynamics and a bachelor’s degree in philosophy. His expertise includes organizational development, planning and management methods, training design and implementation, technology generation, project monitoring and survey research. His work as an organizer and trainer has taken him to the villages of India, Kenya, Peru, Guatemala, Wounded Knee, rural California, Pakistan, Indonesia and Egypt. He developed and managed a mobile school for community development where indigenous people in each area in which it was held were trained to be faculty. In Egypt he helped to

develop an Irrigation Advisory Service and trained its personnel to work with farmers in setting up water user organizations to improve irrigated agriculture.”

“Miriam (Mimi) has worked in the field of community and village development for 30 years. She received her master’s in agricultural economics. She has worked has worked with and lived as a community developer in India, Australia and Africa. Her specialty is group facilitation, women in development, communication for development and micro-finance.”

[From <http://villageearth.org/our-story/board-of-directors>]

Notes:

Appropriate Technology Library

“The most comprehensive, compact, and cost effective appropriate technology and sustainable living resource in the world! The AT Library contains the full text and images from over 1050 of the best books dealing with all areas of do-it-yourself technology. Portable and easy to use on 28 CDs or 2 DVDs. The AT Library is currently in use in sustainable development projects in over 74 countries worldwide. It’s like a portable internet of appropriate technology solutions!”

[From <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-library>]

Appropriate Technology Sourcebook

“Welcome to the online edition of the Appropriate Technology Sourcebook which reviews over 1,150 of the best books on appropriate technology. Most of the books reviewed in the sourcebook are available as a collection in the AT Library on CD-ROM or DVD available for sale from Village Earth. This is the online version of the latest edition guide to practical books on village and small community technology. Over 50,000 print copies of the previous editions have been used in more than 130 countries to find a wide range of published technical information that can be used by individuals and small groups. In the new edition, 1150 publications are reviewed, covering small water supply systems, renewable energy devices such as water mills and improved cook stoves, agricultural tools and implements, intensive gardening, nonformal education, small business management, transportation, small industries and other topics. The Sourcebook can also be used as the index for the Appropriate Technology Library on CD-ROM or DVD, which contains the complete text of 1050 books.”

[From <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-sourcebook>]

Amy Smith
Founder, Co-Director
D-Lab
Massachusetts Institute for Technology

Email: mmadinot@mit.edu

“Inventor, visionary and inspirational teacher, Amy is the founder of D-Lab. D-Lab is building a global network of innovators to design and disseminate technologies that meaningfully improve the lives of people living in poverty. The program’s mission is pursued through interdisciplinary courses, technology development, and community initiatives, all of which emphasize experiential learning, real-world projects, community led development, and scalability. Through design summits, innovation centers, business incubators, and a growing network of over 200 innovators in 20 countries, IDIN seeks to create low-cost, high-impact technologies and ventures, while simultaneously documenting and evaluating approaches to international development that value local ingenuity and innovation. MIT’s D-Lab will lead IDIN, a consortium of universities around the world to establish and nurture a global network of local innovators using technology to address issues facing people living in poverty.”

[From: <http://d-lab.mit.edu/about>]

Cynthia E. Smith
Curator of Socially Responsible Design (“Design for the Other 90% series”)
Smithsonia, Cooper-Hewitt, National Design Museum

Email: smithcynthia@si.edu
Twitter: @designother90

“Design with the Other 90%: CITIES is the second in a series of themed exhibitions that demonstrate how design can be a dynamic force in transforming and, in many cases, saving lives. The first exhibition, in 2007, Design for the Other 90%, focused on design solutions that addressed the most basic needs of the 90% of the world’s population not traditionally served by professional designers.”

[From <http://www.designother90.org/about/>]

George Stetson Ph.D
Consultant
Board of Directors
Village Earth

Email: info@villageearth.org (email address for general inquiries)

“George received his M.A. in Political Science from the University of the Andes in Mérida, Venezuela and his Ph.D. from Colorado State University. His dissertation examined a contemporary conflict between indigenous peoples and the government over hydrocarbon resources in the Peruvian Amazon. He worked as a community organizer and director of non-formal educational program in Venezuelan squatter villages. He has worked with Village Earth in Peru, helping to organize participatory workshops, to create hydrocarbon awareness and assist indigenous villages with related issues in the surrounding area. George has been involved with Village Earth since 2005. George speaks Spanish.”

[From <http://villageearth.org/our-story/staffvolunteers>]

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[From <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-library>]

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[From <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-sourcebook>]

Tuulia Syvanen
Executive Operating Officer
Fairtrade International

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.fairtrade.net/contact-us.html>)

“Tuulia Syvänen is Executive Operating Officer at Fairtrade International. Since she started working at Fairtrade in February 2009, she has been strengthening the internal and external communication with member organizations, NGOs and business partners and reshaping Producer Services and Relations. Tuulia oversees the majority of operations at FLO, including Producer Services and Relations, Standards and Strategy, Brand and Communications, and Social Compliance and Workers Rights. Prior to joining Fairtrade International, Tuulia worked 10 years with Fairtrade Finland -- as Executive Director, Deputy Director, Product and Account manager, and Communications Officer. Before that, she has served in many NGO boards and committee in development and environmental organizations.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/flo-leadership-team.html>]

Notes:

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“There are 19 national Fairtrade organizations covering 24 countries. There are producer networks in three continents, Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean—representing the 1.2 million farmers and workers in 66 countries.”

“Seventy percent of the world’s food is produced by 500 million smallholder farmers; this group also represents half of the world’s hungry people.”

[From <http://www.fairtrade.net/about-us.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/our-vision.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/fairtrade-organizations.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/producer-networks.html>, <http://www.fairtrade.net/who-we-are.html>, and [http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=347](http://www.fairtrade.net/single-view.html?&L=0&cHash=4c7dfe992651a0f912d947b6a822a075&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=347)]

Dr. Okechukwu Ukaga, MBA, PhD
Board of Directors
Village Earth

Email: info@villageearth.org (email address for general inquiries)

Dr. Okechukwu Ukaga is the Executive Director of Northeast Minnesota Sustainable Development Partnership, University of Minnesota (NMSDP). In this capacity, he provides programmatic leadership for integrated, education, research and outreach projects/programs that promote sustainable development in northeastern Minnesota by utilizing university resources to meet community identified needs. Under his leadership, over the past 7 years, NMSDP has engaged in a variety of partnerships projects involving over 64,000 community members; 379 community organizations and businesses; 300 university faculty connections, 418 students from 42 university programs and departments. Dr. Ukaga has written and/or coauthored over 50 publications including books, book chapters, special edition of a scholarly journal, journal articles, conference papers, and project reports. His book *Renewing the Countryside* (2001, co-edited with Jan Joannides, Sara Bergan, Mark Ritchie, and Beth Waterhouse) highlights the success stories of people across Minnesota’s diverse and beautiful landscapes who are conserving and enhancing the state’s natural and cultural resources while spurring local economic and community development. His book *‘Evaluating Sustainable Development’* (2004, co-authored with Chris

Maser) presents the principles and tools for participatory evaluation of sustainable development. His latest book 'Sustainable Development in Africa' (2005, co-edited with Osita Afoaku) examines factors limiting sustainable development in Africa and offers reasoned suggestions on practical strategies for achieving development in Africa that is anchored on the values of sustainability, appropriateness and equity. His forthcoming book 'Sustainable Development: Principles, Frameworks and Cases' (2008, co-edited with Chris Maser and Mike Reichenbach) summarizes selected key sustainable development models, including salient case examples that illustrate each model or framework."

[From <http://villageearth.org/our-story/board-of-directors>]

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[From <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-sourcebook>]

Darryl Vhugen
Senior Attorney & Director of Special Initiatives
Landesa

Email: info@landesa.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Darryl Vhugen is a senior attorney at Landesa. Prior to becoming a senior attorney, he was the state director for Andhra Pradesh (AP) in India where he led Landesa’s AP office in Hyderabad. Darryl led Landesa’s work in partnership with the state government and others to help secure land rights for landless women and families. The Landesa-designed Indira Kranti Patham program has already helped thousands of landless women purchase land, and provided legal aid to more than 70,000 poor families. In 2007, Vhugen consulted Landesa on land tenure security issues, working in the field in India. Before joining Landesa, Vhugen spent 25 years in the private practice as an international and domestic business lawyer and litigator. He advised foreign and domestic clients in a broad range of business matters involving the United States, Japan, Taiwan, Cambodia the Philippines and other countries in Southeast Asia.”

[From <http://www.landesa.org/about-landesa/our-leadership/program-leadership/>]

Liz Walker
Global Ecovillage Educator; Board Member
Gaia Education
Founder and Executive Director
Ecovillage at Ithaca

Email:

Twitter: @WiserFutur

“Liz Walker is co-founder and executive director of EcoVillage at Ithaca, Inc. (www.ecovillage.ithaca.ny.us), a non-profit educational organization which created and continues to nurture the development of a mainstream ecovillage community in Ithaca, NY, that includes multiple cohousing neighborhoods, organic farms, open space preservation and hands-on educational work. Since its inception in 1991, EVI has received national and international awards and media recognition. Liz is the author of the new book ‘EcoVillage at Ithaca: Pioneering a Sustainable Culture’ (New Society Publishers, 2005). Liz has spent the last thirty years working full-time on social change work that promotes community, environmental responsibility and personal growth. She is a skilled writer, facilitator, mediator, trainer, public speaker, and project manager. Liz is a board member of the Gaia Education initiative.”

[From <http://www.gaiaeducation.org/index.php/en/people.html>]

Fiona Ward
Project Manager
Transition Town Totnes
Project Manager
REconomy Project

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.reconomy.org/about/contact/>)

Twitter: @REconomyProject

“Fiona has been involved with Transition since 2006, firstly with Transition Town Totnes (TTT) and then also with the Transition Network. She set up and ran the Transition Streets project for TTT, and initiated and runs the REconomy Project for the TN. Fiona is also doing some REconomy work on the ground in Totnes around strategic planning. She has also contributed to organisational processes and strategy for both organisation. [Note: The mission of the REconomy Project is to help build the capacity of Transition Initiatives, and other community organisations doing similar work, to grow a new kind of local economy.]”

[From <http://www.transitionnetwork.org/people/fiona-ward>]

Yeshica Weerasekera
Director, Program Partnerships
International Development Exchange

Email: info@idex.org (contact email for general inquiries)

“Yeshica has worked for over 2 decades in support of grassroots-led social change with a diverse number of philanthropic and non-profit organizations in Europe, Africa and the U.S. Born and partly raised in Sri Lanka, Yeshica migrated with her family to the U.K., where she received a B.A. in International Development Studies from the University of East Anglia. After earning a Masters degree in Africa Area Studies from UCLA, Yeshica worked for 6 years in the West African region as the local Sahel Representative for Ashoka: Innovators for the Public, as well as with Oxfam America, and RADI-APEC, a community-based non-profit organization in Senegal. She has worked at several social change organizations based in California, including USA for Africa, the Tides Center, Changemakers, and most recently as a deputy director at the International Forum on Globalization, a North-South research and educational institution. Yeshica first came to IDEX several years ago to coordinate the Africa program, and helped to formulate the early stages of IDEX’s own partnership approach. She is delighted to be renewing her ties to the organization, and becoming part of IDEX’s dynamic efforts promoting sustainable solutions around the world.”

[From <https://www.idex.org/about/staff/>]

Judy Wicks
Cofounder BALLE (Business Alliance for Local Living Economies)

Email: info@bealocalist.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Judy Wicks, BALLE Cofounder and Board Chair Emeritus, is an international leader and speaker in the local-living-economies movement, Judy Wicks is former owner of the White Dog Café, acclaimed for its socially and environmentally responsible business practices. She is also cofounder of the nationwide Business Alliance for Local Living Economies (BALLE), as well as founder of the Sustainable Business Network of Greater Philadelphia and Fair Food — both incubated at the White Dog Café Foundation and supported by the restaurant's profits. In her retail career, Judy was founder and owner of Black Cat,

which featured locally made and fair-trade gifts for twenty years. In 1970, Judy cofounded the original Free People's Store, now well known as Urban Outfitters. Her work has earned numerous awards, including the James Beard Foundation Humanitarian of the Year Award, the International Association of Culinary Professionals Humanitarian Award and the Women Chefs and Restaurateurs Lifetime Achievement Award. She lives in Philadelphia. Continuing her work to build a new economy, Judy mentors the next generation of entrepreneurs and consults for beautiful businesses.”

[From <http://bealocalist.org/judy-wicks>]

Paul Yeghiayan
Associate Director of Philanthropy
Heifer International

Email: paul.yeghiayan@heifer.org
Twitter: @paulyeghiayan

“The Heifer Way: We believe all people deserve dignity, opportunity, and a future free from hunger. We believe we provide the tools of transformation to bring about that opportunity. We believe one cow can transform a life. But we know one animal alone doesn’t lead to sustainable change. We believe in equipping our people with the tools, education and livestock to bring about positive transformation. Together, through every small step forward, we’re transforming the world for the better. That’s real impact. (Over 18.5 million families Heifer has helped lift out of hunger and poverty).”

[From <http://www.heifer.org/ending-hunger/index.html>]

Margarita O Zethelius
Global Ecovillage Educator
Board Member
Gaia Education

Email: ?

“Margarita O Zethelius is a biologist from Colombia with an MSc in Conservation and Rural Development. Her experience includes design, management and implementation of sustainable development projects and community strategies for communication and education for conservation. A great networker, she is part of Berkley University’s Environmental Leadership Program and WWF’s Education for Nature Program. Margarita sits on the board of CASA (Council of Sustainable Settlements of Latin America) where she is working principally on the inclusion of grassroots initiatives and the development of education strategies. Coordinator of Colombia’s first EDE Colombia, as well as several trainings for community empowerment, conservation and sustainability, Margarita is member Gaia Education’s Board.”

[From <http://www.gaiaeducation.org/index.php/en/people.html>]

F. Local Finance/Microcredit/Local Currencies/Social Media Financing (18)

Sophia Campbell
Bristol Pound

Email: sophia@bristolpound.org

Sophia is the point of contact for Farmlink, the Bristol Pound initiative supporting primary producers. A Human Geography graduate, supporting emerging and existing sustainable food systems is a core passion. She has been involved in social and environmental change projects for many years including setting up community food cooperatives. [Note: The Bristol Pound is the UK's first city wide local currency, the first to have electronic accounts managed by a regulated financial institution, and the first that can be used to pay some local taxes.]

[From two sources: <http://bristolpound.org/> and <http://bristolpound.org/team>]

Michele Costello
President, Board of Directors
Women Advancing Microfinance International

Email: wam.international.president@gmail.com (email address for general inquiries)

“Michele Costello is a Director at the Royal Bank of Scotland and leads the Portfolio Management NV team for corporate clients. In this role, she manages a credit portfolio of US-based multinational clients across various industries. Michele is an experienced debt professional, with a background in corporate, leveraged, syndicated and real estate finance. Her interest in microfinance has led to various volunteer activities and affiliations with NY- area microfinance organizations, a role as outreach director for a microfinance renewable energy project in Haiti, a role as co-founder of a microfinance education company, and an Adjunct Professor position at Baruch College teaching a microfinance course. Michele received an MBA in Finance and Economics from New York University Stern School of Business.”

[From http://www.waminternational.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=31&Itemid=67]

Alex Counts
President and CEO
Grameen Foundation

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.grameenfoundation.org/contact>)

“Alex Counts founded Grameen Foundation and became its President and CEO in 1997, after having worked in microfinance and poverty reduction for 10 years. A Cornell University graduate, Counts’

commitment to poverty eradication deepened as a Fulbright scholar in Bangladesh, where he witnessed innovative poverty solutions being developed by Grameen Bank. He trained under Professor Muhammad Yunus, the founder and managing director of Grameen Bank, and co-recipient of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize. Since its modest beginnings, sparked by a \$6,000 seed grant provided by Prof. Yunus (who was a founding board member and continues as director emeritus), Grameen Foundation has grown to a leading international humanitarian organization with an annual budget of approximately \$25 million. Counts has propelled Grameen Foundation's philosophy through his writings, including 'Small Loans, Big Dreams: How Nobel Prize Winner Muhammad Yunus and Microfinance Are Changing the World'. Counts has also been published in The Washington Post, the International Herald Tribune, the Stanford Social Innovation Review, The Miami Herald, The Christian Science Monitor and elsewhere. In 2007 he received the Distinguished Alumni Award from Horace Mann School."

[From <http://www.grameenfoundation.org/bio/alex-counts>]

Matt Flannery
Co-founder and CEO
Kiva

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.kiva.org/help/contact-us>)

"Matt began developing Kiva in late 2004 as a side-project while working as a computer programmer at TiVo, Inc. In December 2005 Matt left his job to devote himself to Kiva full-time. As CEO, Matt has led Kiva's growth from a pilot project to an established online service with partnerships across the globe and hundreds of millions in dollars loaned to low income entrepreneurs. Matt is Skoll Awardee and Ashoka Fellow and was selected to FORTUNE magazine's "Top 40 under 40" list in 2009. In 2011, Matt was chosen for the The Economist "No Boundaries" Innovation Award."

[From <http://www.kiva.org/about/team>]

Anne Folan
Co-Founder
Board of Directors
Women Advancing Microfinance International

Email: wam.international.president@gmail.com (email address for general inquiries)

"Anne Folan is an independent consultant focused on strategic communications, public relations, and knowledge management for clients primarily in the microfinance industry. Her clients include the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Mercy Corps, FINCA International, CGAP, Alternative Credit Technologies, the Social Performance Task Force, JMR Portfolio Management, the American Enterprise Institute, and the Haiti Democracy Project. Before launching her own practice, Anne handled communications for FINCA International, managing their brand identity, designing strategic

communications plans, producing all web and print publications, leading internal communications, and producing high-profile special events.”

[From
http://www.waminternational.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=31&Itemid=67]

Mike Gama-Lobo
Vice President & Regional Director for Africa
Foundation for International Community Assistance

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“Mike Gama-Lobo draws on a decade of experience in senior management of FINCA affiliates in Africa and the Caribbean to direct the strategic development of the FINCA Africa region. Mr. Gama-Lobo successively led FINCA affiliates in Haiti, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania through change management and rapid expansion of financial services in the midst of major political upheavals. His experience covers a full spectrum of financial management, human resource development, establishment of core banking systems and IT infrastructures, financial services expansion, credit management, product development, market research, transformation to deposit-taking entities, internal audit, and legal and corporate governance compliance. He began his career in small- and micro-enterprise financial services while serving with the Peace Corps in Haiti.”

[From
http://www.finca.org/site/c.6fIGIXMFJnJ0H/b.6088495/k.81E1/Executive_Management_Team.htm#.UUAez9K-peQ]

Sona Gandhi
Vice President & Deputy to the President & CEO
Foundation for International Community Assistance

Email: info@FINCA.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Sona Gandhi manages the Legal, Corporate Communications, Strategy and Planning, and Knowledge Management functions for FINCA International. Prior to joining FINCA in 2005, Sona worked in investment banking in New York and management consulting in Washington, DC. She began her microfinance career in Gujarat, India and Blantyre, Malawi. Sona is a frequent guest lecturer on microfinance, a past Director of the Board of Women Advancing Microfinance International (WAM-I), and a past Chair of the Washington, DC chapter of ‘Women Advancing Microfinance.’”

[From
http://www.finca.org/site/c.6fIGIXMFJnJ0H/b.6088495/k.81E1/Executive_Management_Team.htm#.UUAez9K-peQ]

John Hatch
Founder
Secretary and Historian
Foundation for International Community Assistance

Email: info@FINCA.org (email address for general inquiries)

“John Hatch, Secretary and Historian (Santa Fe, NM) is the founder of FINCA, and creator of the Village Banking microcredit methodology. Prior to his retirement in 2006, Hatch served as FINCA’s Director of Research, the foundation’s president, and as chief of party for Village Banking programs in Guatemala and El Salvador. Hatch previously served in Colombia as a community development volunteer for the Peace Corps, and then became a Peace Corps regional director in Peru. As a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, he won a Fulbright grant to conduct research on his doctoral thesis in Peru, where he spent two crop cycles (18 months) as a hired laborer working for 30 subsistence farmers and documenting their traditional agricultural practices. In 1976, Hatch and two partners formed an independent consulting firm, Rural Development Services (RDS). In addition to creating and overseeing the successful development of many of FINCA’s field programs, Hatch has taught Village Banking methods to numerous non-governmental organizations, with the result that today there are hundreds of Village Banking programs around the world.”

[From http://www.finca.org/site/c.6fIGIXMFJnJ0H/b.6088487/k.BFCB/Board_of_Directors.htm#.UIAUnNK-peQ]

Lisa Hogen
Chief Development Officer
Kiva

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.kiva.org/help/contact-us>)

“Lisa joins Kiva with 15 years of fundraising experience working for national and international non-profits. Prior to joining Kiva, Lisa was the Chief Development Officer at Room to Read overseeing a global team responsible for raising the \$30MM annual fundraising goal, along with managing their global marketing and PR efforts. Over a five-year period she built the fundraising team from 2 to 26 staff located across 6 offices located throughout the world including Hong Kong, London, Tokyo and New Delhi. Prior to Room to Read, Lisa was the Director of Development for The Food Project, a Boston-based non-profit focused on youth development through sustainable agriculture. She also served as a Major Gifts Officer for The Nature Conservancy's Asia Pacific Program where she was responsible for raising funds to support the Conservancy's efforts to protect rainforests and coral reefs. Lisa holds a bachelor's degree in environmental studies and economics from Tufts University.”

[From <http://www.kiva.org/about/team>]

Michelle Kreger
Senior Director, Strategic Initiatives
Kiva

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Twitter: @Michelle_Kreger

“Michelle is responsible for overseeing Kiva's expansion into new impact areas including clean energy, water and sanitation, innovative agriculture and higher education. As Kiva matures, these areas are increasingly relevant to Kiva's work as we focus on expanding our impact to include environmental sustainability and equal access to opportunity in addition to financial inclusion. Michelle began her career at Kiva in 2006 on the investments team, spending three years building Kiva's work in North, Central and South America. After that, she shifted her focus to West Africa and the Middle East, where she spent a few additional years building solid partnerships and an all-star regional team. In late 2011, she moved into her current role as the Director of Strategic Initiatives. Prior to joining Kiva, Michelle founded a non-profit organization in Costa Rica, NatureKids, which is focused on English literacy and environmental sustainability in burgeoning tourist hubs. She also worked at various organizations dedicated to financial inclusion, including ACCION International. Michelle graduated magna cum laude from Boston University with a degree in International Relations and a minor in Economics.”

[From <http://www.kiva.org/about/team>]

Mira Luna
Advisory Committee
Creative Currency

Email: support@bace.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Mira Luna is a San Francisco based activist who is working to develop an alternative economy in the Bay Area. She co-founded Bay Area Community Exchange, a regional open source timebank, the Really Really Free Market and JASecon, and is on the Board of the San Francisco Community Land Trust and the US Solidarity Economy Network.” [Note: “Creative Currency is an initiative bringing together leading developers and designers with national experts in social finance, local currencies, crowdfunding, sharing platforms, and other leaders of the new economy to envision, prototype, and deploy innovative solutions that reimagine our systems of exchange from the ground up.”]

[From two sources: <http://creative-currency.org/about/advisory-committee/> and <http://creative-currency.org/about/about-creative-currency/>]

Carlos Pierre
Portfolio Manager, Strategic Initiatives
Kiva

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.kiva.org/help/contact-us>)

“Carlos is a Portfolio Manager for Kiva's Strategic Initiatives. He is helping push the Kiva's model to go beyond micro-finance institutions to work with universities, agricultural coops, solar power distributors, fair trade companies and other types of social enterprises that can benefit from the use of credit. He covers all the regions except Africa. Born and raised among the blatant inequalities of Mexico City, Carlos graduated from Brown University with a degree focus on development. He has studied in China, Mexico and Japan. For eight years he worked in Tokyo, London and New York as derivatives trader specializing in Emerging Markets at Deutsche Bank and Citi. Carlos also worked as a Kiva Fellow in El Salvador. He is determined to push social change via market mechanisms and wants to help bridge the financing gaps faced by social enterprises.”

[From <http://www.kiva.org/about/team>]

Stefan Queck
Interim Regional Director for Latin America
Foundation for International Community Assistance

Email: info@FINCA.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Stefan Queck has more than 20 years of senior management level experience in the financial sector. He began his career doing voluntary work in revolutionary Nicaragua and Ghana, then joined German-based International Projekt Consult (IPC) and worked on a number of the groundbreaking microfinance initiatives in Latin America including two years with the Peruvian Municipal Savings & Loan Banks. From there, his career moved into management and operational responsibility in banking and non-banking institutions specialized in micro, small, and medium enterprises including ProCredit subsidiaries in Mexico and El Salvador. During seven years at the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, DC, he worked on a wide range of financial sector issues. He has been instrumental in developing financial products and services to reach lower-income segments that improve access to finance, and has worked with multilateral organizations, governments and other institutions providing technical and policy advice in the areas of financial and capital market development, microfinance institution-building and regulation, and bank restructuring. His international experience also includes positions based in several African and European countries.”

[From http://www.finca.org/site/c.6fiGIXMFJnJ0H/b.6088495/k.81E1/Executive_Management_Team.htm#.UJAz9K-peQ]

Jacob Schultz
Director
Kiva Fellows and Internship Programs

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.kiva.org/help/contact-us>)

“Jacob Schultz joined Kiva in June of 2011 as Manager of the Kiva Fellows Program. His role is to oversee the sourcing, selecting, training and support to 100 individuals that volunteer to serve as Kiva’s eyes and ears in nearly 60 countries around the world every year. Jacob joins Kiva with more than 10 years of experience working in the non-profit sector. Prior to joining Kiva, Jacob worked at LISC, the nation’s largest community development intermediary organization overseeing the bay area office’s neighborhood economic development program as well as implementing the office’s AmeriCorps, Community Safety, and Service-Learning programs, and administered a capital grant to renovate playfields in low-income communities.”

[From <http://www.kiva.org/about/team>]

Premal Shah
President
Kiva
Advisory Committee
Creative Currency

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.kiva.org/help/contact-us>)

“Premal Shah first began dreaming of “internet microfinance” while working at PayPal, the online payments company. In late 2004, Premal took a 3 month leave from PayPal to develop and test the internet microfinance concept in India. When he returned to Silicon Valley, he met other like-minded dreamers and quit his job at PayPal to help bring the Kiva concept to life and eventually to scale. Kiva today raises over \$1 million each week for the working poor in +50 countries and was named a Top 50 Website by TIME Magazine in 2009. For his work as a social entrepreneur, Premal was named a Young Global Leader by the World Economic Forum and selected to FORTUNE magazine’s “Top 40 under 40” list in 2009. Premal began his career as a management consultant and graduated from Stanford University.” [Note: “Creative Currency is an initiative bringing together leading developers and designers with national experts in social finance, local currencies, crowdfunding, sharing platforms, and other leaders of the new economy to envision, prototype, and deploy innovative solutions that reimagine our systems of exchange from the ground up.”]

[From two sources: <http://www.kiva.org/about/team> and <http://creative-currency.org/about/about-creative-currency/>]

Zar Wardak
Vice President & Regional Director for the Middle East & South Asia
Foundation for International Community Assistance

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Zar Wardak has over ten years of executive management level experience in the financial sector. She serves as chief executive officer of FINCA Afghanistan and as Regional Director of the network's newly forming Middle East/South Asia (MESA) region. Under Ms. Wardak's leadership, FINCA Afghanistan has managed growth and stabilization in a difficult operating environment, and is today widely acknowledged as one of the most effective microfinance institutions in the country. Prior to joining FINCA in 2010, Zar worked as a financial services industry consultant in Afghanistan and as a vice president with Citibank. An Afghan American, Ms. Wardak earned a bachelor of arts in international business from Southwestern College in Winfield, Kansas, and an M.S. in peace operations and economics of developing countries from George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia."

[From http://www.finca.org/site/c.6fiGIXMFJnJ0H/b.6088495/k.81E1/Executive_Management_Team.htm#.ULAez9K-peQ]

Susan Witt
Executive Director
Schumacher Center for a New Economics

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"Susan Witt is the Executive Director of the Schumacher Center for a New Economics, heir to the legacy programs of the E. F. Schumacher Society. She helped found the Schumacher Society in 1980 and led the development of its highly regarded publication, library, seminar, and other educational programs while at the same time remaining deeply committed to implementing Schumacher's economic ideas in her home region of the Berkshires. She helped found the Community Land Trust in the Southern Berkshires in 1980 and has been responsible for many of the innovative financing and contracting methods that the Land Trust uses to create more affordable access to land. In 2006 she co-founded the BerkShares local currency program that has won unprecedented international media attention as a model for other regions. She created and administered the SHARE micro-credit program, the precursor of BerkShares, and in 1985 helped Robyn VanEn form the first Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) farm in this country at Indian Line Farm. Susan Witt writes and speaks on the theory and practice of building sustainable local economies."

[From <http://centerforneweconomics.org/staff>]

Mohammed Yunus
Founder
Grameen Bank

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“In 1974, Professor Muhammad Yunus, a Bangladeshi economist from Chittagong University, led his students on a field trip to a poor village. They interviewed a woman who made bamboo stools, and learnt that she had to borrow the equivalent of 15p to buy raw bamboo for each stool made. After repaying the middleman, sometimes at rates as high as 10% a week, she was left with a penny profit margin. Had she been able to borrow at more advantageous rates, she would have been able to amass an economic cushion and raise herself above subsistence level. Realizing that there must be something terribly wrong with the economics he was teaching, Yunus took matters into his own hands, and from his own pocket lent the equivalent of ? 17 to 42 basket-weavers. He found that it was possible with this tiny amount not only to help them survive, but also to create the spark of personal initiative and enterprise necessary to pull themselves out of poverty. Against the advice of banks and government, Yunus carried on giving out 'micro-loans', and in 1983 formed the Grameen Bank, meaning 'village bank' founded on principles of trust and solidarity. In Bangladesh today, Grameen has 2,564 branches, with 19,800 staff serving 8.29 million borrowers in 81,367 villages. On any working day Grameen collects an average of \$1.5 million in weekly installments. Of the borrowers, 97% are women and over 97% of the loans are paid back, a recovery rate higher than any other banking system. Grameen methods are applied in projects in 58 countries, including the US, Canada, France, The Netherlands and Norway.”

[From http://www.grameen-info.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=329&Itemid=363]

G. Peacebuilding (21)

Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne

Founder

Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement

Sri Lanka

Email: Dr. Vinya Ariyaratne, General Secretary : vinya@sarvodaya.org

“In the spirit of Martin Luther King, he has led peace marches and meditations with millions of poor people. In the mold of Mahatma Gandhi, he has quieted angry masses through his personal example. Like Jimmy Carter, he has successfully mediated intense conflicts and helped build hundreds of homes. Like the Dalai Lama and the world’s greatest preachers, he has an impressive ability to rally ordinary citizens to see the spiritual wisdom of looking beyond their own salvation to help ensure the salvation of others. But he is definitely his own man...and he is almost completely unknown outside of Sri Lanka. He is Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne, founder of the Sarvodaya Shramadana movement of Sri Lanka.

“When telling the story of Sarvodaya it is tempting to speak in sheer numbers. The largest non-government organisation in Sri Lanka, this grassroots movement involves people in more almost 15,000 villages rediscovering their ability to influence their own destinies. Sarvodaya has energised them to build more than 5,000 pre-schools, community health centres, libraries and cottage industries; establish thousands of village banks; dig thousands of wells and latrines; promote biodiversity, solar energy, rehabilitation...and peace. One can travel for days to the most remote mountain settlements and still find signs of Sarvodaya: a seamstress who got her start from a loan through her village bank; a healthy child who benefits from home visits by a young mother trained by Sarvodaya in early childhood development; a well tapped with a hand pump made through Sarvodaya. Or a hand-hewn road that brings poor villages into physical and psychological touch with the outside world. It is in the building of such roads that the movement actualizes its most moving testimony of greatness. In village after village where hopelessness and poverty ruled, Sarvodaya has engaged people to live by the motto: ‘We build the road and the road builds us.’

“In a *shramadana* camp, hundreds of villagers work side by side to construct something they democratically decide is important to their common welfare. Children and grandparents, men and women of all religions and castes, rich and poor alike lift shovels and carry dirt, sing together, learn about community organizing and sometimes move mountains. At the core of Sarvodaya, after all, is belief in one another. Instead of seeing A.T. Ariyaratne as “like” Gandhi or any other great men and women of peace, we need to know him as one man who made a difference for millions through Sarvodaya. His message applies to every corner of the earth where inequity, violence, poverty and hopelessness oppress everyday people struggling to make life worth living.”

[From <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/our-founder>]

[Notes:

1) From <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/development-model>

“Shramadana’ means ‘sharing work, knowledge, talents, and time.’ The aim of the Movement is to use shared work, voluntary giving and sharing of resources to achieve the personal and social awakening of everyone ~ from the individual, to the village, and continuing up to the international level.

“Awakening’ means developing human potential, and is a comprehensive process taking place on the spiritual, moral, cultural, social, economic and political levels. Sarvodaya strives for a model of society in which there is neither poverty nor excessive affluence. The movement’s holistic approach is based on Buddhist principles (including goodness, sympathy, and tranquility) and on the Gandhian values of truthfulness, nonviolence, and self-sacrifice.

The five evolutionary stages of a village

“To fulfill its ambitions to develop human potential and to achieve widespread social effectiveness, the movement is working with a participatory approach in nearly 15,000 villages on the island. The program is adjusted to the specific social, cultural, and religious conditions in each region. At the same time, all of the villages go through five stages of evolution or awakening.

Stage 1: Inquiry from the village and organization of an introductory _shramadana_ camp for the village, during which problems are analyzed together and needs identified.

Stage 2: Establishment of various groups (children’s, youngsters, mothers’ and farmers’ groups), construction of a child development center, and training of staff.

Stage 3: Program for meeting the basic needs and setting up institutions (including the founding of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Society, which is responsible for the village’s development initiatives);

Stage 4: Measures to produce income and employment; establishment of complete self-reliance and self-financing;

Stage 5: Support for other village communities.

“The approach is designed in such a way that ten villages are always grouped around a pioneering village that has already reached the fifth stage. These villages cooperate, and the groups of ten are linked to one another in turn at the district and national levels, so as to be able to implement common projects such as a regional water supply. The aim is that the villages should be able to manage themselves as a community – to be organized, self-reliant, and able to act independently.

Awakening through meeting basic needs

“The Sarvodaya Movement has identified ten elementary and basic needs. Satisfying those means, liberating the spirit from its own limitations and from unequal socioeconomic conditions, and thereby developing human potential in the Buddhist sense.

“These basic needs are:

- * A clean and beautiful environment
- * Adequate provision of clean drinking water
- * Minimal supplies of clothing
- * Adequate and balanced nutrition
- * Simple housing
- * Basic health care
- * Basic communication facilities

- * A minimal supply of energy
- * Holistic education
- * Satisfaction of intellectual and cultural needs

2) From <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/philosophy/collected-works-vol-1/introduction>

“To Ariyaratne who speaks his people’s language, the rural tradition of the past nurtured by the living examples of saints and respected leaders has in it much to teach us how to devise strategies to meet the present problems. In the rural past there was a harmonious integration of objectives and methods pertaining to the organization of man and matter, the final common goal of which exercise was to ensure the joy of living for all.

“The worship of the past for its sake is not Ariyaratne’s purpose and goal. He finds a continuum in time in which traditions of the past handed down from one generation to the other enabled the community to strengthen its cohesiveness and fortify the spirit of self-reliance. He divides what one could discern in tradition to main groups like: (1) the traditional aspects such as norms, folkways, mores, customs, beliefs, attitudes ect. which are positive in character and which contribute to the strengthening of the cohesion in a given Community by underscoring the value of popular participation. (2) Those traditional aspects such as norms etc. which are either consciously or unconsciously contributing their share to divide man thus loosening the community cohesion, eroding man’s spirit and belief in self-reliance. These two groups have to be identified and the first encouraged and promoted, if necessary modified, to suit present contingencies. It is the second group that we have to be wary of, eschew and teach others to refrain from practising it. Tradition thus if understood correctly has a tremendous and dynamic role to play in development. Ariyaratne by far is the only thinker known to me in Sri Lanka working in the field of community development who has thus advanced a theory of this nature pin-pointing the value of tradition.”

Maria Pilar Aquino, S.T.D.
Professor
Theology and Religious Studies
Program Director
Intercultural Peacebuilding
University of San Diego

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“Maria Pilar Aquino, S.T.D., joined the USD Theology and Religious Studies faculty in 1993. Her primary areas of teaching and research are liberation theologies, social ethics, and feminist theologies, with special interests in intercultural approaches, conflict transformation, and religious peacebuilding studies. Currently, she serves both on national and international editorial boards of prominent theological journals. Aquino has served as the first woman president of the Academy of Catholic Hispanic Theologians of the United States, of which she is also a co-founder. She is internationally renowned for her pioneering work in Latin American and U.S. Latina feminist theologies of liberation.

In June, 2011 she helped convene the International Symposium focused on Peacebuilding in Society and Religion: Feminist Practices of Intercultural Transformation. From the emerging critical frameworks of intercultural studies and religious peacebuilding, the participants in this symposium addressed the interaction of social and religious dynamics in the practices of women for conflict transformation and peacebuilding. To address these issues in explicit religious and theological terms, this symposium brought together a select group of scholars of religion and related sciences from different social, cultural, and religious contexts around the world (see <http://www.sandiego.edu/cas/peacebuilding/description/schedule.php>). No other peacebuilding event focusing on feminist practices of intercultural transformation has taken place ever anywhere else in the world. The resulting book may also become a resource for humanitarian international organizations and policy makers to understand better the interdependent dimensions, intercultural implications, and transformative reach entailed in the work of feminist religious actors for peacebuilding in society and religion.”

[From two sources: http://www.sandiego.edu/cas/about_the_college/faculty/biography.php?ID=275 and <http://www.sandiego.edu/cas/peacebuilding/description/>]

Hizkias Assefa
Professor
Center for Justice and Peacebuilding
Eastern Mennonite University

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“Hizkias Assefa is a professor of conflict studies at Eastern Mennonite University’s Conflict Transformation Program. Operating out of his base in Nairobi, Kenya, he works as a mediator and facilitator of reconciliation processes in a number of civil wars in Africa, Latin America, and Asia. Prof. Assefa has been engaged in second-track diplomacy work in Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Uganda and Mozambique. He has also been involved as facilitator in grass-roots peacebuilding and reconciliation initiatives in the above countries as well as in Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Angola, Kenya, Somalia, South Africa, and Colombia. He has served as consultant to the United Nations, European Union, and many international and national NGOs in situations of humanitarian crises and conducted conflict resolution and peacebuilding training seminars and workshops in over 50 countries in the world. Assefa has written many journal articles and book chapters including Mediation of Civil Wars, Approaches and Strategies: The Sudan Conflict (Boulder, Colorado: Westview, 1987), Extremist Groups and Conflict Resolution (New York: Praeger, 1990), Peace and Reconciliation as a Paradigm: A Philosophy of Peace and Its Implications on Conflict, Governance and Economic Growth in Africa (Nairobi: Majestic Press, 1993); Peacemaking and Democratization in Africa: Church Initiatives and Experiences, editor, (Nairobi: East Africa Publishers, 1996) ; and Process of Expanding and Deepening Engagement: Methodology for Reconciliation Work in Large Scale Social Conflicts, (forthcoming). Mr. Assefa is currently an associate faculty member at the Institute of Conflict Analysis and Resolution at George Mason University.”

[Notes: from article “Embody Peace” in “Into the Eye of the Storm: A Handbook of International Peacebuilding”]

From Lesson 3-- “When we attempt to build peace without being embodiments of peace ourselves, we inflict violence without even knowing we are doing so. That might be why we professionals have not been very successful in our peacebuilding efforts, especially when it comes to going beyond stopping war and transforming relationships and society.”

From Lesson 4—“If indeed peacebuilding is about addressing and transforming root causes of conflicts, then there is a great deal of peacebuilding work that has to be done in those societies that are benefiting from the global system at the expense of generating injustice and crises in other societies.”

From Conclusion—“Working at the subsystem level without addressing the forces at the larger systemic level that undermine the work at the subsystem level will not lead to any durable outcome.”]

[From three sources: <http://www.emu.edu/personnel/people/show/assefah> , <http://www.zoominfo.com/s/#!search/profile/person?personId=415808225&targetid=profile> , and article “Embody Peace” by Hizkias Assefa, in “A Handbook of International Peacebuilding: Into the Eye of the Storm” (Eds: John Paul Lederach, Janice Moomaw Jenner)

Catherine Barnes
Associate Professor
Center for Justice and Peacebuilding
Eastern Mennonite University

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“Catherine Barnes has extensive experience facilitating dialogue and joint analysis, as well as teaching and training adults in various aspects of working with conflict, strategies for building peace and promoting social justice. She has lived and worked in more than 30 countries particularly in South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, Caucasus and Eastern Europe and worked throughout 2010 in Burma / Myanmar with Hope International Development agency. With almost twenty years working with various non-governmental organizations, Catherine’s practical experience varies widely and has included:

- a) interactive process design and dialogue facilitation, strategic planning and collaborative learning, including large-scale conferences and more intimate deliberative dialogue processes engaging participants from across conflict divides
- b) teaching and training in peace processes, conflict transformation, dialogue, problem solving, leadership development and empowerment for social action.”

[From <http://www.emu.edu/personnel/people/show/cwb784>]

Emmanuel Bombande
Executive Director
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding

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“Mr. Bombande is a co-founder of the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding (WANEP) and the Executive Director. He is a Peacebuilding Practitioner, International Trainer in Conflict Mitigation and Prevention across Africa and beyond with a strong background in conflict analysis. He has been a lead mediator in many community based mediation efforts in West Africa. He served as a member of the UN Advisory Team in Ghana and advised the Government of Ghana on various conflict prevention strategies including the development of peace architecture for Ghana. Bombande facilitates and teaches various peacebuilding courses in different institutions. They include the Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre in Accra-Ghana, the University of Ghana's Legon Centre for International Affairs (LECIA) and the Folke Bernadotte Academy – in Sweden. He also managed a major project with the FAO-Ghana in Natural Resources Conflict Management in a Sustainable Livelihood Programme. As head of WANEP, he provides leadership for the biggest peacebuilding Network in West Africa with active engagement with various United Nations agencies and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). His working languages are English and French and speak Hausa and several Ghanaian languages.”

[From http://www.wanep.org/wanep/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=4]

Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess
Co-directors
Conflict Information Consortium
University of Colorado

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“In 1988, with support from the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, they established (with others) the University of Colorado Conflict Research Consortium (now Conflict Information Consortium), which they have co-directed ever since. With its primary focus on intractable conflict, the Consortium has pioneered efforts to use rapidly advancing information technologies to provide citizens from all walks of life with the information that they need in order to deal with difficult conflicts more constructively. The Consortium sees such efforts to enhance and mobilize the skills of the general population as critical to efforts to deal with complex, society-wide conflicts. This work, which dates back to the earliest days of the Internet, has now led to the posting of new versions of CRInfo: The Conflict Resolution Information Source (www.CRInfo.org) and Beyond Intractability, the website of the Intractable Conflict Knowledge Base Project (www.BeyondIntractability.org). These systems, which were constructed with the help of more than 300 experts, offer coverage of over 600 conflict topics (often with succinct, executive summary-type articles as well as links to recommended Web, print, and audiovisual sources of more in-depth information). Also available are over 100 hours of online interviews, featuring more than 70 distinguished scholars and practitioners, and comprehensive bibliographies with more than 20,000 citations.”

[From <http://conflict.colorado.edu/burgess.html>]

Andy Carl
Executive Director
Conciliation Resources
Board of Directors
Alliance for Peacebuilding

Email: acarl@c-r.org

“Andy co-founded Conciliation Resources in 1994 with David Lord and heads the organisation. He led the development of programme work in Fiji, Bougainville/Papua New Guinea, northern Uganda, Somaliland and Sri Lanka, and established the Accord publication series. Before this he worked for International Alert (1989–94) on peace initiatives in southern Africa, Europe, Liberia, the Philippines, Colombia, Iraqi-Kurdistan and elsewhere. Before that, he was national coordinator of the Central America Human Rights Committee, UK (1986–89). Andy represents Conciliation Resources in various national and international policy forums on conflict transformation practice. He is also a member of Conciliation Resources' board. This arrangement, agreed with the UK Charity Commission, is reviewed annually by the board. Unusual for a British charity, it is intended to recognise the principle of staff ownership of Conciliation Resources and the valuable contribution Andy can make to its governance.”

[Notes: “We believe in working together to build peace. We work closely with groups and individuals from all sections of society local peacebuilders and governments, to ensure that people directly affected by violent conflict are involved in its resolution. ‘Lasting resolutions to conflict require far more effort than just a politician’s signature on a treaty. The peace processes that work are those that are founded on a broad spectrum of initiatives in which citizens play a full role.’ (Andy Carl, Conciliation Resources’ Executive Director, December 2011).”]

[From two sources: <http://www.c-r.org/about-us/staff-and-associates> and <http://www.c-r.org/about/vision>]

Dr. Graeme Chesters
Deputy Director
International Centre for Participation Studies
Senior Research Fellow in Peace Studies
School of Social and International Studies
University of Bradford

Email: g.s.chesters@bradford.ac.uk

“Dr. Graeme Chesters is Senior Research Fellow and Deputy Director of the International Centre for Participation Studies. He is trained in sociology and criminology and his areas of interest include social movements, complexity theory, biopolitics, governmentality and participatory democracy. He has published widely in these areas, including a major re-theorisation of global social movements, a ‘seminal’ work on social movements and economic regeneration, and articles and chapters on globalization and security, research methodologies and social theory. His new book Social Movements –

The Key Concepts will be published by Routledge in 2010. At the core of his research is the relationship between agency, participation and social change in the context of global complexity. This includes a focus upon the production and exercise of political power, the establishment of social norms and the analysis and subsequent contestation of these processes by social movements. It also includes analysis of the role 'radical theory' plays in shaping and developing the self-understandings and knowledge-practices of social movements (autonomist, complexity and critical theories), as well as the contextualisation of these processes within the multiple 'crises' associated with the democratic deficit, market failure, climate change and resource depletion."

[From <http://www.bradford.ac.uk/ssis/staff-profiles/peace-studies/chesters-graeme-.php>]

Alimou Diallo
Regional Coordinator, Network Development
West Africa Network for Peacebuilding

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Twitter: @adiallo8

"Alimou Diallo is the Regional Coordinator, Network Development of the West Africa Network for Peacebuilding since 2007 in charge of the Institutional Development of WANEP National Networks. He has 12 years' work experience with International NGOs seven of which is in peacebuilding. Prior to this position, Mr Diallo served as the National Network Coordinator of WANEP-Guinea. He is strong in programme development, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation and experienced in developing training modules as well as in facilitation. He has vast experience in conducting needs assessment, coordinating with ECOWAS Member States, donors and WANEP Networks on peace and conflicts issues in the sub-region."

[From http://www.wanep.org/wanep/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=23&Itemid=4]

Joan Holmes
Founding President, The Hunger Project

Email: Contact Form for General Inquiries (at The Hunger Project):

http://www.thp.org/who_we_are/contact_us

"Joan Holmes is the Founding President of The Hunger Project, serving as President and CEO from 1977 until 2007. She has built The Hunger Project into an influential strategic organization that aims to end world hunger by mobilizing grassroots people, empowering women and forging partnership with local government. Ms. Holmes also served as a member of the United Nations Millennium Project Hunger Task Force. Ms. Holmes has worked with numerous heads of state, and was invited by the Planning Commission of India (1990) and the President of Senegal (1991) to organize and lead National Strategy Conferences for the end of hunger in those countries. Prior to joining The Hunger Project in 1977, Ms.

Holmes was a lecturer at California State University and held positions as an educational consultant and school psychologist. Ms. Holmes has participated in numerous international meetings and served on many boards and councils.”

[From http://www.thp.org/who_we_are/board_of_directors/joan_holmes]

Mary D. Kane
President & CEO
Sister Cities International

Email: mkane@sister-cities.org
Twitter: @CEOatSCI

“Sister Cities International announced today that Mary D. Kane will join the organization as President and Chief Executive Officer. Mary will lead the membership, youth and education, development, and advocacy programs to strengthen the sister city network around the world. Mary will lead the membership, youth and education, development, and advocacy programs to strengthen the sister city network around the world. Mary D. Kane joined Sister Cities International from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce where she served as Executive Director. In her role as Executive Director she was responsible securing vital business partnerships and strategic alliances for the Chamber. Before joining the Chamber, Kane served as Secretary of State in Maryland and also directed the Maryland Sister States program.” [Note: “Sister Cities International was created at President Eisenhower’s 1956 White House conference on citizen diplomacy. Eisenhower envisioned an organization that could be the hub of peace and prosperity by creating bonds between people from different cities around the world. By forming these relationships, President Eisenhower reasoned that people of different cultures could celebrate and appreciate their differences and build partnerships that would lessen the chance of new conflicts.” (see also Eisenhower’s founding of “People to People International”, in entry on Paige Badgett).]

[From two sources: article “Mary D. Kane Joins Sister Cities International as President and CEO” (November 2, 2011) at <http://www.prlog.org/11714137-mary-kane-joins-sister-cities-international-as-president-and-ceo.html> and <http://www.sister-cities.org/mission-and-history>]

Tony Jenkins
Vice President for Academic Affairs
National Institute for Peace

Email: jenkins@nationalpeaceacademy.us

“Tony Jenkins is the Vice President for Academic Affairs of the National Peace Academy and serves as the Global Coordinator of the International Institute on Peace Education and the Global Campaign for Peace Education. At the National Peace Academy, Tony oversees the development of formal and non-formal educational programs and a research agenda designed to promote and inquire into the conditions and learning and educational change strategies for nurturing positive peace. Prior to joining

the National Peace Academy, Tony was the Co-Director of the Peace Education Center at Teachers College, Columbia University where he coordinated peace education research and program development nationally and internationally. He was the lead consultant for an international consortium of educators working to identify the substance of an advanced degree in Peace Education. Tony has taught courses in peace education, human rights, disarmament education, and gender and peace at Teachers College, Columbia University's New York and Tokyo Campuses; Jaume I University in Spain; and at the UN University for Peace in Costa Rica. Tony's current work and research interests focus on examining the impacts and effectiveness of peace education methods and pedagogies in nurturing personal, social, and political change and transformation. Professional Experiences in Peacebuilding / Community Building: Tony has been the Global Coordinator of the International Institute on Peace Education since 2001. In 2006, collaborating with colleagues and peace educators from around the world, Tony conceived and launched "Community-Based Institutes on Peace Education," or CIPE. CIPEs are communities of formal and non-formal educators who learn with and from each other to address and transform local manifestations of violence through education and active citizen participation. Tony has also been the Coordinator of the Global Campaign for Peace Education since 2007. The Global Campaign for Peace Education seeks to foster a culture of peace in communities around the world by 1) building public awareness and political support for the introduction of peace education into all spheres of education, including non-formal education, in all schools throughout the world; and 2) promoting the education of all teachers to teach for peace."

[From <http://nationalpeaceacademy.us/staff/>]

Michal Klare
Director and Professor
Five College Program in Peace and World Security Studies (PAWSS)
Hampshire College

Email: mtkSS@hampshire.edu

"Michael Klare, Five College professor of peace and world security studies, and director of the Five College Program in Peace and World Security Studies (PAWSS), holds a B.A. and M.A. from Columbia University and a Ph.D. from the Graduate School of the Union Institute. He has written widely on U.S. military policy, international peace and security affairs, the global arms trade, and global resource politics."

[Notes: from article "The Third Carbon Age" by Michael Klare (August 8, 2013)

"According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), an inter-governmental research organization based in Paris, cumulative worldwide investment in new fossil-fuel extraction and processing will total an estimated \$22.87 trillion between 2012 and 2035, while investment in renewables, hydropower, and nuclear energy will amount to only \$7.32 trillion. In these years, investment in oil alone, at an estimated \$10.32 trillion, is expected to exceed spending on wind, solar, geothermal, biofuels, hydro, nuclear, and every other form of renewable energy combined.

"In addition, as the IEA explains, an ever-increasing share of that staggering investment in fossil fuels will be devoted to unconventional forms of oil and gas: Canadian tar sands, Venezuelan extra-heavy crude, shale oil and gas, Arctic and deep-offshore energy deposits, and other hydrocarbons derived from previously inaccessible reserves of energy. The explanation for this is simple enough. The world's supply of conventional oil and gas -- fuels derived from easily accessible reservoirs and requiring a minimum of processing -- is rapidly disappearing. With global demand for fossil fuels expected to rise by 26% between now and 2035, more and more of the world's energy supply will have to be provided by unconventional fuels.... [In other words, there will be an increasingly entrenched institutional bias among energy firms, banks, lending agencies, and governments toward next-generation fossil-fuel production, only increasing the difficulty of establishing national and international curbs on carbon emissions.(from paragraph 29)....]

"In such a world, one thing is guaranteed: global carbon emissions will soar far beyond our current worst-case assumptions...."

[From <http://www.hampshire.edu/faculty/mklare.htm> and <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2013-08-08/the-third-carbon-age> (paragraphs 6,7, 8.and 29)]

John Paul Lederach
Professor
International Peacebuilding
Director
Peace Accords Matrix
Kroc Institute for International Peace Studies
University of Notre Dame

Email: jplbus@gmail.com

"Widely known for his pioneering work in conflict transformation, Lederach is involved in conciliation work in Colombia, the Philippines, and Nepal, plus countries in East and West Africa. He has helped design and conduct training programs in 25 countries across five continents. In August 2013, Lederach was appointed director of the Peace Accords Matrix, the Kroc Institute's unique source of comparable data on all comprehensive peace agreements that have been signed since 1989. Lederach is the author of *When Blood and Bones Cry Out: Journeys Through the Soundscape of Healing and Reconciliation*, (University of Queensland Press, 2010), *The Moral Imagination: The Art and Soul of Building Peace* (Oxford University Press, 2005), *The Journey Toward Reconciliation* (Herald Press, 1999), *Building Peace: Sustainable Reconciliation in Divided Societies* (USIP, 1997), and *Preparing for Peace: Confliction Transformation Across Cultures* (Syracuse University Press, 1995)."

[Notes:

"Not surprisingly, people often disagree about the most effective approach to building peace within a population. Should peace be built from the top down, or from the bottom up? What roles should the different actors play? John Paul Lederach has answered this question with a diagram...a "peacebuilding pyramid." In order to determine which is the appropriate approach to building peace, one must

understand who acts on each level, and what actions are best taken at each level. The levels are: 1) the top elite, 2) the middle-range, and 3) the grassroots. Thinking of peacebuilding in terms of a pyramid provides a simple way to describe the numbers of people involved at each level. The top-level elite leadership represents the fewest people, in some cases a handful of key actors. The grassroots level, on the other hand, involves the largest number of people, who best represent the population at large.

Characterizing the Three Levels

“Each of the three levels can be characterized in terms of certain common features. The top-level elite leadership comprises the key political, military, and religious leaders in the conflict. They are the primary representatives of their constituencies and are therefore highly visible. By virtue of this high profile, they are often locked into positions regarding the conflict's substantive issues. They must maintain an image of strength, which makes it difficult for them to accept anything less than their publicly stated goals. In many cases, they find it difficult to maneuver.

The middle-range leadership, including leaders of mid-level NGOs (non-government organizations) and GOs (government organizations), comprises those who function in leadership positions but are not necessarily connected with formal government or major opposition movements. These middle-range actors are far more numerous than top-level leaders, and their status and influence derive from their relationships with others. Leaders in sectors such as education, business, agriculture, and health are likely to know and be known by top-level leadership, and yet have significant connections to the constituency that the top leaders claim to represent. They serve as an important connection between the top and grassroots levels. In addition, because these middle-range leaders have lower visibility, they tend to have more freedom to maneuver than do top-level leaders.

Finally, the leadership at the grassroots level includes those involved in local communities, members of indigenous NGOs carrying out relief projects, health officials, and refugee camp leaders. These grassroots leaders represent the masses, those who often experience a day-to-day struggle to find food, water, shelter, and safety in violence-torn areas. Because local communities are often split into hostile groups, grassroots leaders witness firsthand the deep-rooted hatred and animosity associated with conflict.

(Additional insights into levels of action are offered by Beyond Intractability project participants).”

[From two sources: <http://kroc.nd.edu/facultystaff/faculty/john-paul-lederach> and <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/hierarchical-intervention-levels>]

Neguest Mekonnen

Country Director, The Hunger Project-Ethiopia

Email: Contact form specific to Neguest Mekonnen (email link) at http://www.thp.org/who_we_are/country_directors/neguest_mekonnen]

“Ms. Neguest Mekonnen has been a member of The Hunger Project (THP)-Ethiopia’s National Advisory Council since 2010, and as such, has excellent knowledge of THP’s vision, mission, methodology and the Epicenter Strategy. She joins THP after serving as Programme Manager and Economist at the French Development Agency in Ethiopia. She has more than 20 years of experience working with the national government and several international institutions, including leading monitoring and evaluation work at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and being the focal person for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Ethiopia.”

[From http://www.thp.org/who_we_are/country_directors/neguest_mekonnen]

Ms. Jacqueline Moturi Ogega
Director of the Women’s Mobilization Program
Religions for Peace

Email: info@wcrp.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Ms. Ogega is the Director of the Women’s Program at the World Conference of Religions for Peace. Prior to joining Religions for Peace-International in New York, Ms. Ogega served as the African Women’s Project Director at Religions for Peace in Africa where she established the African Women of Faith Network, a fundamental infrastructure for building multi-religious cooperation for action in Africa. Ms. Ogega has extensive experience and skills in gender, peace-building and development programming. She has worked to mobilize financial and human resources to tap on the global resource of women as agents for transformation.”

[From <http://www.religionsforpeace.org/about/secretariat.html>]

David J. Smith
Educational Consultant, Peacebuilding Trainer
Principal
David J. Smith Educational Consultant

Email:

Twitter: @davidjsmith2013

“I am an educational consultant and peacebuilding trainer. My professional experience has spanned the legal, think tank, international, quasi-government, and higher and secondary education sectors. I have taught at all higher education levels: community college, 4-year undergraduate (private, public, religious), graduate, and international. In 2003-2004 I was a U.S. Fulbright Scholar teaching at the University of Tartu in Estonia. From 1992-2005 I taught full-time at Harford Community College in Bel Air, MD. From 2005 -2012 I was a senior program officer and senior manager at the U.S. Institute of Peace in Washington where I managed programs for colleges and universities and developed training for faculty and students. My passion is community colleges and how "democracy's colleges" can be centers of peacebuilding and global awareness.” [Note: In recently published book (June, 2013) by David J.

Smith (“Peacebuilding in Community Colleges: A Teaching Resource”), Smith underscores the importance of community colleges in strengthening global education and teaching conflict resolution skills. Enlisting contributions by twenty-three community college and peacebuilding professionals, Smith has created a first-of-its-kind volume for faculty and administrators seeking to develop innovative and engaging peacebuilding and conflict resolution initiatives. Through case studies, how-to’s, sample syllabi and materials, and inspiring anecdotes, contributors draw on learner-centered strategies, experiential learning, and interdisciplinary relationships to teach practical skills and strengthen global connections.”]

[From two sources: <http://davidsmithblog.wordpress.com/north-american-community-college-peace-and-conflict-programs-and-initiatives/> and <http://www.usip.org/publications/peacebuilding-in-community-colleges>]

David R. Smock
Senior Vice President
Centers of Innovation
Director
Religion and Peacemaking Center
United States Institute for Peace

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.usip.org/contact>)

“David R. Smock is the senior vice president of the Centers of Innovation and director of the Religion and Peacemaking Center. Previously he served as director of the USIP's Grant Program and coordinator of Africa activities. He has worked on African issues for more than 30 years and lived in Africa for 11 years. As a staff member of the Ford Foundation from 1964 to 1980, he served in Ghana, Kenya, Lebanon, Nigeria and New York. From 1980 to 1986, Smock served concurrently as director of the South African Education Program, a scholarship program that brings black South African students to U.S. universities, and as vice president for program development and research for the Institute of International Education. After serving as executive associate to the president of the United Church of Christ from 1986 to 1989, Smock became executive director of International Voluntary Services, supervising development projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America.”

[From <http://www.usip.org/experts/david-r-smock>]

Rev. Kyoichi Sugino
Deputy Secretary General
Religions for Peace

Email: info@wcrp.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Rev. Sugino was appointed as Deputy Secretary General at the International Executive Committee meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco on November 18, 2011. Rev. Sugino coordinates Religions for Peace

affiliated interreligious councils, women and youth networks in more than 90 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East. Rev. Sugino has been directly engaged in multi-religious diplomacy and track-II negotiations in Iraq, Sri Lanka, and other conflict zones. After graduating in 1991 from Gakurin Seminary in Tokyo and receiving ordination as a Dharma Teacher in Rissho Kosei-kai, a major Japanese Buddhist denomination, Rev. Sugino served as Policy Research Officer at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Geneva.”

[From <http://www.religionsforpeace.org/about/secretariat.html>]

Dr. William F. Vendley
Secretary General
Religions for Peace

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“Dr. William F. Vendley has served as Secretary General of Religions for Peace since 1994. He is a member of its World Council, which is composed of outstanding international religious leaders. He also serves as the organization’s chief executive officer, overseeing the international secretariat in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. Dr. Vendley coordinates the international activities and projects of Religions for Peace’s Interreligious Councils in more than seventy states around the world. He works in areas engaged in armed conflict to mobilize and equip religious communities to mediate and mitigate violent conflict and build a climate of peace. In Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sierra Leone, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liberia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and many other countries, Dr. Vendley has led negotiations that have helped to prevent conflicts from developing, mediate peace among warring parties and rebuild societies in the aftermath of violence. He has been awarded numerous prizes for religion and human rights, and serves on the boards of a number of organizations ranging from the fine arts to those committed to peace building.”

[From <http://www.religionsforpeace.org/about/secretariat.html>]

Dr. Craig Zelizer
Associate Director, Conflict Resolution Program
Visiting Assistant Professor
Department of Government
Georgetown University

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“Dr. Craig Zelizer is the Associate Director of the MA in Conflict Resolution within the Department of Government at Georgetown University. His areas of expertise include working with youth from violent conflict regions, civil society development and capacity building in transitional societies, program evaluation and design, conflict sensitivity and conflict mainstreaming, the connection between trauma

and conflict, the role of the private sector in peacebuilding, and arts and peacebuilding. He has published several articles, and co-edited the book 'Building Peace, Practical Reflections from the Field' (Kumarian Press, 2009). He was one of the co-founders and a senior partner in the Alliance for Conflict Transformation, a leading non-profit organization dedicated to building peace through innovative research and practice. He has worked for/or served as a consultant with many leading development and peacebuilding organizations including the United States Institute of Peace, Rotary International, and USAID. He has received a number of fellowships and awards, including serving as a Fulbright Junior Scholar in Hungary for two years and as a National Security Education Program Fellow in Bosnia-Herzegovina. He currently serves on the Editorial Boards of the African Peace and Conflict Journal, Journal of Conflictology and the Journal of Peacebuilding and Development and is the founder of the Peace and Collaborative Development Network (<http://internationalpeaceandconflict.org>) an online network connecting 25,000 professionals in the fields of peacebuilding and development. He also serves on the boards/advisory boards of several organizations including: Alliance for Conflict Transformation, Masterpeace, TechChange, International Peace and Security Institute, and Dance4Peace."

[From <http://explore.georgetown.edu/people/cz52/?PageTemplateID=156>]

H. Women Leadership/Women Funding Organizations (19)

Celia Alario
Communications Director
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.iweci.org/contact>)

"Celia Alario serves as the Communications Director for the 2013 IWECI 100 Women Summit. She is a communications strategist, grassroots public relations consultant, media trainer and facilitator, working at the intersection of campaigning, grassroots organizing and marketing, supporting organizations, filmmakers, artists and authors in engaging key audiences for their stories. In the last 20 years Alario has helped spin groundbreaking media campaigns, provided one-on-one trainings for incoming Communications Directors, trained hundreds of grassroots spokespeople and placed thousands of stories about critical social justice and environmental issues in media outlets worldwide. Some of her past clients include Moveon.org, Witness, Students for a Free Tibet, Code Pink, Forest Ethics, Rainforest Action Network, Greenpeace, Earthworks, Women's Earth Alliance, Liberty Hill Foundation, Energy Action Coalition, Oil Change International and Amazon Watch, to name a few."

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Linda T. Alepin
Co-founder
Chairperson, Governance Board
Global Women Leaders Network

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.globalwomenln.org/contact/>)

"Linda is a Co-Founder of GWLN and Chair of the Board. She teaches at Santa Clara University and is the Dean's Executive Professor of Leadership. She has more than 30 years of experience in the high-tech industry and has spent ten years teaching leadership in the corporate arena. Linda worked for more than ten years as a Vice President and officer of a Fortune 300 IT company and was CEO and Founder of Pebblesoft, an early Internet start-up. She is a noted public speaker on leadership and management and is the recipient of the prestigious 2013 Eleanor Roosevelt Fund Award given by AAUW for making great strides to empower women leaders around the world. Linda also received the Santa Clara County Commission on the Status on Women's Award for Contributions to the Equality of Women. She was recognized with 99 other women leaders by the Girl Scouts of NorCal, receiving the 'Forever Green Award' for her significant impact in sustaining the environment, economy or community."

[From <http://www.globalwomenln.org/governance-board/linda-alepin>]

May Boeve
Executive Director and Co-founder
350.org
Steering Committee
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: may@350.org
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"May Boeve is the Executive Director and Co-Founder of 350.org, an international climate change campaign. On October 24, 2009, 350.org coordinated the most widespread day of political action in history, with more than 5,200 events in 181 countries all conveying the message: 350, the safe level of CO2 in the atmosphere. Previously, May co-founded and helped lead the 'Step It Up' 2007 campaign, which helped to change the debate about global warming policy in the United States by combining the efforts of over 200 partner organizations. May was the recipient of the Brower Youth Award in 2006 and is the co-author of Fight Global Warming Now. She has spoken about the climate challenge in Greece, Spain, Denmark, Poland, and throughout the U.S."

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Carmen Capriles
Founder and Coordinator
Reaccion Climatica
Steering Committee
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.iweci.org/contact>)

"Carmen Capriles is founder and coordinator of Reacción Climática, a non-profit organization formed to advance the participation of the youth of Bolivia in finding solutions to climate change. She also is an environmental activist and campaign coordinator for 350.org in Bolivia. Capriles earned her degree in Agricultural Engineering with a specialty in Sustainable Development and Agro-ecology from the University of San Andres in La Paz, Bolivia. Her thesis titled: "The Role of Women in Natural Resources Management in the Community El Tigre" received great accolades from academia and won an award with honorable mention. Capriles has over 10 years of work experience as a consultant in Climate Change and Environmental Advocacy for national NGOs as well as International Cooperation and has organized over 20 campaigns for raising awareness about the environment, biodiversity, and climate change. She is one of the founding members of Reacción Climática, a volunteer-based organization dedicated to educating the people of Bolivia about climate change and is a member of the Women's Major Group for the RIO+20 Conference."

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Gloria Flora
Founder and Director
Sustainable Obtainable Solutions
Advisory Board
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.iweci.org/contact>) or ask_us@s-o-solutions.org

"Gloria Flora is founder and Director of Sustainable Obtainable Solutions, an organization dedicated to the sustainability of public lands and of the plants, animals and communities that depend on them. In her 22-year career with the U.S. Forest Service, Gloria became nationally known for her leadership in ecosystem management and for her courageous principled stands: as supervisor of the Lewis and Clark National Forest in north-central Montana, she made a landmark decision to prohibit natural gas leasing along the 356,000-acre Rocky Mountain Front. Gloria recently co-authored a report on how Montana can become energy self-reliant through renewable energy, energy efficiency and conservation. She serves on the Montana Climate Change Advisory Committee and works throughout the U.S. with the Center for Climate Strategies in assisting states develop climate change action plans. Her work has been featured in national magazines, books, radio, television and documentaries, including NOW with Bill Moyers and in Leonardo DiCaprio's climate change feature film, The 11th Hour."

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Helen J. Gemmill
Board of Directors
Women Donors Network

Email: info@womendonors.org (email address for general inquiries)
Twitter: @helengem

"Helen Gemmill has devoted her professional life to managing complex projects and teams at the intersection of environmentalism, philanthropy, and international development. Among other roles, Helen has served as Chair of the Community Foundation Serving Boulder County and the Women Donors Network, worked as the founding Director of Individual Giving at Global Greengrants Fund, and as the national Development Chair for the White House Project. She has overseen all phases of major initiatives in the social sector, including the design, implementation, management, and wind down of programs. Issues of particular concern to Helen include water scarcity, international water governance, the role of philanthropy in bringing about social and environmental change, gender equity, education reform generally and addressing the achievement gap in particular, and innovative approaches to conflict resolution. In 2011, she was inducted into Boulder County Business Report's 'Forty Under 40' list of emerging leaders. The award recognized her as, 'a combination of strategic thinker, policy developer and hands on community worker...She is considered by her peers as diplomatic, visionary, focused and generous.'"

[From <http://www.womendonors.org/who-we-are/board-of-directors/helen-gemmill/>]

Claire Greensfelder
Project Consultant
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.iweci.org/contact>)

Twitter: @clairegreens

“Claire Greensfelder is a lifelong environmental, peace and safe energy activist, educator, political campaigner, and journalist. Claire presently serves as Project Consultant to the International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative (IWECI) and as a Project Coordinator for the international, multi-media exhibit-Conversations with the Earth: Indigenous Voices on Climate Change (CWE). Claire facilitated the installation of the CWE exhibit at the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian in Washington DC in 2011. She has worked as an executive staff member or consultant for over four dozen NGOs, electoral campaigns, media outlets and youth organizations, including the International Forum on Globalization, Women in Europe for a Common Future, Greenpeace, the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO), the Martin Luther King, Jr. Freedom Center, INOCHI/Plutonium Free Future, Friends of the Earth, the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign, Jane Addams Center of Hull House, Sierra Club, and the American Friends Service Committee (partial list).”

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Lenore M. Hanisch
Vice Chair, Board of Directors
Women Donors Network

Email: info@womendonors.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Because her triple roles as Quixote Foundation co-executive director, board member and family member don't quite make Lenore Hanisch's life complicated enough, she also is a Women Donors Network board member, frequent public speaker, and strategic activist within the field of philanthropy. Lenore is concerned about corporations that wield excess power in politics, and about politicians who would happily abandon government's responsibilities while pretending that private philanthropy can fill the resulting gaps. She sees WDN as an important part of a national progressive movement helping to fight these trends. Quixote Foundation wants to see free people in fair societies on a healthy planet, and is putting all of its resources into this mission in the short term, spending the entire endowment between now and 2017.”

[From <http://www.womendonors.org/who-we-are/board-of-directors/lenore-hanisch/>]

Musimbi Kanyoro
President and CEO
Global Fund for Women

Email: Contact form for special inquiries (<http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/questions-please-contact-us>]

Twitter: @MKanyoro

“Dr. Kanyoro is an accomplished leader with three decades of experience managing international non-governmental organizations, global programs, and ecumenical agencies in cross-cultural contexts. She is a strategic and visionary leader who inspires people, and mobilizes action and resources. She is a published author and a frequently sought after public speaker. Dr. Kanyoro is a passionate advocate for women and girls’ health and human rights, and social change philanthropy. She serves on the Global Committee of the Council on Foundations, and is a member of the Aspen Institute Leaders Council, the UNFPA/IPPF High level taskforce for Reproductive Health. She also serves on the boards of Intra Health, CHANGE, and CARE. Between 2007-2011, Dr. Kanyoro served as Director for Population and Reproductive Health Programme of The David and Lucile Packard Foundation based in the Silicon Valley, California, USA. She was responsible for oversight of personnel in six overseas counties and in the USA and a \$30 million budget of direct grants to South Asia, Sub Saharan Africa, the USA and global issues. Between 1998 and 2007, Dr. Kanyoro was the General Secretary (CEO) of the World YWCA, whose national member association in 120 countries have an outreach to 25 million women and girls.”

[From

http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1911:musimbi-kanyoro&catid=20:executive-management&Itemid=641]

Barbara E. Key
Leadership Coach
Global Women Leaders Network

Email: keybeconsult@hotmail.com

“Barbara has served as the Operations Director, Associate Program Director and Leadership Coach for GWLN’s Women Leaders for the World (WLW) program. She is committed to leadership education with a focus on creating healthy and sustainable organizations. She joined Global Women’s Leadership Network in 2007 and graduated from the WLW Class of 2008. Barbara founded Barbara E. Key consulting in 1998. She is a transformational consultant who coaches leaders of organizations and teams to create a road map that generates a future they care about. Barbara is the managing director of At the Well. For five years, she has coached the story tellers to share their inspiring story of personal transformation while relating it to their vision for the future.”

[From <http://www.globalwomenln.org/barbara-e-key>]

Winona LaDuke
Executive Director
Honor the Earth
Advisory Board
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: info@honorearth.org (email address for general inquiries)

"Winona LaDuke is an Anishinaabekwe (Ojibwe) enrolled member of the Mississippi Band Anishinaabeg who lives on the White Earth Reservations, and is the mother of three. She is the Executive Director of Honor the Earth, where she works to advocate, raise public support, and create funding for frontline native environmental groups. Winona was nominated by Time magazine as "one of America's fifty most promising leaders under forty" and named by Ms. Magazine as "Woman of the Year" for her work with Honor the Earth. Winona has received numerous awards including the Ann Bancroft Award for Women's Leadership, and the Reebok Human Rights Award, with which she began the White Earth Land Recovery Project. Winona is a graduate of Harvard and Antioch Universities, a former board member of Greenpeace USA and serves, as co-chair of the Indigenous Women's Network. Winona has published six books, including The Militarization of Indian Country (2011)."

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Osprey Orielle Lake
Founder and Co-director
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.iweci.org/contact>)

"Osprey is the Founder and Co-Director of the International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative. She is Founder and President of The Women's Earth and Climate Caucus (WECC) and works nationally and internationally to promote resilient communities and foster a post-carbon energy future, while also addressing societal transformation. She is Co-Chair of International Advocacy with the Global Alliance for the Rights Of Nature and is an advisor to the International Eco-Cities Framework and Standards Initiative. Osprey has developed the Resilient Community Training Program in California, teaching women skills in water conservation, energy efficiency in the home, and rights of nature advocacy to protect their communities. She has served on the board of the Praxis Peace Institute and on the Steering Committee for The UN Women's Major Group for the Rio+20 Earth Summit. Awards include the National Women's History Project Honoree, Taking The Lead To Save Our Planet, and the Woman Of The Year Outstanding Achievement Award from the California Federation Of Business And Professional Women. Her work has received recognition on CNN Headline News; the Campagna Rassegna Dell'acqua (Review Of The Water) Festival In Salerno, Italy; and the 10th International Film, Video & New Media Festival at the Detroit Museum Of New Art. She is the author of the award-winning book, 'Uprisings For The Earth: Reconnecting Culture with Nature.'"

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Rachael Maddock-Hughes
Director of Strategy and Partnerships
World Pulse

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://worldpulse.com/contact>)

I am an international community development professional specializing in gender, women's empowerment and monitoring and evaluation. I have over nine years of experience in the international community development and non-profit sectors with field work in Myanmar, Thailand, India and Afghanistan. Key experience in gender, women's empowerment and transmedia programming; information communication technologies for development (ICT4D); program design, management and implementation; fundraising; partnership development; monitoring and evaluation; remote management; emergency humanitarian programming."

[From <http://worldpulse.com/user/314>]

Kandi Mossett
Steering Committee
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.iweci.org/contact>)
Twitter: @mhawea

"Kandi Mossett (Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara) is the Native Energy & Climate Campaign Organizer for the Indigenous Environmental Network (IEN). Kandi was born in North Dakota and grew up in an area known today as the Fort Berthold Reservation. She obtained her undergraduate degree from the University of North Dakota (UND) in Natural Resource and Park Management. After working in the Park Service for 3 years she went on to earn a Masters of Environmental Management Degree within UND's Earth Systems Science and Policy Program. She began working for the Indigenous Environmental Network as the Tribal Campus Climate Challenge (TCCC) Organizer in February of 2007. Since then, over 30 tribal colleges have been engaged in the TCCC and many have worked on projects ranging from light bulb swaps and community tree plantings to small-scale community solar panel installations and community gardens. The main goals have been to introduce and support initiatives within tribal colleges for students to pursue renewable energy alternatives such as solar and wind power; reduce their carbon footprint and global warming pollution; connect students to environmental justice and climate justice issues in their communities; promote collaboration between students and communities, and to do so in line with Indigenous traditional knowledge and belief systems. Her work has expanded over the years to include work in the international arena in order to create more awareness about international decision-making and its effect at the local level,"

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Shalini Nataraj
Director of Advocacy and External Relations (NY)
Global Fund for Women

Email: Contact form for special inquiries (<http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/questions-please-contact-us>]

Twitter: @shalinat

Before her current role, Shalini Nataraj was Vice President of Programs at the Global Fund for Women, where she oversaw a grants program that disbursed nearly \$9 million annually to support women’s rights initiatives worldwide. Shalini has co-founded several advocacy organizations focused on human rights issues such as ending the practice of trafficking, and promoting human rights and democracy in Burma, Rwanda, Burundi and neighboring countries following the Rwandan genocide. Shalini has also worked on sustainable development and corporate social responsibility initiatives. She serves on the boards of Grantmakers Without Borders and the Women’s Funding Network, among others, and serves on the advisory committees of several more social justice and human rights organizations.”

[From <http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/who-we-are/staff#Karlo>]

Jane Sloane
Vice President, Programs
Global Fund for Women
Board Member
Women’s Funding Network

Email: Contact form for special inquiries (<http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/questions-please-contact-us>]

Twitter: @janeintheworld

“Prior to joining Global Fund, Jane Sloane was Vice President of Development with Women’s World Banking in New York. She also worked as Executive Director of International Women’s Development Agency, supporting women’s rights organizations across Asia and the Pacific. Jane has held executive positions with social sector organizations including World Vision, Marie Stopes International, Austrade, and the Social Entrepreneurs Network where she was the founding CEO. Jane holds a Master’s degree in Peace and Conflict Studies from the University of Sydney and a B.A. (Hons History) from the University of Adelaide. She is a recipient of a Global Ambassadors Award from the Advance Foundation, a Woman of Distinction Award from the Asia Pacific Women’s Business Council, a Churchill Fellowship, an Endeavour Fellowship from the Australian Government, a Human Rights Medal from the Vietnam Women’s Union, a Future Summit scholarship from the Australian Davos Connection, and a Vincent Fairfax Ethics in Leadership Fellowship. She serves on the Board of the International Women’s Funding Network and the Sophia Institute and is a Patron of Marie Stopes International. Her blog is janeintheworld.com.”

[From <http://www.globalfundforwomen.org/who-we-are/staff#sangeeta>]

Alandra L. Washington
Chair, Board of Directors
Women's Funding Network

Email: info@womensfundingnetwork.org

"Alandra L. Washington is the deputy director for the Family Economic Security and Education and Learning teams at the W.K. Kellogg Foundation. Alandra supports the vice president for programs in providing overall coordination of the teams' programming efforts in support of the Foundation's mission. She is responsible for grantmaking management and administration, and assists the vice president in providing day-to-day management and programming oversight of the teams' human, technical, and financial resources across the Education and Learning and Family Economic Security programming areas. In addition, Alandra manages a portfolio focused on philanthropic engagement and community philanthropy."

[From <http://www.womensfundingnetwork.org/about/board/alandra-l-washington>]

Annie Wright
Network Engagement Manager
Women's Funding Network

Email: awright@womensfundingnetwork.org

"As Network Engagement Manager, Annie leverages resources, expertise, and a community of global social change agents to support and strengthen the work of the Network. She joins WFN with over 10 years of experience in organizational administration, member service management, grassroots international development work, and advanced training in the social sciences. Most recently, Annie completed her M.A. in Psychology at the California Institute of Integral Studies where she focused both on the psychology of women and girls' empowerment and global social service work. Prior to that, she led member services, marketing, and development initiatives at the Esalen Institute and The Advisory Board, two global organizations dedicated to social change research, education, advocacy, and consulting. Annie's holistic understanding of the work of change is also rooted in a variety of international civic leadership experiences, including Peace Corps service in Uzbekistan and a decade-long history spent spearheading private, public, and cross-sector social and human development initiatives."

[From <http://www.womensfundingnetwork.org/about/staff/annie-wright>]

Jacki Zehner
Chief Engagement Officer
President
Women Moving Millions

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.womenmovingmillions.org/contact/>)
Twitter: @jackizehner

“Jacki Zehner is an impassioned philanthropic visionary committed to the social and economic empowerment of women. She considers herself to be “a very blessed woman channeling [her] resources to help advance gender equality.” She became a community member of Women Moving Millions (WMM) in 2009 by means of a \$1 million pledge to the Women’s Funding Network and has since become WMM’s Chief Engagement Officer. In addition to her role with WMM, she is President of the Jacquelyn and Gregory Zehner Foundation, a Board Member of The Sundance Institute and the Christian Center of Park City. She is a former board member of the Women’s Funding Network, The Breast Cancer Research Foundation, The National Council for Research on Women, The University of British Columbia and the Center for Talent Innovation. Jacki also serves on the Advisory Boards of the Geena Davis Institute on Gender in Media, Pax World’s Global Women’s Equality Fund, and the Women Effect Investing initiative of Criterion Ventures. Prior to her full-time engagement in the philanthropic arena, she was a Partner and Managing Director at Goldman Sachs. She is a member of many networks including The Women Donor’s Network, The Harvard Kennedy School Women’s Leadership Board, The International Women’s Forum, The Red Cross Tiffany Circle and The United Way of Salt Lake’s Women’s Philanthropic Network. In 1996, she became the youngest woman and first female trader to be made a partner of the firm. She is also a frequent media commentator, consultant and speaker on women’s success in the workplace, women and wealth, investing, financial current events and high-impact philanthropy. Visit her site: www.jackizehner.com.”

[From <http://www.womenmovingmillions.org/who-we-are/our-leaders/>]

I. Interfaith/Socially Engaged Spirituality (37)

Mata Amritanandamayi

Email: india@embracingtheworld.org (email address for general inquiries)

Twitter: @AmmasHeart

“Mata Amritanandamayi is known throughout the world as Amma, or Mother, for her selfless love and compassion toward all beings. Her entire life has been dedicated to alleviating the pain of the poor, and those suffering physically and emotionally. Throughout her life, Amma has embraced and comforted more than 32 million people. Amma inspires, uplifts, and transforms through her physical embrace, her spiritual wisdom and through her global charities, known as Embracing the World.® When asked where she gets the energy to help so many people, she answers: ‘Where there is true love, anything is effortless.’ While Amma is widely regarded as one of India’s foremost spiritual leaders, Amma says that her religion is love. She has never asked anyone to change their religion but only to contemplate the essential principles of their own faith and to try to live accordingly.”

[From <http://amma.org/>]

Rev. Thomas Bonacci, C.P.
Founder and Director
Interfaith Peace Project

Email: info@interfaithpeaceproject.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Rev. Thomas Bonacci, C.P., is the founder and director of the Interfaith Peace Project which encourages interfaith peace and mutual respect through small discussion, study, prayer, ritual, and practice. Located in Antioch, California, the Project sponsors hundreds of workshops that open the door to better interfaith relations. A Roman Catholic priest, Tom is a scriptural scholar who has developed adult education and deacon formation programs for San Francisco, Atlanta, New York City, Pittsburgh, and Sacramento. He taught sacred scripture and was campus minister at Carlow University, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he founded The Interfaith Sanctuary for students. Along with his interfaith ministry, Tom is dedicated to serving victims of poverty, people dealing with HIV/AIDS, and those recovering from drugs and alcohol. IPP is The Interfaith Observer’s fiscal sponsor.”

[From <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/10646551>]

Rev. Dr. Marcus Braybrooke
President
World Congress of Faiths

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://interfaith-centre.org/contact-us/>)

“Rev. Dr. Marcus Braybrooke is a retired Anglican parish priest, living near Oxford, England. He has been involved in interfaith work for nearly fifty years. He joined the World Congress of Faiths in 1964 and is now president. He served as executive director of the Council of Christians and Jews from 1984 to 1988, is a co-founder of the Three Faiths Forum and patron of the International Interfaith Centre at Oxford. He has travelled widely to attend interfaith conferences and to lecture. Professor Braybrooke is author of over forty books on world religions, including ‘Pilgrimage of Hope: One Hundred Years of Global Interfaith Dialogue’ (1992), the history of the interfaith movement’s first century. A number of his books address shared worship, prayer, and meditation. In September 2004 the Archbishop of Canterbury awarded him with the Lambeth Doctorate of Divinity ‘in recognition of his contribution to the development of interreligious cooperation and understanding throughout the world.’”

[From <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/10646545>]

[Notes:

“The interfaith organizations accept that most of their members will be loyal and committed members of a particular faith community. Respect for the integrity of other peoples' faith commitment and religious practices is essential. A few members of interfaith organizations may have no specific allegiance and describe themselves as seekers. While aware of the distinctiveness of the world religions, members of interfaith organizations hope that some basis of unity exists or may be discovered, although the nature of the relationship of religions to each other is still much debated. For some people the unity rests upon our common humanity; for others there is an essential agreement between religions on moral values; for others there is a mystical unity, by which they mean that religious experience is ultimately the same and that differences are a matter of culture and language; others hope that through dialogue religions will come closer together and grow in their understanding of the Truth; others stress the need of religious people to work together for peace and justice and the relief of human suffering; for some, it is enough that there should be tolerance and respect, without bothering about questions of truth. All these shades of opinion and many more are reflected within interfaith organizations, which have generally avoided trying to define the relationship of religions. For them, the search for understanding and cooperation is urgent in itself.”]

[From article “The Interfaith Movement in the 20th Century” by Marcus Braybrooke (Author, and Trustee of the International Interfaith Centre, World Congress of Faiths, Council for a Parliament of the World’s Religions, and the Peace Council) in “Dialogue among the faith communities” by Lucien F. Cosijns, Marcus Braybrooke Hamilton Books July, 2008 (passage accessible at google books)]

Paul Chaffee
Publisher and Editor
The Interfaith Observer

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://theinterfaithobserver.org/contact/>)
Twitter: @chaffee123

“Paul Chaffee is publisher and editor of The Interfaith Observer (TIO), a monthly internet magazine promoting healthy interfaith culture which began in September 2011. He was the founding executive director of the Interfaith Center at the Presidio, where he served for 17 years. He sat on United Religions Initiative’s original Board of Directors for six years, was a trustee of the North American Interfaith Network (NAIN) for ten, and served as a Parliament Ambassador for the Parliament of the World’s Religions for three.”

[From <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/10646580>]

Maria Eugenia Crespo
Director of Cooperation Circle Support
United Religions Initiative

Email: office@uri.org (email address for general inquiries)
Twitter: @mcrepour

“Maria Eugenia Crespo serves as the Director of Cooperation Circle (CC) Support from her office in Buenos Aires, Argentina. She maintains communication with CCs around the world, manages the CC approval process and is the staff liaison for the CC Approval Committee. Maria moderates URI’s list serves and oversees the production of the annual community directory (a complete listing of URI’s CCs). Prior to this, she served as the Regional Coordinator for Latin America for five years. Maria originally became involved with URI in 1997 when she was appointed as a Trustee in the Interim Global Council. By profession, she is a bilingual school teacher. She is very involved in the Roman Catholic Church as a catechist and lay person, collaborating in the Episcopal Conference for Ecumenism, Relations with Judaism, Islam and other Religions.”

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/mariacrespo]

Diana L. Eck
Professor of Comparative Religion and Indian Studies
Director
The Pluralism Project
Harvard University

Email: dianaeck@fas.harvard.edu

“Diana L. Eck is Professor of Comparative Religion and Indian Studies and Frederic Wertham Professor of Law and Psychiatry in Society at Harvard University. She serves on the Committee on the Study of Religion in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. She is also a member of the Department of Sanskrit and Indian Studies, a member of the Faculty of Divinity, and Master of Lowell House, one of Harvard’s twelve undergraduate residential Houses. With Devaki Jain she edited ‘Speaking of Faith: Global Perspectives on Women, Religion, and Social Change’, a book which emerged from a jointly planned interfaith women’s conference. Since 1991, Diana Eck has been heading a research team at Harvard University to

explore the new religious diversity of the United States and its meaning for the American pluralist experiment. The Pluralism Project, funded by the Lilly Endowment, the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Ford Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation has been documenting the growing presence of the Muslim, Buddhist, Hindu, Pagan, Sikh, Jain, and Zoroastrian communities in the U.S. The Pluralism Project's interactive CD-ROM, *On Common Ground: World Religions in America*, a multimedia introduction to the world's religions in the American context, was published in 1997 by Columbia University Press. It has won major awards from Media & Methods, EdPress, and Educom.”

[From http://pluralism.org/about/eck_cv]

Rev. Dr. C. Welton Gaddy
President
Interfaith Alliance

Email: Contact form for general inquiries

(<http://www.interfaithalliance.org/component/rsform/form/8-general-contact-form>)

“Rev. Dr. C. Welton Gaddy leads the national non-partisan grassroots and educational organization Interfaith Alliance and serves as Pastor for Preaching and Worship at Northminster (Baptist) Church in Monroe, Louisiana. Among his many leadership roles, he is a past president of the Alliance of Baptists and has been a 20-year member of the Commission of Christian Ethics of the Baptist World Alliance. His past leadership roles include serving as a member of the General Council of the Cooperative Baptist Fellowship, President of Americans United for Separation of Church and State, Chair of the Pastoral Leadership Commission of the Baptist World Alliance and member of the World Economic Forum’s Council of 100. Rev. Gaddy currently serves on the White House task-force on the reform of the Office of Faith Based and Neighborhood Partnerships. Dr. Gaddy provides regular commentary to the national media on issues relating to religion and politics. He has appeared on MSNBC’s The Rachel Maddow Show and Hardball, NBC’s Nightly News and Dateline, PBS’s Religion and Ethics Newsweekly and The Newshour with Jim Lehrer, C-SPAN’s Washington Journal, ABC’s World News, and CNN’s American Morning. Former host of Morally Speaking on NBC affiliate KTVE in Monroe, Louisiana, Dr. Gaddy is a regular contributor to mainstream and religious news outlets.”

[From <http://www.interfaithalliance.org/about/meet-our-president>]

Dr. Hira Paul Gangnegi
Regional Coordinator, India (North Zone)
United Religions Initiative

Email: office@uri.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Dr. Gangnegi was born in a remote tribal village, Kanam, in the District of Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh) situated on the border of Tibet. He is the first educated member of his family. After completing middle school he left his village for Delhi. He attended the Ladakh Institute of Higher Studies, a Center for

Himalayan Buddhists. Dr. Gangnegi completed his MA, M.Phil. and Ph.D degrees in Buddhist Studies in the Department of Buddhist Studies, University of Delhi. Currently, he is a senior lecturer and teaches the Tibetan language and Tibetan Buddhism. Dr. Gangnegi traveled with Nirmala Deshpande to join a celebration of 1000 years of Tabo monastery in Spiti (HP). She asked him to look after Harijan Sevak Sangh in Delhi, an Institution founded by the Mahatma Gandhi to eradicate untouchability in the Indian social system. For the last two years, he has served as secretary for Harijan Sevak Sangh affairs. Being in Buddhist studies, Dr. Gangnegi is also associated with Buddhist organizations and Tibetan issues. He is equally interested in learning more about Himalaya and Himalayan cultures to which he feels a strong attachment.”

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/hirapaulgangnegi]

Charles P. Gibbs
Founding Executive Director
United Religions Initiative

Email: office@uri.org (email address for general inquiries)

For 17 years, Charles has served as URI's founding Executive Director. He has worked with religious, spiritual and other leaders in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific. He has been a featured speaker internationally and has written extensively about interfaith cooperation. He co-authored with colleague Sally Mahé, 'Birth of a Global Community', a book on the birth of the United Religions Initiative. In addition, he has published many articles on interfaith work, contributed a chapter to Interfaith Dialogue and Peacebuilding, published by the United States Institute of Peace, and co-authored, with colleague Barbara Hartford, a chapter in Positive Approaches to Peacebuilding. His essay, Opening the Dream: Beyond the Limits of Otherness, appears in the anthology, Deepening the American Dream. As an Episcopal priest, Charles brings to his work a strong commitment to spiritual transformation and to work for peace, justice and healing, as well as an abiding belief in the sacredness of all life on this planet.”

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/charlesgibbs/]

Bernie Glassman
Founder and Spiritual Director
Zen Peacemakers

Email: info@zenpeacemakers.com (email address for general inquiries)

Twitter: @BernieGlassman

“Bernie Glassman is a world-renowned pioneer in the American Zen Movement and a leading creative figure in socially engaged Buddhism. He is the founder and co-spiritual director of the Zen Peacemakers. He has extended Dharma practice from the meditation hall to the arenas of social service, business, environmental stewardship and conflict resolution. He is a spiritual leader, published author,

accomplished academic and successful businessman with a PhD in Applied Mathematics. Having entered his 70's, he is focusing on the promotion of Socially Engaged Buddhism, the development of Dharma Centers (Zen Houses) in impoverished areas to serve the local population and in nurturing communication and interaction between affiliates of the Zen Peacemakers Sangha. He has been honored with numerous ethics, service and achievement awards.”

[From two sources: <http://zenpeacemakers.org/zen-peacemakers/who-we-are/staff-2/> and <http://zenpeacemakers.org/bernie-glassman/bio/>]

Melanie Greenberg
President and CEO
Alliance for Peacebuilding

Email: melaniecg@allianceforpeacebuilding.org

“Melanie Cohen Greenberg is President and CEO of the Alliance for Peacebuilding. Before joining the AfP, she was the President and Founder of the Cypress Fund for Peace and Security, a foundation making grants in the areas of peacebuilding and nuclear nonproliferation. From 2003 to 2004, she was a visiting scholar at the Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies, focusing on issues of justice in post-conflict peacebuilding. From 2000 to 2002, Melanie was director of the Conflict Resolution Program at the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation. She previously served as associate director of the Stanford Center for International Security and Cooperation and deputy director of the Stanford Center on International Conflict and Negotiation.

“In her work on international conflict resolution, Melanie has helped design and facilitate public peace processes in the Middle East, Northern Ireland, and the Caucasus. She has taught advanced courses in international conflict resolution, multi-party conflict resolution, and negotiation at Stanford Law School and Georgetown University Law Center and is currently an adjunct faculty member at the Elliott School of George Washington University. She was lead editor and chapter author of the volume ‘Words over War: Mediation and Arbitration to Prevent Deadly Conflict’ (Rowman & Littlefield, 2000).

“Melanie is a frequent writer, lecturer, teacher, and trainer in a broad range of areas related to international law, international security, and peacebuilding. In her training, she has led courses for Congressional staff, scientists at the National Institutes of Health, international lawyers, business executives, and graduate students from around the world. Recently, she helped facilitate government discussions on international legal protections for minorities in Tanzania and developed a set of training materials for government groups working on reconciliation in Kenya (both with the Public International Law and Policy Group).”

[Notes:

1) “The Alliance for Peacebuilding (AfP) is a global membership association of more than seventy peacebuilding organizations, 1,000 professionals, and a network of more than 15,000 people developing processes for change in the most complex, chaotic conflict environments around the world. AfP is a

leader in developing and disseminating innovative approaches to peacebuilding and links related fields including development, relief, human rights, democracy, security sector reform, and others.”

2) The Peacebuilding Mapping Project: Mapping the Boundaries of an Expanding Field

“The peacebuilding field has grown exponentially in both impact and influence over the past twenty years. Yet, in order for the field to meet the challenges of 21st century violence, it must evolve from what we refer to as Peacebuilding 1.0, a dynamic, yet disconnected series of activities across a broad range of sectors, to Peacebuilding 2.0, a unified field that harnesses the collective power of all peacebuilding interventions and leads to more stable, resilient societies. [‘Peacebuilding 2.0: Mapping the Boundaries of an Expanding Field’](#) was published in Fall, 2012 by the Alliance for Peacebuilding. AfP Peacebuilding Mapping Project Team: Melanie Greenberg, Emily Mallozzi, and Sarah Cechvala (in collaboration with the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice at the University of San Diego: Necla Tschirgi, Elena McCollim, and Jill Covert). Support for this project was provided by the United States Institute of Peace.”

[From two sources: <http://www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org/about-us/staff/> and <http://www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org/our-work/programs/peacebuilding-mapping/>

Ambassador Mussie Hailu
Regional Director, Africa
Founding Member
United Religions Initiative

Email: office@uri.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Ambassador Mussie Hailu is a peace activist who is working at national, regional and international levels for peace, reconciliation, interfaith harmony, disarmament, the Golden Rule, world citizenship, right human relationships and international cooperation. He considers himself as a Citizen of the World and strongly believes in the interdependence of human beings and celebrates cultural diversity, seeing the differences in race, ethnicities, religions, politics, and nationalities as important elements of the one and indivisible humanity. He has served many national and international organizations including the United Nations. Currently he is the Regional Director of URI for Africa and representative of URI at the Economic Commission for Africa and African Union. He is a founding member of URI.”

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/mussiehailu]

Barbara H. Hartford
Director of Peacebuilding Initiatives
United Religions Initiative

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Twitter: @HartfordBarbara

“Barbara has served URI since 1997 managing the start-up areas of Operations and Financial Management, Human Resources and Communications/PR. She is now the Director of Peacebuilding Initiatives and is focused on launching the Traveling Peace Academy to deliver trainings throughout the URI network. Program highlights have been producing the "URI Interfaith Peacebuilding Guide," a confluence of the principles of URI with conflict transformation and appreciative methodologies co-authored with Mohammed Abu-Nimer, Cynthia Sampson, etc., and creating a two-year URI Pilot Program in Moral Imagination, taught by John Paul Lederach, for URI community activist peacebuilders from Uganda, Ethiopia, India, the Philippines."

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/barbarahartford/]

[Note: “Interfaith Cooperation Circles (CCs) are the heart of URI. Independently organized, self-governing and self-funding, they build cooperation among people of all faiths and traditions to address the most pressing issues facing their collective communities, including poverty, religiously motivated violence, environmental degradation and more.” “There are now 606 Cooperation Circles in 86 Countries.”

[From http://www.uri.org/cooperation_circles and http://www.uri.org/the_world_of_uri]

Grove Harris
Director Emeritus
Council for a Parliament of the World’s Religions
Managing Director Emeritus
The Pluralism Project (Harvard University)

Twitter: @groveharris

“Grove Harris consults, speaks, and writes about religious diversity in America and the interfaith movement. Most recently she served as the program director for the Council for a Parliament of the World’s Religions, orchestrating over 600 programs for the Parliament held in Melbourne, Australia, December 3-9, 2009. She has presented at the American Academy of Religion, Brandeis University, Harvard University, Union Theological Seminary, the North American Interfaith Network, and the Global Youth Leadership Institute. As a Peace Commissioner, she represented the City of Cambridge, Massachusetts, at the International Association of Peace Messenger Cities in Krusevac, Serbia. Grove was the managing director for the Pluralism Project at Harvard University, and earned her Masters in Divinity from Harvard. She is a writer and sought-after speaker in the areas of Paganism and young adult interfaith engagement. She is a North American Interfaith Network trustee, co-chairing its Board Development.”

[From <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/10646572>]

Dr. Bawa Jain
Founding Secretary General
The World Council of Religious Leaders

Email: secretariat@wcorl.org (email address for the Secretariat of WCRL)
Twitter: @jainbawa

"Dr. Bawa Jain serves as the Founding Secretary General of The World Council of Religious Leaders, which is the direct outcome of The Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders that brought over 2000 of the World's pre-eminent Religious and Spiritual Leaders to The United Nations for the first time in 2000. WCORL is actively pursuing Religious Diplomacy and seeks to serve as a strong Inter-Faith ally to the United Nations, Governments of the World and Inter Governmental bodies to reduce religiously motivated conflicts and to build, peace, harmony and respect. He serves as Founder Chairman of The World Youth Peace Summit - an initiative that has brought together Young Leaders from over 100 Countries in an effort to harness and explore new and innovative Youth driven initiatives to address Global challenges. He Co-Founded the Religious Initiative of The World Economic Forum, was Founder of The Gandhi King Awards for Non-Violence; launched WCORL's Religion One on One Initiative, and is a strong proponent of Religious Diplomacy."

[From <http://worldjusticeproject.org/world-justice-forum-iv/agenda/speaker/dr-bawa-jain>]

Dr. Abraham Karickam
Regional Coordinator, India (South Zone)
United Religions Initiative

Email: office@uri.org (email address for general inquiries)
Twitter: @karickam

"Dr. Karickam holds a PhD in English and Inter-religious Studies and MA degrees in History and Literature. He has served as Director of Comparative Literature Mar Thoma College, Tiruvalla, Kerala. Formerly a journalist., Dr. Karickam is a retired college administrator who was responsible for the literature departments in numerous colleges in South India. Involved in interfaith activities for past 20 years, he serves as URI's South zone coordinator and President of Interfaith Students Movements in south India. He trains young adults in interfaith peacebuilding and is participating in the URI Moral Imagination/Peacebuilding training. Author of 15 books. Recent books include: Concept of Salvation in the Upanishads, the Bible and the Qur'an; and Intertextuality of the Holy Books."

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/abrahamkarickam]

[Note: "Interfaith Cooperation Circles (CCs) are the heart of URI. Independently organized, self-governing and self-funding, they build cooperation among people of all faiths and traditions to address the most pressing issues facing their collective communities, including poverty, religiously motivated violence, environmental degradation and more." "There are now 606 Cooperation Circles in 86 Countries."

[From http://www.uri.org/cooperation_circles and http://www.uri.org/the_world_of_uri]

Valarie Kaur
Founding Director
Groundswell

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.groundswell-movement.org/home/press/contact/>)

Twitter: @valariekaur

“Valarie Kaur, Founding Director, Groundswell, is an award-winning filmmaker, writer, advocate, and public speaker. A third-generation Sikh American, she combines storytelling and advocacy to advance campaigns on racial justice, immigration reform, religious pluralism, and gender equality. Her critically acclaimed documentary film ‘Divided We Fall’ (2008) on hate crimes after September 11th has inspired national grassroots dialogue. Valarie has clerked on the Senate Judiciary Committee, traveled to Guantanamo to report on the military commissions, and helped lead a multi-pronged campaign against racial profiling in East Haven, CT. She has been invited to speak on her work in 200 U.S. cities and media outlets such as CNN, NPR, The New York Times, and the BBC. Valarie holds a Bachelor’s in religion and international relations at Stanford University, a Master’s in theological studies from Harvard Divinity School, and a J.D. from Yale Law School, where she trains students in the art of visual advocacy as director of the Yale Visual Law Project.”

[From <http://www.groundswell-movement.org/home/who-we-are/leadership-bios/>]

Victor Kazanjian
Dean of Intercultural Education and Religious and Spiritual Life
Co-Director, Peace and Justice Studies Program
Co-founder and President, Education as Transformation
Wellesley College

Email: vkazanji@wellesley.edu

“Dean Kazanjian is also the co-founder and president of Education as Transformation, Inc., an organization that works nationally and internationally with colleges, universities, and educational institutions exploring issues of religious pluralism and spirituality in higher education. As co-director of the Peace & Justice Studies Program at Wellesley he teaches on issues of social justice, conflict transformation, and community change, with a focus on race and class in America, and diversity and democracy in the United States and India.”

[Note: One of the programs of the Education as Transformation project is the Education and Spirituality Network, at <http://interspirit.net/eastnet/eastnet.cfm> :

“Welcome to the Education and Spirituality Network. Our contacts with educators who are involved in the work of exploring the role of religious diversity and spirituality in education indicate a growing need

for sharing information about who we are and what we are doing. Consequently we have developed this directory to provide information about, and links to, individuals and organizations who have become part of this growing movement. There is no charge for this service.” (Additional Note: There is a quarterly newsletter which lists employment opportunities/conferences associated with higher learning institutions.)

[From <http://www.wellesley.edu/studentlife/aboutus/staff/kazanjan> and <http://interspirit.net/eastnet/eastnet.cfm>]

Dr. Antonios Kireopoulos
Associate General Secretary, Faith & Order and Interfaith Relations
National Council of Churches

Email: tony.kireopoulos@nationalcouncilofchurches.us

“Dr. Antonios Kireopoulos is Associate General Secretary, Faith and Order and Interfaith Relations of the National Council of Churches USA. Previously his responsibilities included helping the NCC formulate its position on international issues and U.S. foreign policy. High on the agenda were the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the Iraq War, and Darfur. His responsibilities in international affairs often called upon his experience in interfaith relations. In the last four years he was extensively involved in initiatives of the Interfaith Relations Commission. Before he came to the NCC, he served as executive director of the U.S. Conference of Religions for Peace, which is a national non-profit organization that promotes multi-religious collaboration and religious-secular partnerships on issues that cut across community lines. He also served as advisor to the secretary general of the World Conference on Religion and Peace, the USCRP’s parent organization, which advances this same mission globally. Dr. Kireopoulos has also been closely associated with the Faith and Order Commission and has spent most of the last 20 years in ecumenical dialogue. This began with a seminary internship and continued through his membership on the Commission, where he represented the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of America.”

[From <http://www.nccusa.org/news/BIO2tony.htm>]

Dr. Peter L. Laurence
Executive Director
Education as Transformation Project
Wellesley College

Email: PeterLL@concentric.net

“Dr. Peter Laurence is executive director of the Education as Transformation Project at Wellesley College. He was the founder and director of the Westchester Interfaith Council in Westchester County, New York; executive director of the Temple of Understanding; national interreligious program officer for the National Conference of Christians and Jews; and developer of the U.S. Chapter for the World Conference on Religion and Peace. He has served as chair of the Board of the North American Interfaith Network and was a member of the Assembly of Religious and Spiritual Leaders for the Parliament of the World’s Religions in 1993 and 1999. He was an advisor in the initial stages of those two Parliaments and

in the formation of United Religions Initiative. Peter has written and edited numerous books, including Education as Transformation: Religious Pluralism, Spirituality, and a New Vision for Higher Education in America (2000). He serves on the editorial boards of the Religion and Education journal and the Journal of College and Character.”

[Note: One of the programs of the Education as Transformation project is the Education and Spirituality Network, at <http://interspirit.net/eastnet/eastnet.cfm> :

“Welcome to the Education and Spirituality Network. Our contacts with educators who are involved in the work of exploring the role of religious diversity and spirituality in education indicate a growing need for sharing information about who we are and what we are doing. Consequently we have developed this directory to provide information about, and links to, individuals and organizations who have become part of this growing movement. There is no charge for this service.” (Additional Note: There is a quarterly newsletter which lists employment opportunities/conferences associated with higher learning institutions.)

[From <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/10697478> and <http://interspirit.net/eastnet/eastnet.cfm>]

Dr. Jinwol Lee
President
URI Korea Multiple Cooperation Circle
United Religions Initiative

Email: office@uri.org (email address for general inquiries at United Religions Initiative)

“Dr. Jinwol Lee is a Buddhist Monk and Zen Master. He belongs to Jogye Order of Korean Buddhism, the major traditional Mahayana Buddhism in Korea, and serves as the acting chairman of the Committee for Internal Relations. He is the President of URI Korea Multiple Cooperation Circle, and is a trustee of the URI Global Council, elected in the Asian Region in 2002. Formerly a professor of Buddhist Studies at the Seoul Graduate School of Buddhism and the Dean of Religious Affairs of Dongguk University, Jinwol is now a professor teaching Buddhist meditation and culture at the Department of Seon (Chan/Zen) Studies of Dongguk University at Gyeongju Campus, a thousand old capital city of Silla Dynasty. He is working as an Executive Committee Member of the Asian Conference for Religion and Peace. He was a member of the Presidential Commission on Sustainable Development in South Korea.”

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/jinwollee]

[Note: “Interfaith Cooperation Circles (CCs) are the heart of URI. Independently organized, self-governing and self-funding, they build cooperation among people of all faiths and traditions to address the most pressing issues facing their collective communities, including poverty, religiously motivated violence, environmental degradation and more.” “There are now 606 Cooperation Circles in 86 Countries.”

[From http://www.uri.org/cooperation_circles and http://www.uri.org/the_world_of_uri]

Kay Lindahl
Founder
The Listening Center

Email: thelisteningcenter@yahoo.com

Twitter: @listenlove

“Kay Lindahl has been described as an inspired presence with passionate energy. For the past twenty years the daily practice of Centering Prayer has been transforming her life. She founded The Listening Center with the mission of exploring the sacred nature of listening. Kay conducts workshops and retreats on listening as a spiritual practice. She is a Certified Listening Professional. Kay participates in many community projects and is on the Board of Directors for The Immortal Chaplains Foundation and for Women of Spirit and Faith. She is an Ambassador for the Parliament of the World's Religions. Kay is a past trustee of the Global Council for the United Religions Initiative, an international movement to create peace among religions and is Past Chair of the North American Interfaith Network. She is a dedicated spokesperson for the interfaith movement, is ordained interfaith minister and an Honorary Canon to the Cathedral Center of St. Paul in the Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles. ‘The cultural and religious diversity of our communities calls for a way of listening that transcends words and belief systems. Learning to truly listen to one another is the beginning of new understanding and compassion, which deepens and broadens our sense of community.’ – Kay Lindahl

[From http://www.sacredlistening.com/tlc_biography.htm]

Chief Oren Lyons
Faithkeeper
Turtle Clan, Onondaga Council of Chiefs
Haudenosaunee

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (http://www.7genfund.org/contact-us?staff_name=Chief%20Oren%20Lyons) at the Seventh Generation Fund for Indigenous Peoples, Inc.)

“Oren is a faithkeeper of the Turtle Clan, Onondaga Council of Chiefs, Haudenosaunee (Six Nations Iroquois Confederacy). Lyons was given the name Joagquisho, Bright Sun with a Strong Wind, at birth and grew up on the Seneca and Onondaga reservations where he was raised in the Iroquois traditional ways of thinking, being, and knowing. He has been active in international Indigenous rights and sovereignty issues for over four decades at the United Nations (in 1992, Lyons became the first Indigenous individual to address the U.N. General Assembly) and other international forums. He is a State University of New York (SUNY) distinguished services professor emeritus of the University at Buffalo. Lyons co-founded Daybreak, a national Indian newspaper, with John Mohawk, a Seneca teacher and journalist. He co-founded the Traditional Circle of Indian Elders and Youth with the American Indian Institute at Bozemon, Montana, and continues to serve on their board. Oren co-founded the Iroquois Nationals Lacrosse program in 1983 and is chairman of their board of directors.

He is chairman of the board of directors of Honoring Nation, the Harvard program for Native American economic development. He serves on the board of Bioneers an environmental champion of the earth. Oren is chairman of the board of directors of Plantagon International AB, the leader in urban agriculture, Plantagon is designed to meet challenges of compounding human population, finite resources and global warming.”

[From two sources: <http://www.7genfund.org/chief-oren-lyons> and <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/13722108>]

Sally Mahe
Director of Regional Development
United Religions Initiative

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“Sally Mahé has served as core staff since 1996, helping to build URI’s global organization in alignment with its purpose, principles and practices. Currently, she directs regional development which includes support for 16 regional staff and regional leadership teams. Sally is an accomplished trainer in Moral Imagination peacebuilding, Open Space, World Café and Appreciative Inquiry methodologies. Sally co-authored ‘The Birth of a Global Community’ in 2003 with Charles Gibbs, is co-author of A Greater Democracy Day by Day, and the Law in Action Series. Prior to URI Sally trained teachers in democracy education in the US and Russia and created church-related environmental programs. For over 20 years Sally helped lead schools dedicated to children of diverse faiths. Sally holds Master degrees from Harvard and the General Episcopal Seminary, NYC.”

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/sallymahe]

[Note: “Interfaith Cooperation Circles (CCs) are the heart of URI. Independently organized, self-governing and self-funding, they build cooperation among people of all faiths and traditions to address the most pressing issues facing their collective communities, including poverty, religiously motivated violence, environmental degradation and more.” “There are now 606 Cooperation Circles in 86 Countries.”

[From http://www.uri.org/cooperation_circles and http://www.uri.org/the_world_of_uri]

Dot Maver
President and CEO
National Peace Academy

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Twitter: @dotmaver

“Dorothy J. Maver, Ph.D., is an educator and peacebuilder whose keynote is inspiring cooperation on behalf of the common good. Dot is president and CEO of the National Peace Academy in the USA, executive director of the River Phoenix Center for Peacebuilding, coordinator of Push4Peace, and a founder and Governance Member of the Global Alliance for Ministries and Infrastructures for Peace. She formerly served as president and CEO of Peace Partnership International. Her career as an educator includes teaching at Norwich University, the oldest private military academy in the USA; appearing as a 2011 World Affairs Guest Lecturer at Iowa State University; co-authoring Conscious Education: The Bridge to Freedom; and serving as a keynote speaker and workshop facilitator at conferences worldwide. From 2005-2007 Dot served as executive director of The Peace Alliance and Campaign for a US Department of Peace, and prior to that was the National Campaign Manager for Kucinich for President in 2004.”

[From <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/16273595>]

Dena Merriam
Founder and Convener
The Global Peace Initiative of Women

Email: dena.merriam@finnpartners.com

“Founder and Convener of GPIW. Serves on the boards of the Interfaith Center of New York, AIM for Seva and Dharma Drum Mountain Buddhist Association. Former member of the board of Harvard University Center for the Study of World Religions and the International Center for Religion and Diplomacy. Co-Chair of the Millennium World Peace Summit, the first summit held at the United Nations General Assembly for more than 1500 of the world’s religious leaders.”

[From <http://www.gpiw.org/our-board.php>]

[Note: (from an interview with Dena Merriam) “...I have found that when I sat with women, no matter where they come from and how harsh the conditions and conflicts are that they are living, the women, from Israel, Palestine, and Iraq, for example, come as divided as the men, but are far more able to come together on common issues. And the issue where women always come together is the damage that conflict causes to children. No matter how divided they are, they find themselves on the same side of the fence. When a group of women leaders get together, within the first hour or two children always come up. Men can sit together for days of talk and the issue will not come up. Women are simply more finely tuned to how family structures are suffering, and how the different layers of society are damaged.”

From <http://berkeleycenter.georgetown.edu/interviews/a-discussion-with-dena-merriam-global-peace-initiative-of-women>]

Rev. Deborah Moldow
United Nations Representative
World Peace Prayer Society

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Twitter: @revdeborah

“Rev. Deborah Moldow is the representative to the United Nations for the World Peace Prayer Society, which promotes the prayer “May Peace Prevail on Earth” globally through Peace Pole dedications and World Peace Flag Ceremonies. For five years she chaired the NGO Values Caucus, encouraging the UN to live up to its highest vision, and she is currently Vice President of the Committee of Religious NGOs and co-chair of the International Day of Peace NGO Committee. She is a 2009 co-recipient of the Spirit of the United Nations Award. Deborah has served as a trustee and vice chair of URI’s Global Council, facilitates URI-UN, and is a member of the Source of Synergy Foundation’s Evolutionary Leaders project. An ordained interfaith minister, she leads monthly Interfaith Sundays at Croton Falls Presbyterian Church, outside of New York City.”

[From <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/10646601>]

Sharon L. Morris
Director, Conflict Management Group
Mercy Corps
Board of Directors
Alliance for Peacebuilding

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.mercycorps.org/contact>)

“Sharon L. Morris is Director of Mercy Corps’ Conflict Management Group, which is responsible for helping Mercy Corps’ field teams design and implement conflict management and peacebuilding programs worldwide. The office currently supports over 30 peacebuilding programs in 16 countries. She worked at the State Department as Senior Advisor for Darfur to the President’s Special Envoy for Sudan. In 2006, she served as the Director of the Provincial Reconstruction Team Program in USAID/Afghanistan and as the Development Advisor to the Commanding General of Combined Joint Task Force-76, the headquarters for US military operations in Afghanistan. From 2002 to 2005, she was Senior Advisor in the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation at USAID, where she headed the team that was responsible for the design and implementation of conflict programs in USAID Missions worldwide. Prior to joining USAID, she worked in the Program on Global Security and Sustainability at the John D. and Catherine MacArthur Foundation. Her assignments on conflict management and post-conflict reconstruction have taken her to over 25 conflict and post-conflict countries, including Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, the Central Asian republics, Haiti, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.”

[From <http://www.allianceforpeacebuilding.org/about-us/board-of-directors/>]

Harsha Kumara Navaratne
Chairman
Sevalanka Foundation

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“Harsha Kumara Navaratne Mr. Navaratne is the founding Chairperson of Sewa Finance and Sewalanka a Foundation. He studied community development at St. Xavier University in the Philippines and is the recipient of two honorary doctorate degrees. He served for 21 years as Field Director and Vice President in the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement. After leaving Sarvodaya, Mr. Navaratne was a Presidential Advisor to late President Premadasa's Janasaviya Poverty Alleviation Program and his 15,000 Village Development Program. Mr. Navaratne is also an award-winning film maker.”

[From <http://www.zoominfo.com/p/Harsha-Navaratne/11364190>]

Jackie Ogega
Co-Founder
MPANZI

Promoting peace and development in rural African communities
through education, women's empowerment, health and livelihoods

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.mpanzi.org/page.html>)
Twitter: @JackieOgega

“Jackie Ogega is is a Co-Founder of MPANZI. She is passionate about gender equality, justice, peace and education as empowerment. Jackie has over 18 years of professional experience working with non-profit organizations and academic institutions. She currently serves as the Director of the Women's Program at Religions for Peace's International Secretariat in New York. She is also an adjunct professor at the School for International Training in Vermont. Jackie has worked previously with Regions for Peace Africa where she helped establish the African Women of Faith Network. She has also worked as an adjunct professor at the University of Nairobi, and as a national gender program coordinator for caritas Kenya. Jackie has taught in both rural and urban high schools in Kenya for over 8 years. Jackie is completing her doctorate in peace studies at the University of Bradford in the UK. Her dissertation focuses on the roles of women of faith in peacebuilding in the conflicts among the Gusii and Maasai of South-Western Kenya. Jackie holds a masters degree in gender and development studies, and a bachelor's degree in education. She is a very impassioned and sociable person, and enjoys public speaking.”

[From <http://www.mpanzi.org/jackie-ogega.html>]

Angela Oliver
Conflict Transformation Specialist
Board of Directors
MPANZI
Promoting peace and development in rural African communities
through education, women's empowerment, health and livelihoods

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.mpanzi.org/page.html>)

“Angela Oliver serves in the Board of MPANZI. Over the past 20 years, Angela Oliver has been working in the international humanitarian aid and development field managing multi-sector programs in conflict regions in the Middle East, Africa, Central America, Eastern Europe and Central Asia. She specializes in the areas of community development, conflict transformation, inter-religious peacebuilding and women’s development. Angela currently is working in Afghanistan with the U.S. government on development efforts. Previously she managed a large scale community development initiative in Iraq, managing an alliance of international NGOs. Serving with the World Conference of Religions for Peace as the Global Director for Conflict Transformation and the Women’s Program, she managed programming in West Africa, East and Central Africa, and Eastern Europe. Her work focused on inter-religious peacebuilding, spiritual healing and recovery, and women’s leadership and development. She managed humanitarian and development operations in Bosnia, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia with the United Methodist Committee on Relief (UMCOR). She focused on peacebuilding, return/repatriation of refugees, gender, and local capacity building. She also managed community development initiatives in Central America. Angela serves on the Board of Directors with the NGO-International Interfaith Accompaniment Program (IIAP).”

[From <http://www.mpanzi.org/angela-oliver.html>]

Eboo Patel
Founder and President
Interfaith Youth Core

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Twitter: @EbooPatel

“Eboo’s core belief is that religion is a bridge of cooperation rather than a barrier of division. He’s inspired to build this bridge by his faith as a Muslim, his Indian heritage, and his American citizenship. He has spoken about this vision at places like the TED conference, the Clinton Global Initiative, and the Nobel Peace Prize Forum, as well as college and university campuses across the country. He has written two books about interfaith cooperation, ‘Acts of Faith’ and ‘Sacred Ground’.”

[From <http://www.ifyc.org/about-us/eboo-patel>]

Mr. Michael Pappas
Executive Director
San Francisco Interfaith Council CC
Global Trustee
United Religions Initiative

Email: MGPAPPAS.SFIC@gmail.com

A former lobbyist and investment banker, Mr. Pappas also served as a political campaign director before becoming an ordained priest of the Greek Orthodox Church. During his sixteen-year ministry, Mr. Pappas worked to aid the homeless and to establish interfaith relationships. He now serves as Executive Director of the San Francisco Interfaith Council CC. He also serves on many public and private boards, including the San Francisco Office of Civic Engagement, the National Shrine of Saint Francis, the Interfaith Center of the Presidio (where he serves as chairman) and URI's North America Region Leadership Council. He was recently appointed to a seat on the San Francisco Human Rights Commission."

[From http://www.uri.org/about_uri/global_council_trustees]

[Note: "Interfaith Cooperation Circles (CCs) are the heart of URI. Independently organized, self-governing and self-funding, they build cooperation among people of all faiths and traditions to address the most pressing issues facing their collective communities, including poverty, religiously motivated violence, environmental degradation and more." "There are now 606 Cooperation Circles in 86 Countries."

[From http://www.uri.org/cooperation_circles and http://www.uri.org/the_world_of_uri]

Elinor J. Pierce
Research Director
Pluralism Project
Harvard University

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"Elinor began working for the Pluralism Project as a student field researcher in San Francisco; she was a section editor for the CD-ROM On Common Ground: World Religions in America and co-editor of World Religions in Boston: A Guide to Communities and Resources. She has been involved in "Religious Diversity News" since its inception in 1997. She developed the Women's Networks Initiative, and was a content advisor for Acting on Faith: Women's New Religious Activism in America. Elinor co-produced and co-directed the documentary film Fremont, U.S.A., together with Rachel Antell. Elinor currently leads the case study initiative." (Note: "The Pluralism Project has developed a Case Study Initiative to explore how the case method can be creatively applied to teaching and learning in the theological and religious studies classroom. Our basic texts are the issues that arise in the contexts of our civil society, public life, and religious communities. Staff and graduate students are currently researching, writing,

and refining case studies on topics ranging from inclusiveness in city-sponsored prayers to a controversy over bringing the kirpan to school.”)

[From two sources: http://pluralism.org/about/people/#senior_staff and <http://www.pluralism.org/casestudy/>]

Kathe Schaaf
Founding Member
Women of Spirit and Faith

Email: Contact form for general inquiries <http://womenofspiritandfaith.org/contact/>)

“Kathe Schaaf is a founding member of Women of Spirit and Faith, organized in 2010 with the intention of exploring, nurturing and celebrating women’s spiritual leadership. She is also one of the co-founders of Gather the Women and has anchored numerous ‘collaborative conversations’ connecting women and women’s organizations internationally since 2003. She is one of the editors of ‘Women, Spirituality and Transformative Leadership: Where Grace Meets Power’, an anthology of women’s wisdom published by SkyLight Paths in November 2011, and serves on the Board of Trustees of the Council for a Parliament of the World’s Religions.”

[From <http://theinterfaithobserver.org/who-we-are/single-gallery/14130418>]

Sulak Sivaraksa
Socially Engaged Buddhist

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (http://www.sulak-sivaraksa.org/en/index.php?option=com_contact&Itemid=78)

“Sulak Sivaraksa, born 1933, is a prominent and outspoken Thai intellectual and social critic. He is a teacher, a scholar, a publisher, an activist, the founder of many organisations, and the author of more than a hundred books and monographs in both Thai and English. Sulak has given many who have contacted him, and read his words, a unique perspective on how to work for peaceful, sustainable social change using the principles and practices of Buddhism as a personal and political resource. He has demonstrated that the interior life of spiritual contemplation, and the exterior life of political action, need not be considered opposites or hostile to each other. On the contrary, he has shown that each may be used to illuminate and inform and encourage the other, and indeed that this is essential if either is to change for the better. In his own words:

““We have more than enough programs, organisations, parties, and strategies in the world for the alleviation of suffering and injustice. In fact, we place too much faith in the power of action, especially political action. Social activism tends to preoccupy itself with the external. Like the secular intellectuals, activists tend to see all malevolence as being caused by "them" - the "system" - without understanding how these negative factors also operate within ourselves. They approach global problems with the

mentality of social engineering, assuming that personal virtue will result from a radical restructuring of society.

“The opposite view - that radical transformation of society requires personal and spiritual change first or at least simultaneously - has been accepted by Buddhists and many other religious adherents for more than 2,500 years. Those who want to change society must understand the inner dimensions of change. It is this sense of personal transformation that religion can provide. Simply performing the outer rituals of any tradition has little value if it is not accompanied by personal transformation. Religious values are those that give voice to our spiritual depth and humanity. There are many descriptions of the religious experience, but all come back to becoming less and less selfish.”

[From http://www.sulak-sivaraksa.org/en/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=53&Itemid=97]

Bishop William E. Swing
Founder and President
United Religions Initiative

Email: office@uri.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Bishop William Swing is the President and Founder of the URI. Bishop Swing had the original vision of URI in 1993 in response to an invitation from the United Nations which asked him to host an interfaith service honoring the 50th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter. Bishop Swing served as the Episcopal Bishop of California from 1980 until his retirement in 2006. In that capacity, he was a national and international leader in response to the AIDS crisis, co-founded Episcopal Community Services to address San Francisco’s homeless problem, and co-founded Community Bank of the Bay to support local businesses and the economy.”

[From http://www.uri.org/the_latest/author/bishopswing]

[Note: “Interfaith Cooperation Circles (CCs) are the heart of URI. Independently organized, self-governing and self-funding, they build cooperation among people of all faiths and traditions to address the most pressing issues facing their collective communities, including poverty, religiously motivated violence, environmental degradation and more.” “There are now 606 Cooperation Circles in 86 Countries.”

[From http://www.uri.org/cooperation_circles and http://www.uri.org/the_world_of_uri]

J. Socially Responsible Media (6)

Vijay Cuddeford
Managing Editor
Farm Radio International

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Twitter: @VijayCu

The first radio script I wrote for Farm Radio International (then called Developing Countries Farm Radio Network or DCFRN), was published in January 1997. For the next decade, I wrote occasional pieces for Farm Radio, while doing research and writing for other organizations, mostly on the environmental impacts of farming. Then, in the fall of 2005, I became the managing editor of Farm Radio International. As managing editor, I coordinate the production of script packages. I have been involved as an editor and some-time writer for Farm Radio Weekly since its inception. As the main copy editor, you can blame me if you find any typos! I have been fortunate enough to visit many parts of Africa and many different radio stations on six working trips for Farm Radio International over the last six years. [Note: “Farm Radio International is a Canadian-based, not-for-profit organization working in direct partnership with approximately 400 radio broadcasters in 38 African countries to fight poverty and food insecurity.”]

[From two sources: <http://weekly.farmradio.org/2012/05/14/vijay-cuddeford-editor-and-writer-farm-radio-weekly/> and <http://www.farmradio.org/>]

Irene Herrera
Photographer, Documentary Filmmaker, Journalist
Assistant Professor
Temple University (Japan)

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“Irene Carolina Herrera is a photographer, documentary filmmaker and journalist based in Japan with more than 10 years of experience working on media related projects in Venezuela, Brazil, Spain, France, Miami, India and Japan. In 1995, Irene began working in the Venezuelan advertising and independent film industry. Soon after she also began collaborating with Variety (U.S.A.), Kemp (London) and Producción and Distribución (Miami) as correspondent covering the local media industry. Her articles and photographs have been featured in Venezuelan dailies such as El Universal and El Globo and Metropolis, Dune and The Japan Times in Tokyo. In 2005, she received the Gran Prix at the Expo Aichi Friendship Film Festival for a documentary on Venezuela and Japan titled Kodo wo Awaseba which traces the existing and non-existing links between these two countries. At Temple University Japan Campus as a full-time Assistant Professor, Irene teaches courses on Production and History of Documentary Filmmaking as well as Cinema and Media Studies. With the intention of combining her interest in media with non-profit and grassroots initiatives, in 2007 she completed a Diploma in NGO

Management and participated in the six-week International Course on Armed Conflict and Peacebuilding at the United Nations University in Centre in Tokyo, Japan. Irene is strongly committed to using media for social change. Her work and love of travel has taken her to over 45 countries, where she has learned 5 languages.”

[From http://knight.miami.edu/index.php/site/bios/irene_carolina_herrera]

John Dennis Liu
Documentary Filmmaker
Environmental Education Media Project
Earth’s Hope

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.whatifwechange.org/index.php#/about>)
Twitter: @Johndliu

“John Dennis Liu is a Chinese American ecologist & environmental evolutionist educator, who has lived in China for three decades. In 1981 Mr. Liu helped to open the CBS News bureau in Beijing at the time of normalization of relations between the U.S. and China, staying with CBS News for more than 10 years. For the past 15 years, Mr. Liu has concentrated on ecological film making and has written, produced and directed films on grasslands, deserts, wetlands, oceans, rivers, urban development, atmosphere, forests, endangered animals and other topics primarily for Earth Report and Life Series on the BBC World. In 2003, Mr. Liu wrote, produced and directed “Jane Goodall – China Diary” for National Geographic. Since 1997, Mr. Liu has directed the Environmental Education Media Project (EEMP). Mr. Liu was also the driving force in the creation and development of the “China Environment and Sustainable Development Reference and Research Center” (CESDRRC), the China HIV/AIDS Information Network (CHAIN) and the Environmental Education Media Project (Mongolia). Mr. Liu is a foreign expert at the International Cultural Exchange Audio/Visual Publishing House, the Rothamsted International Fellow for the Communication of Science at the Rothamsted Research Institute, a member of the Steering Committee of the Global Forum on Media for Development, associate professor at George Mason University’s Center for Climate and Society and Senior Research Fellow, IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature).”

“Now as I approach my 60’s, I see that there are certain moments in life when it is necessary to choose a path, and that this determines ones fate. This was true when I chose to go to China in 1979, and this was also true when I decided to leave television journalism and become an environmental filmmaker. The work will never end, but hopefully my efforts will benefit humanity and the Earth. It began by making a decision to try.”

[From two sources: <https://www.intellectualrevolution.tv/intellectuals/john-dennis-liu> and <http://www.whatifwechange.org/index.php#/about>]

Helena Norberg-Hodge
Founder and Director
International Society for Ecology and Culture

Email: infouk@isec.org.uk ; infousa@isec.org.uk ; isec.de@gmx.de
Twitter: @HelenaNHodge

“Author and filmmaker Helena Norberg-Hodge is a pioneer of the ‘new economy’ movement. Through writing and public lectures on three continents, she has been promoting an economics of personal, social and ecological well-being for more than thirty years. She is a widely respected analyst of the impact of the global economy on communities, local economies, and personal identity, and is a leading proponent of ‘localization’, or decentralization, as a means of countering those impacts. Helena’s book, Ancient Futures, has been described as ‘an inspirational classic’. Together with the film of the same title, it has been translated into more than 40 languages, and sold about half a million copies. Since 1975, she has worked with the people of Ladakh, or ‘Little Tibet’, to find ways of enabling their culture to meet the modern world without sacrificing social and ecological values. For these efforts she was awarded the Right Livelihood Award, or ‘Alternative Nobel Prize’. Helena was awarded the 2012 Goi Peace Prize for contributing to ‘the revitalization of cultural and biological diversity, and the strengthening of local communities and economies worldwide.’ Helena is the founder and director of the International Society for Ecology and Culture (ISEC). Based in the US and UK, with subsidiaries in Germany and Australia, ISEC examines the root causes of our current social and environmental crises, while promoting more sustainable and equitable patterns of living in both North and South. Helena is also a founding member of the International Commission on the Future of Food and Agriculture, and a co-founder of both the International Forum on Globalization and the Global Ecovillage Network.”

[From <http://www.localfutures.org/helena-norberg-hodge-full-biography>]

Kevin Perkins
Executive Director
Farm Radio International

Email: kperkins@farmradio.org
Twitter: @KevPerkins

“As executive director of Farm Radio International since May 2006, Kevin Perkins developed and led the African Farm Radio Research Initiative. Prior to Farm Radio, Perkins was director of programs for Canadian Physicians for Aid and Relief. Between 1997 and 2004, he worked in his own Toronto neighborhood, establishing the ACCESS Riverdale Community Loan Fund and leading the Riverdale Community Development Corporation. He has considerable independent consulting experience ranging from employment services to immigrant settlement, small business development, community health, and food security.” [Note: “Farm Radio International is a Canadian-based, not-for-profit organization working in direct partnership with approximately 400 radio broadcasters in 38 African countries to fight poverty and food insecurity.”]

[From three sources: <http://www.dw.de/perkins-kevin/a-15859384> , <http://www.farmradio.org/about-us/staff/> and <http://www.farmradio.org/>]

Judith Plant
Acting Publisher, Editorial Board
Chris Plant
Editorial Board-Editor Emeritus
New Society Publishers

Email: Jude: jude@theplants.ca Kip: kip@theplants.ca
Twitter: @PlantJudith

“Chris and Judith Plant are publishers, writers and bioregionalists. We are known more familiarly as Kip and Jude. For the last thirty years, we have worked with the bioregional and sustainability movements, actively engaging our lives in the great struggle to adapt consciously to circumstances that are deeply challenging. We have sought out what we have believed to be the best ideas for the times, and we have practiced those ideas in our daily lives to the best of our abilities. At the same time, we believe in living life joyfully, and to the fullest extent possible. We have worked with some of the smartest and most committed activists and writers on Earth, helping to share their ideas for positive change. And we contribute our own thoughts and experiences as much as we can. Our personal energies have mostly been devoted toward the tangible and local, especially home.”

[From <http://theplants.ca/>]

K. Foundations (28)

Ian Bird
President
Community Foundations of Canada

Email: info@cfc-fcc.ca (email address for general inquiries)
Twitter: @IanBird_Canada

“Ian Bird is the President of Community Foundations of Canada (CFC), the national network that connects the country's 191 community foundations. From the moment Ian joined CFC in 2011 he embraced its 'all for community' vision and immediately began exploring opportunities to mobilize its diverse network to achieve greater collective impact in communities across the country. From expanding CFC's circle of champions to include new voices and expertise, to building new partnerships based on common interests and outcomes, Ian has worked hard to find new ways for the movement to address complex community issues. Under his leadership, CFC established its landmark effort to help build a smart and caring nation leading up to Canada's 150th birthday in 2017. The early success of the initiative has led to many opportunities including the network's first national advertising campaign, a 2017-focused partnership with CBC Radio-Canada and Via Rail Canada, and a unique invitation to play a key role in establishing the Rideau Hall Foundation – a new foundation for Canada. As the incubator of this foundation, community foundations will share their leadership experience and expertise and Ian will serve at the foundation's first Executive Director while continuing to serve as President of CFC.”

[From http://www.cfc-fcc.ca/about-cfc/bios/ian_bird.html]

Sarah Borgman
Director and Curator, Skoll World Forum
Skoll Foundation

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Twitter: @sarahzborgman

“As Director and Curator of the Skoll World Forum, Sarah is responsible for oversight of the world's premiere, international platform for accelerating entrepreneurial approaches and innovative solutions to the world's most pressing social issues. The convening takes place each year in Oxford, England. Prior to the Skoll Foundation, Sarah had more than 15 years of executive marketing, communications and event experience in the public, private and government sectors. She served as the Vice President of Communications at the X PRIZE Foundation, Vice President of Communications at the Prostate Cancer Foundation as well as a Vice President at Porter Novelli International. In addition to executive corporate and non-profit experience, Sarah also served in the Clinton Administration as the Director of Marketing for the Peace Corps and the Press Secretary of the National School-to-Work Office at the US Department of Education.”

[From <http://www.skollfoundation.org/staff/sarah-evans-borgman/>]

Alan Broadbent
Past-Chair
Board of Directors
Tides Canada

Email: allison.andrachuk@tidescanada.org (email for Allison Andrachuk, Tides Canada Initiatives)
Twitter: @TidesCanada (twitter account for Tides Canada)

“Alan has been involved with social justice, anti-poverty, and urban issues in Canada for many years. He is Chairman of the Maytree, the Caledon Institute of Social Policy, and the Tamarack Institute for Community Engagement. He is also Chairman and CEO of Avana Capital Corporation. Alan is the author of Urban Nation: Why we Need to Give Power Back to the Cities to Make Canada Strong, and co-editor of Five Good Ideas: Practical Strategies for Non-Profit Success. Alan is the recipient of an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Ryerson University. In addition, Alan is Chair of The Institute on Municipal Finance and Governance; Chair of Diaspora Dialogues; a director of Sustainalytics; an advisor to the Literary Review of Canada; a member of the Governors’ Council of the Toronto Public Library Foundation; a Senior Fellow of Massey College; and a Member of the Order of Canada.”

[From <http://tidescanada.org/about/who-we-are/board/>]

Joanie Bronfman
Chair, Board of Directors
Tides Foundation

Email: info@tides.org

“Joanie Bronfman is a long-time advocate of social justice. She was a founder of the Threshold Foundation's Social Justice Committee, the Women Donors Network and the Jewish Funders Network. Over the years, Joanie has served on the boards of Tides Canada and the Threshold Foundation. She was a member of the Racial Justice Working Group of the Women Donors Network. She has also been a member of several funding circles including: the Ms. Foundation Safety Circle and Democracy Funding Circle, as well as the Global Fund for Women's circle on issues of Trafficking, and Women's Rights and Traditional Practices.”

[From <http://www.tides.org/about/board/>]

Wendy Cooper
Program Officer
Tides Canada

Email: wendy.cooper@tidescanada.org

“Based in Toronto, Wendy manages relationships with donors and partners to build bridges, support unique places, and tackle pressing issues. She has been an active member of the environmental community for over twelve years working for a government agency and charitable organizations at a national and community scale, as well as a consultant and a volunteer. Her focus has been on land and water stewardship but with a keen and growing interest in the intersections between the environment, arts, and community and social development. For eight of those twelve years, Wendy led the Georgian Bay Land Trust, a grassroots charity focused on engaging communities in conservation along the eastern shore of Georgian Bay and North Channel, as their first Executive Director.”

[From <http://tidescanada.org/about/who-we-are/staff-team/>]

Dr. Chris Elias
President
Global Development Program
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Email: info@gatesfoundation.org

Twitter: @ChrisEliasPATH

“Dr. Chris Elias, President of the Global Development Program, leads the foundation’s efforts in integrated and innovative delivery, finding creative new ways to ensure solutions and products get into the hands of people in developing countries who need them most. Focusing on areas with the potential for high-impact, sustainable solutions that can reach hundreds of millions of people, Dr. Elias oversees Global Development’s portfolio in Agriculture Development; Family Planning; Financial Services for the Poor; Maternal, Newborn, & Child Health; Polio; Vaccines Delivery; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene; and Special Initiatives. Dr. Elias’s professional background is in health and medicine, most recently having served as the president and CEO of PATH, an international, nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the health of people around the world by advancing technologies, strengthening systems, and encouraging healthy behaviors. Elias currently serves on various advisory boards, including the Nike Foundation and the Duke Global Health Institute.”

[From <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Who-We-Are/General-Information/Leadership/Management-Committee/Christopher-Elias>]

[Notes:

Illustrative Grant Commitments (Bill and Melissa Gates Foundation)

GAVI Alliance, expanding childhood immunization: \$1.5 billion

United Negro College Fund, Gates Millennium Scholars Program: \$1.37 billion

PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative (MVI): \$456 million

Rotary International, supporting polio eradication: \$355 million

Intensive Partnerships for Effective Teaching, supporting plans to transform how teachers are recruited, developed, rewarded, and retained: \$290 million

Hillsborough County Public Schools: \$100 million
Memphis City Schools: \$90 million
The College-Ready Promise, Los Angeles: \$60 million
Pittsburgh Public Schools: \$40 million
Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), improving seeds and soil for African farmers: \$264.5 million
Save the Children, saving newborn lives: \$112 million
United Way of King County: \$85 million
World Food Programme increasing small farmer income: \$66 million
TechnoServe, helping small coffee farmers improve crops and fetch higher prices: \$46.9 million
Heifer International, helping small farmers grow local and regional dairy markets: \$43 million

[From: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Who-We-Are/General-Information/Foundation-Factsheet>]

Kathleen P. Enright
President and CEO
Grantmakers for Effective Organizations

Email: info@geofunders.org (email address for general inquiries)

Kathleen P. Enright is the president and CEO of Grantmakers for Effective Organizations. GEO is a national coalition of grantmakers who understand that grantmakers are successful only to the extent that their grantees achieve meaningful results. Therefore, GEO promotes strategies and practices that contribute to grantee success. While with GEO, Kathleen (with the GEO board of directors) has developed a compelling vision and cohesive strategy for the organization, led GEO through a merger, supervised the development of a host of products and services and forged high-profile publishing and other partnerships. Kathleen speaks and writes regularly on issues of nonprofit and grantmaker effectiveness at national and regional gatherings of executives and trustees. Publications include 'Investing in Leadership: Inspiration and Ideas from Philanthropy's Latest Frontier' and 'Funding Effectiveness: Lessons in Building Nonprofit Capacity'."

[From <http://www.geofunders.org/about/staff/153-kathleen-enright>]

Robert L. Gallucci
President
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation

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Twitter: @macfound

"Robert L. Gallucci became president of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation on July 1, 2009. Previously, he served as Dean of Georgetown University's Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, for 13 years. He completed 21 years of government service, serving since August 1994 with the

U.S. Department of State as Ambassador at Large. In March 1998, the Department of State announced his appointment as Special Envoy to deal with the threat posed by the proliferation of ballistic missiles and weapons of mass destruction. He held this position, concurrent with his appointment as Dean, until January 2001. Before joining the State Department, he taught at Swarthmore College, Johns Hopkins School for Advanced International Studies and Georgetown University. He has received fellowships from the Council on Foreign Relations, the International Institute for Strategic Studies, Harvard University, and the Brookings Institution.”

[From <http://www.macfound.org/about/people/president-robert-gallucci/>]

Bill Gates
Co-Chair and Trustee
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

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Twitter: @BillGates

“Bill Gates is co-chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Along with co-chair Melinda Gates, he shapes and approves grantmaking strategies, advocates for the foundation’s issues, and helps set the overall direction of the organization. Bill and Melinda Gates work together to expand opportunity to the world’s most disadvantaged people by collaborating with grantees and partners. They also participate in national and international events and travel extensively to focus attention on the issues the foundation champions.”

[From: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Who-We-Are/General-Information/Leadership/Management-Committee/Bill-Gates>]

[Notes:

Illustrative Grant Commitments (Bill and Melissa Gates Foundation)

GAVI Alliance, expanding childhood immunization: \$1.5 billion

United Negro College Fund, Gates Millennium Scholars Program: \$1.37 billion

PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative (MVI): \$456 million

Rotary International, supporting polio eradication: \$355 million

Intensive Partnerships for Effective Teaching, supporting plans to transform how teachers are recruited, developed, rewarded, and retained: \$290 million

Hillsborough County Public Schools: \$100 million

Memphis City Schools: \$90 million

The College-Ready Promise, Los Angeles: \$60 million

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Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), improving seeds and soil for African farmers: \$264.5 million

Save the Children, saving newborn lives: \$112 million

United Way of King County: \$85 million

World Food Programme increasing small farmer income: \$66 million
TechnoServe, helping small coffee farmers improve crops and fetch higher prices: \$46.9 million
Heifer International, helping small farmers grow local and regional dairy markets: \$43 million

[From: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Who-We-Are/General-Information/Foundation-Factsheet>]

Melinda Gates
Co-Chair and Trustee
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

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“Melinda Gates is co-chair of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Along with Bill Gates, she shapes and approves the foundation’s strategies, reviews results, and sets the overall direction of the organization. Together they meet with grantees and partners to further the foundation’s goal of improving equity in the United States and around the world. They use many public appearances to advocate for the foundation’s issues.”

[From: <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Who-We-Are/General-Information/Leadership/Management-Committee/Melinda-Gates>]

[Notes:

Illustrative Grant Commitments (Bill and Melissa Gates Foundation)

GAVI Alliance, expanding childhood immunization: \$1.5 billion
United Negro College Fund, Gates Millennium Scholars Program: \$1.37 billion
PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative (MVI): \$456 million
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[From <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Who-We-Are/General-Information/Foundation-Factsheet>]

Sylvia Hacaj
Vice President of Philanthropy Programs
Global Philanthropy Forum

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Twitter: @SylviaHacaj

“Sylvia Hacaj, Vice President of Philanthropy Programs, received her BA from the School of International Service at The American University in Washington, DC. Just prior to joining the Global Philanthropy Forum, Sylvia worked for Save the Children, an international development and humanitarian relief organization. She began as Director of Public Policy and Advocacy for U.S Programs in Washington, DC in 2004. After moving to the San Francisco Bay Area in 2008, she became the Associate Director of Resource Development for the Western Region. Previously, Sylvia was Senior Vice President and Managing Director of Campaigns and Government Relations for M&R Strategic Services. There she managed teams and comprehensive issue advocacy campaigns for clients including Oxfam America, Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation, the Association of Small Foundations and the World Wildlife Fund. Sylvia began her career as a legislative analyst for the US House of Representatives. During that tenure, she is most proud of the role she played in drafting and passing the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993 which established the AmeriCorps program. She went on to serve as Deputy Director of Government Relations and White House Liaison for the Corporation for National Service. Sylvia speaks fluent French, and is proficient in Czech and Slovak.”

[From <http://philanthropyforum.org/members/sylvia-hacaj/>]

Sandy Herz
Director of Strategic Alliances
Skoll Foundation

Email: info@skollfoundation.org

“Sandy Herz is responsible for managing and expanding the foundation’s network of strategic relationships to drive increased resources for our portfolio of social entrepreneurs and broader market intelligence to accelerate the impact of social entrepreneurs’ innovations. Sandy joined the foundation in 2004 as Vice President, Marketing and Communications and built its initial “connect and celebrate” programs and initiatives. In 2007, she became Director of Film & Broadcast Partnerships and focused specifically on building the foundation’s portfolio of film and media initiatives, including the flagship Stories of Change partnership with Sundance as well as BBC World, PBS NewsHour, FRONTLINE/World, National Public Radio and Public Radio International. Sandy started her career in corporate finance in New York City, working on leveraged buyouts and restructurings during the “Bonfire of the Vanities” age before having an early mid-life crisis and discovering social entrepreneurship. Prior to joining the Skoll Foundation, Sandy worked with several innovative grassroots non-profit organizations and spent six years as Executive Director of the Software Development Forum, a leading Silicon Valley industry

networking organization with 2000 members and 20 to 30 events each month designed to accelerate the adoption and proliferation of technology innovations.”

[From <http://www.skollfoundation.org/staff/sandy-herz/>]

Catherine Hoffman
Peace & Justice Activist
Board of Directors
Grassroots International

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.grassrootsonline.org/contact>)

Peaceable schools educator, intergenerational leadership developer, Cambridge-Bethlehem People-to-People project founder, Catherine supports social and community movements, which embody in the present the kind of changes they are trying to make for the future. As director for the Cambridge Peace Commission for 20 years she worked to make connections between local concerns of social justice with global peace-making efforts through city resolutions, community organizing, sister city relationships, anti-violence work and peace education. She is a neighborhood activist, nonviolence trainer advocate, social change worker and restorative justice circle keeper who continues to believe in the work of humanity and human possibility in the face of oppression.”

[From <http://www.grassrootsonline.org/who-we-are/board/catherine-hoffman>]

Jane Humphries
Vice-President, Knowledge and Foundation Team
Community Foundations of Canada

Email: info@cfc-fcc.ca (email address for general inquiries)

“Jane Humphries has been active in the community foundation movement in Canada for nearly 20 years, and is currently the Vice-President, Knowledge and Foundation Development for Community Foundations of Canada. Jane oversees the creation and implementation of: skills training workshops, on-site consultations, mentoring and coaching programs, the development of CFC’s resource materials; and leads strategic planning and Board leadership development programs. Jane is Conference Director for CFC’s international biennial conference and is currently leading projects on knowledge programs, approaches to social innovation, and developing leadership and convening resources. For nine years Jane was Executive Director of The Kitchener and Waterloo Community Foundation and brings to her work the experience and knowledge of what is required to build endowment funds, evaluate grants and implement programs at a local level. Jane has worked extensively with community foundations across Canada and internationally, and has a good understanding of the not-for-profit sector both professionally and as an active community volunteer. She is currently a Board Member of Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS-CF) and Chairs the Teaching and Learning Committee. Jane

has conducted workshops in the USA, Brazil, Thailand, UK and Europe and completed a Masters of Management from McGill University, Montreal.”

[From <http://www.cfc-fcc.ca/about-cfc/bios/jane.html>]

David Kyle
Chief Operating Officer
Calvert Foundation

Email: info@calvertfoundation.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Prior to joining Calvert Foundation in 2011 as COO, David lived in Hyderabad, India for three years where he founded the Indian School Finance Company (ISFC), a for-profit finance company that provides medium term debt capital to private schools serving very low-income families. As of mid-2012, the ISFC www.isfc.in had a portfolio of more than 500 schools across South India. The ISFC was the most recent in a string of social enterprises David has worked with since leaving Citibank in 2001. Prior to establishing the ISFC he was the COO and Chief Investment Officer of the Acumen Fund from 2003-2007 where he was responsible for building out the firm’s local operations in East Africa, India, Pakistan and New York. Before Acumen he spent two years at Save the Children establishing a new country organization in Brazil and a year managing all fundraising activities. David’s 20-year Citibank career was in a variety of roles in the Corporate and Investment Bank starting in 1981 in Brazil, where he spent 5 years. Subsequently he spent three years in Hong Kong, two years in Saudi Arabia, six years in Portugal as President of a full service commercial bank, and three years in London building Citigroup’s first intranet software system. During his final two years at Citigroup, David was the COO of the Latin American Investment Bank for Salomon Smith Barney. Since 2010 David has taught in the business schools of Emory University in Atlanta and the Monterey Institute in California. David went to Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut and has an M.A. in International Relations from Johns Hopkins University’s School of Advanced International Studies.”

[From <http://www.calvertfoundation.org/about/team>]

Naomi Mandelstein
Vice President, External Affairs
Global Philanthropy Forum

Email: info@philanthropyforum.org
Twitter: @mandelstein

“Naomi Mandelstein, Vice-President of External Affairs, leads the Global Philanthropy Forum’s communications strategy to help connect the GPF community to ideas, to inspiration and to each other. She joins GPF from the global sustainability network BSR (Business for Social Responsibility), where she led the development of their digital and social media engagement platforms. She also spent one year at BSR’s Paris office to conceive and launch their first-ever Europe, Middle East, and Africa communications

program. Prior to joining BSR, Naomi managed internal communications at Google and was responsible for UC Berkeley's marketing communications to reach under-represented communities. Naomi started her career as a development and acquisitions associate at the Italian publisher Monduzzi Editore. Naomi speaks Italian and French and holds a BA with highest honors from Vassar College."

[From <http://philanthropyforum.org/members/naomi-mandelstein/>]

Helena Monteiro
Executive Director
Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.wingsweb.org/general/?type=CONTACT>)

"With more than 20 years of experience in international development and the nonprofit sector, Helena Monteiro has worked for the Canadian Public Health Association, the Pan American Health Organization, and the Organization of American States. In Brazil she worked as Program Director at IDIS, a support organization serving corporate and family philanthropy. She earned a master's degree in social work from the University of Toronto and is Senior Fellow of the CUNY Center on Philanthropy and Civil Society. Helena joined WINGS in January 2011." [Note: "WINGS is the only worldwide network representing and serving the broad community of grantmakers, foundations and philanthropy-support organisations."]

[From two sources: <http://www.wingsweb.org/?page=Staff> and <http://www.wingsweb.org/?page=AboutWINGS>]

Heather Peeler
Vice President of Programs
Grantmakers for Effective Organizations

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Twitter: @hapeeler

"Heather Peeler is vice president of programs at Grantmakers for Effective Organizations. She leads GEO's program team in developing content offerings and resources, convenings, customized services and peer learning and networking opportunities to help GEO members continue to improve practices in areas which have been identified by innovators in the field as critical to nonprofit success: Learning for Improvement, Collaborative Problem Solving, The Money, Stakeholder Engagement and Scaling What Works. Heather is committed to supporting nonprofit effectiveness. Over the past 12 years, she has helped foundations, nonprofits and government agencies develop and implement strategies that led to greater impact, performance and sustainability. Most recently, Heather served as the Chief Strategy Officer at the Corporation for National and Community Service where she led the development of the agency's five-year strategic plan and oversaw grantee capacity building efforts and research and evaluation initiatives. Prior to that, she served as Managing Director of Community Wealth Ventures,

focusing on nonprofit services, business development and strategy. In addition, Heather held leadership positions with nonprofits and for-profit companies. She served as the Executive Director of Small Press Distribution, a nonprofit located in Berkeley, CA; Managing Editor for Foundation News & Commentary at the Council on Foundations; and co-founder of GenArt/SF, a nonprofit arts organization dedicated to increasing young people's participation in the visual arts.”

[From <http://www.geofunders.org/about/staff/301-heather-peeler>]

Drummond Pike
Board of Directors
Tides Canada

Email: info@tidescanada.org (email address for general inquiries)
Twitter: @drummondpike

“Awarded as an Outstanding Foundation Professional, Drummond helped pioneer the advent of donor-advised funds in philanthropy. He was the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Tides (U.S.) Through his leadership, Tides has helped increase the capacity and effectiveness of thousands of social change organizations. Drummond was a founder and Associate Director of the Youth Project in Washington, DC, and served as Executive Director of the Shalan Foundation from 1976 to 1981. He was among the original founders of Working Assets, a telecommunications company dedicated to progressive philanthropy and political activism. Drummond is Vice-Chair of Tides Canada Initiatives Society and founding chair of Tides Canada.”

[From <http://tidescanada.org/about/who-we-are/board/>]

Jennifer Pryce
President and CEO
Calvert Foundation

Email: info@calvertfoundation.org (email address for general inquiries)
Twitter: @JennPryce

“Jenn brings nearly 20 years of finance and community development work to her role as the President and CEO of Calvert Foundation. Since arriving at Calvert Foundation in 2009, Jenn has risen from the position of U.S. Portfolio Manager to Vice President of Strategic Initiatives, then Chief Strategy Officer and now President and CEO. In her role as Chief Strategy Officer, she led the organization’s Strategic Initiatives team and its work on raising capital, developing new products and initiatives and marketing and communications. Jenn has also overseen Calvert Foundation’s wholly owned Community Investment Partners subsidiary, which offers fund and asset management services for institutional clients. Jenn’s teams have anchored their work around the development of initiatives that combine a social issue with the power of impact investing, such as the Women Investing in Women Initiative (WIN-WIN). WIN-WIN, the only retail impact investing product available to U.S. residents that is focused on

supporting organizations empowering women, was launched by the Strategic Initiatives team under Jenn’s leadership.”

[From <http://www.calvertfoundation.org/about/team>]

Jeff Raikes
Chief Executive Officer
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Email: info@gatesfoundation.org
Twitter: @jeffraikes

“Jeff Raikes, chief executive officer, leads the foundation's efforts to promote equity for all people around the world. He sets strategic priorities, monitors results, and facilitates relationships with key partners for all four of our program groups. Before joining the foundation, Raikes was a member of Microsoft's senior leadership team, which sets overall strategy and direction for the company. Raikes was president of the Microsoft Business Division and oversaw the Information Worker, Server & Tools Business and Microsoft Business Solutions groups. He previously served as group vice president of the Worldwide Sales and Support Group, where he was responsible for providing strategic leadership for Microsoft's sales, marketing, and service initiatives. Before that, he served as senior vice president of Microsoft North America.”

[From <http://www.gatesfoundation.org/Who-We-Are/General-Information/Leadership/Management-Committee/Jeff-Raikes>]

Gary D. Schwartz
Interim CEO
Tides Foundation

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“Gary joined Tides in 1999 after he served for nearly ten years as a consultant and the Executive Director of the Fund of the Four Directions in New York. The Fund was a leading grant making institution in the areas of indigenous peoples’ organizing, women’s empowerment and environmental sustainability. Gary has spent his entire career working in the nonprofit arena including tenure at the Houston Area Women’s Center Rape Crisis Center and Gay Men’s Health Crisis in New York City. He currently serves on the National Advisory Board of the National Domestic Violence Hotline and is a trustee with two private family foundations, as well as a trustee for Artists For A New South Africa. A former Peace Corps Volunteer (stationed in the Fiji Islands), Gary studied creative writing at Southern Illinois University and nonprofit management at the New School in New York City.”

[From <http://www.tides.org/about/leadership/>]

Jeff Skoll
Founder and Chairman
Skoll Foundation

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Twitter: @jeffskoll

“Jeff Skoll is a philanthropist and social entrepreneur. As founder and chairman of the Skoll Foundation, Participant Media and the Skoll Global Threats Fund, he is bringing life to his vision of a sustainable world of peace and prosperity. As the first full-time employee and first President of eBay, Jeff developed the company’s inaugural business plan and led its successful initial public offering. eBay has since become the world’s largest on-line marketplace, connecting hundreds of millions of buyers and sellers. eBay’s transformational trading platform democratized economic opportunity throughout the world, empowering individuals to become successful online entrepreneurs. After pioneering the creation of the eBay Foundation through the allocation of pre-IPO shares, Mr. Skoll then founded the Skoll Foundation in 1999. It quickly became the world’s largest foundation for social entrepreneurship, driving large-scale change by investing in, connecting, and celebrating social entrepreneurs and other innovators dedicated to solving the world’s most pressing problems. Its flagship program, the Skoll Awards for Social Entrepreneurship, currently supports 85 leading social entrepreneurs whose extraordinary work serves the neediest populations in over 100 countries. The Skoll Foundation also co-produces the annual Skoll World Forum on Social Entrepreneurship with the Skoll Centre for Social Entrepreneurship at the Saïd Business School at the University of Oxford. The Skoll World Forum unites acclaimed social entrepreneurs with essential partners from the social, finance, private and public sectors. Each year, the Skoll World Forum attracts 800 distinguished delegates, including such renowned world figures as Archbishop Desmond Tutu, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the Honorable Mary Robinson, Dr. Paul Farmer, and Nobel Laureates Al Gore, Muhammad Yunus, Jody Williams, and Dr. R.K. Pachauri. In 2009, Skoll founded the Skoll Global Threats Fund. Its initial focus is on five global issues that, if unchecked, could bring the world to its knees: climate change, water scarcity, pandemics, nuclear proliferation and Middle East conflict.”

[From <http://www.skollfoundation.org/staff/jeff-skoll/>]

Vikki Spruill
President and CEO
Council on Foundations

Email: president@cof.org

Twitter: @VikkiSpruill

“Spruill brings a deep background in nonprofit management, communications, and advocacy to the Council. She is also an eminent thought leader and policy advocate and is well-known for her work in building effective teams and coalitions. She most recently served as president and CEO of the Ocean

Conservancy, where she modernized its public engagement strategies while maintaining a science-based rigor in guiding its advocacy efforts. Entrepreneurship is a hallmark of Spruill's career. In 2003, she helped create FoundationWorks, an independent organization devoted to helping foundations and others in the philanthropic sector use strategic communications to enhance their philanthropic effectiveness. As the first director of the Philanthropic Awareness Initiative, she coauthored publications including *Philanthropy in the News* and *Making American Foundations Relevant*. Earlier in her career, Spruill founded and led SeaWeb, a nonprofit dedicated to advancing ocean issues through strategic communications and social marketing. Her work at SeaWeb was built on a 15-year career in public relations, including five years as a senior vice president of Ruder Finn, one of the largest independent public relations firms in the world."

[From <http://www.cof.org/about/management/index.cfm?navItemNumber=14855>]

Nathaniel "Toby" Thompkins
Vice President, Tides 21st Century
Tides Foundation

Email: info@tides.org

Nathaniel Toby Thompkins Nathaniel "Toby" Thompkins brings to Tides over 20 years' of experience working across nonprofit, for profit, and international development sectors as an executive coach, organizational development consultant, journalist and best-selling author. Prior to joining Twenty-First Century Foundation powered by Tides, Toby served as founding principal of a global professional services firm that offered executive search, leadership coaching, organizational development, strategy, branding and communications services to socially conscious for-profits, nonprofits, foundations, governments and leaders. After returning from working and living in Ghana, where he led a public/private partnership to reverse the negative impact of surface gold-mining on indigenous tribal communities, he reframed his consulting practice to work exclusively with social and racial justice leaders and organizations in the United States and abroad. Toby is an innovative, collaborative and results-oriented leader who possesses an extensive background in leading large-scale organizational change initiatives that refocus and revitalize the people, culture, policies and systems of an organization or community against a compelling shared vision."

[From <http://www.tides.org/about/leadership/>]

Ted Turner
Chairman
Turner Enterprises
Advisory Board
International Women's Earth and Climate Initiative

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (Turner Foundation)
(<http://www.turnerfoundation.org/contact/>)

“Ted Turner is chairman of the United Nations Foundation, which promotes a more peaceful, prosperous and just world; co-chairman of the Nuclear Threat Initiative, a charitable organization working to reduce the global threats from nuclear, biological and chemical weapons; chairman of the Turner Foundation, which supports efforts for improving air and water quality, developing a sustainable energy future to protect the earth’s climate, maintaining wildlife habitat protection, and developing practices and policies to curb population growth rates. Turner also serves as chairman of Turner Enterprises, Inc. and is the second largest individual landholder in North America. His ranches are home to more than 55,000 bison and a number of environmental projects, including reforestation, renewable energy, water resource management, and reintroduction of native species. Out of concern for the health of his land and its species, Turner established the Turner Endangered Species Fund to conserve biodiversity.”

[From <http://www.iweci.org/who-we-are>]

Jane Wales
CEO
Global Philanthropy Forum and World Affairs Council
Vice President
Aspen Institute

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“Jane Wales is CEO of the Global Philanthropy Forum and the World Affairs Council; vice president of the Aspen Institute; and host of the nationally-syndicated National Public Radio interview show It’s Your World. Previously, Ms. Wales served in the Clinton Administration as special assistant to the President and senior director of the National Security Council. She simultaneously served as associate director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, where her office was responsible both for advancing sustainable economic development through science and technology cooperation and for developing policy for securing advanced weapons materials in the former Soviet Union. In the Carter Administration, Ms. Wales served as deputy assistant secretary of state. In the philanthropic sector, Ms. Wales chaired the international security programs at the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the W. Alton Jones Foundation, and she directed the Project on World Security at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. From 2007 to 2008, she served as acting CEO of The Elders, chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu and founded by Nelson Mandela. In 2008, Ms. Wales also chaired the Poverty Alleviation Track for the Clinton Global Initiative.”

[From <http://philanthropyforum.org/members/jane-wales-2/>]

William S. White
President and CEO
Charles Steward Mott Foundation

Email: info@mott.org (email address for general inquiries)

“William S. White, in his role as president and CEO of the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, is a frequent speaker on a wide range of issues related to the field of philanthropy and the management of private foundations. In addition, each year he authors an annual message that appears in the Foundation's annual report; topics have ranged from the need for openness and accountability and appropriate governance to the importance of maintaining a long-term focus on one's grantmaking.”

[From <http://www.mott.org/about/OurOrganization/ourceo>]

L. International Communications (3)

Ban Ki-moon
UN Secretary-General

Email: Martin Nesirky, Spokesperson for the Secretary-General (nesirky@un.org)
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"Ban Ki-moon is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. His priorities have been to mobilize world leaders around a set of new global challenges, from climate change and economic upheaval to pandemics and increasing pressures involving food, energy and water. He has sought to be a bridge-builder, to give voice to the world's poorest and most vulnerable people, and to strengthen the Organization itself.

"I grew up in war', the Secretary-General has said, 'and saw the United Nations help my country to recover and rebuild. That experience was a big part of what led me to pursue a career in public service. As Secretary-General, I am determined to see this Organization deliver tangible, meaningful results that advance peace, development and human rights.'

"Mr. Ban took office on 1 January 2007. On 21 June 2011, he was unanimously re-elected by the General Assembly and will continue to serve until 31 December 2016. Highlights of his tenure include:

Promoting sustainable development

"One of the Secretary-General's first major initiatives was the 2007 Climate Change Summit, followed by extensive diplomatic efforts that have helped put the issue at the forefront of the global agenda. Subsequent efforts to focus on the world's main anti-poverty targets, the Millennium Development Goals, have generated more than \$60 billion in pledges, with a special emphasis on Africa and the new Global Strategy on Women's and Children's Health. At the height of the food, energy and economic crises in 2008, the Secretary-General successfully appealed to the G20 for a \$1 trillion financing package for developing countries and took other steps to guide the international response and protect the vulnerable and poor.

Empowering women

"The Secretary-General pressed successfully for the creation of UN Women, a major new agency that consolidates the UN's work in this area. His advocacy for women's rights and gender equality has also included the "Unite to End Violence against Women" campaign, the "Stop Rape Now" initiative, the creation of a "Network of Men Leaders" and the establishment of a new Special Representative on Sexual Violence in Conflict. Within the UN itself, the Secretary-General has increased the number of women in senior management positions by more than 40 per cent, reaching the highest level in the Organization's history.

Supporting countries facing crisis or instability

"The Secretary-General has sought to strengthen UN peace efforts, including through the New Horizons peacekeeping initiative, the Global Field Support Strategy and the Civilian Capacity Review, a package of steps to improve the impact of the 120,000 United Nations "blue helmets" operating in the world's conflict zones. A mediation support unit, along with new capacity to carry out the Secretary-General's

good offices, have been set up to help prevent, manage and resolve tensions, conflicts and crises. Accountability for violations of human rights has received high-level attention through inquiries related to Gaza, Guinea, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, legal processes in Lebanon and Cambodia, and advocacy for the "responsibility to protect," the new United Nations norm aimed at prevent and halt genocide and other grave crimes. He has also sought to strengthen humanitarian response in the aftermath of mega-disasters in Myanmar (2008), Haiti (2010) and Pakistan (2010), and mobilized UN support for the democratic transitions in North Africa and the Middle East.

Generating new momentum on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation

"The Secretary-General has sought to rejuvenate the disarmament agenda through a five-point plan, efforts to break the deadlock at the Conference on Disarmament and renewed attention to nuclear safety and security in the aftermath of the tragedy at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant.

Strengthening the UN

"The Secretary-General has introduced new measures aimed at making the United Nations more transparent, effective and efficient. These include heightened financial disclosure requirements, compacts with senior managers, harmonization of business practices and conditions of service, the adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards, and continued investments in information technology and staff development."

[From <http://www.un.org/sg/biography.shtml>]

Jeffrey D. Sachs
Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General
Director
UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network
Director
The Earth Institute
Director
The Millennium Villages Project

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Twitter: @JeffDSachs

"Jeffrey D. Sachs is a world-renowned professor of economics, leader in sustainable development, senior UN advisor, bestselling author, and syndicated columnist whose monthly newspaper columns appear in more than 100 countries. He has twice been named among Time Magazine's 100 most influential world leaders. He was called by the New York Times, "probably the most important economist in the world," and by Time Magazine "the world's best known economist." A recent survey by The Economist Magazine ranked Professor Sachs as among the world's three most influential living economists of the past decade.

"Professor Sachs serves as the Director of The Earth Institute, Quetelet Professor of Sustainable Development, and Professor of Health Policy and Management at Columbia University. He is Special Advisor to United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on the Millennium Development Goals,

having held the same position under former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan. He is Director of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network. [Note: The Solutions Network mobilizes 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 UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network will accelerate joint learning and help to overcome the compartmentalization of technical and policy work by promoting integrated approaches to the interconnected economic, social, and environmental challenges confronting the world. The Network convenes 12 global expert Thematic Groups on key sustainable development challenges that will identify common solutions and highlight best practices. Over time the SDSN will launch projects to pilot or roll-out solutions to sustainable development challenges and assist countries in developing sustainable long-term development pathways.]

“He is co-founder and Chief Strategist of Millennium Promise Alliance, and is director of the Millennium Villages Project. Since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, Professor Sachs has been the leading academic scholar and practitioner on the MDGs. On behalf of Secretary-General Kofi Annan, from 2002-2006 he chaired the UN Millennium Project, which was tasked with developing a concrete action plan to achieve the MDGs. The UN General Assembly adopted the key recommendations of the UN Millennium Project at a special session in September 2005. The recommendations for rural Africa are currently being implemented and documented in the Millennium Villages Project. [Note: The Millennium Villages Project, which he directs, operates in ten African countries, and covers more than 500,000 people. The MVP has achieved notable successes in raising agricultural production, reducing children’s stunting, and cutting child mortality rates, with the results described in several peer-reviewed publications. Its key concepts of integrated rural development to achieve the MDGs are now being applied at national scale in Nigeria and Mali, and are being used by many other countries to help support national anti-poverty programs.]

“He has authored three New York Times bestsellers in the past seven years: *The End of Poverty* (2005), *Common Wealth: Economics for a Crowded Planet* (2008), and *The Price of Civilization* (2011).). His most recent book is *To Move the World: JFK’s Quest for Peace* (2013). He has received more than 20 honorary degrees, and many awards and honors around the world. His syndicated newspaper column appears in more than 80 countries around the world, and he is a frequent contributor to major publications such as the *Financial Times of London*, the *International Herald Tribune*, *Scientific American*, and *Time* magazine.

“Professor Sachs is widely considered to be one of the world’s leading experts on economic development and the fight against poverty. His work on ending poverty, promoting economic growth, fighting hunger and disease, and promoting sustainable environmental practices, has taken him to more than 125 countries with more than 90 percent of the world’s population. For more than a quarter century he has advised dozens of heads of state and governments on economic strategy, in the Americas, Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.”

[From two sources: <http://jeffsachs.org/about/short-bio/> and <http://jeffsachs.org/about/>]

Achim Steiner
Executive Director
United Nations Environment Programme

Email: executiveoffice@unep.org

“Following the nomination by the Secretary-General, the UN General Assembly in 2006 unanimously elected Achim Steiner as the Executive Director of UNEP for a four-year term. He became the fifth Executive Director in UNEP's history. At its 83rd plenary meeting in 2010, the UN General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, re-elected Mr. Achim Steiner as Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme for another four-year term. In 2009, the Secretary-General also appointed Mr. Steiner as Director General UNON which provides the administrative, conference, security and logistics services to the UN family in Kenya, which hosts offices and projects of more than 60 UN agencies, Funds and Programmes, and over 5,000 staff.

“Before joining UNEP, Mr. Steiner served as Director General of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) from 2001 to 2006, and prior to that as Secretary General of the World Commission on Dams. His professional career has included assignments with governmental, non-governmental and international organizations in different parts of the world. He worked both at grassroots level as well as at the highest levels of international policy-making to address the interface between environmental sustainability, social equity and economic development.

“Steiner is well known for speaking on climate change and the green economy. UNEP is a leading proponent of the Green Economy Initiative (GEI) designed to assist governments in "greening" their economies by reshaping and refocusing policies and investments towards a range of sectors. These include clean technologies, renewable energies, water services, green transportation, waste management, green buildings and sustainable agriculture and forest management. UNEP is also driving cutting-edge work in the field of natural capital. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study is an international initiative to draw attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and to highlight the growing costs of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.

“Mr. Steiner, a German and Brazilian national, was born in Brazil in 1961. His educational background includes a BA from the University of Oxford as well as an MA from the University of London with specialization in development economics, regional planning, and international development and environment policy. He also studied at the German Development Institute in Berlin as well as the Harvard Business School.

“He serves on a number of international advisory boards, including the China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED).”

[From two sources: http://www.un.org/sg/management/senstaff_details.asp?smgID=77 and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achim_Steiner]

[Notes:

1) “Most economic development and growth strategies encouraged rapid accumulation of physical, financial and human capital, but at the expense of excessive depletion and degradation of natural

capital, which includes the endowment of natural resources and ecosystems. By depleting the world's stock of natural wealth – often irreversibly – this pattern of development and growth has had detrimental impacts on the wellbeing of current generations and presents tremendous risks and challenges for the future. The recent multiple crises are symptomatic of this pattern. Existing policies and market incentives have contributed to this problem of capital misallocation because they allow businesses to run up significant, largely unaccounted for, and unchecked social and environmental externalities.”

From “Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication” United Nations Environment Programme 2011; from the Introduction, p. 14-15 (full report accessible at <http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/GreenEconomyReport/tabid/29846/Default.aspx>) (press release dated November 16, 2011, accessible at http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/GER_press_16nov11_en.pdf)

2) “Studies such as the The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), conducted on behalf of the G-8, have improved our understanding of the economic, ecological, and social value of the goods and services provided by ecosystems, and have proposed better methods for pricing them. Yet this new thinking has yet to influence significantly the behavior of bond investors and rating agencies. Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

(From article “Sovereign Environmental Risk” by Achim Steiner and Susan Burns (10/27/12) at <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/natural-resources-and-sovereign-credit-ratings-by-achim-steiner-and-susan-burns>)]

M. Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (24)

Ramin Asgary
Board of Directors
Doctors Without Borders

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/contact/>)

“Ramin Asgary started with MSF in 1997. His global health experience is in the management of complex humanitarian emergencies and refugee health. He has worked in international health projects in the former Soviet states, Sudan, Liberia, Haiti, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Argentina, and on the Kenya/Somalia border. Ramin has founded and directed clinics for refugees and asylum seekers; worked extensively in health and human rights advocacy; and developed training curricula in global health for medical students, residents, and public health students; in addition to publishing dozens of manuscripts on global health. He completed his residency in internal medicine and social medicine at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, a fellowship in preventive medicine and an MPH in community medicine at Mount Sinai/NYU, an MPH in refugee health at Columbia University, and a diploma in tropical medicine at Johns Hopkins University.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=6092&cat=u.s.-board>]

Gillian Barth
Executive Vice-President
CARE Canada
Board of Directors
CARE International

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Twitter: @barth_care

“Gillian Barth has more than 30 years’ experience in the field of global development and relief, specializing in program and human resources. She has worked with CARE for over 20 years, serving from 2011 to 2013 as its Executive Vice-President. Since joining CARE in 1991 as a manager of the Latin America program, she has served in progressively senior management positions in a wide range of programs, including water, health and environment, resource development, monitoring, human resources and external relations. Earlier in her career, Ms. Barth worked with Global Development Group, Canadian University Services Overseas and World University Service of Canada in positions relating to long-term development programming and human resource applications, both in Canada and internationally. Ms. Barth holds a B.A. in Political Science/International Relations. She has volunteered on several NGO boards and has travelled to 52 countries on six continents. In February 2013, Ms. Barth received the Queen’s Diamond Jubilee medal for her work with CARE.”

[Note: “At the beginning, there was a package: a CARE package, aimed to reduce hunger and show solidarity with the people of war-torn Europe. More than 60 years ago, at the end of World War II in

1945, twenty-two American charities, a mixture of civic, religious, cooperative and labor organizations got together to found CARE. Originally known as the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe we began to deliver millions of CARE packages across Europe. A small shipment of food and relief supplies to hungry recipients - with a huge impact on people's lives. An impact that still being felt today as CARE continues to assist millions of women and men around the world.”]

[From two sources: http://www.care-international.org/UploadDocument/files/CI%20Board%20and%20Affiliate%20Board%20Members_%20Bios%20August%202013.pdf and <http://www.care-international.org/about-us/history.aspx>]

Jason Cone
Communications Director
Doctors Without Borders

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“Jason Cone is the Communications Director for Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in the United States. In this capacity, he has overseen crisis and advocacy communications campaigns for MSF, ranging from the Haiti earthquake and cholera epidemic, to global childhood malnutrition and HIV/AIDS. He recently conducted a risk assessment and analysis in South Sudan for MSF's Medical Care Under Fire campaign. During his tenure, Harris Interactive, a polling firm, has ranked MSF as top non-profit brand in the field of international aid. As executive producer of “Starved for Attention,” the MSF & VII Photo Emmy-nominated documentary series on childhood malnutrition, Cone oversaw the production of eight documentary films, social media strategy, exhibits, and public actions in over a dozen countries aimed at pushing the world's top donor countries to improve the quality of food aid for malnourished children. He has helped lead MSF's strategic development of social media in support of its medical humanitarian aid programs. In 2010, the Society for New Communications Research recognized MSF with their "Humanitarian of the Year Award" for innovative use of new media to further the organization's mission. He began his work in non-profit communications as a writer for the Center for Reproductive Rights, an international women's reproductive rights organization. Before joining the Center, he was a correspondent and editor for the Earth Times, covering the United Nations, World Bank, OECD, IMF, and World Economic Forum, and reporting internationally on issues ranging from the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Zimbabwe to poverty eradication efforts in rural India. He graduated from Franklin & Marshall College with a BA in Biology and Government.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=5541&cat=msf-staff>]

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
World Food Programme

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Twitter: @AmbassadorE

“Ertharin Cousin began her tenure as the twelfth Executive Director of the United Nations World Food Programme on 5 April 2012. Ms Cousin brings more than twenty-five years of national and international non-profit, government, and corporate leadership experience focusing on hunger, food, and resilience strategies. Cousin guides the World Food Programme in meeting urgent food needs while championing longer-term solutions to food insecurity and hunger. As the leader of the world’s largest humanitarian organization with approximately 15,000 staff serving about 100 million beneficiaries in 78 countries across the world, she is an exceptional advocate for improving the lives of hungry people worldwide, and travels extensively to raise awareness of food insecurity and chronic malnutrition. In 2009, Ertharin Cousin was nominated by President Barack Obama and confirmed by the U.S. Senate to be the United States Ambassador to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture, and head of the U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome. During her nearly three years as the chief U.S. diplomatic voice for famine relief and hunger solutions, Cousin helped guide U.S. and international policy around some of the most devastating and life-threatening situations in the world. She advocated for aid strategies that integrate a transition from relief to development, including following the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, and for country-led sustainable agriculture programmes, particularly in the aftermath of the 2010 flooding in Pakistan and in response to the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa. As the U.S. Representative in Rome, she played a significant role in advocating for improved collaboration between, and promoting gender parity and mainstreaming in the operations of the three Rome-based food and agriculture agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Fund for Agriculture Development and the World Food Programme. During her tenure, she actively participated in reforming the Committee on World Food Security, enlarging the multi-stakeholder platform and helping to introduce a results-based framework. In 2011, she also assumed the presidency of the International Development Law Organization’s Assembly of Parties.”

[From <http://www.wfp.org/about/corporate-information/executive-director/biography>]

Sophie Delaunay
Executive Director
Doctors Without Borders

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Twitter: @Sophie_Delaunay

“Sophie Delaunay is executive director of Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in the United States. She first became involved with the organization in 1993 in administrative and finance roles, then worked extensively in program management both in the field and at headquarters. Delaunay has worked on MSF projects in Thailand, Rwanda, China, and Korea, as well as in the French and U.S. offices. She also conducted in-depth evaluations of MSF programs in Liberia, Darfur, Central African Republic, and China. Besides her MSF work, Delaunay worked for three years as Program Director in ESTHER, a French government AIDS agency, where she supervised the organization’s programs in 18 countries. She holds a master’s degree in International Business from Le Havre University in France, and a master’s degree in Political Science from Yonsei University in Korea. She has contributed to multiple publications, including a book about North Korean asylum seekers.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=5538&cat=msf-staff>]

Geoffrey Dennis
National Director
CARE International UK
Board of Directors
CARE International

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“Geoffrey Dennis is National Director of CARE International UK. Prior to working with CARE, he served as Chief Executive for a UK-based charity working in assisting the elderly and homeless. He has also held various positions within the Red Cross including Head of the International Federation of the Red Cross for the whole of South Asia, placing him in charge of Red Cross operations in eight countries. He has also worked as a consultant for a large multi-national firm doing consultancy work primarily for the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the British government. Mr Dennis holds a Masters in Development Economics from Sussex University.”

[Note: “At the beginning, there was a package: a CARE package, aimed to reduce hunger and show solidarity with the people of war-torn Europe. More than 60 years ago, at the end of World War II in 1945, twenty-two American charities, a mixture of civic, religious, cooperative and labor organizations got together to found CARE. Originally known as the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe we began to deliver millions of CARE packages across Europe. A small shipment of food and relief supplies to hungry recipients - with a huge impact on people’s lives. An impact that still being felt today as CARE continues to assist millions of women and men around the world.”]

[From two sources: http://www.care-international.org/UploadDocument/files/CI%20Board%20and%20Affiliate%20Board%20Members_%20Bios%20August%202013.pdf and <http://www.care-international.org/about-us/history.aspx>]

Paul Dudley-Hart
Senior Vice President for Global Partnerships and Alliances
Mercy Corps

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“Paul Dudley Hart is in charge of expanding Mercy Corps' international network of partners and resources in emerging centers of global leadership like China and Brazil. Hart brings 25 years of senior management experience, as well as a highly successful track record in organizational leadership and management. Since joining Mercy Corps' senior management team in April 2003 Paul has been on a number of assignments both domestically and overseas including serving as Mercy Corps' Chief of Party in Iraq during August and September of 2003 and managing the merger of Mercy Corps

with Conflict Management Group of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Paul also focuses on funding diversification, strategic alliances and other new agency initiatives nationally and internationally. Paul comes to Mercy Corps most immediately from a private consulting practice where he worked with for-profit and not-for-profit clients with organizational development, social responsibility, and strategic planning services. Previously he served as President of The Brown Schools (TBS) Education Services Group. TBS is the largest provider of education, therapeutic and family support services for children with extraordinary needs in the United States. Paul's group served over 3,000 students through 800 employees in 12 programs across five states and Puerto Rico."

[From two sources: <http://www.mercycorps.org/about-us/executive-team> and <http://www.zoominfo.com/p/Paul-Hart/26440851>]

Dr. Helene D. Gayle
President and CEO
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CARE International

Email: cisecretariat@careinternational.org (email address for general inquiries)

"Dr. Helene D. Gayle is President and CEO of CARE USA. An expert on health, global development and humanitarian issues, before joining CARE USA Dr. Gayle spent 20 years with the Centers for Disease Control, working primarily on HIV/AIDS. Dr. Gayle also worked at the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, directing programs on HIV/AIDS and other global health issue. Dr. Gayle serves on several boards, including the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Rockefeller Foundation, Colgate-Palmolive Company, Harvard Business School Social Enterprise Initiative, and ONE. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Public Health Association, the Institute of Medicine and the American Academy of Pediatrics. Dr. Gayle currently serves on the President's Commission on White House Fellowships and the U.S. Department of State's Foreign Affairs Policy Board. Named one of Forbes' "100 Most Powerful Women," Foreign Policy magazine's "Top 100 Global Thinkers," and Newsweek's top 10 "Women in Leadership," Dr. Gayle has been featured by national and international media outlets. She has also published numerous scientific articles."

[Note: "At the beginning, there was a package: a CARE package, aimed to reduce hunger and show solidarity with the people of war-torn Europe. More than 60 years ago, at the end of World War II in 1945, twenty-two American charities, a mixture of civic, religious, cooperative and labor organizations got together to found CARE. Originally known as the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe we began to deliver millions of CARE packages across Europe. A small shipment of food and relief supplies to hungry recipients - with a huge impact on people's lives. An impact that still being felt today as CARE continues to assist millions of women and men around the world."]

[From two sources: http://www.care-international.org/UploadDocument/files/CI%20Board%20and%20Affiliate%20Board%20Members_%20Bios%20August%202013.pdf and <http://www.care-international.org/about-us/history.aspx>]

Kelly Grimshaw
Board of Directors
Doctors Without Borders

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/contact/>)

“Kelly Grimshaw joined MSF in 1999, establishing a Tuberculosis program in Turkmenistan. She has since worked as a Nurse Practitioner and Project Coordinator and China, Sierra Leone, Indonesia, and Zambia assisting those affected by civil and ethnic conflicts as well as the HIV pandemic. Kelly also provided further assistance and program oversight as Medical Coordinator in Angola, Liberia, Ivory Coast and Nigeria with responses to cholera, Marburg Hemorrhagic Fever, meningitis and measles outbreaks. In the US she has volunteered her services to the MSF-USA’s Speaker’s Bureau throughout the country and Refugee Camp in the Heart of the City exhibits. She currently works in nursing education.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=4547&cat=us-board>]

Neal Keny-Guyer
CEO
Mercy Corps

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.mercycorps.org/contact>)
Twitter: @nealkg

“Neal Keny-Guyer is a social entrepreneur committed to creating a more just and peaceful world. Keny-Guyer joined Mercy Corps in 1994 as Chief Executive Officer. Under his aegis, Mercy Corps has emerged as a leading international humanitarian and development organization with ongoing operations in over 40 countries, a staff of 4,500, and an operating budget of over \$300 million. Keny-Guyer has forged new directions at Mercy Corps, most notably implementing global mergers and strategic alliances, placing human rights, civil society and social entrepreneurship at the forefront of Mercy Corps’ humanitarian mission, and building an organizational reputation for groundbreaking, innovative programming in the world’s toughest environments. Keny-Guyer began his career with Communities In Schools in 1976 working with at-risk youth in the inner cities of Washington, D.C., and Atlanta, Georgia. Keny-Guyer then moved to Thailand in 1980 to focus on Cambodia’s refugees and war victims for CARE/UNICEF. In 1982, he began his tenure with Save the Children. As Save the Children’s Director of Middle East, North Africa and Europe, Keny-Guyer managed a \$44 million budget and supervised 900 staff in 10 countries. He designed and implemented high-impact relief and development programs in some of the most war-torn and politically sensitive regions on earth – including Lebanon, West Bank/Gaza and Sudan. In recent years, Keny-Guyer has been recognized as a social innovator by the Stanford Social Innovation Review, the Yale School of Management and the World Economic Forum. Neal Keny-Guyer is on the Board of Trustees of the Yale Corporation and also serves on the Yale President’s Council on International Affairs and the Board of Advisors of the Yale School of Management (SOM). In addition, he serves on the Board of Directors of InterAction, ImagineNations and the Nike Foundation’s Advisory Board.”

[From <http://www.mercycorps.org/about-us/neal-keny-guyer-ceo>]

Irene Khan
Director-General
International Development Law Organization
Board of Directors
Save the Children International

Email: geneva.info@savethechildren.org
Twitter: @theunheardtruth

“Irene Khan is Director-General of the International Development Law Organization (IDLO). The first woman to hold this office, she was elected by Member Parties on 17 November 2011 and took up her position formally on 1 January 2012 for a term of four years. An international thought leader on human rights, gender and social justice issues, Irene Khan was Secretary General of Amnesty International from 2001 – 2009. Prior to that, she worked for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees for 21 years at headquarters and in various field operations. She was Visiting Professor at the State University of New York Law School (Buffalo) in 2011. Ms. Khan is Chancellor of Salford University (UK), and a member of the UNAIDS High Level Commission on HIV Prevention. She sits on the boards of several international human rights and development organizations. Ms. Khan received the Sydney Peace Prize in 2006 for her work to end violence against women and girls. Her book, *The Unheard Truth: Poverty and Human Rights* has been translated into seven languages. Born in Bangladesh, Irene Khan studied law at the University of Manchester and Harvard Law School.”

[From <http://www.savethechildren.net/about-us/our-board/>]

Nick Lawson
Director of Field Human Resources
Doctors Without Borders (USA)

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/contact/>)

“Nicholas Lawson, Director of Field Human Resources for MSF-USA, began working for the organization in 1997 as logistical and administrative expert in an MSF project in southern Sudan, during that country’s brutal civil war. Since then he has held 11 other positions within the organization, which have taken him to humanitarian hotspots like Afghanistan, Burundi, East Timor, and Malawi. Over his years of experience with the organization, he has risen through the organizational ranks from logistician, to field coordinator, logistical coordinator, and finally head of mission. Nick’s extensive field experience prepared him for the headquarter role of Recruitment Officer for Field Human Resources at MSF-Australia in Sydney. Today, he continues to use these skills to lead the New York-based human resources team that recruits and places Americans in MSF projects. Prior to joining MSF in January 1997, Nick worked in the finance, construction, education, and hospitality industries, both in Australia and internationally.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=5540&cat=msf-staff>]

Carolyn S. Miles
President and CEO
Save the Children (USA)

Email: Eileen Burke eburke@savethechildren.org (U.S. Press Contact)
Twitter: @carolynsave

“**Carolyn S. Miles** is President & Chief Executive Officer for Save the Children. Save the Children is the leading independent organization inspiring breakthroughs in the way the world treats children, achieving immediate and lasting change in their lives. It served over 85 million children in the United States and in 120 countries around the world. Carolyn joined the organization in 1998, and was the COO from 2004-2011. During her tenure as COO, Save the Children doubled the number of children it reached with nutrition, health, educational, and other programs, and helped grow the organization's budget — 90 percent of which goes directly to programs serving children — from \$250 million to more than \$550 million. She became the CEO and President in 2011 and since then the organization has grown in annual resources of over \$620 million. Earlier, she worked in Hong Kong for American Express and as an entrepreneur. While living in Asia, she confronted massive deprivation of the region's children and committed herself to their welfare. She has served on numerous boards, including Blackbaud, InterAction, USGLC, MFAN and the University of Virginia's Darden School of Business, where she received her M.B.A. Carolyn also holds a BA in Animal Behavior from Bucknell University.”

[From http://www.savethechildren.org/site/c.8rKLIXMGIpI4E/b.7719133/k.4A2C/Bio_Carolyn_S_Miles_President_CEO.htm]

Suerie Moon
Special Advisor to the Dean
Instructor
Harvard School of Public Health
Board of Directors
Doctors Without Borders

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/contact/>)
Twitter: @SuerieMoon

“Suerie Moon is Special Advisor to the Dean and Instructor at the Harvard School of Public Health, and Associate Fellow in the Sustainability Science Program at Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government. Previously, she worked for MSF’s Access Campaign, and for MSF offices and missions in New York, Geneva, Paris, Goma (Democratic Republic of Congo), and Beijing. She has also been a policy consultant for MSF, Oxfam, UNITAID, and the World Health Organization. She received a BA in History from Yale University, an MPA from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University, and a PhD in Public Policy from Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=4545&cat=us-board>]

Dr. Muhammad Musa
CEO and Country Director
CARE India
Board of Directors
CARE International

Email: cisecretariat@careinternational.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Dr Muhammad Musa became CEO & Country Director of CARE India in January 2010. He has twenty-seven years of experience in humanitarian, social development and public health programs with a Bangladeshi local organization and with CARE International in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Uganda, Sudan, Tanzania and the Asia region. Dr Musa is a trained social development professional, and is experienced in partnership programming and social mobilization with governments, NGOs, community-based organizations and the private sector.”

[Note: “At the beginning, there was a package: a CARE package, aimed to reduce hunger and show solidarity with the people of war-torn Europe. More than 60 years ago, at the end of World War II in 1945, twenty-two American charities, a mixture of civic, religious, cooperative and labor organizations got together to found CARE. Originally known as the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe we began to deliver millions of CARE packages across Europe. A small shipment of food and relief supplies to hungry recipients - with a huge impact on people’s lives. An impact that still being felt today as CARE continues to assist millions of women and men around the world.”]

[From two sources: http://www.care-international.org/UploadDocument/files/Ci%20Board%20and%20Affiliate%20Board%20Members_%20Bios%20August%202013.pdf and <http://www.care-international.org/about-us/history.aspx>]

Dr. Aditya Nadimpalli
Vice President, Board of Directors
Doctors Without Borders

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/contact/>)

“Dr. Adi Nadimpalli, a pediatrician and internal medicine physician, did his training at Tulane University from 2001 to 2005. Post-Katrina he worked as a clinical assistant professor of internal medicine at University Hospital and at the Tulane University Community Health Center at the Covenant House in between working abroad. He is currently a hospitalist at the East Jefferson General Hospital. Adi’s first assignment with MSF was in 2005, when he spent a year in Liberia as the sole physician in a remote field hospital with limited resources. He has since worked in several countries in various contexts such as Sri Lanka, where he provided emergency care to civilians in a post–civil war context; in Nigeria, managing a trauma hospital; and as the field coordinator of an emergency cholera response in Bauchi State (also in Nigeria). In one assignment he traveled to Malawi, where he treated people with HIV in an MSF HIV/AIDS program that provides medical care, treatment of opportunistic illnesses (like Tuberculosis),

palliative care, and prevention and education campaigns. Malawi has one of the highest rates of HIV/AIDS in the world. In between MSF missions, Adi has worked in Mozambique as a clinical advisor for a rural HIV program with Friends in Global Health (Vanderbilt University) and has worked with patients at the Indian Health Service in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and at Common Ground Health Clinic in New Orleans. He has volunteered and provided family and community services at the India Medical Association Free Clinic, the Apna Ghar Domestic Violence Shelter, and as a literacy director in a Los Angeles housing project. Adi received his medical training at the University of Illinois at Chicago and completed his residency at Tulane University. He holds a BS in biochemistry and a BS in economics from the University of California at Los Angeles.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=5386&cat=u.s.-board>]

Dan O’Neill
Founder
Mercy Corps

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.mercycorps.org/contact>)

“Dan O’Neill has committed his life to international service since 1972. As a volunteer for a faith-based NGO in Africa, Europe and the Middle East, he encountered oppression, extreme poverty, famine and wars which he documented in photos, articles and journals. In 1979, Dan co-founded Save the Refugees Fund, an emergency relief task force assisting Cambodian refugees following the infamous "Killing Fields" catastrophe. In 1980, he attended White House Cambodia Crisis Committee events at the request of then-First Lady Rosalynn Carter, who has continued to lend her support and encouragement over three decades. In 1981, Dan incorporated Mercy Corps with a mission to alleviate suffering, poverty and oppression by helping people to build just, secure and productive communities. Since then, the global aid agency has generated billions of dollars in humanitarian assistance in more than 100 countries, assisting children and families with cost-efficient, high-impact relief and development programs through a broad range of services and innovative strategies. Dan has traveled the world meeting many political and religious leaders, observing Mercy Corps programs and witnessing natural disasters, political upheaval, war, famine and other humanitarian crises. He has been a White House guest during the Carter, Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations, and has appeared on CNN, the BBC and many other national and local TV and radio networks. O’Neill has authored numerous books, articles and opinion pieces. In 2006, he received the Mother Teresa Award.”

[From <http://www.mercycorps.org/about-us/dan-oneill-founder>]

Craig Redmond
Senior Vice President of Programs
Mercy Corps

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.mercycorps.org/contact>)

Craig Redmond leads Mercy Corps' program operations and development, as well as financial services, innovations and emergency responses around the world. He has been with Mercy Corps since 2000 and served in a variety of leadership roles in the field, including Regional Program Director for South and Southeast Asia, where he oversaw implementation of field programmes and grants in Indonesia, East Timor, Phillipines, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Myanma. Prior to Mercy Corps, he was with the UN Development Programme and UN High Commissioner for Refugees, working on refugee issues and microfinance in Caucasus, Central Asia and Horn of Africa.”

[From two sources: <http://www.mercycorps.org/about-us/executive-team> and <http://www.weforum.org/contributors/craig-redmond>]

David A. Shevlin, Esq.
Attorney
Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett LLP
Secretary, Board of Directors
Doctors Without Borders

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/contact/>)

“David Shevlin is an attorney at Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett LLP where he is a Partner and Head of the Firm’s Exempt Organizations Group. He advises a variety of international and domestic exempt organizations, including both private foundations and public charities. Shevlin also advises a number of endowed universities, foundations, hospitals, and cultural institutions with respect to the investment of their endowments. He regularly speaks and writes on topics of relevance to private foundations and public charities.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=3767>]

Ramiro Armando de Oliveira Lopes da Silva
Deputy Executive Director
World Food Programme

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.wfp.org/contact>)

“Ramiro Armando de Oliveira Lopes da Silva became Deputy Executive Director in March 2010. In October 2012, his title was changed from Deputy Executive Director to Assistant Executive Director. Prior to this appointment, Mr. Lopes da Silva served as WFP’s Director of Emergencies and Deputy Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Lopes da Silva began his career with the World Food Programme in 1985 as Food Aid Logistics Coordinator during the Great Horn of Africa and Sahel drought emergency. Since then, he has held senior management roles in operations in many countries, including Ethiopia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Angola and Sudan. He has held other senior positions in WFP including Director of

Transport and Logistics from 1998 to 2002. During the period 2001-2002, he was also appointed as Special Envoy of the WFP Executive Director for the Afghanistan Crisis. In 2004, he was appointed Regional Director for the newly-established Bureau in Sudan, until 2006 when he returned to Rome as Director of the Transport and Procurement Division. In addition to his WFP responsibilities, Mr. Lopes da Silva was the UN Assistant Secretary General and Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq from 2002 to 2004, subsequently becoming, in 2004, Senior Advisor to the United Nations Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs. Prior to joining the UN World Food Programme, Mr. Lopes da Silva worked for the Mozambique Port and Railways (CFM) from 1975 to 1983. While he started as a Port Equipment Maintenance Engineer, by 1978 he was the Director General of the CFM-South with 17,000 workers reporting to him and managing a budget of over US\$100 million.”

[From <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp217867.pdf>]

Dr. Mego Terzian
President
Doctors Without Borders (France)

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/contact/>)

Dr. Mego Terzian was recently elected as the President of MSF in France. Born in Lebanon, he earned his medical degree in pediatrics from Yerevan State Medical University in Armenia in 1999. While still in medical school, he worked as a translator for Doctors Without Borders/Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) in Nagorno-Karabakh, and from 1999-2002, he worked for as an MSF field doctor in Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Iran and the Democratic Republic. In 2003, he became an emergency coordinator for MSF projects in Liberia, Cote d’Ivoire, Niger, Pakistan, Central African Republic, Jordan, as well as other countries. From 2007 until being elected President, he served first as Deputy and then as Director of MSF’s Emergency Programming at MSF in France.”

[From <http://www.doctorswithoutborders.org/aboutus/page.cfm?id=6841&cat=u.s.-board>]

Jasmine Whitbread
CEO
Save the Children International

Email: geneva.info@savethechildren.org
Twitter: @JasmineatSC

“Jasmine became the first international CEO of Save the Children in 2010, after serving as Chief Executive of Save the Children UK from 2005. Save the Children is the world’s leading independent organisation for children, working in 120 countries with revenues of over 1.6 billion USD. Before joining Save the Children, Jasmine spent six years with Oxfam, first as Regional Director in West Africa, and then as International Director responsible for Oxfam's programmes worldwide. Prior to this, Jasmine was

Managing Director of a Thomson Financial business, based in the US. She has a background in international marketing in the technology sector.”

[From <http://www.savethechildren.net/about-us/our-ceo-jasmine-whitbread>]

Karl-Otto Zentel
National Director
CARE Deutschland-Luxemburg
Board of Directors
CARE International

Email: cisecretariat@careinternational.org (email address for general inquiries)

“Karl-Otto Zentel was appointed National Director of CARE Deutschland-Luxemburg and will start this post in November 2012. At the same time he will join the CARE International Board. He started his career with the German Red Cross as logistician and later became Head of Delegation in East Turkey and Northern Iraq. In 1992 he joined the Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action). He worked in Afghanistan and established the Central Asian Desk. In 1999 he became Head Focus Group Emergency Aid at the headquarters in Bonn. His responsibilities included the development of strategic concepts for humanitarian assistance as well as representing the organization at the level of the EC with regard to humanitarian assistance. Prior to his appointment as National Director he was CEO of German Committee for Disaster Reduction for more than 10 years. Mr. Zentel has been Guest lecturer at two postgraduate Master courses in Disaster Management.”

[Note: “At the beginning, there was a package: a CARE package, aimed to reduce hunger and show solidarity with the people of war-torn Europe. More than 60 years ago, at the end of World War II in 1945, twenty-two American charities, a mixture of civic, religious, cooperative and labor organizations got together to found CARE. Originally known as the Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe we began to deliver millions of CARE packages across Europe. A small shipment of food and relief supplies to hungry recipients - with a huge impact on people’s lives. An impact that still being felt today as CARE continues to assist millions of women and men around the world.”]

[From two sources: http://www.care-international.org/UploadDocument/files/CI%20Board%20and%20Affiliate%20Board%20Members_%20Bios%20August%202013.pdf and <http://www.care-international.org/about-us/history.aspx>]

Steve Zimmerman
Vice President of Social Innovations
Mercy Corps

Email: Contact form for general inquiries (<http://www.mercycorps.org/contact>)

“Steve Zimmerman leads Mercy Corps' global innovations and financial services teams, looking for new, longterm solutions to some of the toughest development challenges. He has over 30 years of senior and executive-level experience in the field of international development. An accountant and economist by training, he has held numerous headquarters and field-based positions within several large non-profit organizations. In recent years, he has focused on managing organizational growth, including strategic planning, and on the development and expansion of programs supported by the new philanthropy. Throughout his career, he has served in more than a dozen long-term overseas positions, including most recently in Mongolia and China. Steve was the chief of operations for Room to Read from January 2009 until December 2010, participating in the development of the strategic plan and overseeing its launch throughout Room toRead's nine country programs. He has also worked for Save the Children, AFS Intercultural Programs, and the Medical and Health Research Association of New York City. Steve is a graduate of the University of Southern California, and has also studied at the Université de Tunis in Tunisia and the Université de Grenoble in France.”

[From two sources: <http://www.mercycorps.org/about-us/executive-team> and <http://www.zoominfo.com/s/#!search/profile/person?personId=2152453&targetid=profile>]

IV. Critical Challenges of Our Times

[Note: Appendix 4 is “A List of Ten Critical Challenges”, and that list is a one page summary of this writer’s assessment of the challenges of our times. That 10 Point List is derived from evidence in two documents: [“IPCR Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report”](#) (444 pages), and in the document [“Many Danger Signs Flashing Red”](#) (62 pages) (November, 2012)]

A. Monetary Debt

1) The Size of the World Economy, the countries with GDP (PPP) over \$2 trillion, and Debt as a Percentage of GDP for those 11 countries

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “List of Countries by GDP (PPP)” (at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_\(PPP\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_GDP_(PPP))) (World Bank figures); and the Wikipedia webpage for “List of Countries by Public Debt” (at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_public_debt) (International Monetary Fund figures)] (confirmed October 18, 2013)

Rank	Country	GDP (PPP) \$Billion	Debt as % of GDP	Year
	World	85,538		2012
—	European Union	16,805		2012
1	United States	15,685	107%	2012
2	China	12,471	21%	2012
3	India	4,793	66%	2012
4	Japan	4,487	134%	2012
5	Russia	3,373	10%	2012
6	Germany	3,349	57%	2012
7	France	2,372	84%	2012
8	Brazil	2,365	35%	2012
9	United Kingdom	2,333	83%	2012
10	Mexico	2,022	38%	2012
11	Italy	2,017	103%	2012

2) Public Debt as a Percentage of GDP in Countries Around the World

[From article “Public Debt as a Percentage of GDP in Countries Around the World” by By Valentina Pasquali, Luca Ventura and Tina Aridas. Project Coordinators: Denise Bedell and Alessandro Magno (Under Creative Commons License: Attribution Share Alike)(from the website of Global Finance, see note below)[article is not dated, but data is from the OECD Economic Outlook No. 92 (database) as of

December 2012, and from the World Economic Outlook of the International Monetary Fund, October 2012] (article at <http://www.gfmag.com/component/content/article/119-economic-data/12370-public-debt-percentage-gdp.html#axzz2hp9o595I>) (October 17,2013)

[Note: OECD is the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, which began in 1960 with 18 European countries plus the United States and Canada, and now includes 34 countries.]

“Public debt is the total amount of money owed by the government to creditors. It is usually presented as a percent of gross domestic product (GDP). Because of the global financial crisis and the euro zone sovereign debt crisis, Advanced Economies have followed a particularly dangerous trajectory of indebtedness in recent years. Total debt for OECD countries was at 74.2% of total OECD GDP in 2007 and is now growing to 112.5% in 2014 (estimated). Individual countries within the OECD ranged in 2012 from a low of 14.5% of debt to GDP in Estonia to 224.3% in Japan.

“There are two standard ways to measure the extent of government debt: gross financial liabilities as a percent of GDP or net financial liabilities as a percent of GDP. General government gross debt refers to the short- and long-term debt of all institutions in the general government sector (some definitions of national debt include such government liabilities as future pension payments and payments for goods and services the government has contracted but not yet paid, and other definitions do not). General government net debt refers to gross debt minus all financial assets.

“The differences between gross debt and net debt is very large for some countries and some analysts believe that net debt is a more appropriate measure of the debt situation of a particular country. However, since not all governments include the same type of financial assets in their calculations, the definition of net debt varies widely and makes country-to-country comparisons difficult. Therefore, gross debt as a percentage of GDP is the most commonly used government debt ratio and is the way that the OECD measures debt.

“The financial crisis that began in late 2007, with its mix of liquidity crunch, decreased tax revenues, huge economic stimulus programs, recapitalizations of banks and so on and so forth, led to a dramatic increase in the public debt for most advanced economies. Public debt as a percent of GDP in OECD countries as a whole went from hovering around 70% throughout the 1990s to almost 110% in 2012. It is now projected to grow to 112.5% of GDP by 2014, possibly rising even higher in the following years. This trend is visible not only in countries with a history of debt problems - such as Japan, Italy, Belgium and Greece - but also in countries where it was relatively low before the crisis - such as the US, UK, France, Portugal and Ireland.

“Many analysts see this high level of debt as being unsustainable in many countries, with the euro zone in the eye of the storm. Indeed, throughout 2010, 2011 and even 2012 speculators were betting on defaults by Greece, and possibly Italy, Spain and Portugal. Some countries are in a better position, like France and Germany. However, even here, rating agencies are tweaking with credit ratings and threatening downgrades, bolstering fears that the European Union could collapse under the weight of its members’ debt. To respond to this emergency, governments across Europe have implemented painful austerity measures, which are now causing enormous political dissatisfaction, instability and growing protests all over the currency union.

“Public debt in Greece has almost doubled, from 115.2% of GDP in 2007 to a projected 200% of GDP in 2014. Similarly, Portugal’s debt is going from 75% of GDP in 2007 to an estimated 134.6% in 2014 and Spain’s from 42% six years ago to 105% next year. In Italy, indebtedness has not risen as fast but it is on a clear uphill slope, going from 112.4% in 2007 to 131.4% in 2014.

“Outside of the euro zone, Japan is a country with a long history of sky-high indebtedness. Debt as a percent of GDP broke through the 100% mark in 1997 and has risen steadily since then. It surpassed 200% in 2011 and is headed toward 230% of GDP in 2014. However, in contrast to the US’ for example, most of Japan’s debt has been financed by Japanese investors. Some analysts see the percent of foreign-owned debt as more threatening to an economy’s longer-term health than total debt.

“Among OECD countries, Estonia seems to have its fiscal house in order, with debt projected to be less than 16% in 2014. Australia (with debt at 28% of GDP in 2014), Luxembourg (34.4%), and Korea (36.7%) are also doing much better than average.

“According to the IMF, outside of the OECD, a number of countries face heavy debt burden in the near future, such as Buthan (an estimated 100% of GDP in 2014,) Eritrea (123%), Grenada (112%), Jamaica (139%), Lebanon (136%), Maldives (122%), Singapore (101%), Saint Kitts and Nevis (133%), Sudan (115%), and the United States (114%).”

3) Eurozone: Average ratio of debt to GDP = 95%

[From article “Analysis: Convalescent euro zone seeks to escape debt overhang’ by Paul Taylor (October 31, 2013) at Reuters website (see <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/10/28/us-eurozone-debt-analysis-idUSBRE99R06920131028>)] (confirmed October 31, 2013)

“As the euro zone's weakest members crawl out of their longest recession in modern history, their prospects of recovery are weighed down by a crushing mountain of debt far heavier than before four years of financial crisis.

“Italy, Greece, Ireland and Portugal all have public debt well in excess of annual economic output and risk a Japanese-style ‘lost decade’ of grindingly low growth and high unemployment as they slowly repay their way out of trouble.

“The average ratio of debt to gross domestic product in the 17-nation single currency area stands at 95 percent - lower than in the United States and far less than Japan but dangerously high for ageing societies that cannot individually print money or devalue.”

4) National Committee for Fiscal Responsibility and Reform (United States) (the Presidential Debt Commission which was convened in 2010)

[Note: The National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform (often called Bowles-Simpson/Simpson-Bowles from the names of co-chairs Alan Simpson and Erskine Bowles; or NCFRR) is a Presidential Commission created in 2010 by President Barack Obama to identify "...policies to improve

the fiscal situation in the medium term and to achieve fiscal sustainability over the long run." The commission first met on April 27, 2010. A report was released on December 1, 2010, and although the Commission was supported by over 60% of the members (11 out of 18), and an equal number of Democrats and Republicans, the report did not reach the 14-vote threshold required to formally endorse the blueprint and have it sent to Congress for approval. (from the Wikipedia webpage for the NCFRR, at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Commission_on_Fiscal_Responsibility_and_Reform#cite_note-6) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

From the introduction to the segment titled "Debt Commission Meets: Recommends Dramatic Budget Cuts" (December 1, 2010) at www.cspan.org (see <http://www.c-span.com/Events/Debt-Commission-meets/20027/>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

"The Presidential Debt Commission charged with finding bi-partisan solutions to erase the United States' \$13.8 trillion budget deficit issued their recommendations which includes dramatic cuts in military spending, a higher retirement age and tax reforms. "

From the Preamble to the Presidential Debt Commission's final report "The Moment of Truth" Accessible at the website of the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform (see http://www.fiscalcommission.gov/sites/fiscalcommission.gov/files/documents/TheMomentofTruth12_1_2010.pdf) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

"Throughout our nation's history, Americans have found the courage to do right by our children's future. Deep down, every American knows we face a moment of truth once again. We cannot play games or put off hard choices any longer. Without regard to party, we have a patriotic duty to keep the promise of America to give our children and grandchildren a better life.

"Our challenge is clear and inescapable: America cannot be great if we go broke. Our businesses will not be able to grow and create jobs, and our workers will not be able to compete successfully for the jobs of the future without a plan to get this crushing debt burden off our backs.

"Ever since the economic downturn, families across the country have huddled around kitchen tables, making tough choices about what they hold most dear and what they can learn to live without. They expect and deserve their leaders to do the same. The American people are counting on us to put politics aside, pull together not pull apart, and agree on a plan to live within our means and make America strong for the long haul.

"As members of the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, we spent the past eight months studying the same cold, hard facts. Together, we have reached these unavoidable conclusions: The problem is real. The solution will be painful. There is no easy way out. Everything must be on the table."

5) Total Public Debt (United States) (\$16.747 trillion)

[From the webpage “The Debt to the Penny and Who Holds It” at the website TreasuryDirect (see <http://www.treasurydirect.gov/NP/debt/current>] [Note: “TreasuryDirect is brought to you by the U.S. Department of the Treasury Bureau of the Public Debt. The mission of Public Debt is to borrow the money needed to operate the federal government and to account for the resulting debt .” (from the “About Us” section at <http://www.treasurydirect.gov/about.htm>)] (confirmed October 17, 2013)

Current	Debt Held by the Public	Intragovernmental Holdings	Total Public Debt Outstanding
10/15/2013	11,926,495,975,191.95	4,820,874,558,898.67	16,747,370,534,090.62

6) Congressional Budget Office has projected U.S. Debt of \$25 trillion by 2023

[From article “Week Ahead: What If \$16.7 Trillion Debt Climbs To \$25 Trillion?” by Mark McSherry October 13, 2013 (paragraphs 2 and 3) at the Forbes magazine website (see <http://www.forbes.com/sites/markmcsherry/2013/10/13/week-ahead-what-if-16-7-trillion-debt-climbs-to-25-trillion/>)] (confirmed October 17, 2013)

“Even if a last-minute agreement is reached to fund Government for a few more weeks or months, the question is this: if politicians can bring the Federal Government to its knees because they can’t agree to raise a \$16.7 trillion debt ceiling, what will they do if the Federal debt has to go up to \$25 trillion or higher in the years ahead?”

“ The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has projected that under current laws, Federal debt would have to climb to roughly \$25 trillion by 2023.”

7) U.S. Government Debt, Liabilities, and Unfunded Obligations—\$67.7 trillion

[From article "National Debt Basics." By James D. Agresti. at the Just Facts website (April 26, 2011/ Updated September 5, 2013) (in section “Quantifying the Public Debt” —first four items) (see <http://www.justfacts.com/nationaldebt.basics.asp>)] (confirmed October 17, 2013)

“As of September 3, 2013, the official debt of the United States government is \$16.7 trillion. This amounts to \$52,909 for every person living in the U.S. or \$138,240 per household.

“Publicly traded companies are legally required to account for ‘explicit’ and ‘implicit’ future obligations such as employee pensions and retirement benefits. The federal budget is not bound by this rule.

“Using accounting principles that approximate how publicly traded companies are required to calculate their obligations, at the close of its 2012 fiscal year, the federal government had about \$67.7 trillion in debts, liabilities, and unfinanced obligations for current Social Security and Medicare participants.

“This \$67.7 trillion shortfall is more than the combined net worth of all U.S. households and nonprofit organizations, including all assets in savings, real estate, corporate stocks, private businesses, and consumer durable goods such as automobiles.”

8) American Consumer Debt

[From article “American Household Credit Card Debt Statistics: 2013” by Tim Chen, at the NerdWallet website (third set of figures—current as of October, 2013) (see <http://www.nerdwallet.com/blog/credit-card-data/average-credit-card-debt-household/>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

American consumers are \$11.1 trillion in debt, including:

- \$849.8 billion in credit card debt
- \$7.81 trillion in mortgages
- \$996.7 billion in student loans

9) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

From October 27, 2012 article titled “Sovereign Environmental Risk” by Achim Steiner (under-Secretary General, United Nations and Executive Director of United Nations Environmental Programme) and Susan Burns (Founder of the Global Footprint Network) at the Project Syndicate website (paragraphs 1-6) (see <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/natural-resources-and-sovereign-credit-ratings-by-achim-steiner-and-susan-burns>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

“NAIROBI – Until the global financial crisis erupted four years ago, sovereign bonds had traditionally been viewed as reliable, virtually risk-free investments. Since then, they have looked far less safe. And many observers within and outside the financial sector have begun to question the models upon which credit-rating agencies, investment firms, and others rely to price the risks tied to such securities.

“At the same time, it is increasingly obvious that any reform of risk models must factor in environmental implications and natural-resource scarcity. Indeed, [a recent investment report](#) underlined that the fall in prices in the twentieth century for 33 important commodities – including aluminum, palm oil, and wheat – has been entirely offset in the decade since 2002, when commodity prices tripled.

“It is likely that growing natural-resource scarcities are driving a paradigm shift, with potentially profound implications for economies – and thus for sovereign-debt risk – worldwide. Indeed, many

countries are already experiencing an increase in import prices for biological resources. Financial markets can no longer overlook how ecosystems and the multitrillion-dollar services and products that they provide – ranging from water supplies, carbon storage, and timber to the healthy soils needed for crop production – underpin economic performance.

“In addition, we are living in a world in which over-exploitation of natural resources, unsustainable consumption, and the condition of many ecosystems have become incompatible with accelerating demographic growth, as the human population increases from seven billion today to well over nine billion by 2050.

“Studies such as the [The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#) and [The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity \(TEEB\)](#), conducted on behalf of the G-8, have improved our understanding of the economic, ecological, and social value of the goods and services provided by ecosystems, and have proposed better methods for pricing them. Yet this new thinking has yet to influence significantly the behavior of bond investors and rating agencies.

“Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

10) “Existing policies and market incentives have contributed to this problem of capital misallocation because they allow businesses to run up significant, largely unaccounted for, and unchecked social and environmental externalities.”

From “Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication” United Nations Environment Programme 2011 (press release dated November 16, 2011) (from the Introduction, p. 14-15 (at http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/1.0_Introduction.pdf) (confirmed October 17, 2013) (full report accessible at <http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/GreenEconomyReport/tabid/29846/Default.aspx>)

“Several concurrent crises have unfolded during the last decade: climate, biodiversity, fuel, food, water, and more recently, in the global financial system. Accelerating carbon emissions indicate a mounting threat of climate change, with potentially disastrous human consequences. The fuel price shock of 2007-2008 and the related skyrocketing food and commodity prices, reflect both structural weaknesses and unresolved risks....”

“The causes of these crises vary, but at a fundamental level they all share a common feature: the gross misallocation of capital. During the last two decades, much capital was poured into property, fossil fuels and structured financial assets with embedded derivatives. However, relatively little in comparison was invested in renewable energy, energy efficiency, public transportation, sustainable agriculture, ecosystem and biodiversity protection, and land and water conservation.

“Most economic development and growth strategies encouraged rapid accumulation of physical, financial and human capital, but at the expense of excessive depletion and degradation of natural

capital, which includes the endowment of natural resources and ecosystems. By depleting the world's stock of natural wealth – often irreversibly – this pattern of development and growth has had detrimental impacts on the wellbeing of current generations and presents tremendous risks and challenges for the future. The recent multiple crises are symptomatic of this pattern.

“Existing policies and market incentives have contributed to this problem of capital misallocation because they allow businesses to run up significant, largely unaccounted for, and unchecked social and environmental externalities. To reverse such misallocation requires better public policies, including pricing and regulatory measures, to change the perverse incentives that drive this capital misallocation and ignore social and environmental externalities.”

11) Derivatives Market—(est.) \$615 trillion (2009)

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Derivatives Market” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derivatives_market (confirmed October 17,2013)]

“Tailor-made derivatives, not traded on a futures exchange are traded on over-the-counter markets, also known as the OTC market. These consist of investment banks who have traders who make markets in these derivatives, and clients such as hedge funds, commercial banks, government sponsored enterprises, etc. Products that are always traded over-the-counter are swaps, forward rate agreements, forward contracts, credit derivatives, accumulators etc. The total notional amount of all the outstanding positions at the end of June 2004 stood at \$220 trillion. (source: BIS: [3]). By the end of 2007 this figure had risen to \$596 trillion and in 2009 it stood at \$615 trillion. (source: BIS: [4])”

[Note: the size of the world economy is estimated to be around \$85 trillion (see Entry #1 in this section)]

12) “Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks” (“Millions of Americans have lost their jobs, their homes and their businesses in the recession that the crisis sparked....”)

From an opening statement by Senator Carl Levin (D-Mich) [Chairman, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs)] at the beginning of the fourth in its series of hearings on the causes and consequences of the financial crisis. The hearing was titled "Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks," and was held on Tuesday, April 27, 2010, at 10:00 a.m., in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Webcast accessible from www.cspan.org Program title: “Investment Banks and the Financial Crisis, Directors” April 27, 2011 (at <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/293196-1>) (In that webcast, the portion of Sen. Levin’s comments which are included below are from :40 to 8:00) (confirmed October 17,2013)

The Chairman of the Subcommittee, Sen. Carl Levin, D-Mich, began his opening statement as follows:

“Today the Subcommittee holds the fourth in our series of hearings to explore some of the causes and consequences of the financial crisis. These hearings are the culmination of nearly a year and a half of investigation.

“The freezing of financial markets and collapse of financial institutions that sparked our investigation are not just a matter of numbers on a balance sheet. Millions of Americans have lost their jobs, their homes and their businesses in the recession that the crisis sparked, the worst economic decline since the Great Depression. Behind every number we cite are American families who are still suffering the effects of a man-made economic catastrophe.

“Our Subcommittee's goal is to construct a record of the facts in order to deepen public understanding of what went wrong; to inform the ongoing legislative debate about the need for financial reform; and to provide a foundation for building better defenses to protect Main Street from the excesses of Wall Street.

“Our first hearing dealt with the impact of high-risk mortgage lending, and focused on a case study of Washington Mutual Bank, known as WaMu, a thrift whose leaders embarked on a reckless strategy to pursue higher profits by emphasizing high-risk exotic loans. WaMu didn't just make loans that were likely to fail, creating hardship for borrowers and risk for the bank. It also built a conveyor belt that fed those toxic loans into the financial system like a polluter dumping poison into a river. The poison came packaged in mortgage-backed securities that WaMu sold to get the enormous risk of these loans and their growing default rates off its own books, dumping that risk into the financial system.

“Our second hearing examined how federal regulators saw what was going on, but failed to rein in WaMu's reckless behavior. Regulation by the Office of Thrift Supervision that should have been conducted at arm's length was instead done arm in arm with WaMu. OTS failed to act on major shortcomings it observed, and it thwarted other agencies from stepping in.

“Our third hearing dealt with credit rating agencies, specifically case studies of Standard & Poor's and Moody's, the nation's two largest credit raters. While WaMu and other lenders dumped their bad loans into the river of commerce and regulators failed to stop their behavior, the credit rating agencies assured everyone that the poisoned water was safe to drink, slapping AAA ratings on bottles of high risk financial products. The credit rating agencies operate with an inherent conflict of interest - their revenue comes from the same firms whose products they are supposed to critically analyze, and those firms exert pressure on rating agencies who too often put market share ahead of analytical rigor.

“Today we will explore the role of investment banks in the development of the crisis. We focus on the activities during 2007 of Goldman Sachs, one of the oldest and most successful firms on Wall Street. Those activities contributed to the economic collapse that came full-blown the following year. Goldman Sachs and other investment banks, when acting properly, play an important role in our economy. They help channel the nation's wealth into productive activities that create jobs and make economic growth possible, bringing together investors and businesses and helping Americans save for retirement or a child's education.

“That's when investment banks act properly. But in looking at this crisis, it's hard not to echo the conclusion of another congressional committee, which found, "The results of the unregulated activities

of the investment bankers ... were disastrous." That conclusion came in 1934, as the Senate looked into the reasons for the Great Depression. The parallels today are unmistakable.

"Goldman Sachs proclaims "a responsibility to our clients, our shareholders, our employees and our communities to support and fund ideas and facilitate growth." Yet the evidence shows that Goldman repeatedly put its own interests and profits ahead of the interests of its clients and our communities. Its misuse of exotic and complex financial structures helped spread toxic mortgages throughout the financial system. And when the system finally collapsed under the weight of those toxic mortgages, Goldman profited from the collapse. The evidence also shows that repeated public statements by the firm and its executives provide an inaccurate portrayal of Goldman's actions during 2007, the critical year when the housing bubble burst and the financial crisis took hold. The firm's own documents show that while it was marketing risky mortgage-related securities, it was placing large bets against the U.S. mortgage market. The firm has repeatedly denied making those large bets, despite overwhelming evidence.

"Why does this matter? Surely there is no law, ethical guideline or moral injunction against profit. But Goldman Sachs didn't just make money. It profited by taking advantage of its clients' reasonable expectation that it would not sell products that it didn't want to succeed, and that there was no conflict of economic interest between the firm and the customers it had pledged to serve. Goldman's actions demonstrate that it often saw its clients not as valuable customers, but as objects for its own profit. This matters because instead of doing well when its clients did well, Goldman Sachs did well when its clients lost money. Its conduct brings into question the whole function of Wall Street, which traditionally has been seen as an engine of growth, betting on America's successes and not its failures...."

[Note: There are 10 U.S. Senators on this Subcommittee. It is common procedure in hearings—in both the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate—for the Chairman (of the committee or subcommittee), and the highest ranking member of the other party, to make significant opening statements, to provide some context for the hearing—and for other members to make shorter statements. (see shorter statement below, by Sen. Claire McCaskill)]

13) "Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks" ("...the jargon is complicated, the transactions are complicated—you've relied on that complicated situation to avoid a lot of scrutiny. ")

Here is the opening statement of Sen. Claire McCaskill, from the same hearing (above):

[Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks," and was held on Tuesday, April 27, 2010, at 10:00 a.m., in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building] *Webcast accessible from www.cspan.org Program title: "Investment Banks and the Financial Crisis, Directors" April 27, 2011 (at <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/293196-1>)* (Sen. McCaskill's comments run from 39:50 to 42:40)(confirmed October 17, 2013)

"Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know, in the good old days of investment banking, (it was--), they were considered very honorable and proud institutions—our investment bankers of Wall Street—they provided financial services: investment of capital in good businesses, helping government with

assistance to issue bonds to build the great infrastructures of our nation. Then you fast forward through the public offerings of all these companies (to the date) when the risk of these companies shifted from the main partners to the nameless faceless shareholders. And you fast forward a little bit further, and you land right at the feet of synthetic CDOs.

“Now, I got to be honest, I think that if we had to put the odds on this hearing today you guys would probably have odds in your favor, because the jargon is complicated, the transactions are complicated—you’ve relied on that complicated situation to avoid a lot of scrutiny.”

“We have spent a lot of time going through all these documents, and let me just explain, in very simple terms, what synthetic CDOs are. They are instruments that are created so that people can bet on them. It’s the “la-la land” of ledger entries. It’s not investment in a business that has a good idea; it’s not assisting local government in building infrastructure. It’s gambling. Pure and simple—raw gambling. They’re called synthetic because there’s nothing there—but the gamble, but the bet. You are the bookie; you are the house. You have less oversight and less regulation—as you all began this “wild wild west” of tranches, waterfalls, equity tranches, residual warehousing—as you began all that, you had less oversight than a pit boss in Las Vegas.

“And I got to tell ya—and it’s not just you—all of you were lemming like; you were chasing each other—what you worried about most was a bad article in the *Wall Street Journal*, not a regulator. You were chasing compensation, you were chasing your colleagues and other investment banks—and you were trying to make a killing. But let me just tell ya—you think it’s so complicated, and you think you’re so smart—any street gambler would never place a bet with a bookie or a house with the record that is revealed in the documents that this committee has gathered.

“Thank you, Mr. Chairman.”

14) “... a sort of tolerance within the culture for this sort of irregular kind of self-enrichment....”

The following interview excerpt is from the transcript of a segment on the November 26, 2008 Morning Edition Show on National Public Radio. The title of the segment is “Joseph O’Neill, The New Immigrant Experience”, and in this segment NPR “Morning Edition” Host Steve Inskeep is interviewing Joseph O’Neill on the subject of his new book “Netherland” (most of quoted passages from 5:45 on) (see <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=97468340>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

November 26, 2008 from “Morning Edition”

“STEVE INSKEEP, host: We’re talking this Thanksgiving week about what it means to become American....

.... Steve Inskeep: You began writing about this guy from the West Indies.

Mr. O’NEILL: Yeah.

INSKEEP: Chuck Ramkissoon?

Mr. O’NEILL: Correct, yeah.

INSKEEP: Is it fair to say that Chuck is trying to redefine what it means to be American?

Mr. O'NEILL: Well, I think Chuck, as a Trinidad immigrant, is invoking a pre-existing tradition of what it means to be American. He's trying to plug into the rags-to-riches narrative, which is part of the legend of America and of New York especially. And so I don't think he's trying to reinvent the wheel, but merely trying to find himself a place on the wheel...

... INSKEEP: You mentioned that at one point that this character you write about, this West Indian immigrant, is involved in the classic American story, rags to riches.

Mr. O'NEILL: Yeah.

INSKEEP: Of course, the classic American version is a very specific kind of rags to riches. It's not that somebody suddenly makes you a prince. It's that you strive and dig and find some scheme and do whatever you have to do to make a little bit of money. And that's what...

Mr. O'NEILL: Yeah.

INSKEEP: And that's what he's doing. He's got different businesses. He's got different sidelines.

Mr. O'NEILL: Yeah.

INSKEEP: And when I read about that, I think about, well, so many American novels that - you go back to Mark Twain who wrote about a kind of striver and schemer in the Gilded Age and was kind of a striver and a schemer himself. He always had some idea to strike it rich. Were you thinking about - "The Great Gatsby" is another - I mean, were you thinking about so many American characters that had come before Chuck Ramkissoon when you presented this West Indian immigrant to a reader like me?

Mr. O'NEILL: Well, I think so. But I think, more specifically, Chuck Ramkissoon himself, the character, is thinking about it. He lives in the United States for a number of years. And he becomes aware of this very specific kind of narrative in American life which essentially authorizes people to do whatever it takes to climb up by their boot straps and to make something of themselves, even if that means cutting corners from time to time - which is what Chuck ends up doing - and even if it means being a bit of a rogue, because I think there's a sort of tolerance within the culture for this sort of irregular kind of self enrichment, because it's not a perfect society, the United States. It doesn't provide everyone with the same start in life. And therefore if someone wants to do better for themselves, people kind of turn a blind eye and in fact have a smile, even if they've broken a few rules along the way. And this guy, Chuck Ramkissoon, is aware of that and tries to plug into it.

INSKEEP: Well, Joseph O'Neill, I've enjoyed speaking with you.

Mr. O'NEILL: Thank you very much.

INSKEEP: And happy Thanksgiving.

Mr. O'NEILL: Happy Thanksgiving to you as well.

INSKEEP: You can read an excerpt from Joseph O'Neill's novel "Netherland" at npr.org. Our conversations on becoming American continue into the holiday. Tomorrow our three immigrant writers describe Thanksgiving as they have experienced it. This is NPR News."

15) "Again and again, in references to the debt crises, there is mention of the need for 'economic growth'.... Unfortunately, the kind of 'economic growth' which is most often being referred to includes a vast array of 'enterprises' which require the continued exploitation of flaws and weaknesses in human nature, fragile ecosystems, and already significantly depleted natural resources..."

[From 8 page introduction to "IPCR Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report" (by this writer) (444 pages) (January, 2012)(excerpt on p. xv) (see

<http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5203a20ce4b009416f6b07d1/1375969804305/IPCR%20Critical%20Challenges%20Summary%20Report.pdf>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

“Again and again, in references to the debt crises, there is mention of the need for ‘economic growth’.... Unfortunately, the kind of ‘economic growth’ which is most often being referred to includes a vast array of ‘enterprises’ which require the continued exploitation of flaws and weaknesses in human nature, fragile ecosystems, and already significantly depleted natural resources—and which are much of the reason why cultures of violence, greed, and corruption have become so common that most people believe they are inevitable (see Section IV ‘Cultures of Violence, Greed, Corruption, and Overindulgence’).

16) “If you don’t believe that growth rate is going to be that great, then you have to ask yourself some very fundamental questions....”

Commentary from Richard Ravitch (former Lt. Gov., New York) from a video accessible at [cspan.org](http://www.cspanvideo.org/videoLibrary/event.php?id=187736&timeline). Program was titled “Urban Institute: Challenges for New Governors: Budgets and Employment” (date of program: November 2, 2010) (timing of excerpts included at end of excerpts, video at <http://www.cspanvideo.org/videoLibrary/event.php?id=187736&timeline>)

(starting at 45:05) “If you believe the rate of growth of our economy is going to be what it was in the prior two decades, then there is arguably some justification for kicking the can forward and using borrowed money to cover today’s expenses. If you don’t believe that growth rate is going to be that great, then you have to ask yourself some very fundamental questions (ending at 45:40)....(starting at 48:00)... it requires questioning every assumption you’ve ever made about what is good and worthy in public expenditures(and)... you have to question whether or not everyone, everyone is this whole economic system, isn’t going to have to—to use the vernacular—put some “skin in the game” to avoid a real catastrophe for our federal system.” (ending at 48.50)

(starting at 1.21:15)...We have to make some very, very touch choices in this society, the likes of which we’ve never had to make before... because austerity is now so compelling a fact in every micro decision that government makes.... I can’t begin to tell you how this process is going to work out, but I can tell you if it doesn’t there’s going to be some terrible things happening—because at some point somebody’s going to run out of cash.” (ending at 1:21.52)

17) “The world is on the brink of the ‘largest bubble ever’ in finance, because of the undisclosed value of high-carbon assets on companies’ balance sheets, and investment managers who fail to take account of the risks are failing in their fiduciary duty to shareholders and investors, Al Gore and his investment partner, David Blood, have said.”

[From article “Al Gore: world is on brink of ‘carbon bubble’: Gore and partner David Blood call on companies to ‘do their fiduciary duty’ and identify carbon risks in their portfolios” by Fiona Harvey (October 31, 2013) in the Environment section of the Guardian online newspaper (see

<http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/nov/01/gore-warns-carbon-bubble>]] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“The world is on the brink of the ‘largest bubble ever’ in finance, because of the undisclosed value of high-carbon assets on companies’ balance sheets, and investment managers who fail to take account of the risks are failing in their fiduciary duty to shareholders and investors, Al Gore and his investment partner, David Blood, have said.

“‘Stranded carbon assets’ such as coal mines, fossil fuel power stations and petrol-fuelled vehicle plants represent at least \$7tn on the books of publicly listed companies, and about twice as much again is owned by private companies, state governments and sovereign wealth funds.

“As the danger from climate change intensifies, and as rules on carbon and the introduction of carbon pricing in many parts of the world start to bite, these assets are expected to come under threat, from regulation and from the need to transform the economy on to a low-carbon footing. The ‘carbon bubble’ has been identified by leading thinkers on climate change in recent years, but so far the findings have had little real effect on investor behaviour.

“Now Gore and Blood, the former US vice-president and ex-chief executive of Goldman Sachs, who are partners in the Generation Investment Management firm, have brought forward a four-point plan that they say will protect future investors. They are calling on companies, investors and regulators to identify the carbon risks in their portfolios; to demand of company managers and boards that the risks should be publicly disclosed; to diversify their investment portfolios to include low-carbon infrastructure such as renewable energy and electric vehicles; and finally to take their money out of fossil fuels and other high-carbon assets, or turn them into low-carbon assets - for instance, by installing carbon capture and storage units on power stations.

“Gore told the Guardian: ‘This is potentially the largest bubble ever. If investors look in clear-eyed, traditional risk management way, they can be in time to avoid it.’ He said it was not feasible to wait for a global agreement on climate change, on the lines of the Kyoto protocol which he helped to forge in 1997, but that investors must take action sooner. He urged individual investors to demand that their pension companies or fund managers should seek to evaluate their exposure to carbon risk.

“The highest carbon assets such as tar sands and dirty coal represent the highest immediate risk, but other infrastructure such as transport and construction is also involved.

“If the risks associated with high-carbon assets are not taken into account, Gore warned, the consequences for other assets - in a decade or more - could be dire. Those assets include ‘real estate, agricultural land and infrastructure’ that is all at risk from the effects of climate change, and the value of which could plummet as the effects are increasingly felt in the form of floods, droughts and storms.

“Gore compared the carbon bubble to the financial crisis of 2007-08, when the owners of assets such as sub-prime mortgages and credit agreements that were suddenly found to be worthless were embarrassed that they did not see what was blindingly obvious in retrospect’.

“As the risks of climate change have been well known for some years, Blood added that any fund managers failing to take them into account in investment risk strategies were ‘failing in their fiduciary duty’ to their investors and shareholders. This could give rise to lawsuits in future, though Blood said he

hoped that could be avoided, if the report's recommendations were followed. He said investors were currently finding 'a false comfort in the status quo' by failing to factor in carbon risks and climate change."

B. Population, Indiscriminant Consumption, and Resource Depletion— Exponentially Increasing World Population at a time when it is culturally acceptable to encourage indiscriminant consumption (with a special focus on Resource Depletion)

1) World Population Milestones—7,118,361,550 (October 17, 2013)

From www.infoplease.com at www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0883352.html ; and U.S. Bureau of the Census POP Clock estimate at www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ipc/popclockw) (Both confirmed October 17, 2013)

“In 1804, the world population was 1 billion.
In 1927, the world population was 2 billion (123 years later).
In 1960, the world population was 3 billion (33 years later).
In 1974, the world population was 4 billion (14 years later).
In 1987, the world population was 5 billion (13 years later).
In 1999, the world population was 6 billion (12 years later).
In 2011, the world population was 7 billion (12 years later).”

“As of October 17, 2013 at 21:16 UTC (-4), the world population was estimated to be 7,118,361,550.”

2) Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005)

[Notes: from the following sections in the “About” section at the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment website (see <http://www.unep.org/maweb/en/About.aspx#8>)]

What is the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA)?

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (MA) was called for by the United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2000. Initiated in 2001, the objective of the MA was to assess the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being and the scientific basis for action needed to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of those systems and their contribution to human well-being. The MA has involved the work of more than 1,360 experts worldwide.

When did the MA begin? How long did the assessment take?

The core MA process took 4 years, between 2001 and 2005. The core assessment work, including drafting of the technical reports by the MA working groups, was carried out in the second and third years. This was followed by two rounds of review of the draft reports by experts and governments, which took place in 2004. The assessment findings were formally approved by the Board on March 23, 2005

a) From Washington Post article “Report on Global Ecosystems Calls for Radical Changes: Earth’s sustainability not guaranteed unless action is taken to protect resources” (Shankar Vedantam, March 30, 2005 p. A02 (see <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/articles/A10966-2005Mar29.html>)

(paragraphs 1 and 2) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

“Many of the world's ecosystems are in danger and might not support future generations unless radical measures are implemented to protect and revive them, according to the most comprehensive analysis ever conducted of how the world's oceans, dry lands, forests and species interact and depend on one another.”

“The new report collates research from many specific locales to create the first global snapshot of ecosystems. More than 1,300 authors from 95 countries participated in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, whose results are being made public today by the United Nations and by several private and public organizations.”

b) From the “Overview of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment” at the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment website (<http://www.maweb.org/en/About.aspx>) See section “What are the main findings of the MA?” (see 4 “bullet” summaries) (at <http://www.unep.org/maweb/en/About.aspx#2>)(confirmed October 17, 2013)

“Over the past 50 years, humans have changed ecosystems more rapidly and extensively than in any comparable period of time in human history, largely to meet rapidly growing demands for food, fresh water, timber, fiber and fuel. This has resulted in a substantial and largely irreversible loss in the diversity of life on Earth.”

“The changes that have been made to ecosystems have contributed to substantial net gains in human well-being and economic development, but these gains have been achieved at growing costs in the form of the degradation of many ecosystem services, increased risks of nonlinear changes, and the exacerbation of poverty for some groups of people. These problems, unless addressed, will substantially diminish the benefits that future generations obtain from ecosystems.”

“The degradation of ecosystem services could grow significantly worse during the first half of this century and is a barrier to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.”

“The challenge of reversing the degradation of ecosystem while meeting increasing demands for services can be partially met under some scenarios considered by the MA, but will involve significant changes in policies, institutions and practices that are not currently under way.”

3) “...A strategy for eradicating poverty will not succeed if an economy’s environmental support systems are collapsing.”

[From Press Release (January, 2006) for “Plan B 2.0: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble” by Lester R. Brown (Earth Policy Institute) (press release at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb2/pb2pr>) (confirmed October 18, 2013)

Press Release

“Our global civilization today is on an economic path that is environmentally unsustainable, a path that is leading us toward economic decline and eventual collapse,” says Lester Brown in Plan B 2.0: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble.

“Environmental scientists have been saying for some time that the global economy is being slowly undermined by environmental trends of human origin, including shrinking forests, expanding deserts, falling water tables, eroding soils, collapsing fisheries, rising temperatures, melting ice, rising seas, and increasingly destructive storms,” says Brown, President and Founder of the Earth Policy Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based independent environmental research organization.

“Although it is obvious that no society can survive the decline of its environmental support systems, many people are not yet convinced of the need for economic restructuring. But this is changing now that China has eclipsed the United States in the consumption of most basic resources, Brown notes in Plan B 2.0, which was produced with major funding from the Lannan Foundation and the U.N. Population Fund.

“...what if China reaches the U.S. consumption level per person?” asks Brown. “If China’s economy continues to expand at 8 percent a year, its income per person will reach the current U.S. level in 2031.”

“If at that point China’s per capita resource consumption were the same as in the United States today, then its projected 1.45 billion people would consume the equivalent of two thirds of the current world grain harvest. China’s paper consumption would be double the world’s current production. There go the world’s forests.”

“If China one day has three cars for every four people, U.S. style, it will have 1.1 billion cars. The whole world today has 800 million cars. To provide the roads, highways, and parking lots to accommodate such a vast fleet, China would have to pave an area equal to the land it now plants in rice. It would need 99 million barrels of oil a day. Yet the world currently produces 84 million barrels per day and may never produce much more.

“The western economic model—the fossil-fuel-based, auto-centered, throwaway economy—is not going to work for China. If it does not work for China, it will not work for India, which by 2031 is projected to have a population even larger than China’s. Nor will it work for the 3 billion other people in developing countries who are also dreaming the ‘American dream.’

“And, Brown notes, in an increasingly integrated world economy, where all countries are competing for the same oil, grain, and steel, the existing economic model will not work for industrial countries either. China is helping us see that the days of the old economy are numbered.

“Sustaining our early twenty-first century global civilization now depends on shifting to a renewable energy-based, reuse/recycle economy with a diversified transport system. Business as usual—Plan A—cannot take us where we want to go. It is time for Plan B, time to build a new economy and a new world.

“...A strategy for eradicating poverty will not succeed if an economy’s environmental support systems are collapsing. Brown says, ‘This means putting together an earth restoration budget—one to reforest the earth, restore fisheries, eliminate overgrazing, protect biological diversity, and raise water

productivity to the point where we can stabilize water tables and restore the flow of rivers. Adopted worldwide, these measures require additional expenditures of \$93 billion per year.'

"Combining social goals and earth restoration components into a Plan B budget means an additional annual expenditure of \$161 billion. Such an investment is huge, but it is not a charitable act. It is an investment in the world in which our children will live.

"If we fail to build a new economy before decline sets in, it will not be because of a lack of fiscal resources, but rather because of obsolete priorities,' adds Brown. 'The world is now spending \$975 billion annually for military purposes. A large segment of the U.S. 2006 military budget of \$492 billion, accounting for half of the world total, goes to the development and production of new weapon systems. Unfortunately, these weapons are of little help in curbing terrorism, nor can they reverse the deforestation of the earth or stabilize climate.'

"The military threats to national security today pale beside the trends of environmental destruction and disruption that threaten the economy and thus our early twenty-first century civilization itself. New threats call for new strategies. These threats are environmental degradation, climate change, the persistence of poverty, and the loss of hope.'

"It is hard to find the words to express the gravity of our situation and the momentous nature of the decision we are about to make,' says Brown. 'How can we convey the urgency of moving quickly? Will tomorrow be too late?'

"One way or another, the decision will be made by our generation. Of that there is little doubt. But it will affect life on earth for all generations to come.'"

4) "Plan B is shaped by what is needed to save civilization, not by what may currently be considered politically feasible ...It also involves cutting carbon dioxide emissions 80% by 2020...We must move at wartime speed, restructuring the world energy economy at a pace reminiscent of the restructuring of the U.S. industrial economy in 1942 following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor."

From Lester Brown's "Plan B 3.0: Mobilizing to Save Civilization" Published by Earth Policy Institute (January, 2008) (See <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb3> for free download) From "Introduction", in section "Plan B—A Plan of Hope" p. 20, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 (confirmed October 21, 2013)

"Plan B is shaped by what is needed to save civilization, not by what may currently be considered politically feasible. Plan B does not fit within a particular discipline, sector, or set of assumptions. Implementing Plan B means undertaking several actions simultaneously, including eradicating poverty, stabilizing population, and restoring the earth's natural systems. It also involves cutting carbon dioxide emissions 80% by 2020, largely through a mobilization to raise energy efficiency and harness renewable sources of energy. Not only is the scale of this save our-civilization plan ambitious, so is the speed with which it must be implemented. We must move at wartime speed, restructuring the world energy economy at a pace reminiscent of the restructuring of the U.S. industrial economy in 1942 following the

Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The shift from producing cars to planes, tanks, and guns was accomplished within a matter of months.”

5) “We are facing issues of near-overwhelming complexity and unprecedented urgency.”/ “...the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos.”

From “World on the Edge: Quick Facts” and Press Release for “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown (January, 2011) at the Earth Policy Institute website (see http://www.earth-policy.org/press_room/C68/wote_quickfacts and <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotepr>) (Confirmed October 17, 2013)

“We are facing issues of near-overwhelming complexity and unprecedented urgency.”

“The new reality,” says Brown, “is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for WorldWar II. The challenge is to quickly reduce carbon emissions, stabilize population, and restore the economy’s soils, aquifers, forests, and other natural support systems. This requires not only a redefining of security but a corresponding reallocation of fiscal resources from military budgets to budgets for climate stabilization, population stabilization, water conservation, and other new threats to security.”

6) Oceans in Critical State from Cumulative Impacts (2013)

[From Press Release for International Program on the State of the Ocean (IPSO) “State of the Ocean Report 2013” (October 3, 2013) (at <http://www.stateoftheocean.org/pdfs/IPSO-PR-2013-FINAL.pdf>)] (confirmed October 18, 2013)

Greater, Faster, Closer
LATEST REVIEW OF SCIENCE REVEALS OCEAN IN CRITICAL STATE FROM
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

“ London – October 3rd 2013: An international panel of marine scientists is demanding urgent remedies to halt ocean degradation based on findings that the rate, speed and impacts of change in the global ocean are greater, faster and more imminent than previously thought.

“Results from the latest International Programme on the State of the Ocean (IPSO)/IUCN review of science on anthropogenic stressors on the ocean go beyond the conclusion reached last week by the UN climate change panel the IPCC that the ocean is absorbing much of the warming and unprecedented levels of carbon dioxide and warn that the cumulative impact of this with other ocean stressors is far graver than previous estimates...”

“...Professor Alex Rogers of Somerville College, Oxford, and Scientific Director of IPSO said: ‘The health of the ocean is spiraling downwards far more rapidly than we had thought. We are seeing greater change, happening faster, and the effects are more imminent than previously anticipated. The situation should be of the gravest concern to everyone since everyone will be affected by changes in the ability of the ocean to support life on Earth.’”

[From the “shorter version” of the report summary (at http://www.stateoftheocean.org/pdfs/1806_IPSOshort.pdf)]

Summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the International Earth system expert workshop on ocean stresses and impacts

“...Through two days of presentations, discussion and debate the participants concluded that not only are we already experiencing severe declines in many species to the point of commercial extinction in some cases, and an unparalleled rate of regional extinctions of habitat types (e.g. mangroves and seagrass meadows), but we now face losing marine species and entire marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs, within a single generation. Unless action is taken now, the consequences of our activities are at a high risk of causing, through the combined effects of climate change, overexploitation, pollution and habitat loss, the next globally significant extinction even in the ocean. It is notable that the occurrence of multiple high intensity stressors has been a prerequisite for all the five global extinction events of the past 600 million years (Barnosky, et al., 2009).”

“The key points underlying this conclusion are:

- a) Human actions have resulted in warming and acidification of the oceans and are now causing increased hypoxia.
- b) The speed of many negative changes to the ocean are near to or are tracking the worse case scenarios from IPCC and other predictions. Some are as predicted, but many are faster than anticipated, and many are still accelerating.
- c) The magnitude of the cumulative impacts on the ocean is greater than previously understood.
- d) Timelines for action are shrinking.
- e) Resilience of the ocean to climate change impacts is severely compromised by the other stressors from human activities, including fisheries, pollution and habitat destruction.
- f) Ecosystem collapse is occurring as a result of both current and emerging stressors.
- g) The extinction threat to marine species is rapidly increasing.”

7) Unsustainable Fishing—“53% of the world’s fisheries are fully exploited, and 32% are overexploited, depleted, or recovering from depletion”

[From the webpage “Unsustainable Fishing”, at the website for the Worldwide Fund for Nature (see http://www.panda.org/about_our_earth/blue_planet/problems/problems_fishing/)]

“The global fishing fleet is 2-3 times larger than what the oceans can sustainably support.

“In other words, people are taking far more fish out of the ocean than can be replaced by those remaining.

“As a result:

53% of the world’s fisheries are fully exploited, and 32% are overexploited, depleted, or recovering from depletion

Most of the top ten marine fisheries, accounting for about 30% of all capture fisheries production, are fully exploited or overexploited

Several important commercial fish populations have declined to the point where their survival is threatened

Unless the current situation improves, stocks of all species currently fished for food are predicted to collapse by 2048.”

8) Our unsustainable relationships with forests and wood—“A growing world population, expanding industrialization, and rising incomes is driving materials extraction to an increasingly unsustainable rate.”

a) In the previous 5,000 years, almost half of the world’s forests have been consumed, burnt, destroyed, or otherwise disappeared.

[From Chapter 2 “Forests and the Evolution of the Modern World” in “State of the World’s Forest, 2012” by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Rome, 2012 (see p. 9) (for pdf of 60 page report , <http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3010e/i3010e.pdf>)

“Forests currently cover about 4 billion hectares, about 31 percent of the earth’s land surface (FAO, 2010b).”

“Deforestation – the clearing of forests to use the land for other purposes, or to leave it as unused wasteland – is one of the most widespread and important changes that people have made to the surface of the earth. Over a period of 5,000 years, the cumulative loss of forest land worldwide is estimated at 1.8 billion hectares .”

b) “For almost 3 billion people, wood is the main energy source for heating and cooking...”/”Over half the timber harvested for industrial use goes to North America, Europe and Japan, a figure that rises to 70 percent for paper.”

[From the “Forest Products” webpage, which is part of the “AAAS Atlas of Population and Environment” (published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science) (May, 2001) (at <http://atlas.aaas.org/index.php?part=2&sec=natres&sub=forest>)

“Worldwide, half of consumption is for fuel, but in developing countries this figure rises to 80 percent. For almost 3 billion people, wood is the main energy source for heating and cooking. While the collection of wood for fuel is generally a less important cause of deforestation than forest clearance for farming, it is a prime cause of the loss of African tropical forests, particularly in the hinterland of cities,

which still rely on wood for their energy requirements. Many countries, particularly in Asia, face a growing domestic shortage of wood for this basic purpose, notably Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan.

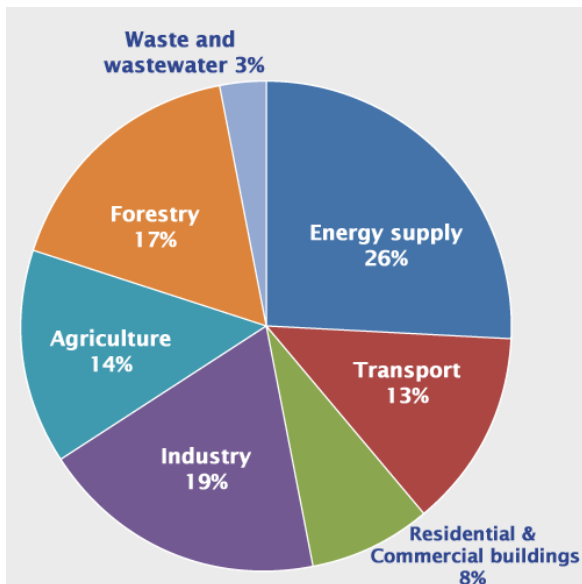
“Among industrialized nations, the predominant use of wood is as ‘industrial roundwood’, a category that encompasses building material, paper and packaging. Each citizen of the United States uses 15 times as much wood for this purpose as an average citizen of a developing country. Over half the timber harvested for industrial use goes to North America, Europe and Japan, a figure that rises to 70 percent for paper. Global paper use has grown sixfold since 1950, using a fifth of all the wood harvested.”

c) Deforestation contributes more to global greenhouse gas emissions than the world’s entire transport sector.

[From three sources: the “Deforestation and Climate Change” webpage at the Greenpeace UK website (see <http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/forests/climate-change>), the “Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions Date” webpage at the website of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (see <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/global.html> (2004 data), and from the “Deforestation” sidebar factbox, on the “Deforestation” webpage of the World Wildlife Fund (at http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/)]

“Mature forests store enormous quantities of carbon, both in the trees and vegetation itself and within the soil in the form of decaying plant matter. Forests in areas such as the Congo and the Amazon represent some of the world's largest carbon stores on land.

“But when forests are logged or burnt, that carbon is released into the atmosphere, increasing the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases and accelerating the rate of climate change. So much carbon is released that they contribute up to one-fifth of global man-made emissions, more than the world's entire transport sector.”



“87% of global deforestation occurs in just 10 countries, with Brazil and Indonesia accounting for 51% of emissions from forest loss.”

d) “People in industrialized countries comprise only about 20% of the global population, yet they consume 81% of the world’s paper and 76% of its timber.”

[From the “Using Less Wood Quick Fact Series” fact sheet titled “Focus on Wood Consumption” (at the website for Resource Conservation Alliance) (fact sheet at <http://woodconsumption.org/issues/wood.pdf>)]

“Every year society’s appetite for materials increase. A growing world population, expanding industrialization, and rising incomes is driving materials extraction to an increasingly unsustainable rate.

“Industrialized countries—particularly the United States—are disproportionately large consumers. People in industrialized countries comprise only about 20% of the global population, yet they consume 81% of the world’s paper and 76% of its timber. The average American now consumes twice as many goods and services as in 1950.

“Contributing to the unsustainable rise in material consumption is the overwhelming demand for wood products. Global wood consumption is projected to increase by at least 20% by 2010 and by more than 50% by 2050. The drastic rise in wood consumption propels the depletion of the world’s forests. Nearly a fifth of the world’s forested areas have been cleared since 1950 alone...

“...Our lifestyles are becoming increasingly reliant on paper—which accounts for nearly half of all commercial wood—from office paper, to newspapers, to books, to catalogues, to mail....Half the world’s paper is turned into packaging, such as corrugated boxes and food containers. The packaging industry is currently more than 6 times the 1950 level....

“Construction and building industries account for 25% of the world’s wood harvest.”

“Pallets comprise one of the world’s most wasteful uses of wood. Nearly half of the country’s hardwood is made into crates and pallets which are often used once and thrown away.”

e) “At least 80% of the developed world's diet originated in the tropical rainforest.”

From three sources: the “Facts about Rainforests” webpage at the website for The Nature Conservancy (see <http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/urgentissues/rainforests/rainforests-facts.xml>), the “Rainforest Facts” webpage at the website of The Rainforest Foundation (see http://www.rainforestfoundationuk.org/Rainforest_facts, and the “Rainforest Statistics” webpage at the Save the Amazon website (see <http://www.savetheamazon.org/rainforeststats.htm>]

“We are losing Earth's greatest biological treasures just as we are beginning to appreciate their true value:

“Covering less than 2 percent of the Earth's total surface area, the world's rainforests are home to 50 percent of the Earth's plants and animals.”

“Rainforests are the most diverse ecosystems on the planet containing more species of plants and animals than all the earth's other ecosystems combined - possibly as many as 30-40 million species - two-thirds of all the world's wildlife species.”

“At least 80% of the developed world's diet originated in the tropical rainforest. Its bountiful gifts to the world include fruits like avocados, coconuts, figs, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, bananas, guavas, pineapples, mangos and tomatoes; vegetables including corn, potatoes, rice, winter squash and yams; spices like black pepper, cayenne, chocolate, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, sugar cane, turmeric, coffee and vanilla and nuts including Brazil nuts and cashews.”

“Seventy percent of the plants identified by the U.S. National Cancer Institute as useful in the treatment of cancer are found only in rainforests.”

“A typical four-square-mile patch of rainforest contains as many as 1,500 flowering plants, 750 species of trees, 400 species of birds and 150 species of butterflies.”

f) “...the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years”

[From four sources: the “Rainforest Statistics” webpage at the Save the Amazon website (see <http://www.savetheamazon.org/rainforeststats.htm>), from “Deforestation” sidebar factbox, on the “Deforestation” webpage of the World Wildlife Fund (at http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/), from the Wikipedia webpage for “Wood Economy” (section “Dimensions and Geography of Wood Economy”) at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood_economy, and the article “Global Palm Oil Demand Fueling Deforestation” at the Worldwatch Institute website (see <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/6059>)]

“We are losing Earth's greatest biological treasures just as we are beginning to appreciate their true value:

“Rainforests once covered 14% of the earth's land surface; now they cover a mere 6% and experts estimate that the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years.”

“Nearly half of the world's species of plants, animals and microorganisms will be destroyed or severely threatened over the next quarter century due to Rainforest deforestation.”

“87% of global deforestation occurs in just 10 countries, with Brazil and Indonesia accounting for 51% of emissions from forest loss.”

“By 2001 the rainforest areas of Brazil were reduced by a fifth (respect of 1970), to around 4,000,000 km²; the ground cleared was mainly destined for cattle pasture - Brazil is the world's largest exporter of beef with almost 200,000,000 head of cattle. The booming Brazilian ethanol economy based upon sugar cane cultivation, is likewise reducing forests area.”

“Indonesia is now the leading supplier for a global market that demands more of the tree's versatile oil for cooking, cosmetics, and biofuel. But palm oil's appeal comes with significant costs. Oil palm plantations often replace tropical forests, killing endangered species, uprooting local communities, and contributing to the release of climate-warming gases. Due mostly to oil palm production, Indonesia emits more greenhouse gases than any country besides China and the United States.”

9) “The world is incurring a vast water deficit—one that is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.”

a) “Since 1950 the world population has doubled and water use has tripled.”

[From the webpage “Water Facts & Water Stories from Across the Globe” at the website of The World Water Organization (in sections “Scarcity Amid Plenty” and “Demographics”) (at http://www.theworldwater.org/water_facts.php) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

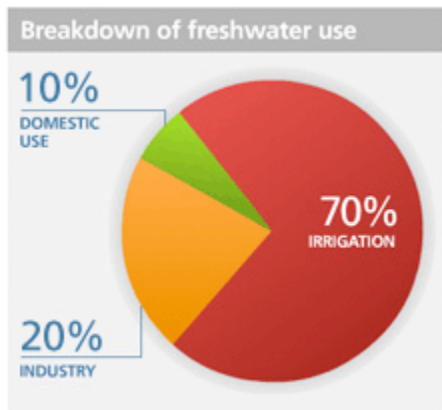
“Despite being the most common substance on earth, 97% is seawater and unfit for human use. Two thirds of the fresh water is locked up in glaciers leaving only 1% of the earth's water for human consumption; this 1% is increasingly threatened by pollution.”

“Since 1950 the world population has doubled and water use has tripled.”

--From “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) (Chapter 2 “Falling Water Tables and Shrinking Harvests”) (paragraph 8)(at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotech2>) (confirmed October 23,2013)

The world is incurring a vast water deficit—one that is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.

[From the “Statistics: Graphs and Maps” section of the UN Water website (see http://www.unwater.org/statistics_use.html)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)



b) A “Water-Based Food Bubble”—“18 countries, containing half the world’s people, are overpumping their aquifers”

[From “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) (Chapter 2 “Falling Water Tables and Shrinking Harvests”) (paragraph 12) (at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotech2>)] (confirmed October 22,2013)

“There are two sources of irrigation water: underground water and surface water. Most underground water comes from aquifers that are regularly replenished with rainfall; these can be pumped indefinitely as long as water extraction does not exceed recharge. But a distinct minority of aquifers are fossil aquifers—containing water put down eons ago. Since these do not recharge, irrigation ends whenever they are pumped dry. Among the more prominent fossil aquifers are the Ogallala underlying the U.S. Great Plains, the Saudi one described earlier, and the deep aquifer under the North China Plain.”

[From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 3-5, 8, and 9) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Today roughly 40 percent of the world grain harvest comes from irrigated land. It thus comes as no surprise that irrigation expansion has played a central role in tripling the world grain harvest over the last six decades.

“During the last half of the twentieth century, the world’s irrigated area expanded from close to 250 million acres (100 million hectares) in 1950 to roughly 700 million in 2000. This near tripling of world irrigation within 50 years was historically unique. But since then the growth in irrigation has come to a near standstill, expanding only 10 percent between 2000 and 2010.

“In looking at water and our future, we face many questions and few answers. Could the world be facing peak water? Or has it already peaked?

“Tapping underground water resources helped expand world food production, but as the demand for grain continued climbing, so too did the amount of water pumped. Eventually the extraction of water began to exceed the recharge of aquifers from precipitation, and water tables began to fall. And then wells begin to go dry. In effect, overpumping creates a water-based food bubble, one that will burst when the aquifer is depleted and the rate of pumping is necessarily reduced to the rate of recharge.

“Today some 18 countries, containing half the world’s people, are overpumping their aquifers. Among these are the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—and several other populous countries, including Iran, Pakistan and Mexico.”

c) “Spreading water shortages are also a huge, and perhaps even more imminent, threat to food security and political stability.”

[From “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011)(Chapter 1 “On the Edge)(paragraph 40) (at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotech1>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Food price stability now depends on a record or near record world grain harvest every year. And climate change is not the only threat to food security. Spreading water shortages are also a huge, and perhaps even more imminent, threat to food security and political stability. Water-based “food bubbles” that artificially inflate grain production by depleting aquifers are starting to burst, and as they do, irrigation-based harvests are shrinking. The first food bubble to burst is in Saudi Arabia, where the depletion of its fossil aquifer is virtually eliminating its 3- million-ton wheat harvest. And there are at least another 17 countries with food bubbles based on overpumping.”

d) “It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states.”

[From “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) (Chapter 2 “Falling Water Tables and Shrinking Harvests”) (paragraph 9) (at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotech2>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“The global water deficit is a product of the tripling of water demand over the last half-century coupled with the worldwide spread of powerful diesel and electrically driven pumps. Only since the advent of these pumps have farmers had the pumping capacity to pull water out of aquifers faster than it is replaced by precipitation.

From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 29 and 30) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)] (confirmed October 22,2013)

“India’s grain harvest has been expanding rapidly in recent years, but in part for the wrong reason, namely massive overpumping. A World Bank study estimates that 15 percent of India’s food supply is produced by mining groundwater. Stated otherwise, 175 million Indians are now fed with grain

produced with the unsustainable use of water. As early as 2004, Fred Pearce reported in *New Scientist* that “half of India’s traditional hand-dug wells and millions of shallower tube wells have already dried up, bringing a spate of suicides among those who rely on them. Electricity blackouts are reaching epidemic proportions in states where half of the electricity is used to pump water from depths of up to a kilometer.

“As India’s water tables fall, larger farmers are using modified oil-drilling technology to reach water, going as deep as 1,000 feet in some locations. In communities where underground water sources have dried up entirely, all agriculture is now rain-fed and drinking water must be trucked in. Tushaar Shah of the International Water Management Institute says of India’s water situation: “When the balloon bursts, untold anarchy will be the lot of rural India.”

[From Press Release for “World on the Edge” by Lester R. Brown (last paragraph) at the website of the Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotepr>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“The new reality,” says Brown, “is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for WorldWar II. The challenge is to quickly reduce carbon emissions, stabilize population, and restore the economy’s soils, aquifers, forests, and other natural support systems. This requires not only a redefining of security but a corresponding reallocation of fiscal resources from military budgets to budgets for climate stabilization, population stabilization, water conservation, and other new threats to security.”

e) “...several of these countries... have passed not only peak water, but also peak grain production.”

From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 9, 10, 22, and 23) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)

“Today some 18 countries, containing half the world’s people, are overpumping their aquifers. Among these are the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—and several other populous countries, including Iran, Pakistan and Mexico.

“During the last couple of decades, several of these countries have overpumped to the point that aquifers are being depleted and wells are going dry. They have passed not only peak water, but also peak grain production. Among the countries whose use of water has peaked and begun to decline are Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen. In these countries peak grain has followed peak water.

“In addition to these small and midsize countries, aquifer depletion now also threatens harvests in the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—that together produce half of the world’s grain. The question is not whether water shortages will affect future harvests in these countries, but rather when they will do so.

[Note: (from article “Global Grain Stocks Drop Dangerously Low as 2012 Consumption Exceeded Production” by Janet Larsen in section “Eco-Economy Indicators: Grain Harvest” at the Earth Policy Institute website (see <http://www.earth-policy.org/indicators/C54> “Nearly half the world’s grain is produced in just three countries: China, the United States, and India. China produced an estimated 479 million tons of grain in 2012—its largest harvest ever—compared with 354 million tons in the United States. India harvested 230 million tons. The countries in the European Union together produced 274 million tons.”)]

“Among the big three, dependence on irrigation varies widely. Some four fifths of China’s grain harvest comes from irrigated land, most of it drawing on surface water, principally the Yellow and Yangtze rivers. For India, three fifths of its grain is irrigated, mostly with groundwater. For the United States, only one fifth of the harvest is from irrigated land. The bulk of the grain crop is rain-fed, produced in the highly productive Midwestern Corn Belt where there is little or no irrigation.”

f) “Where virtually all water has been claimed, cities can typically get more water only by taking it from irrigation. Countries then import grain to offset the loss of irrigated grain production. Since it takes 1,000 tons of water to produce one ton of grain, importing grain is the most efficient way to import water.”

[From “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) (Chapter 2 “Falling Water Tables and Shrinking Harvests”) (paragraphs 1-4, 6 and 7) (at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotech2>)] (confirmed October 23,2013)

“The Arab oil-export embargo of the 1970s affected more than just the oil flowing from the Middle East. The Saudis realized that since they were heavily dependent on imported grain, they were vulnerable to a grain counterembargo. Using oil-drilling technology, they tapped into an aquifer far below the desert to produce irrigated wheat. In a matter of years, Saudi Arabia was self-sufficient in wheat, its principal staple food.

“But after more than 20 years of wheat self-sufficiency, the Saudis announced in January 2008 that this aquifer was largely depleted and they would be phasing out wheat production. Between 2007 and 2010, the wheat harvest of nearly 3 million tons dropped by more than two thirds. At this rate the Saudis will harvest their last wheat crop in 2012 and then will be totally dependent on imported grain to feed nearly 30 million people. The unusually rapid phaseout of wheat farming in Saudi Arabia is due to two factors. First, in this arid country there is little farming without irrigation. Second, irrigation there depends almost entirely on a fossil aquifer, which unlike most aquifers does not recharge naturally from rainfall. The desalted sea water Saudi Arabia uses to supply its cities is far too costly for irrigation use.

“Saudi Arabia’s growing food insecurity has even led it to buy or lease land in several other countries, including two of the world’s hungriest, Ethiopia and Sudan. In effect, the Saudis are planning to produce food for themselves with the land and water resources of other countries. In neighboring Yemen, replenishable aquifers are being pumped well beyond the rate of recharge, and the deeper fossil aquifers are also being rapidly depleted. As a result, water tables are falling throughout Yemen by some 2 meters per year. In the capital, Sana’a—home to 2 million people—tap water is available only once every 4 days; in Taiz, a smaller city to the south, it is once every 20 days.

“Yemen, with one of the world’s fastest-growing populations, is becoming a hydrological basket case. With water tables falling, the grain harvest has shrunk by one third over the last 40 years, while demand has continued its steady rise. As a result, the Yemenis now import more than 80 percent of their grain. With its meager oil exports falling, with no industry to speak of, and with nearly 60 percent of its children stunted and chronically undernourished, this poorest of the Arab countries is facing a bleak future.

“The likely result of the depletion of Yemen’s aquifers—which will lead to further shrinkage of its harvest and spreading hunger and thirst—is social collapse. Already a failing state, it may well devolve into a group of tribal fiefdoms, warring over whatever meager water resources remain. Yemen’s internal conflicts could spill over its long, unguarded border with Saudi Arabia.”

From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 1, 2, and 3-5) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115) [confirmed October 22, 2013]

“Where virtually all water has been claimed, cities can typically get more water only by taking it from irrigation. Countries then import grain to offset the loss of irrigated grain production. Since it takes 1,000 tons of water to produce one ton of grain, importing grain is the most efficient way to import water. Thus trading in grain futures is, in a sense, trading in water futures. To the extent that there is a world water market, it is embodied in the world grain market.”

g) “This onslaught of land acquisitions has become a land rush as governments, agribusiness firms, and private investors seek control of land wherever they can find it. “ (Among the principal destinations for land hunters are Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan, each of them countries where millions of people are being sustained with food donations from the U.N. World Food Programme.”)

[From Chapter 1 “Food: The Weak Link” in “Full Planet, Empty Plates: The New Geopolitics of Food Scarcity” (Book Chapter) by Lester Brown at the Earth Policy Institute website (October, 2012) (see paragraphs associated with footnotes 31-33) (at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/fpep/fpepch1>) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Fearing they might not be able to buy needed grain from the market, some of the more affluent countries, led by Saudi Arabia, China, and South Korea, then took the unusual step of buying or leasing land long term in other countries on which to grow food for themselves. These land acquisitions have since grown rapidly in number. Most of them are in Africa. Among the principal destinations for land hunters are Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan, each of them countries where millions of people are being sustained with food donations from the U.N. World Food Programme.

“As of mid-2012, hundreds of land acquisition deals had been negotiated or were under negotiation, some of them exceeding a million acres. A 2011 World Bank analysis of these “land grabs” reported that at least 140 million acres were involved—an area that exceeds the cropland devoted to corn and wheat combined in the United States. This onslaught of land acquisitions has become a land rush as governments, agribusiness firms, and private investors seek control of land wherever they can find it.

“Such acquisitions also typically involve water rights, meaning that land grabs potentially affect downstream countries as well. Any water extracted from the upper Nile River basin to irrigate newly planted crops in Ethiopia, Sudan, or South Sudan, for instance, will now not reach Egypt, upending the delicate water politics of the Nile by adding new countries that Egypt must compete with for water.

“The potential for conflict is high. Many of the land deals have been made in secret, and much of the time the land involved was already being farmed by villagers when it was sold or leased. Often those already farming the land were neither consulted nor even informed of the new arrangements. And because there typically are no formal land titles in many developing-country villages, the farmers who lost their land have had little support for bringing their cases to court.”

h) “Up to 90 % of wastewater in developing countries flows untreated into rivers, lakes and highly productive coastal zone...” (“Of the 37 major diseases in developing countries, 21 are water and sanitation related”)

[From the “Statistics: Graphs and Maps” section, and “Water Pollution and Environmental Degradation” subsection, at the UN Water website (see http://www.unwater.org/statistics_pollu.html) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Up to 90 % of wastewater in developing countries flows untreated into rivers, lakes and highly productive coastal zones, threatening health, food security and access to safe drinking and bathing water.”

“In developing countries, 70 percent of industrial waste is dumped untreated into waters where they pollute the usable water supply.”

[From the “Statistics: Graphs and Maps” section, and “Water and Urbanization” subsection, at the UN Water website (see http://www.unwater.org/statistics_urb.html) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Over 80 per cent of wastewater worldwide is not collected or treated, and urban settlements are the main source of pollution.”

[From the “Water Facts & Water Stories from Across the Globe” webpage at The World Water Organization website (see http://www.theworldwater.org/water_facts.php) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Of the 37 major diseases in developing countries, 21 are water and sanitation related; no single type of intervention has greater overall impact upon the national development and public health than does the provision of safe drinking water and the proper disposal of human excreta.”

“The average American individual uses 100 to 176 gallons of water per day; in contrast, the average African family uses 5 gallons of water per day.”

[From the “Water Facts” webpage of The Water Information Program (see <http://www.waterinfo.org/resources/water-facts>) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“At any one time, it is estimated that half the world's hospital beds are occupied with patients suffering from waterborne diseases.” (WSSC, 2004)

“Amount of water it would take, per day, to support 4.7 billion people at the UN daily minimum: **2.5 billion gallons.**”

“Amount of water used, per day, to irrigate the world’s golf courses: **2.5 billion gallons.**”

“Number of golf courses in Japan before World War II: **23.**”

“Number in operation or soon to open in 2004: **3,030.**”

“Amount of water used by 60,000 villagers in Thailand, on average, per day: **6,500 cubic meters.**”

“Amount of water used by one golf course in Thailand, on average, per day: **6,500 cubic meters.**”

i) “A key step in moving toward more rational water management is to place a price on water that reflects its value and scarcity. “

[From the “Water Facts” webpage of The Water Information Program (see <http://www.waterinfo.org/resources/water-facts>) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

10) “Unsettling Infographic Details the Impending Disappearance of World’s Natural Resources”

[From July 25, 2012 article “Unsettling Infographic Details the Impending Disappearance of World’s Natural Resources” at <http://www.planetizen.com/node/57717> and from July 18, 2012 article “Global Resources Stock Check” at <http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20120618-global-resources-stock-check?selectorSection=science-environment> (with infographic at top of article, and story below)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

a) From article “Unsettling Infographic Details the Impending Disappearance of World’s Natural Resources”

“The BBC has provided an infographic timeline (Note: infographic at BBC link above) indicating when scientists and researchers predict valuable resources and ecosystems will disappear, urging planners and officials to address the dangers of current population and consumption levels.

“The unsettling infographic timeline was created to answer the daunting question that is plaguing planners, officials, environmentalists and industry: “the clock is already ticking, and if the unthinkable happens and we fail to correct current trends, then when can we expect our most valuable resources to run out?”

“Predictions include an ice-free summer in the Arctic by 2030 and the loss of essential minerals like silver, copper and titanium in under 50 years. Prepared in anticipation of last month's Rio+20 Earth Summit, the lack of conclusive progress at the conference means the clock has begun to tick just a little bit louder.”

b) From article Global Resources Stock Check”

(Note: Story begins with “unsettling infographic”)

“If we fail to correct current consumption trends, then when will our most valuable natural resources run out?

“More than 100 science academies around the world have called on world leaders to take action on population and consumption at the Rio+20 summit.

“As the world’s population soars, so does its consumption, and as a result we are stretching many of our natural resources to their limits.

“Of course, the assumption is that human ingenuity and market forces will prevent supplies from running out: we could create better or cheaper extraction methods, recycle materials, find alternatives to non-renewable sources, or reduce consumption.

“The hope is that talks at the [Rio+20 Earth summit](#) will help to steer the world economy on a more sustainable path. But the clock is already ticking, and if the unthinkable happens and we fail to correct current trends, then when can we expect our most valuable resources to run out?

“If you want to see the data we used to construct this infographic, you can find it [here](#) [PDF].

11) “Growing prosperity and urbanization could double the volume of municipal solid waste annually by 2025—from today’s 1.3 billion tons per year to 2.6 billion tons”

[From press release/article on report “Global Municipal Solid Waste Continues to Grow” by report author and Worldwatch Senior Fellow Gary Gardner (July 24, 2012) (paragraphs 1-5) at the website of Worldwatch Institute (see <http://www.worldwatch.org/global-municipal-solid-waste-continues-grow>) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

New Worldwatch Institute report discusses the rising rates of municipal solid waste generated worldwide

“Washington, D.C.—Growing prosperity and urbanization could double the volume of municipal solid waste annually by 2025, challenging environmental and public health management in the world’s cities, according to new research conducted by the Worldwatch Institute (www.worldwatch.org) for its Vital Signs Online service. Although some of this waste is eventually recycled, the doubling of waste that current projections indicate would bring the volume of municipal solid waste—or MSW—from today’s

1.3 billion tons per year to 2.6 billion tons, writes report author and Worldwatch Senior Fellow Gary Gardner.

“As defined in the report, MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) consists of organic material, paper, plastic, glass, metals, and other refuse collected by municipal authorities, largely from homes, offices, institutions, and commercial establishments. MSW is a subset of the larger universe of waste and typically does not include waste collected outside of formal municipal programs. Nor does it include the sewage, industrial waste, or construction and demolition waste generated by cities. And of course MSW does not include rural wastes. MSW is measured before disposal, and data on it often include collected material that is later diverted for recycling.

MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) tends to be generated in much higher quantities in wealthier regions of the world. Members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a group of 34 industrialized nations, lead the world in MSW generation, at nearly 1.6 million tons per day. By contrast, sub-Saharan Africa produces less than one eighth as much, some 200,000 tons per day.

The list of top 10 MSW (Municipal Solid Waste)-generating countries includes four developing nations (Brazil, China, India, and Mexico) in part because of the size of their urban populations and in part because their city dwellers are prospering and adopting high-consumption lifestyles. Although the United States leads the world in MSW output at some 621,000 tons per day, China is a relatively close second, at some 521,000 tons. Even among the top 10, however, there is a wide range of output: the United States generates nearly seven times more urban refuse than France, in tenth position, does.

“Urbanization and income levels also tend to determine the type of waste generated,” said Gardner. “The share of inorganic materials in the waste stream, including plastics, paper, and aluminum, tends to increase as people grow wealthier and move to cities.”

12) Ecological Footprint Analysis: “These data emphasize that all the countries listed, except for Canada, are overpopulated in ecological terms—they could not sustain themselves at current material standards if forced by changing circumstances to live on their remaining endowments of domestic natural capital.”

From “Revisiting Carrying Capacity: Area Based Indicators of Sustainability”, by William E. Rees, 1996 (see each paragraph for source details) (at www.dieoff.org/page110.htm) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

“Ecological Footprint—The corresponding area of productive land and aquatic ecosystems required to produce the resources used, and to assimilate the wastes produced, by a defined population at a specified material standard of living, wherever on Earth that land may be located.” (in subsection “‘Footprinting’ the Human Economy”; in Box 3 “A Family of Area-based Sustainability Indicators”)

“Cities necessarily appropriate the ecological output and life support functions of distant regions all over the world through commercial trade and the natural biogeochemical cycles of energy and material. Indeed, the annual flows of natural income required by any defined population can be called its ‘appropriated carrying capacity.’ Since for every material flow there must be a corresponding land/ecosystem source or sink, the total area of land/water required to sustain these flows on a continuous basis is the true ‘ecological footprint’ of the referent population on the Earth.” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (paragraph 5)]

“... as a result of high population densities, the enormous increase in per capita energy and material consumption made possible by (and required by) technology, and universally increasing dependencies on trade, the ecological locations of human settlements no longer coincide with their geographic locations. Twentieth century cities and industrial regions are dependent for survival and growth on a vast and increasingly global hinterland of ecologically productive landscapes.” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (paragraph 4)]

“Ecological Deficit—The level of resource consumption and waste discharge by a defined economy or population in excess of locally/regionally sustainable natural production and assimilative capacity (also, in spatial terms, the difference between that economy/population’s ecological footprint and the geographic area it actually occupies).” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (Box 3: “A Family of Area-Based Sustainability Indicators”)]

“...However, our analysis of physical flows shows that these and most other so-called ‘advanced’ economies are running massive, unaccounted, ecological deficits with the rest of the planet (Table 1)... These data emphasize that all the countries listed, except for Canada, are overpopulated in ecological terms—they could not sustain themselves at current material standards if forced by changing circumstances to live on their remaining endowments of domestic natural capital. This is hardly a good model for the rest of the world to follow.” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (and subsection “‘Footprinting’ the Human Economy”, paragraphs 10-11)]

“Ecological Footprint Analysis supports the argument that to be sustainable, economic growth has to be much less material and energy intensive than at present.” [in subsection “Addressing the Double-Bind of Sustainability”, see “Bullet” #6]

13) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

[From October 27, 2012 article titled “Sovereign Environmental Risk” by Achim Steiner and Susan Burns at the Project Syndicate website (see <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/natural-resources-and-sovereign-credit-ratings-by-achim-steiner-and-susan-burns>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“NAIROBI – Until the global financial crisis erupted four years ago, sovereign bonds had traditionally been viewed as reliable, virtually risk-free investments. Since then, they have looked far less safe. And many observers within and outside the financial sector have begun to question the models upon which credit-rating agencies, investment firms, and others rely to price the risks tied to such securities.

“At the same time, it is increasingly obvious that any reform of risk models must factor in environmental implications and natural-resource scarcity. Indeed, [a recent investment report](#) underlined that the fall in prices in the twentieth century for 33 important commodities – including aluminum, palm oil, and wheat – has been entirely offset in the decade since 2002, when commodity prices tripled.

“It is likely that growing natural-resource scarcities are driving a paradigm shift, with potentially profound implications for economies – and thus for sovereign-debt risk – worldwide. Indeed, many countries are already experiencing an increase in import prices for biological resources. Financial

markets can no longer overlook how ecosystems and the multitrillion-dollar services and products that they provide – ranging from water supplies, carbon storage, and timber to the healthy soils needed for crop production – underpin economic performance.

“In addition, we are living in a world in which over-exploitation of natural resources, unsustainable consumption, and the condition of many ecosystems have become incompatible with accelerating demographic growth, as the human population increases from seven billion today to well over nine billion by 2050.

“Studies such as the [The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#) and [The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity \(TEEB\)](#), conducted on behalf of the G-8, have improved our understanding of the economic, ecological, and social value of the goods and services provided by ecosystems, and have proposed better methods for pricing them. Yet this new thinking has yet to influence significantly the behavior of bond investors and rating agencies.

“Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game...

“...The time has come for a better understanding of the connection between environmental and natural-resource risk and sovereign credit risk. Only then will investors, rating agencies, and governments be able to plan over the medium to long term with the knowledge needed to ensure long-term economic growth and stability.”

14) “All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment--exhausting non-renewable resources, shrinking wetlands, decimating forests, draining aquifers, driving thousands of plant and animal species to extinction, degrading soil, and generating levels of pollution and waste far beyond the natural world's capacity to assimilate.”

[From article “Death by Consumption” by Dennis Soros A review of three books: The Worldwatch Institute, State of the World 2004. Special Focus: The Consumer Society, edited by Linda Starke (New York: W.W. Norton & Company 2004) Tim Kasser, The High Price of Materialism (Cambridge: MIT Press 2002) Michael Dawson, The Consumer Trap: Big Business Marketing in American Life (Chicago: University of Illinois Press 2003) (from paragraph 10) (see <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Death+by+consumption.-a0132192567>) (Note: Article published in March 22, 2005 as a book review in the magazine Labour/Le Travail)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Globally, as Gary Gardner, Erik Assadourian, and Radhika Sarin write in the opening chapter, private consumption expenditures have more than quadrupled in the last 40 years, driven by both overall population growth and rapidly escalating rates of per capita consumption. Consequently, the same time period has witnessed an exponential rise in the use of basic goods such as paper, water, fossil fuels, metals, wood, minerals, synthetics, and resource-intensive foodstuffs, alongside a continual proliferation of ever-more elaborate consumer “needs” and the ephemeral commodities designed to satisfy them. Such trends, as we’ve acknowledged, are overwhelmingly concentrated in North America and Western Europe, where 12 per cent of the global population now account for over 60 per cent of

consumer spending--in marked contrast to areas such as sub-Saharan Africa, where 11 per cent of the world's population consume at roughly one fiftieth of that rate. All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment--exhausting non-renewable resources, shrinking wetlands, decimating forests, draining aquifers, driving thousands of plant and animal species to extinction, degrading soil, and generating levels of pollution and waste far beyond the natural world's capacity to assimilate.

15) "There can be no doubt that these challenges are immense, but fortunately, rapid and positive change on a global scale is feasible, thanks to rising incomes, unprecedented scientific and technological progress, the information revolution, a growing political awareness of the need for sustainable development pathways, and the positive lessons from the MDGs regarding the strength of global partnerships."

[From "An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development: Report for the UN Secretary-General" prepared by the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (October 23, 2013) (at <http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/10/An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>) (confirmed October 30, 2013)

(From Chapter 2 "Updating the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs"; p. 2)

"With a world population now at 7.2 billion people and an annual gross domestic product (GDP) of nearly US\$90 trillion, the world economy using today's technologies is already exceeding several of the Earth's 'planetary boundaries'.

"Many natural resources and ecosystems that are essential for human and societal wellbeing are being threatened or destroyed. Climate change is no longer a future threat but a stark current reality: global temperatures are rising, extreme weather events are becoming commonplace, and the oceans are acidifying. Estuaries around the world are experiencing eutrophication as the result of large human-caused fluxes of biologically active nitrogen and phosphorus.

Many fisheries are being fished to exhaustion; freshwater withdrawals often exceed sustainable limits; and the Earth is facing an unprecedented mass extinction of species. Unless consumption and production patterns become sustainable, these pressures will increase inexorably with further population and economic growth. They will exacerbate social exclusion and gender inequality."

(From Chapter 3 "Business as Usual Trajectory vs. a Sustainable Development Path"; p. 7)

"The priority operational challenges for moving towards a sustainable development trajectory are outlined in the next section. There can be no doubt that these challenges are immense, but fortunately, rapid and positive change on a global scale is feasible, thanks to rising incomes, unprecedented scientific and technological progress, the information revolution, a growing political awareness of the need for sustainable development pathways, and the positive lessons from the MDGs regarding the strength of global partnerships. The world has the tools to end extreme poverty in all its forms and to combine economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. Where new approaches and technologies are needed, particularly to decouple living standards and economic growth from the destructive overuse of environmental resources, these new approaches can be fostered through concerted action and practical problem solving by governments, businesses, civil society, science, and academia."

16) Growth is emphasized at the 28th Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee

[From Communiqué of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Chaired by Mr. Tharman Shanmugaratnam, Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore and Minister for Finance

Press Release No. 13/401

October 12, 2013

(at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/cm/2013/101213.htm>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“The global recovery is continuing. Growth remains subdued, however, and downside risks persist, with some new risks emerging. There are encouraging signs of improving activity in advanced economies, while growth in many emerging market economies has moderated. Growth has generally remained resilient in low-income countries. We will build on recent progress and implement more ambitious and coherent policies for strong, sustainable, and balanced growth, while reducing market volatility. This requires carefully managing multiple transitions, including a shift in growth dynamics, normalizing global financial conditions, achieving fiscal sustainability, a rebalancing of global demand, and moving to a more stable global financial system. Structural policies to boost productivity, reduce unemployment and to achieve more inclusive growth are warranted in many countries. We welcome the directions set forth in the Managing Director’s Global Policy Agenda.

“Advanced economies. The recovery in the United States has gained ground, stimulus measures have induced a recovery in Japan, the euro area is emerging from recession, and in some other advanced economies including the United Kingdom growth is already picking up. Accommodative monetary policies have helped support global growth while maintaining stable prices, and remain appropriate, and should be accompanied by credible fiscal policies and further financial sector and structural reforms. The eventual transition toward the normalization of monetary policy in the context of strengthened and sustained growth should be well timed, carefully calibrated, and clearly communicated. Where country circumstances allow, medium-term fiscal plans should be implemented flexibly to take account of near-term economic conditions to support growth and job creation, while placing government debt on a sustainable track. These actions will help to mitigate risks and manage spillovers, including those stemming from increased capital flow volatility, and to achieve strong, sustained and balanced growth. The United States needs to take urgent action to address short-term fiscal uncertainties. The euro area should build on progress toward banking union and further reduce financial market fragmentation. Japan should implement medium-term fiscal consolidation, and structural reforms to invigorate growth.

“Emerging market and developing countries. Growth in emerging market economies continues to account for the bulk of global growth, but has moderated, in a few cases to a more sustainable level. Fundamentals and policy frameworks are generally stronger, but domestic structural challenges remain. Recent volatility in capital flows and financial markets has created new challenges in some countries. Macroeconomic policies, including exchange rate policies, need to be sound. When dealing with macroeconomic or financial stability risks arising from large and volatile capital flows, the necessary macroeconomic policy adjustment could be supported by prudential measures and, as appropriate, capital flow management measures. Fiscal consolidation remains a high priority in countries with large fiscal imbalances, while others should rebuild buffers, unless growth deteriorates significantly. Policies

to address structural obstacles and enhance productivity are an ongoing effort toward strong, sustainable, and balanced growth. We recognize the effort in many smaller developing economies, especially in Africa, to sustain higher growth, increase participation, and transform their economic structures. We welcome the Fund's strengthened engagement with small states and look forward to the implementation of the work program in their support. We recognize the challenges faced by the Arab countries in transition and encourage these countries to implement reforms needed for sustainable growth and job creation. Substantial donor support from the region has been provided and we call on bilateral and multilateral partners to step up their contributions as appropriate in support of reforms. We encourage the Fund to provide strengthened financial support, policy advice, and capacity building tailored to country-specific needs and circumstances.

“Low-income countries. Growth has generally remained resilient. Strengthening fiscal and reserve positions, including through revenue mobilization and better targeting of subsidies, can provide buffers that could be used in the event that downside risks materialize. Sustained and more inclusive growth requires continued actions to promote financial deepening, productive public investment and services, and sound natural resource wealth management. We welcome the receipt of assurances needed for making the Fund's concessional lending to low-income countries self-sustaining, and urge members now to make good on their pledges.

“Policy coherence. The Fund should continue to provide a forum to stimulate analysis and multilateral dialogue that promotes policy coherence and concerted action to manage spillovers, including those arising from the eventual and welcome normalization of monetary policy, mitigate risks, and support strong, sustainable and balanced growth, and job creation. Global imbalances have declined, for both structural and cyclical reasons, but rebalancing remains a key priority. Looking forward, policies in many countries will need to play a larger role in sustaining adjustment. Deficit countries should continue to raise national saving and competitiveness, while surplus countries need to boost domestic sources of growth. We reaffirm our commitment to refrain from competitive devaluations and all forms of protectionism. Global financial reforms, including in the areas of “too-big-to-fail,” international capital standards, cross-border resolution, derivatives markets, and addressing the potential systemic risks in shadow banking, need to be implemented promptly and consistently. Further progress is needed to close data gaps, enhance fiscal transparency, combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and fight cross-border tax evasion and tax avoidance. We encourage the Fund to examine these issues as part of its bilateral and multilateral surveillance, and to work in collaboration with other international institutions.”

C. More about a time when it is culturally acceptable to encourage indiscriminant consumption (with a special focus on the advertising industry's and the entertainment industry's part in what is culturally acceptable)

1) Global media and entertainment industry revenues for 2012: nearly \$1,629 trillion

[From article 10 Key Takeaways from PwC's Global Entertainment and Media Outlook 2013" by ustin Hendrix (Director of Membership for NYC Media) on "The Lab Report" webpage at the NYC Media website (see <http://www.nycmedialab.org/blog/2013/06/10-key-takeaways-global-entertainment-and-media-outlook/>) (confirmed October 18, 2013)

"The global media and entertainment industry will reach a big milestone in 2016. Hollywood Reporter: "The U.S. entertainment and media market generated \$479.23 billion in 2012, representing 29.2 percent of the worldwide revenue of nearly \$1.639 trillion. In 2017, the U.S. is expected to account for \$632.09 billion, or 29.4 percent of the worldwide total of more than \$2.152 trillion, according to the report."

2) Worldwide Advertising Spending (2012)--\$557 billion
United States Advertising Spending (2012)--\$139.5 billion

[From article "Global Ad Spend Up 3.2% in 2012" by MarketingCharts staff April 15, 2013 at the MarketingCharts website (see <http://www.marketingcharts.com/wp/topics/asia-pacific/global-ad-spend-up-3-2-in-2012-28665/>) (confirmed October 18, 2013)

"Worldwide advertising spending grew by 3.2% year-over-year in 2012 to reach \$557 billion, per data from Nielsen's latest quarterly Global AdView Pulse report."

[From article "US Ad Spending Grew by 3% in 2012" by MarketingCharts staff March 12, 2013 at the MarketingCharts website (see <http://www.marketingcharts.com/wp/television/us-ad-spend-up-3-in-2012-27707/>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

"US ad spending increased by 2% year-over-year in Q4 2012, and by 3% for the full year to reach \$139.5 billion, per the **latest figures** from Kantar Media."

3) "The international market is saturated with American entertainment programming"

[The following passages are excerpts from "International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach" by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004] (most content accessible at Google Books)]

(Note: Not current statistics, but they do represent historical trends up to 2001)

"The United States is the home of the world's largest and most influential advertising industry. As of 2001, 43% of the advertising produced in the world originated in the United States. Indeed, half of the top 100 global marketers—and six of the top ten—are U.S. companies." (p. 228)

“The international market is saturated with American entertainment programming. Hollywood films account for approximately 85% of movie audiences worldwide. Further, American programming makes up approximately 65% of global prime-time TV viewing.” (p. 69)

4) “What is basic is that advertising...ultimately regards man as a consumer and defines its own mission as one of stimulating him to consumer to desire to consume.”

The following passages are excerpts from “People of Plenty: Economic Abundance and the American Character” by David M. Potter (first edition 1954) (p. 176-177)(partially accessible at Google Books)

“... we must realize at once that we are dealing with... one of the very limited group of institutions which... guide the life of the individual by conceiving of him in a distinctive way and encouraging him to conform as far as possible to the concept. For instance, the church, representing the force of religion, conceives of man as an immortal soul; our schools and colleges, representing the force of learning, conceive of him as a being whose behavior is guided by reason; our business and industry, representing the force of the economic free-enterprise system, conceive of him as a productive agent who can create goods or render services that are useful to mankind. Advertising, of course, is committed to none of these views and entertains them only incidentally. Representing as it does the force of a vast productive mechanism seeking outlets for an overwhelming flow of goods, it conceives of man as a consumer. Each institution is distinctive, again, in the qualities to which it appeals and in the character of the reward which it offers: the church appeals to the spirit of conscience of the individual and offers the rewards of salvation and peace of mind; learning appeals to the reason of man and offers the hope of a perfected society from which evils have been eliminated by the application of wisdom; free enterprise appeals to the energies and the capacities of man and offers the rewards of property, personal attainment, and satisfaction in the job. Advertising appeals primarily to the desires, the wants—cultivated or natural—or the individual, and it sometimes offers as its goal a power to command the envy of others by outstripping them in the consumption of goods and services.

“To pursue this parallel a step further, one may add that the traditional institutions have tried to improve man and to develop in him qualities of social value, though, of course, these values have not always been broadly conceived. The church has sought to inculcate virtue and consideration of others—the golden rule; the schools have made it their business to stimulate ability and to impart skills; the free enterprise system has constantly stressed the importance of hard work and the sinfulness of unproductive occupations. And at least two of these institutions, the church and the school, have been very self-conscious about their roles as guardians of the social values and have conducted themselves with a considerable degree of social responsibility.

“In contrast with these, advertising has in its dynamics no motivation to seek the improvement of the individual or to impart qualities of social usefulness, unless conformity to material values may be so characterized. And though it wields an immense social influence, comparable to the influence of religion and learning, it has no social goals and no social responsibility for what it does with its influence, so long as it refrains from palpable violations of truth and decency. It is this lack of institutional responsibility, this lack of inherent social purpose to balance social power, which, I would argue, is a basic cause for concern about the role of advertising. Occasional deceptions, breaches of taste, and deviations from sound ethical conduct are in a sense superficial and are not necessarily intrinsic.

Equally, high-minded types of advertising which we see more regularly than we sometimes realize are also extraneous to an analysis of the basic nature of advertising. What is basic is that advertising, as such, with all its vast power to influence values and conduct, cannot ever lose sight of the fact that it ultimately regards man as a consumer and defines its own mission as one of stimulating him to consume or to desire to consume.

“If one can justifiably say that advertising has joined the charmed circle of institutions which fix the values and standards of society and that it has done this without being linked to any of the socially defined objectives which usually guide such institutions in the use of their power, then it becomes necessary to consider with special care the extent and nature of its influence—how far it extends and in what way it makes itself felt.”

5) “Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.”

All excerpts below are from “International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach” by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004 (most content accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Popular programming reflects a level of acceptance and shared values among large numbers of people. People tend to watch programs that meet their approval. If they are truly offended by violent programs, they would not watch them. In that sense, media programming can be regarded as a text that reflects the attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths that define a culture.” (p. 66)

“At the same time, media programming reinforces cultural attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths. Media messages are communicated through the countless hours of media programming that repeat, directly or indirectly, the cultural script.” (p. 68)

“Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.” (p. 68)

6) Number of violent acts seen on TV by age 18: (150,000)/Number of 30 second commercials seen in a year by an average child: (16,000)

[From the “Television Watching Statistics” webpage at the Statistic Brain website (see <http://www.statisticbrain.com/television-watching-statistics/>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

Number of violent acts seen on TV by age 18	150,000
Number of 30 second TV commercials seen in a year by an average child	16,000

Source: BLS American Time Use Survey, A.C. Nielsen Co.
Date Verified: 9.7.2013

7) “ Video games, many of which involve players committing simulated violence, are increasingly popular with children... “

[From the “Marketing Media Violence” fact sheet (see <http://www.commercialfreechildhood.org/sites/default/files/violence.pdf>) , accessible at the Resources: Fact Sheets webpage (<http://www.commercialfreechildhood.org/resources-factsheets>) at the website for the Campaign for a Commercial Free Childhood]

“After reviewing more than 1000 studies based on over 30 years of research, 6 major public health organizations, including the American Medical Association, found that ‘viewing entertainment violence can lead to increases in aggressive attitudes, values, and behavior, particularly in children.’”

“Children, on average, will witness on television 200,000 acts of violence, including 40,000 murders, by the time they are eighteen. (Source: Huston, A.C. et al. (1992). Big world, small screen: The role of television in American society. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press)”

“The criteria for rating movies has become less stringent over the last decade and movies with the same rating can differ significantly in the amount of violence, sex, profanity, and other content. (Source: Thompson, K. & Yokota, F. (2004). Violence, Sex, and Profanity in Films: Correlation of Movie Ratings with Content. Medscape General Medicine 6(3), p. 3)”

“ Video games, many of which involve players committing simulated violence, are increasingly popular with children... “

“Forty-two percent of children age 9-12 play video games at least one hour a day. Twenty-two percent report playing more than 2 hours. (Source: National Institute of Media and the Family (2006, November 28). Eleventh Annual MediaWise® Video G)”

8) “...in 1997 the World Health Organization (WHO) formally recognized obesity as a global epidemic.”

a) “For thousands of years obesity was rarely seen. It was not until the 20th century that it became common....”

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Epidemiology of Obesity” (paragraphs 1-3) (at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_obesity) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“For thousands of years obesity was rarely seen. It was not until the 20th century that it became common, so much so that in 1997 the World Health Organization (WHO) formally recognized obesity as a global epidemic. As of 2005 the WHO estimates that at least 400 million adults (9.8%) are obese, with higher rates among women than men.

“As of 2008, The World Health Organization claimed that 1.5 billion adults, 20 and older, were overweight and of these over 200 million men and nearly 300 million women were obese. The rate of obesity also increases with age at least up to 50 or 60 years old.

“Once considered a problem only of high-income countries, obesity rates are rising worldwide. These increases have been felt most dramatically in urban settings. The only remaining region of the world where obesity is not common is sub-Saharan Africa.”

b) “Of the leading 22 industrialized countries, the U.S. has the highest obesity statistics.”

[From the “Obesity Statistics 2013: USA, Canada and the World” webpage at the Mexico Bariatric Center (Bariatric and Metabolic Surgery in Mexico) (see <http://www.mexicobariatriccenter.com/obesity-statistics-2013-usa-world/>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“The United States is leading the way in obesity rates, in both absolute and relative terms. Of the leading 22 industrialized countries, the U.S. has the highest obesity statistics. Below are current statistics for the United States, Canada and the World.”

“Obesity: The Numbers

- **520,000,000 Obese Worldwide (2012)**
- 92,000,000 Americans (2013)
- 84,388,000 India (2012)
- 67,200,000 China (2011)
- 26,880,000 Mexicans (2013)
- 14,260,000 United Kingdom (2013)
- 10,449,000 Germany (2013)
- 6,192,000 Spain (2013)
- 4,908,000 Australia (2013)
- 4,600,000 Obese Canadians (2011)
- 4,089,000 Japan (2013)
- 2,474,000 Greece (2013)

Overweight: The Numbers

1,573,000,000 – Worldwide (2012)

154,700,000 – USA (2013)

United States Obesity Statistics

66% over 20 are overweight

33% over 20 are obese

\$145,645,000 Spent on Weight-Loss (Jan. 1st to May 6th 2013)

\$240,000,000 Spent on Healthcare Stemming from Obesity

Obesity the Global Epidemic

Obesity has severe implications a person’s health, including cholesterol, blood pressure, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke and heart attacks, and more.”

c) "Obesity is one of the leading health issues in US society, resulting in about 300,000 deaths per year in the United States."

[From the Wikipedia webpage for "Epidemiology of Obesity" (at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_obesity) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

United States

"The United States has the highest obesity rates in the developed world. This is a long-standing phenomenon: already by 1962, 45% of adult Americans were overweight, and 13% of adult Americans were obese."

"Obesity is one of the leading health issues in US society, resulting in about 300,000 deaths per year in the United States."

India

"Obesity has reached epidemic proportions in India in the 21st century, with morbid obesity affecting 5% of the country's population. Urbanization and modernization has been associated with obesity... With people moving into urban centers and wealth increasing, concerns about an obesity epidemic in India are growing."

China

"China is currently facing challenges of overnutrition. This is believed to be primarily due to the rapid declines in physical activity and changing dietary habits which have occurred between the 1980s and the 2000s. The decline in physical activity is attributed to increasing technology in the workplace and changing leisure activities.

"In 1989 65% of Chinese had jobs that required heavy labor. This decreased to 51% in the year 2000. Combined with this has been a change to a diet higher in meat and oil, and an increase in overall available calories. Available calories per person increased from 2330 kcal/day in 1980 to 2940 kcal/day in 2002. Rates of overweight and obese adults increased 12.9% in 1991 to 27.3% in 2004. Overall rates of obesity are below 5% in China as a whole but are greater than 20% in some cities."

Mexico

"Mexico has the second-highest rate of obesity among OECD members, at 24.2% of the population."

United Kingdom

"In the UK the rate of obesity has increased about fourfold over the last 30 years, reaching levels of 22-24% in 2008/9. The United Kingdom now has one of the highest rates of obesity in Europe."

d) “One of the main reasons Americans eat as poorly as we do may be the ubiquity of low-priced, unhealthy foods and their promotion...we are surrounded with tempting options that aren’t good for us.”

From HBO Series: “The Weight of the Nation: Confronting the Obesity Epidemic” (Part 4: Challenges; 1 hour and 8 minutes) (4 part series) (at <http://theweightofthenation.hbo.com/films/main-films/Challenges>) (confirmed September 8, 2013)

(from paragraph 6 of text overview of Part 4)

“One of the main reasons Americans eat as poorly as we do may be the ubiquity of low-priced, unhealthy foods and their promotion - not only everywhere, but at all times of day. From the processed food sold in grocery stores to the prepared food sold in fast food restaurants, we are surrounded with tempting options that aren’t good for us.”

Highlights (highly recommended):

16:00—20:35 (The modern food industry—and automated society—has caused changes in our lifestyle)

43:25—47:45 (The real cost of the modern food industry—and policy options)

e) “65 percent of the world’s population live in countries where overweight and obesity kills more people than underweight and malnutrition.”

[From “The Data” webpage, at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/the-data>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Worldwide, obesity has more than doubled since 1980.”

“In 2008, more than 1.4 billion adults, 20 and older, were overweight. Of these, over 200 million men and nearly 300 million women were obese.”

“65 percent of the world’s population live in countries where overweight and obesity kill more people than underweight and malnutrition.”

9) Tobacco Use--“Tobacco use is the world’s leading cause of preventable death, according to the World Health Organization.”

[Note: Some of the statistics and information offered here was found in The Tobacco Atlas, a joint publication by the American Cancer Society and the World Lung Foundation.]

[From the “Singapore Release” version of The Tobacco Atlas (and its companion website) (March 21, 2012)(see <http://www.worldlungfoundation.org/ht/display/ReleaseDetails/i/20439/pid/6858>) (release accessible at homepage of Tobacco Atlas website (at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>)] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“The Tobacco Atlas, Fourth Edition, and its companion website [TobaccoAtlas.org](http://www.tobaccoatlas.org), were unveiled today (note: a decade after the publication of the first edition) by the American Cancer Society and World Lung Foundation at the 15th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health.”

“The Atlas presents the most up-to-date information on tobacco and tobacco control available in a highly graphic, easily understandable format. Data contained within the Atlas is gathered from multiple sources and validated to ensure it presents a holistic and accurate picture of tobacco and tobacco control across the globe.”

a) Consumption of Tobacco Products

[From “The Tobacco Atlas” (joint publication of the American Cancer Association and the World Lung Foundation (see p. 30) (at <http://www.who.int/tobacco/en/atlas8.pdf> ; one section of the complete 113MB Tobacco Atlas, accessible at at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Global consumption of cigarettes has been rising steadily since manufactured cigarettes were introduced at the beginning of the 20th century.”

“Cigarettes account for the largest share of manufactured tobacco products, 96 percent of total value sales. Asia, Australia and the Far East are by far the largest consumers (2,715 billion cigarettes), followed by the Americas (745 billion), Eastern Europe and Former Soviet Economies (631 billion) and Western Europe (606 billion).”

b) Promotion of Tobacco Products—“Cigarettes are possibly the most marketed product in the world”

[From “The Tobacco Atlas” (joint publication of the American Cancer Association and the World Lung Foundation (see p. 30) (at <http://www.who.int/tobacco/en/atlas22.pdf> ; one section of the complete 113MB Tobacco Atlas, accessible at at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Cigarettes are possibly the most marketed product in the world. While there is no reliable estimate of global cigarette marketing expenditures, it is clearly in the tens of billions of US dollars a year. In the USA alone over \$10 billion is spent a year on marketing cigarettes, and this at a time when advertising is prohibited on television and radio, when there are limitations on certain types of outdoor advertising and sponsorship, and when cigarette sales are falling.”

c) Profits—“countries do not profit economically from tobacco production and consumption – in fact, they suffer great financial harm.”

[From the “Singapore Release” version of The Tobacco Atlas (and its companion website) (March 21, 2012)(see <http://www.worldlungfoundation.org/ht/display/ReleaseDetails/i/20439/pid/6858>) (release

accessible at homepage of Tobacco Atlas website (at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>)] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

Tobacco Industry Profits Greater Than Ever

“According to The Tobacco Atlas, estimates of revenues from the global tobacco industry likely approach a half trillion U.S. dollars annually. In 2010, the combined profits of the six leading tobacco companies was U.S. \$35.1 billion, equal to the combined profits of Coca-Cola, Microsoft, and McDonald’s in the same year.”

The Economic Cost of Tobacco Increases

“According to The Tobacco Atlas, countries do not profit economically from tobacco production and consumption – in fact, they suffer great financial harm. The direct costs that arise from health care expenditures for treating smoking-related illnesses and indirect costs that largely include the value of lost productivity and cost of premature deaths caused by smoking-related illnesses can cripple economies:

- The health damage from a single pack of cigarettes costs US\$35 to an American smoker.
- In Egypt, tobacco-related illness drained over 11% of total health care expenditure.
- During 2000–2004, the value of cigarettes sold in the United States averaged \$71 billion per year, while cigarette smoking was responsible for an estimated \$193 billion in annual health-related economic losses.”

d) Deaths—“...5 million deaths per year”

[From the “Smoking and Tobacco Use: Fast Facts” webpage at the website for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (see http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/#cost)]

“Worldwide, tobacco use causes more than 5 million deaths per year, and current trends show that tobacco use will cause more than 8 million deaths annually by 2030.”

[From the American Lung Association (Colorado state subsection) webpage on “Tobacco” (see <http://www.lung.org/associations/states/colorado/tobacco/>)]

“Three decades ago, public outrage killed an automobile model (Ford's Pinto) whose design defects allegedly caused 59 deaths. Yet every year tobacco kills more Americans than did World War II — more than AIDS, cocaine, heroin, alcohol, vehicular accidents, homicide and suicide combined.

“Approximately 443,000 people die prematurely from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke each year. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 24,518 people died of alcohol, 17,774 died of AIDS, 34,485 died of car accidents, 39,147 died of drug use — legal and illegal — 16,799 died of murder and 36,909 died of suicide in 2009.

“That brings us to a total of 169,632 deaths, far less than the 430,000 that die from smoking annually.

“As for the part about World War II, approximately 292,000 soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines were killed in battle during World War II, according to a U.S. Census Bureau April 29, 2004, report in commemoration of the new World War II memorial in Washington, D.C. An additional 114,000 members of U.S. forces died of other causes during the war, bringing the total to 406,000 people.

“Therefore the claim — that smoking kills more people annually than in World War II or from other dangerous diseases and habits — holds up with the CDC and the Census Bureau. On top of this, another 8.6 million people live with a serious illness caused by smoking.i

“The list of 599 additives approved by the US Government for use in the manufacture of cigarettes is something every smoker should see. Submitted by the five major American cigarette companies to the Dept. of Health and Human Services, tobacco companies reporting this information were:

American Tobacco Company
Brown and Williamson
Liggett Group, Inc.
Philip Morris Inc.
R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

“While these ingredients are approved as additives for foods, they were not tested by burning them, and it is the burning of many of these substances which changes their properties, often for the worse. Over 7000 chemical compounds are created by burning a cigarette, many of which are toxic and/or carcinogenic. Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, hydrogen cyanide and ammonia are all present in cigarette smoke, among many other chemicals. Over 70 known carcinogens are in mainstream smoke, sidestream smoke, or both.

“It’s chilling to think about not only how smokers poison themselves, but what others are exposed to by breathing in the secondhand smoke. The next time you’re missing your old buddy, the cigarette, take a good long look at this list and see them for what they are: a delivery system for toxic chemicals and carcinogens.

e) Demographics: “Burden Shifts to the World’s Poorest Countries”

United States

[From the American Lung Association (Colorado state subsection) webpage on “Tobacco” (see <http://www.lung.org/associations/states/colorado/tobacco/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Yet every year tobacco kills more Americans than did World War II — more than AIDS, cocaine, heroin, alcohol, vehicular accidents, homicide and suicide combined.

“Approximately 443,000 people die prematurely from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke each year.

China

[From the “Singapore Release” version of The Tobacco Atlas (and its companion website) (March 21, 2012)(see <http://www.worldlungfoundation.org/ht/display/ReleaseDetails/i/20439/pid/6858>) (release accessible at homepage of Tobacco Atlas website (at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>)) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Tobacco use is the number one killer in China, causing 1.2 million deaths annually.”

Burden Shifts to the World’s Poorest Countries

[From the “Singapore Release” version of The Tobacco Atlas (and its companion website) (March 21, 2012)(see <http://www.worldlungfoundation.org/ht/display/ReleaseDetails/i/20439/pid/6858>) (release accessible at homepage of Tobacco Atlas website (at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>)) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Burden Shifts to the World’s Poorest Countries

The Tobacco Atlas outlines in graphic detail that the burden of tobacco cultivation, consumption, illness and death is moving from developed to developing parts of the world and is taking an increased toll on low- and middle-income countries:

- Nearly 80% of those who die from tobacco-related illnesses are in low- and middle-income countries.
- In 2009, six of the top 10 tobacco-producing countries had malnourishment rates between 5% and 27%.
- Cigarettes have become an average of 21.7% more affordable in low- and middle-income countries over the past decade.
- In low-resource countries, only US\$0.0001 is spent on tobacco control per capita.
- 39% of countries – predominantly low- and middle-income countries – do not provide cessation support services in the offices of health professionals.”

f) Prevention: “In 2008, WHO identified six evidence-based tobacco control measures that are the most effective in reducing tobacco use.”

[From the “Toll of Tobacco Around the World” webpage at the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids website (see http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts_issues/toll_global/) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Tobacco use is the world’s leading cause of preventable death, according to the World Health Organization.”

[From overview in Executive Summary (see p. 1) of WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013: Enforcing bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship” (at http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85381/1/WHO_NMH_PND_13.2_eng.pdf)] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“In 2008, WHO identified six evidence-based tobacco control measures that are the most effective in reducing tobacco use. Known as “MPOWER”, these measures correspond to one or more of the demand reduction provisions included in the WHO FCTC: Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies, Protect people from tobacco smoke, Offer help to quit tobacco use, Warn people about the dangers of tobacco, Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship, and Raise taxes on tobacco. These measures provide countries with practical assistance to reduce demand for tobacco in line with the WHO FCTC, thereby reducing related illness, disability and death. The continued success in global tobacco control is detailed in this year’s WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic, 2013, the fourth in a series of WHO reports. Country specific data are updated and aggregated in the report.”

10) “Alcohol is the world’s third largest risk factor for disease burden...”

a) “Alcohol is the world’s third largest risk factor for disease burden; it is the leading risk factor in the Western Pacific and the Americas and the second largest in Europe.”

[From the Alcohol Fact Sheet (February, 2011) at the Media Center of the World Health Organization (see <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/index.html>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Key facts

- The harmful use of alcohol results in 2.5 million deaths each year.
- 320 000 young people between the age of 15 and 29 die from alcohol-related causes, resulting in 9% of all deaths in that age group.
- Alcohol is the world’s third largest risk factor for disease burden; it is the leading risk factor in the Western Pacific and the Americas and the second largest in Europe.
- Alcohol is associated with many serious social and developmental issues, including violence, child neglect and abuse, and absenteeism in the workplace.

“The harmful use of alcohol is a global problem which compromises both individual and social development. It results in 2.5 million deaths each year. It also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.”

b) United States--“...excessive alcohol use the 3rd leading lifestyle-related cause of death for the nation.”

[From the “Facts Sheets—Alcohol Use and Health” webpage at the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (see <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“There are approximately 80,000 deaths attributable to excessive alcohol use each year in the United States. This makes excessive alcohol use the 3rd leading lifestyle-related cause of death for the nation. Excessive alcohol use is responsible for 2.3 million years of potential life lost (YPLL) annually, or an average of about 30 years of potential life lost for each death. In 2006, there were more than 1.2 million emergency room visits and 2.7 million physician office visits due to excessive drinking. The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2006 were estimated at \$223.5 billion.”

c) “Cheers! Alcohol in America is big business.”

[From the “Americans and Alcohol: Spending More and Drinking Less” webpage, at the Face the Facts USA: A Project of The George Washington University website (at <http://www.facethefactsusa.org/facts/americans-and-alcohol-spending-more-drinking-less>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Cheers! Alcohol in America is big business. We spent \$162 billion buying beer, wine and liquor in 2011. That’s in line with a generally steady incline in alcohol spending ever since Prohibition ended, though sales fell briefly during the recession.

“While overall sales are on the rise, Americans as a whole are drinking less. In 1980, per person consumption was 28.5 gallons of alcohol. By 2008, that volume was down to 25.7 gallons. This decrease reflects a decline in beer and liquor consumption. Wine drinking rose during this period.”

d) “...alcohol-impaired driving crashes account(ed) for nearly one-third (31%) of all traffic-related deaths in the United States.”

[From the “Impaired Driving: Get the Facts” webpage at the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (see http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/impaired_driving/impaired-drv_factsheet.html) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

Impaired Driving: “How big is the problem?”

- In 2010, 10,228 people were killed in alcohol-impaired driving crashes, accounting for nearly one-third (31%) of all traffic-related deaths in the United States.
- Of the 1,210 traffic deaths among children ages 0 to 14 years in 2010, 211 (17%) involved an alcohol-impaired driver.
- Of the 211 child passengers ages 14 and younger who died in alcohol-impaired driving crashes in 2010, over half (131) were riding in the vehicle with the alcohol-impaired driver
- In 2010, over 1.4 million drivers were arrested for driving under the influence of alcohol or narcotics.
- That's one percent of the 112 million self-reported episodes of alcohol-impaired driving among U.S. adults each year.”

11) Gambling—“...gambling activities generated US\$ 419 billion in revenues across the world in 2011.”

a) “Global gambling revenues passed US\$ 400 billion, according to the latest research undertaken by Global Betting and Gaming Consultants for its “Global Gambling Report – Betting on Regulation”.

[From the article “2011 Global Gambling Revenues Passed US\$ 400 billion” at the Global Gambling and Betting Consultants website (see <http://www.gbgc.com/2012/02/2011-global-gambling-revenues-passed-us-400-billion/>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Global gambling revenues passed US\$ 400 billion, according to the latest research undertaken by Global Betting and Gaming Consultants for its “Global Gambling Report – Betting on Regulation”.

“GBGC’s provisional figures show that gambling activities generated US\$ 419 billion in revenues across the world in 2011. This figure is an increase of 5.6% on the previous year.

“In 2011 the world’s lotteries had the highest share of gambling revenues, accounting for 28.4% of the total.”

b) the “World’s Biggest Gambling Nations”

[From article “World’s Biggest Gambling Nations” (no author or publication date listed) at the CNBC website (see <http://www.cnbc.com/id/43628943>)

#9. Greece

Gaming Losses Per Adult: \$420

“Greece boasts of one of the most legendary gamblers of all times — Nicholas “Nick the Greek” Dandolos. He died almost penniless at the age of 83 in 1966, having lost all his winnings, which were estimated to be worth almost \$500 million in 2009 in inflation-adjusted terms.”

#8. Norway

Gaming Losses Per Adult: \$448

“Lotto, scratch cards, slot machines and football bets are Norwegians’ favored ways to gamble. In a survey carried out by the government in 2008, 88 percent Norwegians confessed to being lifetime gamblers. It also found that gambling addictions occurred most frequently among young men who had previously played on gaming machines.”

#2. Singapore

Gaming Losses Per Adult: \$1,174

“Singapore opened its first casino a little over a year ago but it’s already the world’s third largest-gaming center after Macau and Las Vegas and it’s set to overtake Vegas this year. “

#1. Australia

Gaming Losses Per Adult: \$1,288

“You know a nation is crazy about gambling when a gaming company offers people a chance to bet on whether the central bank will raise interest rates or not.”

c) Gambling in the United States—gross revenues of \$92.27 billion

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Gambling in the United States” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gambling_in_the_United_States] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“In 2007, gambling activities generated gross revenues (the difference between the total amounts wagered minus the funds or "winnings" returned to the players) of \$92.27 billion in the United States. Commercial casinos provided 354,000 jobs, and state and local tax revenues of \$5.2 billion as of 2006.”

“According to the American Gaming Association, legal gambling revenues for 2007 were as follows:

Card Rooms - \$1.18 billion
Commercial Casinos - \$34.41 billion
Charitable Games and Bingo - \$2.22 billion
Indian Casinos - \$26.02 billion
Legal Bookmaking - \$168.8 million
Lotteries - \$24.78 billion
Pari-mutuel Wagering - \$3.50 billion

Grand Total - \$92.27 billion”

d) State Lotteries in the United States—“11 states collecting more revenue from their state lottery than from their state corporate income tax during FY2009.”

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Lotteries in the United States” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lotteries_in_the_United_States] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“State lotteries have become a significant source of revenue for the states, raising \$17.6 billion in profits for state budgets in the 2009 fiscal year (FY) with 11 states collecting more revenue from their state lottery than from their state corporate income tax during FY2009.”

12) U.S. Sports Industry—Estimated Size (\$470 billion)

[From the “Sports Industry Overview” webpage at the website for Plunkett Research, Ltd (see <http://www.plunkettresearch.com/sports-recreation-leisure-market-research/industry-statistics>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

Estimated Size of the Entire Sports Industry, U.S.	470	Bil. US\$	2013
Annual Company Spending for Sports Advertising, U.S.	31.5	Bil. US\$	2013
MLB League Revenue	6.8	Bil. US\$	2012
NFL League Revenue	8.8	Bil. US\$	2011/12
NBA League Revenue (Basketball Related Income)	3.7	Bil. US\$	2011/12

13) “Of 3,800 social media marketers, 76% cited YouTube and video marketing as their top area for investment in 2012; it was video’s second straight year in the top spot, as cited by Brainshark.”

Online Video Statistics

[From the article “25 Online Video Marketing Statistics That Will Blow Your Mind” (October 31, 2012) at the SmartShoot website (see <http://www.smartshoot.com/blog/25-online-video-marketing-statistics-that-will-blow-your-mind/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

- YouTube attracts 136MM unique viewers per month. (source: [NIELSEN](#))
- YouTube users watch more than 3 billion hours of video per month. (source: [YouTube](#))
- 72 hours of video are uploaded to YouTube every minute. (source: [YouTube](#))
- 75% of online video viewers have interacted with an online video ad in the past month. (source: [Tremor Video](#))
- 86% of colleges and universities have presences on YouTube. (source: [University of Massachusetts Dartmouth](#))

[From the webpage “101 Online Video Statistics for 2012” at the Magnet Video (video marketing) website (see <http://www.magnetvideo.com/content/101+online+video+statistics+for+2012/26169>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

1. [According to comScore](#), the total U.S. internet audience watched 43.5 billion videos in December 2011. 182 million U.S. internet users watched online video content for an average of 23.2 hours per viewer throughout the month.

34. Video appears in 70% of the top 100 search listings, [explains KISSmetrics](#).

35. Videos are 53 times more likely than text pages to show up on the first page of search results, [GIGAmom describes](#).
36. [Econsultancy estimates](#) videos in universal search results have a 41% higher click-through rate than plain-text results.
37. [According to MediaPost](#), YouTube is the 2nd largest search engine after Google.
38. In January 2012, YouTube surpassed 4 billion daily video views, [said REUTERS](#).
39. Of 3,800 social media marketers, 76% cited YouTube and video marketing as their top area for investment in 2012; it was video's second straight year in the top spot, [as cited by Brainspark](#).
74. [via socialmediatoday](#), 65% of marketers plan to reallocate campaign dollars from TV to online video in 2012 and over 25% see online and mobile video as the two areas that will see the overall largest spend increase this and next year.
40. [In a Forbes study](#), it was found that: three-quarters (75%) of executives surveyed said they watch work-related videos on business-related websites at least weekly; more than half (52%) watch work-related videos on YouTube at least weekly.

14) "This is not the life of simplicity but the life of multiplicity that the wise men warn us of. It leads not to unification but to fragmentation."

From "Gift from the Sea" by Anne Morrow Lindbergh (written in 1955) Pantheon Books New York 1992 (p. 19-21 and p. 22) (Note: this passage is accessible through a Google Books preview of this 1991 edition, at <http://books.google.com/books?id=NjbiYVDjf1EC&printsec=frontcover&dq=gift+from+the+sea&hl=en&sa=X&ei=H1p4UvSMGsvnsATYqoKIBA&ved=0CEAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=simple%20life&f=false>) (confirmed November 4, 2013)

"I mean to live a simple life... but I do not. I find that my frame of life does not foster simplicity. My husband and give children must make their way in the world. The life I have chosen as wife and mother entrains a whole caravan of complications. It involves a house in the suburbs and either household drudgery or household help which wavers between scarcity and non-existence for most of us. It involves food and shelter, meals, planning, marketing, bills, and making the ends meet in a thousand ways. It involves not only the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker but countless other experts to keep my modern house with its modern "simplifications" (electricity, plumbing, refrigerator, gas-stove, oil-burner, dish-washer, radios, car, and numerous other labor saving devices) functioning properly. It involves health, doctors, dentists, appointments, medicine, cod-liver oil, vitamins, trips to the drugstore. It involves education, spiritual, intellectual, physical, schools, school conferences, car-pools, extra trips for basketball or orchestra practice, tutoring, camps, camp equipment and transportation. It involves clothes, shopping, laundry, cleaning, mending, letting skirts down and sewing button on, or finding someone else to do it. It involves friends, my husband's my children's my own, and endless arrangements to get together, letters, invitations, telephone calls and transportation hither and yon.

"For life today in America is based on the premise of ever-widening circles of contact and communication. It involves not only family demands, but community demands, national demands, international demands on the good citizen, through social and cultural pressures, through newspapers

magazines, radio programs, political drives, charitable appeals, and so on. My mind reels with it. What a circus act we women perform every day of our lives. It puts the trapeze artist to shame. Look at us. We run a tight rope daily, balancing a pile of books on the head. Baby-carriage, parasol, kitchen chair, still under control. Steady now!

“This is not the life of simplicity but the life of multiplicity that the wise men warn us of. It leads not to unification but to fragmentation. It does not bring grace; it destroys the soul.” (p. 19-21)

15) “We can imagine that they (people in developing countries) can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?”

From a July 2, 2012 article titled “Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions—Facts and Figures” by Robert Rapier at <http://www.consumerenergyreport.com/2012/07/02/global-carbon-dioxide-emissions-facts-and-figures/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Developing countries seek the same modern conveniences—dishwashers, televisions, computers, and cars—enjoyed by the developed world and which are currently powered mostly by fossil fuels. We can imagine that they can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?.... This is why I am extremely skeptical that carbon emissions will be reined in.”

16) “The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.” (Mahatma Gandhi)

[From article “Gandhi’s Swadeshi—The Economics of Permanence” by Satish Kumar (at <http://caravan.squat.net/ICC-en/Krrs-en/ghandi-econ-en.htm>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“In India, people have lived for thousands of years in a relative harmony with their surroundings: living in their homesteads, weaving homespun clothes, eating homegrown food, using homemade goods; caring for their animals, forests, and lands; celebrating the fertility of the soil with feasts; performing the stories of great epics, and building temples. Every region of India has developed its own distinctive culture, to which travelling storytellers, wandering 'saddhus', and constantly flowing streams of pilgrims have traditionally made their contribution.

“According to the principle of swadeshi, whatever is made or produced in the village must be used first and foremost by the members of the village. Trading among villages and between villages and towns should be minimal, like icing on the cake. Goods and services that cannot be generated within the community can be bought from elsewhere.

“Swadeshi avoids economic dependence on external market forces that could make the village community vulnerable. It also avoids unnecessary, unhealthy, wasteful, and therefore environmentally

destructive transportation. The village must build a strong economic base to satisfy most of its needs, and all members of the village community should give priority to local goods and services.

“Every village community of free India should have its own carpenters, shoemakers, potters, builders, mechanics, farmers, engineers, weavers, teachers, bankers, merchants, traders, musicians, artists, and priests. In other words, each village should be a microcosm of India - a web of loosely inter-connected communities. Gandhi considered these villages so important that he thought they should be given the status of "village republics".

“The village community should embody the spirit of the home - an extension of the family rather than a collection of competing individuals. Gandhi's dream was not of personal self-sufficiency, not even family self-sufficiency, but the self-sufficiency of the village community...

“...In communities practising swadeshi, economics would have a place but would not dominate society. Beyond a certain limit, economic growth becomes detrimental to human well-being. The modern worldview is that the more material goods you have, the better your life will be. But Gandhi said, "A certain degree of physical comfort is necessary but above a certain level it becomes a hindrance instead of a help; therefore the ideal of creating an unlimited number of wants and satisfying them, seems to be a delusion and a trap. The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

17) Other Reflections of a Philosophy and Spiritual Nature--“The misery with them all was, clearly, that they sought to interfere, for good, in human matters, and had lost the power for ever.”

a) Human morality is not a constant...

Human morality is not a constant—it is not something which is the same throughout the centuries of human existence; and thus it is something which can become degraded or raised up, depending on the leanings of human aspirations.

b) “The Great Way is very level; but people greatly delight in tortuous paths.”

“Were I to have the least bit of knowledge, in walking on a Great Road, it's only going astray that I would fear.

The Great Way is very level;

But people greatly delight in tortuous paths.”

[From Chapter 53 of “Te-Tao Ching” (by Lao Tzu) (possibly 6th Century B.C.E.) Translation by Robert G. Hendricks]

c) “The misery with them all was, clearly, that they sought to interfere, for good, in human matters, and had lost the power for ever.”

[From “The Christmas Carol” by Charles Dickens Little, Brown, and Company (Copyright 1920, by The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.) (p. 36-37) (Originally Published in 1843)]

“When they were within two paces of each other, Marley's Ghost held up its hand, warning him to come no nearer. Scrooge stopped.

“Not so much in obedience, as in surprise and fear: for on the raising of the hand, he became sensible of confused noises in the air; incoherent sounds of lamentation and regret; wailings inexpressibly sorrowful and self-accusatory. The spectre, after listening for a moment, joined in the mournful dirge; and floated out upon the bleak, dark night.

“Scrooge followed to the window: desperate in his curiosity. He looked out.

“The air was filled with phantoms, wandering hither and thither in restless haste, and moaning as they went. Every one of them wore chains like Marley's Ghost; some few (they might be guilty governments) were linked together; none were free. Many had been personally known to Scrooge in their lives. He had been quite familiar with one old ghost, in a white waistcoat, with a monstrous iron safe attached to its ankle, who cried piteously at being unable to assist a wretched woman with an infant, whom it saw below, upon a door-step. *The misery with them all was, clearly, that they sought to interfere, for good, in human matters, and had lost the power for ever.*”

d) “When Man is overwhelmed by the dark clouds of despair and the raging confusion of irrepressible desires, he too, has a compass which will point to him the direction he has to take...”

“The mariner uses his compass to guide him aright amidst the dark storm clouds and raging waves. When Man is overwhelmed by the dark clouds of despair and the raging confusion of irrepressible desires, he too, has a compass which will point to him the direction he has to take.... That compass is a society that is dedicated to the propagation of Spiritual Discipline.” (“Sathya Sai Speaks” Vol. 8, Chpt. 21, p.108)

[Cited many times in “An Arrangement of Quotations from ‘Sathya Sai Speaks’ (Vol. 1-15’)” (301 pages; 1997, 2006) compiled by this writer (and accessible from my “Collected Writings” webpage, at <http://cpcsc.info/collected-writings/>)]

D. The Threat of Global Warming—and the need to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions

1) Introductory Information--“What causes global warming? We do Who can reduce global warming? We can.”

a) “These findings are recognized by the national science academies of all major industrialized nations.”

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Global Warming” (paragraphs 1 and 3) at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Global warming is the rise in the average temperature of Earth's atmosphere and oceans since the late 19th century and its projected continuation. Since the early 20th century, Earth's mean surface temperature has increased by about 0.8 °C (1.4 °F), with about two-thirds of the increase occurring since 1980. Warming of the climate system is unequivocal, and scientists are more than 90% certain that it is primarily caused by increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases produced by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. These findings are recognized by the national science academies of all major industrialized nations.

“Future climate change and associated impacts will vary from region to region around the globe. The effects of an increase in global temperature include a rise in sea levels and a change in the amount and pattern of precipitation, as well as a probable expansion of subtropical deserts. Warming is expected to be strongest in the Arctic and would be associated with the continuing retreat of glaciers, permafrost and sea ice. Other likely effects of the warming include a more frequent occurrence of extreme weather events including heat waves, droughts and heavy rainfall, ocean acidification and species extinctions due to shifting temperature regimes. Effects significant to humans include the threat to food security from decreasing crop yields and the loss of habitat from inundation.”

b) “Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas and oil), solid waste, trees and wood products, and also as a result of certain chemical reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement). Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (or “sequestered”) when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.”

[From the webpage for “Overview of Greenhouse Gases” at the website of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (paragraph 1) (see <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/ghgemissions/gases.html>) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are called greenhouse gases. This section provides information on emissions and removals of the main greenhouse gases to and from the atmosphere. For more information on the science of climate change and other climate forcers, such as black carbon, please visit the Climate Change Science Home Page.

“Carbon dioxide (CO₂) : Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through burning fossil fuels (coal, natural gas and oil), solid waste, trees and wood products, and also as a result of certain chemical reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement). Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere (or "sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

“Methane (CH₄) : Methane is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.

“Nitrous oxide (N₂O) : Nitrous oxide is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste.

“Fluorinated gases : Hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride are synthetic, powerful greenhouse gases that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes. Fluorinated gases are sometimes used as substitutes for stratospheric ozone-depleting substances (e.g., chlorofluorocarbons, hydrochlorofluorocarbons, and halons). These gases are typically emitted in smaller quantities, but because they are potent greenhouse gases, they are sometimes referred to as High Global Warming Potential gases (‘High GWP gases’).”

c) “Tropical deforestation, also by human hands, is another major contributor. When these forests are burned, they release huge amounts of carbon into the atmosphere and because the forests no longer exist, they are no longer available to absorb CO₂.”

[From the “Global Warming 101” webpage (paragraphs 3,4, and 5) at the website for the Union of Concerned Scientists (see http://www.ucsusa.org/global_warming/global_warming_101/)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“What causes global warming? We do.

“The primary cause of global warming is human activity, most significantly the burning of fossil fuels to drive cars, generate electricity, and operate our homes and businesses.

“Tropical deforestation, also by human hands, is another major contributor. When these forests are burned, they release huge amounts of carbon into the atmosphere and because the forests no longer exist, they are no longer available to absorb CO₂.

“Who can reduce global warming? We can.

“To address global warming, we need to significantly reduce the amount of heat-trapping emissions.”

d) "Because of slow removal processes, atmospheric CO₂ will continue to increase in the long term even if its emission is substantially reduced from present levels."

[From the article " IPCC FAQ 10.3 If Emissions of Greenhouse Gases are Reduced, How Quickly do Their Concentrations in the Atmosphere Decrease?" (from paragraphs 2 and 6) in the section "The IPCC Explains... Emissions and Atmospheric Reductions in Greenhouse Gases" at the website of co2now.org (see <http://co2now.org/Know-GHGs/Emissions/ipcc-faq-emissions-reductions-and-atmospheric-reductions.html>)] (confirmed October 20, 2013)

"The concentration of a greenhouse gas in the atmosphere depends on the competition between the rates of emission of the gas into the atmosphere and the rates of processes that remove it from the atmosphere. For example, carbon dioxide (CO₂) is exchanged between the atmosphere, the ocean and the land through processes such as atmosphere-ocean gas transfer and chemical (e.g., weathering) and biological (e.g., photosynthesis) processes. While more than half of the CO₂ emitted is currently removed from the atmosphere within a century, some fraction (about 20%) of emitted CO₂ remains in the atmosphere for many millennia. Because of slow removal processes, atmospheric CO₂ will continue to increase in the long term even if its emission is substantially reduced from present levels."

"Complete elimination of CO₂ emissions is estimated to lead to a slow decrease in atmospheric CO₂ of about 40 ppm over the 21st century."

e) "...it will take many decades for an equilibrium temperature to be reached between the air and the sea."

[From a review (by Frank Kaminski, Sept. 26, 2011) of "The Global Warming Reader" Edited and introduced by Bill McKibben (424 pp.) (Sept. 2011) at the Resilience website (see <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2011-09-26/review-global-warming-reader-edited-and-introduced-bill-mckibben>)] (confirmed October 20, 2013)

"In addition to its exposé of skeptics, this book also offers a snapshot of recent developments in climate science. One of these, having to do with the role of the oceans, is ironic. Climate change is fundamentally about heat becoming trapped in the *atmosphere*, but it turns out that oceans may be a bigger driver than previously thought. Water has a high thermal inertia, meaning that it heats up more slowly than the air or land. And the growing temperature disparity between the sea and air seems to be driving much of the recent freakish weather. The oceans' thermal inertia also means that atmospheric temperature will rise well beyond 2100 even if CO₂ concentrations are stabilized by then, because it will take many decades for an equilibrium temperature to be reached between the air and the sea."

f) "Although the range of uncertainty for future temperatures is large, even the lower end of the range is likely to have many undesirable effects on natural and human systems."

From "Climate Change 101: Overview" (p. 2) a publication of the Center for Climate and Energy Solutions (see <http://www.c2es.org/docUploads/climate101-overview.pdf>) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Scientists project that if the increase in man-made GHG emissions continues unabated, additional warming of 2 to 11.5°F over the next century is likely, depending on how much more GHGs are emitted and how strongly the climate system responds to them. Although the range of uncertainty for future temperatures is large, even the lower end of the range is likely to have many undesirable effects on natural and human systems. Water supplies in some critical areas will dwindle as snow and ice disappear. Sea levels will rise, threatening coastal populations. Droughts and floods will become more common. And hurricanes and other powerful storms will cause more and more damage. Agricultural production could increase with slight warming in northern countries but is already declining in many low-latitude countries and will decrease everywhere with higher levels of warming due to changes in precipitation, weather extremes, and the spread of crop pests and diseases. Changing weather patterns will also change the distribution and incidence of insect-borne and waterborne diseases, such as malaria and cholera. Human health will be jeopardized by all of these changes.”

g) Equivalence Numbers (Celsius and Fahrenheit)

Changes in degrees Celsius (C^o) = how much change in degrees Fahrenheit (F^o)?

(Key: multiply Celsius number by 1.8)

A 1 degree change in Celsius = a 1.8 degree change in Fahrenheit.

A 2 C^o change in average global temperatures would be a 3.6 F^o change in average global temperatures.

A 4 C^o change in average global temperatures would be a 7.2 F^o change in average global temperatures.

A 5.3^o change in average global temperatures would be a 9.5 F^o change in average global temperatures.

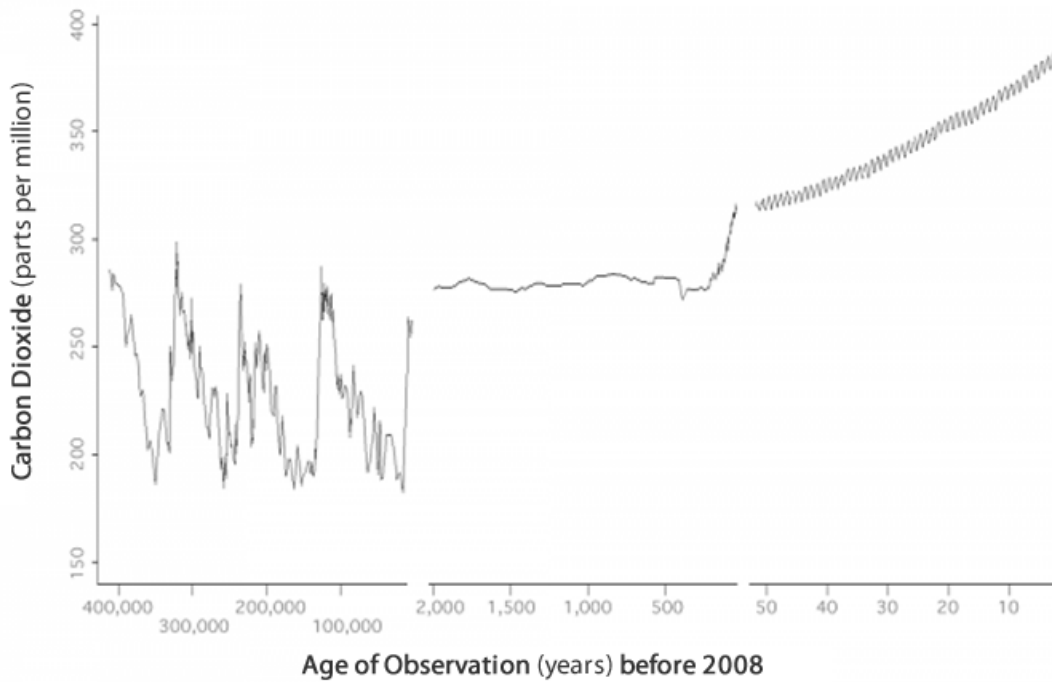
2) Graphs and Charts—(Note: A fair use for educational purposes—and fair use in circumstances where there is a urgent need for greatly accelerated solution-oriented activity—policy has been adopted)

[Note: A fair-use for educational purposes policy has been adopted when making use (in this document) of graphs and charts related to the global warming crisis (specifically, graphs and charts not already made accessible by some kind of a Creative Commons License). It seems likely, to this writer, that organizations and individuals responsible for creating these graphs and charts recognize the importance of sharing this information to the widest possible audience.]

a) Carbon dioxide records for the past 400,000 years

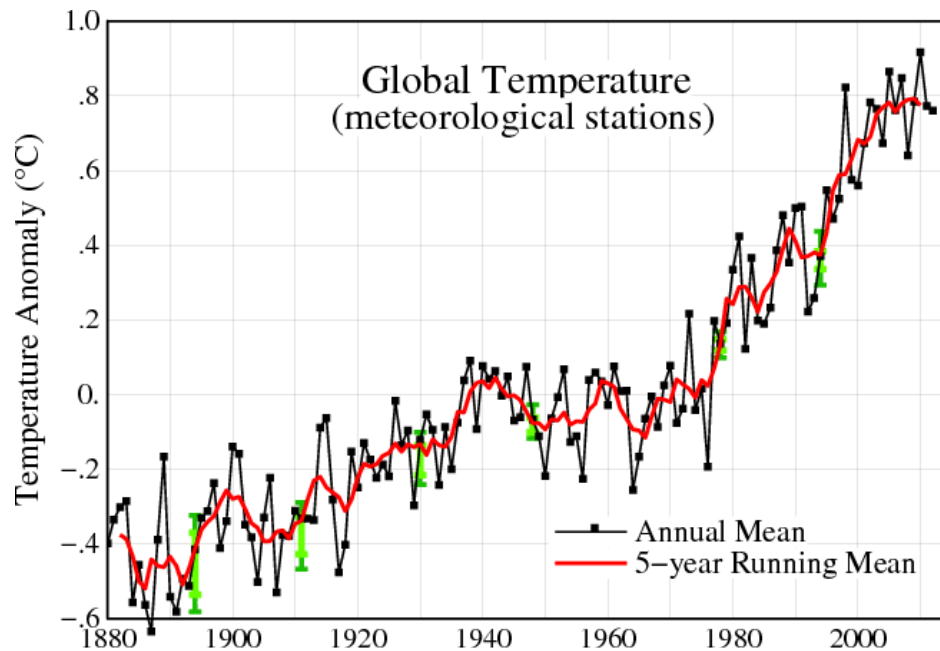
[From google image http://www.climate.gov/sites/default/files/c2_co2_record-600x3741_0.png which was part of article “Carbon Dioxide: Earth's Hottest Topic is Just Warming Up” by Caitlyn Kennedy (October 21, 2009) at the website of the Climate.gov project (project of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Carbon dioxide records for the past 400,000 years include reconstructed concentrations derived from ice cores in Antarctica and observed measurements from the last five decades. Graph based on three datasets – *Lake Vostok* (from about 400,000 years ago to 2,500 years ago), *Law Dome Ice Core* (from 2,000 years ago to 25 years ago), and the *Mauna Loa Record* (from 25 years ago to 2008).”



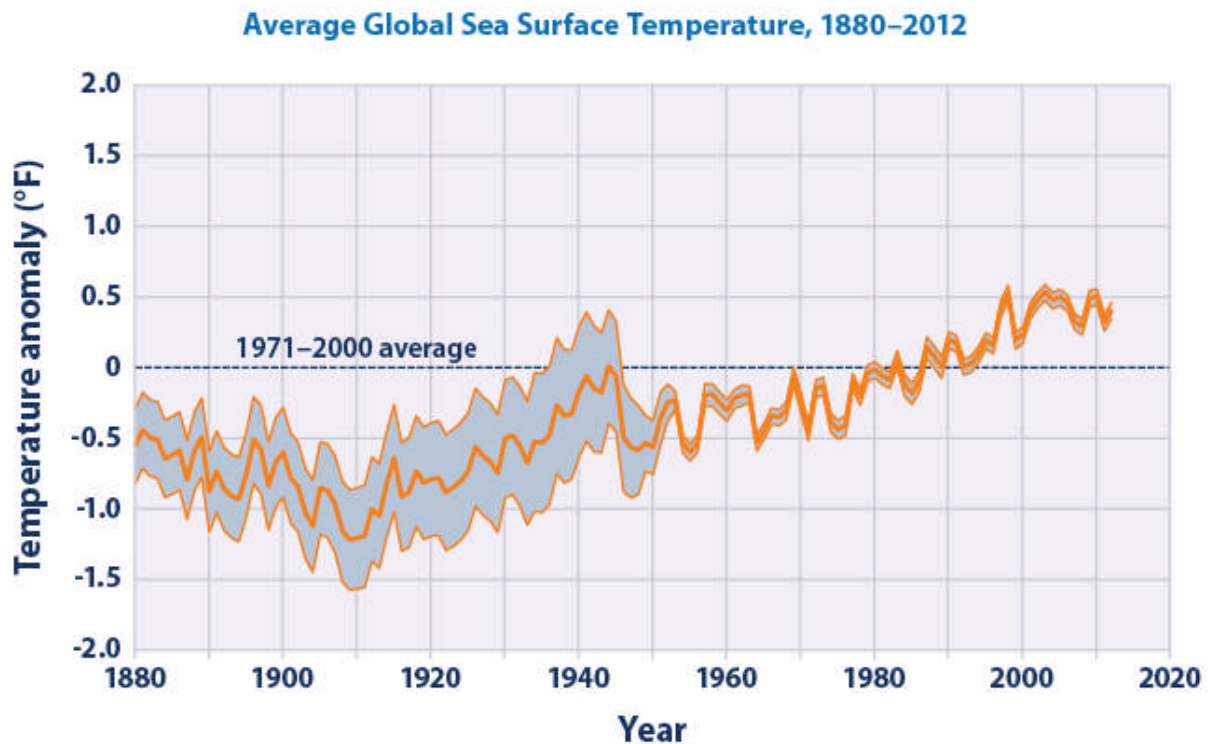
b) Global Surface Temperature Analysis (1880-2007) (in degrees Centigrade)

[From the webpage for “GISS Surface Temperature Analysis” at the website for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Goddard Institute for Space Studies (at http://data.giss.nasa.gov/gistemp/graphs_v3/) (confirmed October 21, 2013)



c) Sea Surface Temperature (1880-2012) (in degrees Fahrenheit)

[From the “Sea Surface Temperature” webpage at the website of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (at <http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/science/indicators/oceans/sea-surface-temp.html>)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

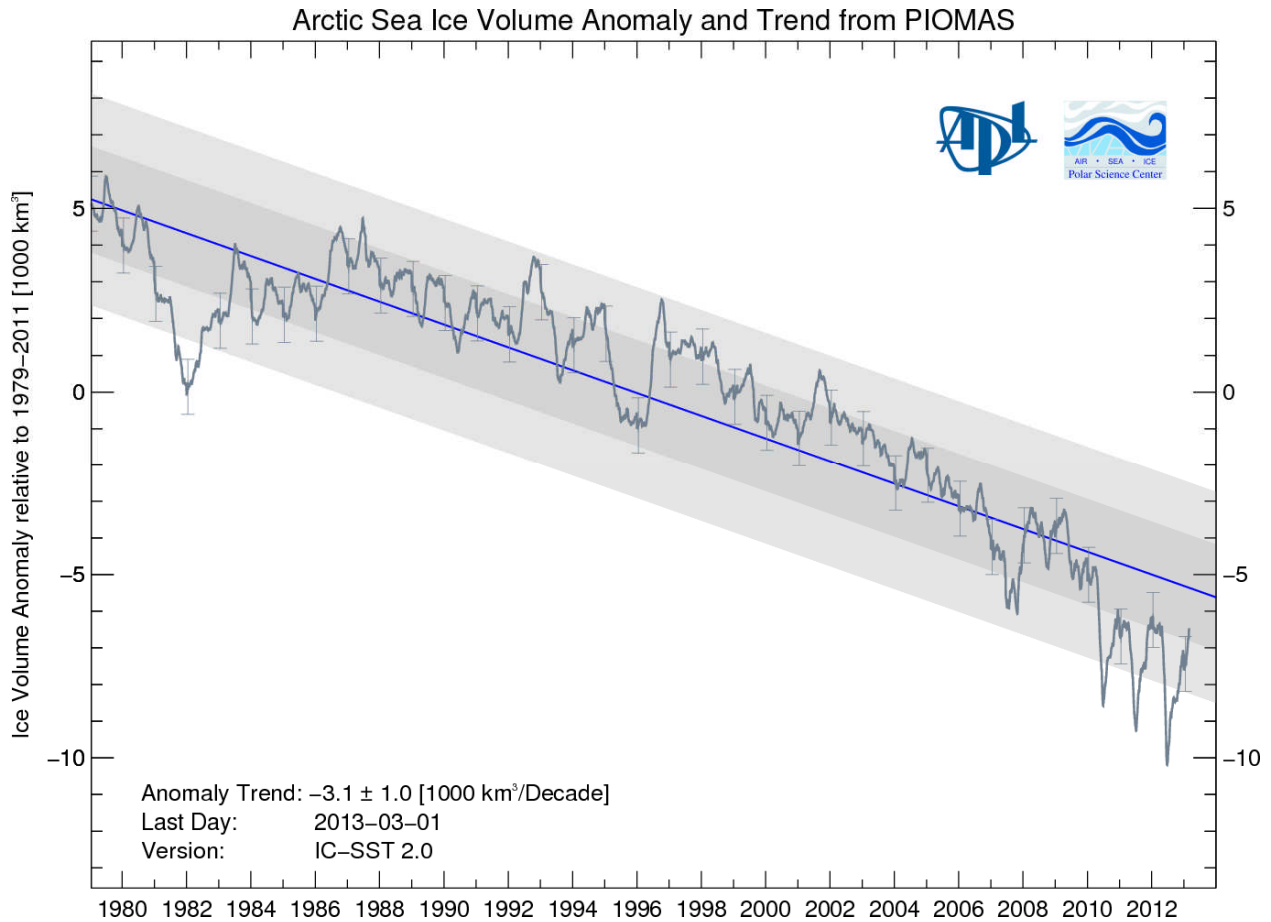


Data source: NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). 2013. Extended reconstructed sea surface temperature (ERSST.v3b). National Climatic Data Center. Accessed February 2013. www.ncdc.noaa.gov/ersst/.

For more information, visit U.S. EPA's "Climate Change Indicators in the United States" at www.epa.gov/climatechange/indicators.

d) Arctic Sea Ice Volume (1980-present)

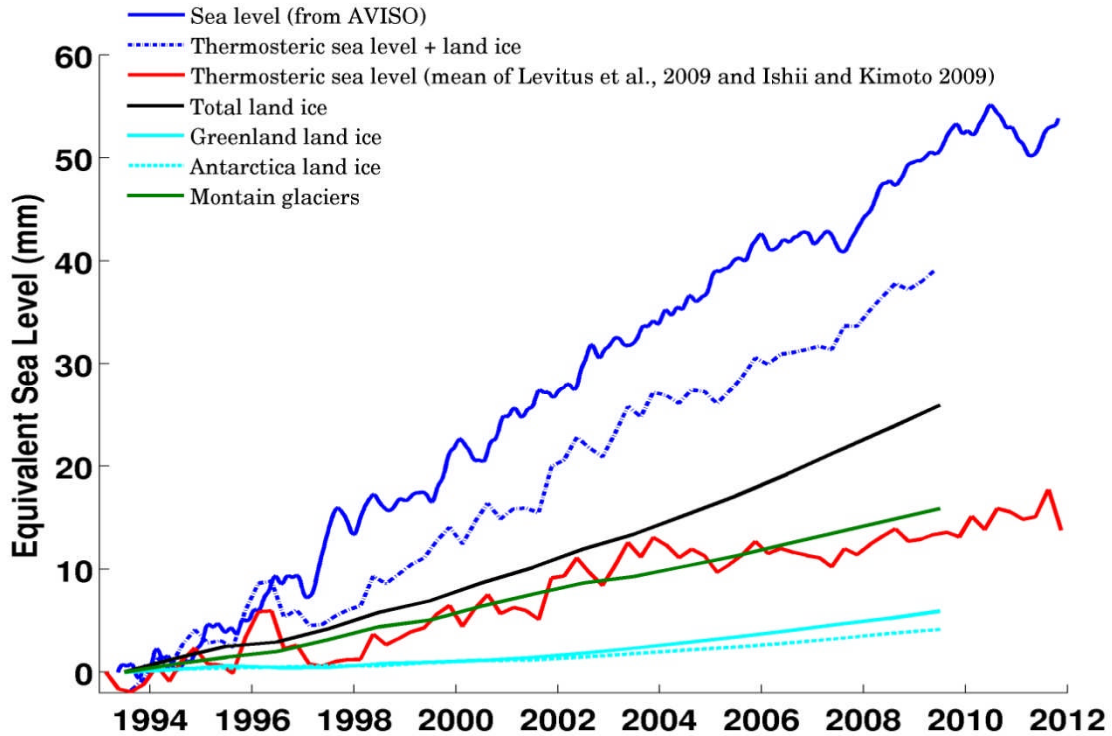
[From article “Arctic sea ice reaches winter maximum, 6th lowest on record” By Jason Samenow (March 26, 2013) at the website for the Washington Post (see <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/capital-weather-gang/wp/2013/03/26/arctic-sea-ice-reaches-maximum-6th-lowest-on-record/>)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)



Long-term time series in Arctic sea ice volume (University of Washington Polar Science Center)

e) Sea Level Rise—and Causes (1994-2012)

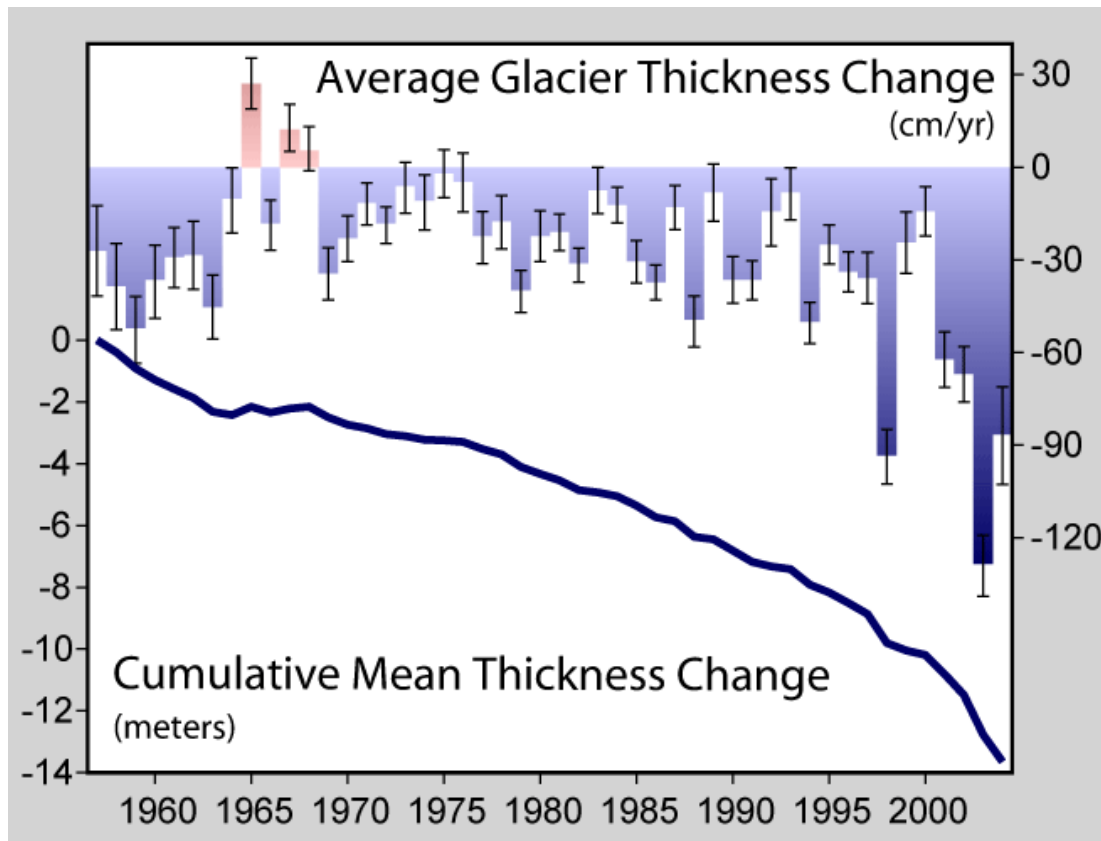
[From the article “Present-day sea level rise and variability: observations, causes and coastal impacts” by Anny Cazenave - (LEGOS) and Benoît Meyssignac - (LEGOS) (Laboratoire d’Etudes en Géophysique et Océanographie Spatiales) at the Open Surface Topography from Space webpage at the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory (California Institute of Technology) website (see <https://sealevel.jpl.nasa.gov/science/ostscienceteam/scientistlinks/scientificinvestigations2013/cazenave/>)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)



f) "...glaciers worldwide have been found to be shrinking significantly"

[From the Wikipedia webpage for "Climate Change" (in the section "Glaciers") (at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change)

"A world glacier inventory has been compiled since the 1970s, initially based mainly on aerial photographs and maps but now relying more on satellites. This compilation tracks more than 100,000 glaciers covering a total area of approximately 240,000 km², and preliminary estimates indicate that the remaining ice cover is around 445,000 km². The World Glacier Monitoring Service collects data annually on glacier retreat and glacier mass balance. From this data, glaciers worldwide have been found to be shrinking significantly, with strong glacier retreats in the 1940s, stable or growing conditions during the 1920s and 1970s, and again retreating from the mid-1980s to present."



g) Key Indicators Summary Page (NASA)

(Graphs and Charts relating to 5 Key Indicators: Carbon Dioxide, Global Temperature, Arctic Sea Ice, Land Ice, and Sea Level)

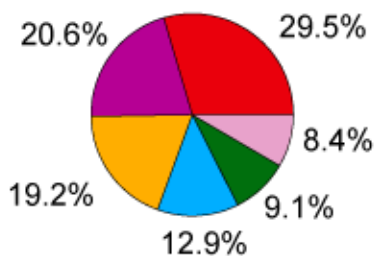
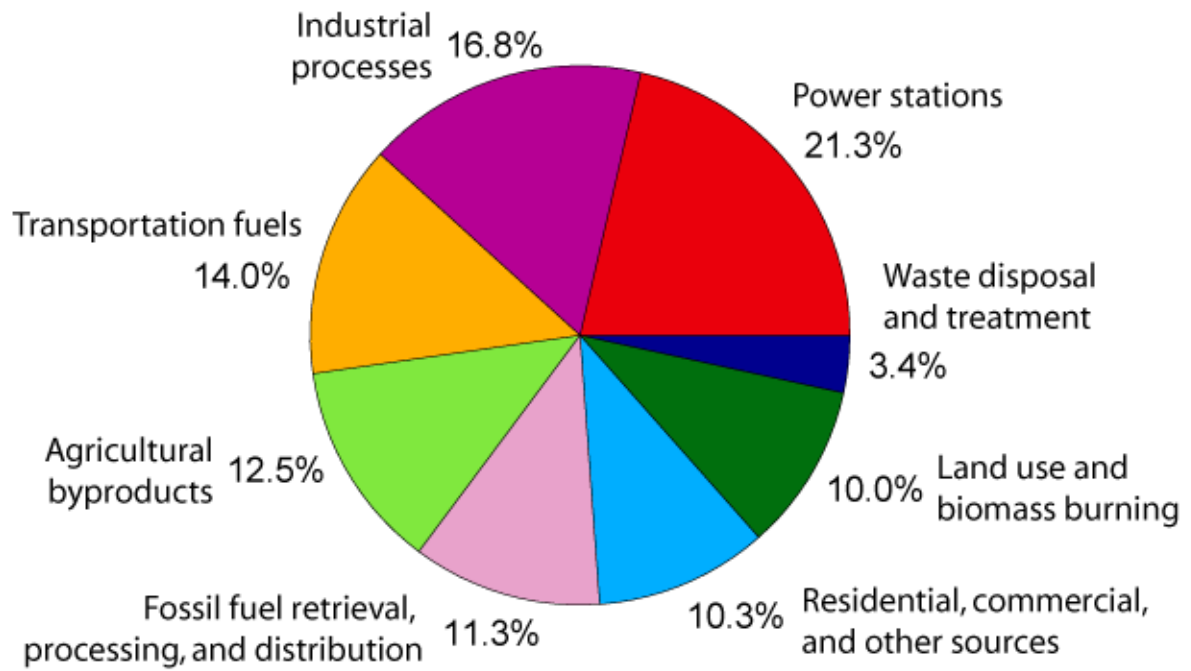
[From the “Key Indicators” webpage (in the section “Global Climate Change”) at the website of U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) (see http://climate.nasa.gov/key_indicators#seaLevel (Graphs and Charts relating to 5 Key Indicators: Carbon Dioxide, Global Temperature, Arctic Sea Ice, Land Ice, and Sea Level))]

h) Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector

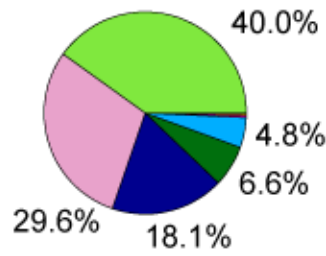
[From two sources: the Wikipedia webpage for “Attribution of Recent Climate Change” (just above section “Agriculture and Land Use” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attribution_of_recent_climate_change and File:Greenhouse Gas by Sector.png (including description of file) at

Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research version 3.2, fast track 2000 project

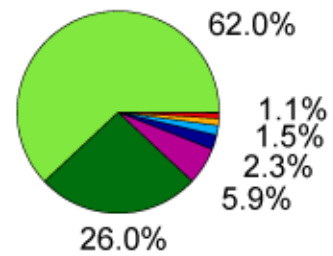
Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



Carbon Dioxide
(72% of total)



Methane
(18% of total)



Nitrous Oxide
(9% of total)

“This figure shows the relative fraction of man-made greenhouse gases coming from each of eight categories of sources, as estimated by the Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research version 3.2, fast track 2000 project. These values are intended to provide a snapshot of global annual greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000.

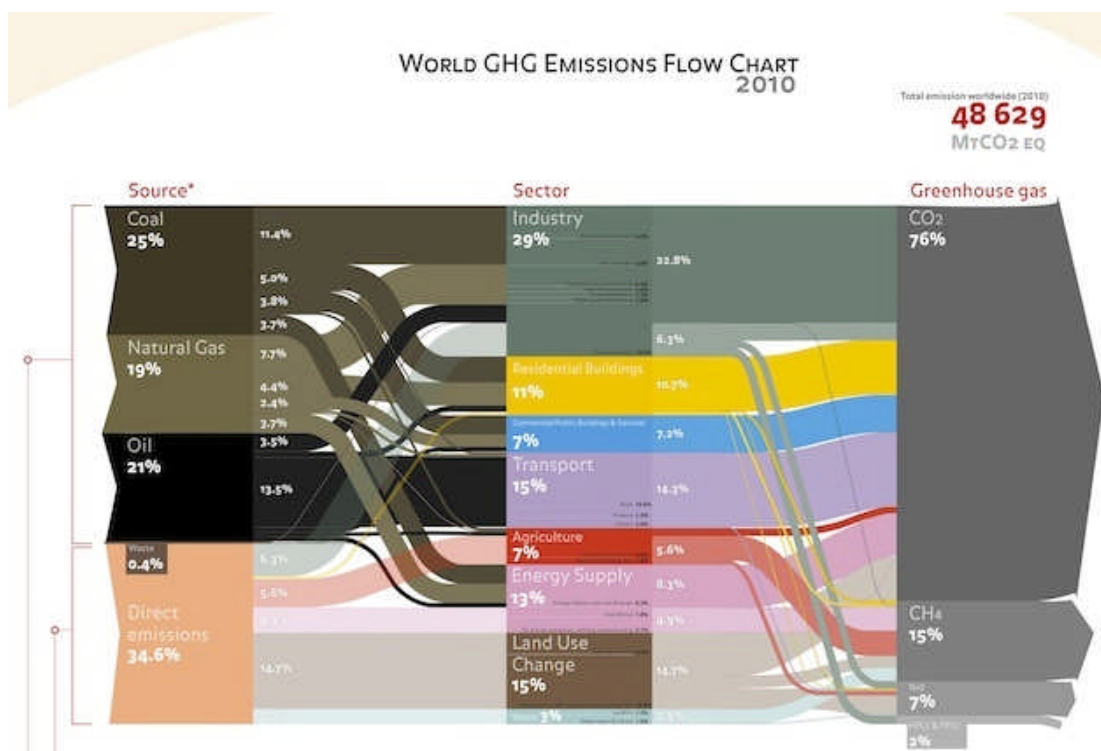
“The top panel shows the sum over all greenhouse gases, weighted by their global warming potential over the next 100 years. This consists of 72% carbon dioxide, 18% methane, 8% nitrous oxide and 1% other gases. Lower panels show the comparable information for each of these three primary greenhouse gases, with the same coloring of sectors as used in the top chart. Segments with less than 1% fraction are not labeled.”

i) “Everything That's Causing Global Warming, In One Handy Graph”--“The useful thing about this graph, though, is that we're then treated to a window of how these carbon sources are tied to crucial industrial and social functions, and how closely interlinked and therefore how massively difficult to unlink they are.”

[From article “Everything That's Causing Global Warming, In One Handy Graph” by Brian Merchant (May, 2013)(paragraph 4 and image) at the Motherboard website (see <http://motherboard.vice.com/blog/these-are-all-the-ingredients-for-a-sweltering-climate-changed-earth>)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

[Note: This graph is accessible at the above link, where this link (<http://www.ecofys.com/files/files/asn-ecofys-2013-world-ghg-emissions-flow-chart-2010.pdf>) to a larger version of the graph is supplied.]

“The useful thing about this graph, though, is that we're then treated to a window of how these carbon sources are tied to crucial industrial and social functions, and how closely interlinked and therefore how massively difficult to unlink they are. As David Roberts notes at Grist, ‘Industry uses coal for high-heat operations like coking for steel production and it’s difficult to replace that kind of thing with electricity.’ That’s a tough one indeed.”



j) Top-10 cumulative energy-related CO₂ emitters between 1850–2008

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Greenhouse Gas” (in section “Top Emitters-Cumulative”) at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse_gas (Source: World Resources Institute (WRI) (2011), Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT): Indicators: GHG Emissions: Cumulative Emissions (free registration required), Washington DC, USA: WRI)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

Top-10 cumulative energy-related CO₂ emitters between 1850–2008		
Country	% of world total	Metric tonnes CO₂ per person
United States	28.5	1,132.7
China	9.36	85.4
Russian Federation	7.95	677.2
Germany	6.78	998.9
United Kingdom	5.73	1,127.8
Japan	3.88	367
France	2.73	514.9
India	2.52	26.7

Canada	2.17	789.2
Ukraine	2.13	556.4

k) List of Countries by 2008 Emissions

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “List of Countries by Carbon Dioxide Emissions” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_carbon_dioxide_emissions] (confirmed October 21, 2013)






Key






1= Annual Co2 emissions in thousands of tones

2= % of world emissions

3= Source

1 2 3

<i>World</i>	29,888,121	100%	UN Estimate
 China (ex.Macau,Hong Kong, Taiwan)	7,031,916	23.5%	UN Estimate
 United States	5,461,014	18.27%	UN Estimate
 <i>European Union (27)</i>	4,177,817	13.98%	UN Estimate
 India	1,742,698	5.83%	UN Estimate
 Russia	1,708,653	5.72%	UN Estimate

 Japan	1,208,163	4.04%	UN Estimate
 Germany	786,660	2.63%	UN Estimate
 Canada	544,091	1.82%	UN Estimate
 Iran	538,404	1.8%	UN Estimate
 United Kingdom	522,856	1.75%	UN Estimate

3) A Timeline of Reports, Articles, and other Educational Materials Warning About Global Warming

[Note: This timeline is not meant to be a comprehensive list that includes every significant contribution—just an indicator suggesting that a large number of reports, etc have been issued by a variety of organizations, initiatives, and individuals on this most important subject.]

a) “If any single event can be said to have put climate change on the world’s policy radar, it was the testimony of NASA scientist James Hansen before Senator Tim Wirth’s committee (Committee on Energy and Natural Resources) in Congress on **June 23, 1988.**”

[From article “Interview: James Hansen Talks About Climate Change” by Worldwatch Institute at the Worldwatch Institute website (interview published in World Watch Magazine, July/August 2008, Volume 21, No. 4) (accessible at <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/5775>)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

[Worldwatch Editor’s Note: “If any single event can be said to have put climate change on the world’s policy radar, it was the testimony of NASA scientist James Hansen before Senator Tim Wirth’s committee (Committee on Energy and Natural Resources) in Congress on June 23, 1988. On the eve of the twentieth anniversary of that event, World Watch’s Ben Block talked with Hansen about its impact.”]

“World Watch: What led you to your 1988 testimony?”

“James Hansen: This was the culmination of years of work, going back at least to three papers between 1981 and 1982, [discussing] carbon dioxide and climate change in the journal Science, other trace gases in Geophysical Research Letters, and sea level, also published in Science. What was different in 1988 was that I had a more comprehensive paper completed and in press at Journal of Geographical Research, which was the attachment to my 1988 testimony.

“WW: What did you expect the impact of your testimony would be?

“JH: Well, the intention was to get some public exposure. Rafe Pomerance [founder of the Climate Policy Center, who was then a World Resources Institute senior fellow] visited me after reading our 1981 Science paper [on carbon dioxide] and encouraged me to testify to Congress, which I did a few times in the 1980s without much effect. The hope was to get more attention this time, which seemed possible given the extreme U.S. climate [hot weather] in 1988.

“WW: Looking back, how did it go?

“JH: It certainly got the desired attention. My regret, shortly thereafter, was that I had not discussed the impact of global warming on the hydrologic cycle in a more general way. Global warming means more moisture in the atmosphere, so heavy rain events and floods will increase. But, at times and places when it is dry, drought intensity will increase. Because of the emphasis on drought in 1988, I decided to testify again in 1989. That testimony got a lot of attention also, because I complained about [the White House’s Office of Management and Budget] changing my testimony, but that hullabaloo caused the message about the hydrologic cycle to be lost.

“WW: When many scientists responded to the ’88 testimony that you were “ahead of the science,” how did you react?

“JH: I was not too concerned about that, I knew that within not many years it would become obvious whether or not I was right. Since I was very confident that I was, I thought there was some value of, in effect, making a prediction.

b) “An Inconvenient Truth” — “ 2006 documentary film about former United States Vice President Al Gore's campaign to educate citizens about global warming via a comprehensive slide show....”

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “An Inconvenient Truth” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/An_Inconvenient_Truth] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“An Inconvenient Truth is a 2006 documentary film directed by Davis Guggenheim about former United States Vice President Al Gore's campaign to educate citizens about global warming via a comprehensive slide show that, by his own estimate made in the film, he has given more than a thousand times.

“Premiering at the 2006 Sundance Film Festival and opening in New York City and Los Angeles on May 24, 2006, the documentary was a critical and box-office success, winning 2 Academy Awards for Best Documentary Feature and Best Original Song. The film grossed \$24 million in the U.S. and \$26 million in the foreign box office, becoming the 9th highest grossing documentary film to date in the United States.

The idea to document his efforts came from producer Laurie David who saw his presentation at a town-hall meeting on global warming which coincided with the opening of *The Day After Tomorrow*. Laurie David was so inspired by Gore's slide show that she, with producer Lawrence Bender, met with Guggenheim to adapt the presentation into a film.

“Since the film's release, *An Inconvenient Truth* has been credited for raising international public awareness of climate change and reenergizing the environmental movement. The documentary has also been included in science curricula in schools around the world, which has spurred some controversy.”

c) “...A strategy for eradicating poverty will not succeed if an economy’s environmental support systems are collapsing.” (“Plan B 2.0”—Lester R. Brown; **January, 2006**)

[From Press Release (January, 2006) for “Plan B 2.0: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble” by Lester R. Brown (Earth Policy Institute) (press release at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb2/pb2pr>)

Press Release

“Our global civilization today is on an economic path that is environmentally unsustainable, a path that is leading us toward economic decline and eventual collapse,” says Lester Brown in *Plan B 2.0: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble*.

“Environmental scientists have been saying for some time that the global economy is being slowly undermined by environmental trends of human origin, including shrinking forests, expanding deserts, falling water tables, eroding soils, collapsing fisheries, rising temperatures, melting ice, rising seas, and increasingly destructive storms,” says Brown, President and Founder of the Earth Policy Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based independent environmental research organization.

“Although it is obvious that no society can survive the decline of its environmental support systems, many people are not yet convinced of the need for economic restructuring. But this is changing now that China has eclipsed the United States in the consumption of most basic resources, Brown notes in *Plan B 2.0*, which was produced with major funding from the Lannan Foundation and the U.N. Population Fund.

“...what if China reaches the U.S. consumption level per person?” asks Brown. ‘If China’s economy continues to expand at 8 percent a year, its income per person will reach the current U.S. level in 2031.’

“If at that point China’s per capita resource consumption were the same as in the United States today, then its projected 1.45 billion people would consume the equivalent of two thirds of the current world grain harvest. China’s paper consumption would be double the world’s current production. There go the world’s forests.’

“If China one day has three cars for every four people, U.S. style, it will have 1.1 billion cars. The whole world today has 800 million cars. To provide the roads, highways, and parking lots to accommodate such a vast fleet, China would have to pave an area equal to the land it now plants in rice. It would need

99 million barrels of oil a day. Yet the world currently produces 84 million barrels per day and may never produce much more.

“The western economic model—the fossil-fuel-based, auto-centered, throwaway economy—is not going to work for China. If it does not work for China, it will not work for India, which by 2031 is projected to have a population even larger than China’s. Nor will it work for the 3 billion other people in developing countries who are also dreaming the ‘American dream.’

“And, Brown notes, in an increasingly integrated world economy, where all countries are competing for the same oil, grain, and steel, the existing economic model will not work for industrial countries either. China is helping us see that the days of the old economy are numbered.

“Sustaining our early twenty-first century global civilization now depends on shifting to a renewable energy-based, reuse/recycle economy with a diversified transport system. Business as usual—Plan A—cannot take us where we want to go. It is time for Plan B, time to build a new economy and a new world.

“...A strategy for eradicating poverty will not succeed if an economy’s environmental support systems are collapsing. Brown says, ‘This means putting together an earth restoration budget—one to reforest the earth, restore fisheries, eliminate overgrazing, protect biological diversity, and raise water productivity to the point where we can stabilize water tables and restore the flow of rivers. Adopted worldwide, these measures require additional expenditures of \$93 billion per year.’

“Combining social goals and earth restoration components into a Plan B budget means an additional annual expenditure of \$161 billion. Such an investment is huge, but it is not a charitable act. It is an investment in the world in which our children will live.

“‘If we fail to build a new economy before decline sets in, it will not be because of a lack of fiscal resources, but rather because of obsolete priorities,’ adds Brown. ‘The world is now spending \$975 billion annually for military purposes. A large segment of the U.S. 2006 military budget of \$492 billion, accounting for half of the world total, goes to the development and production of new weapon systems. Unfortunately, these weapons are of little help in curbing terrorism, nor can they reverse the deforestation of the earth or stabilize climate.’

“‘The military threats to national security today pale beside the trends of environmental destruction and disruption that threaten the economy and thus our early twenty-first century civilization itself. New threats call for new strategies. These threats are environmental degradation, climate change, the persistence of poverty, and the loss of hope.’

“‘It is hard to find the words to express the gravity of our situation and the momentous nature of the decision we are about to make,’ says Brown. ‘How can we convey the urgency of moving quickly? Will tomorrow be too late?’

“‘One way or another, the decision will be made by our generation. Of that there is little doubt. But it will affect life on earth for all generations to come.’”

d) The Nobel Peace Prize of 2007--shared by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert (Al) Gore

[From the Press Release (dated **October 12, 2007**) for “The Nobel Peace Prize of 2007” --shared by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert (Al) Gore—at Nobelprize.org (the official website for the Nobel Prize) (see http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2007/press.html)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“The Norwegian Nobel Committee has decided that the Nobel Peace Prize for 2007 is to be shared, in two equal parts, between the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Arnold (Al) Gore Jr. for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change.

“Indications of changes in the earth's future climate must be treated with the utmost seriousness, and with the precautionary principle uppermost in our minds. Extensive climate changes may alter and threaten the living conditions of much of mankind. They may induce large-scale migration and lead to greater competition for the earth's resources. Such changes will place particularly heavy burdens on the world's most vulnerable countries. There may be increased danger of violent conflicts and wars, within and between states.

“Through the scientific reports it has issued over the past two decades, the IPCC has created an ever-broader informed consensus about the connection between human activities and global warming. Thousands of scientists and officials from over one hundred countries have collaborated to achieve greater certainty as to the scale of the warming. Whereas in the 1980s global warming seemed to be merely an interesting hypothesis, the 1990s produced firmer evidence in its support. In the last few years, the connections have become even clearer and the consequences still more apparent.

“Al Gore has for a long time been one of the world's leading environmentalist politicians. He became aware at an early stage of the climatic challenges the world is facing. His strong commitment, reflected in political activity, lectures, films and books, has strengthened the struggle against climate change. He is probably the single individual who has done most to create greater worldwide understanding of the measures that need to be adopted.

“By awarding the Nobel Peace Prize for 2007 to the IPCC and Al Gore, the Norwegian Nobel Committee is seeking to contribute to a sharper focus on the processes and decisions that appear to be necessary to protect the world’s future climate, and thereby to reduce the threat to the security of mankind. Action is necessary now, before climate change moves beyond man’s control.”

e) “Global GHG (Green House Gas) emissions due to human activities have grown since pre-industrial times, with an increase of 70% between 1970 and 2004.” [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report (November 12, 2007): “152 Lead Authors and 26 Review Editors from 32 countries/498 Contributing Authors from 28 countries”]

From “Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report Summary for Policymakers” (by The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. (Approved for release November 12, 2007) (“The Intergovernmental Panel on

Climate Change (IPCC) has been established by WMO and UNEP to assess scientific, technical and socio-economic information relevant for the understanding of climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation.)

i) in section “Causes of Change”(at http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms2.html (see 1st and 2nd conclusions in bold type) (confirmed October 21, 2013) (Note: this writer used italics instead of bold type in text below)

“Global GHG (Green House Gas) emissions due to human activities have grown since pre-industrial times, with an increase of 70% between 1970 and 2004.”

“Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most important anthropogenic GHG. Its annual emissions grew by about 80% between 1970 and 2004.”

“Global atmospheric concentrations of CO₂, methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) have increased markedly as a result of human activities since 1750 and now far exceed pre-industrial values determined from ice cores spanning many thousands of years.”

ii) in section “Projected Climate Change and its Impact”) (at http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/spms3.html) (7th and 8th conclusions in bold type) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Anthropogenic warming and sea level rise would continue for centuries due to the time scales associated with climate processes and feedbacks, even if GHG concentrations were to be stabilized.”

“Anthropogenic warming could lead to some impacts that are abrupt or irreversible, depending upon the rate and magnitude of the climate change.”

iii) [Special Note: From webpage “Summary Description of the IPCC Process” at <https://www.ipcc-wg1.unibe.ch/statement/WGIsummary22122009.html> (confirmed October 21, 2013)]

“The following Table provides some numbers relevant to the process for the Working Group I Contribution to the IPCC Fourth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis:

The IPCC WGI AR4
The Report
Two Scoping Meetings to outline 11 Chapters
Over 2000 Experts from 76 countries nominated
152 Lead Authors and 26 Review Editors from 32 countries
498 Contributing Authors from 28 countries
Over 6,000 peer-reviewed publications cited
The Summary for Policymakers was approved line-by-line by 113 Governments

The Reviews

Over 30,000 comments from:
625 Expert Reviewers, from 42 countries
27 Governments

f) “Avoiding the unprecedented threats posed by dangerous climate change will require an unparalleled collective exercise in international cooperation.” [“UN Human Development Report 2007/2008 Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World” (November 27, 2007)]

[From the “UN Human Development Report 2007/2008 Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World” Director and Lead Author: Kevin Watkins Published for the United Nations Development Program Released November 27, 2007 In “Summary” of Complete Report (see http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/hdr_20072008_summary_english.pdf for free download) On p. 19, in section “Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change: Strategies for Mitigation” paragraph 1] (Confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Avoiding the unprecedented threats posed by dangerous climate change will require an unparalleled collective exercise in international cooperation.”

g) “On January 31, 2008, over 1900 universities, schools, and civic groups nation-wide participated in what amounted to the largest teach-in in U.S. history, involving over a million people in an event designed to educate and engage Americans in a discussion of global warming solutions.” (Focus the Nation)

From the “About Focus the Nation” section of the “Focus the Nation” website (retrieved in 2009; specific text no longer accessible at the “Focus the Nation” website)

“Our 2008 Civic Engagement campaign organized 1900 climate change teach-ins on college campuses on Jan. 31, 2008, engaging 64 members of Congress in direct dialogue with youth activists during the height of the early presidential primaries. Between teach-ins and web-casts, we directly engaged more than 240,000 people in climate change educational forums. The teach-ins generated more than 900 press hits, including articles in TIME, Grist, New York Times, Newsweek, NPR, USA Today, MSNBC, Los Angeles Times and nearly every major daily from the Houston Chronicle to the Boston Globe.”

As corroboration, here is passage from the Wikipedia entry of Eban S. Goodstein (in section “Green House Network and the National Teach-Ins”) at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eban_Goodstein (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“From 1999 to 2006, as the volunteer Executive Director of the organization, Goodstein raised funds to support a number of educational initiatives. He led a series of weekend training workshops in grassroots organization and outreach, based in part on the techniques and principles of the Highlander Center, training over 600 volunteer educators...”

“...In the winter of 2006, a rising sense of personal urgency about the need for action led Goodstein to expand the scale of his work, and launch the first of the national teach-in initiatives, Focus the Nation. Goodstein, with his wife and the project Communications Director, Chungin Chung, spent eighteen months traveling across the country, speaking and organizing on over 150 campuses. In January, 2008, over 1900 universities, schools, and civic groups nation-wide participated in what amounted to the largest teach-in in U.S. history, involving over a million people in an event designed to educate and engage Americans in a discussion of global warming solutions.”

h) “It also involves cutting carbon dioxide emissions 80% by 2020...We must move at wartime speed, restructuring the world energy economy at a pace reminiscent of the restructuring of the U.S. industrial economy in 1942 following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.” (Plan B 3.0—Lester R. Brown; January, 2008)

From Lester Brown’s “Plan B 3.0: Mobilizing to Save Civilization” Published by Earth Policy Institute 2008 (no month provided) (See <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb3> for free download) From “Introduction”, in section “Plan B—A Plan of Hope” p. 20, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Plan B is shaped by what is needed to save civilization, not by what may currently be considered politically feasible. Plan B does not fit within a particular discipline, sector, or set of assumptions. Implementing Plan B means undertaking several actions simultaneously, including eradicating poverty, stabilizing population, and restoring the earth’s natural systems. It also involves cutting carbon dioxide emissions 80% by 2020, largely through a mobilization to raise energy efficiency and harness renewable sources of energy. Not only is the scale of this save our-civilization plan ambitious, so is the speed with which it must be implemented. We must move at wartime speed, restructuring the world energy economy at a pace reminiscent of the restructuring of the U.S. industrial economy in 1942 following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The shift from producing cars to planes, tanks, and guns was accomplished within a matter of months.”

i) “During the last global mobilization, the 1939-1945 war, more than 30% , and in some cases more than half, of the economy was devoted to military expenditure (a table with statistics is provided). Is not the cause and the need much greater now?” (“Climate Code Red: The Case for a Sustainable Emergency”; **February, 2008**)

[From “Climate Code Red: The Case for a Sustainable Emergency” by David Spratt and Philip Sutton Published February, 2008 by Friends of the Earth, Australia (complete version not currently accessible on the Internet; first few chapters at google books; summary of key points at <http://www.climatecodered.org/p/book.html>) (passages below confirmed October 21, 2013 by way of complete text pdf version this writer has)]

(From p. 70-71, paragraphs 7, 8, and 9)

“It’s ‘now or never’ for truly radical action and heroic leadership. How much of our productive wealth we must devote to this life-saving action should not be calculated in tenths of a percent, but in how many %, and if necessary, in how many tens of %. During the last global mobilization, the 1939-1945 war, more than 30% , and in some cases more than half, of the economy was devoted to military expenditure (a table with statistics is provided). Is not the cause and the need much greater now?”

“At a rough calculation, \$300-400 billion invested in renewable energy and energy efficiency in Australia would allow us to close every coal-fired electricity generator, transform our rail and transport and key industries, and provide a just transition for those economically displaced by the changes. And much of that investment in energy efficiency would be repaid in lower energy costs over time. That’s just 3-4% of our total economic production for 10 years, minus the energy savings, and is miniscule compared to the war effort. Can we not identify 3-4% of total personal consumption and government expenditures and corporate activity that could reasonable be re-directed to this necessary task?”

(From p. 44, paragraphs 5, 6, and 7)

“The usual approach to an emergency is to direct all available resources to resolving the immediate crises, and to put non-essential concerns on the back-burner for the duration.

“Many people argue that in today’s world we should focus our attention exclusively on climate because a ‘single issue’ approach is a good way to concentrate people’s minds on action, and cut through the competing, lower priority issues. While this is a powerful practical argument, is it the right strategy? To test this approach, we need to ask whether there are issues that

--will be seen, in retrospect, to have caused major problems if ignored

--are of great moral significance from a caring/compassionate point of view, and therefore should not be ignored

--should be taken into account in framing the solutions to issues that are tackled during the period of the emergency because otherwise serious new problems will be created, or existing crises will be deepened

--are so compelling (for any reason) in the short term that they threaten to take attention away from climate , if a one-at-a-time approach is applied

“When these questions are asked, it is clear there are several issues that simply must be resolved with the climate crises. (These are issues) that cannot be ignored because their impacts on all people, including the rich and powerful are so great: for example peak oil, severe economic depression, warfare, and pandemics. And there are ethical issues that we should (also) not ignore, such as poverty—including adequacy of food supply at an affordable price—and biodiversity protection.”

j) “... confin(ing) the temperature rise to 2° Celsius to avoid unmanageable climate risks...can only be achieved with a peak of global emissions of all greenhouse gases by 2015 and at least a 50% emissions reduction by 2050 from a 1990 baseline.” (“St. James Place Memorandum”—May 28, 2009)

FromTimesOnline article “Global warming must stay below 2C or world faces ruin, scientists declare” on May 28, 2009 (archived version of complete article at http://www.regione.vda.it/energia/notiziario_ultime/allegati/allegato1465ita.pdf) (confirmed October 21, 2013) [references document “The St. James Palace Memorandum” from Symposium “Action for a Low Carbon and Equitable Future” London, UK, 26 – 28 May 2009) (for that document, see <http://www.nobel-cause.de/london-2009/conclusions/laureate-memorandum-uk.pdf> p. 3) (confirmed October 21,2013)]

(Excerpts from the news article at TimesOnline) (see paragraph 1)

“World carbon emissions must start to decline in only six years if humanity is to stand a chance of preventing dangerous global warming, a group of 20 Nobel prize-winning scientists, economists and writers declared today.”

(Excerpts from the actual “St. James Palace Memorandum”) (see paragraph 1, 4, 5, 7 and last paragraph)

“The robust scientific process, by which this evidence has been gathered, should be used as a clear mandate to accelerate the actions that need to be taken. Political leaders cannot possibly ask for a more robust, evidence-based call for action.”

“Leadership is primarily required from developed countries, acknowledging their historical responsibility as well as their financial and technological capacity. However, all countries will need to implement low carbon development strategies. *In this spirit of trust, every country must act on the firm assumption that all others will also act.*”

“Acknowledging the compelling evidence of science, we should confine the temperature rise to 2° Celsius to avoid unmanageable climate risks. This can only be achieved with a peak of global emissions of all greenhouse gases by 2015 and at least a 50% emissions reduction by 2050 from a 1990 baseline. This in turn means that developed countries have to aim for a 25-40% reduction by 2020.”

“Without a solution to protecting rainforests, there is no solution to tackling climate change.

“All scientists should be urged to contribute to raising levels of public knowledge on these threats to civilization and engage in a massive education effort to popularize the principles in this Memorandum.”

k) “Based on comprehensive data from multiple sources, the report defines 10 measurable planet-wide features used to gauge global temperature changes. The relative movement of each of these indicators proves consistent with a warming world.” (NASA “2009 State of the Climate Report” —July 28, 2010)

[From Press Release (July 28,2010) for “2009 State of the Climate Report” at the website for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (at http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2010/20100728_stateoftheclimate.html)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

The 2009 *State of the Climate* report released today draws on data for 10 key climate indicators that all point to the same finding: the scientific evidence that our world is warming is unmistakable. More than 300 scientists from 160 research groups in 48 countries contributed to the report, which confirms that the past decade was the warmest on record and that the Earth has been growing warmer over the last 50 years.

Based on comprehensive data from multiple sources, the report defines 10 measurable planet-wide features used to gauge global temperature changes. The relative movement of each of these indicators proves consistent with a warming world. Seven indicators are rising: air temperature over land, sea-surface temperature, air temperature over oceans, sea level, ocean heat, humidity and tropospheric temperature in the 'active-weather' layer of the atmosphere closest to the Earth's surface. Three indicators are declining: Arctic sea ice, glaciers and spring snow cover in the Northern hemisphere.

“For the first time, and in a single compelling comparison, the analysis brings together multiple observational records from the top of the atmosphere to the depths of the ocean,” said Jane Lubchenco, Ph.D., under secretary of commerce for oceans and atmosphere and NOAA administrator. “The records come from many institutions worldwide. They use data collected from diverse sources, including satellites, weather balloons, weather stations, ships, buoys and field surveys. These independently produced lines of evidence all point to the same conclusion: our planet is warming.”

l) ‘The world’s mountain glaciers have shrunk for 18 consecutive years. Many smaller glaciers have disappeared. Nowhere is the melting more alarming than in the Himalayas and on the Tibetan plateau where the ice melt from glaciers sustains not only the dry-season flow of the Indus, Ganges, Yangtze, and Yellow rivers but also the irrigation systems that depend on them. Without these glaciers, many Asian rivers would cease to flow during the dry season...’ (Plan B 4.0—Lester R. Brown; **October, 2009**)

[From the Press Release for “Plan B 4.0: Mobilizing to Save Civilization” by Lester R. Brown (October, 2009) (see paragraphs 6-9, 17 and 18) at the website for the Earth Policy Institute (see <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb4/pb4pr>)] (confirmed October 23, 2013)

“Past decades have witnessed world grain price surges, but they were event-driven—a drought in the former Soviet Union, a monsoon failure in India, or a crop-withering heat wave in the U.S. Corn Belt. This most recent price surge was trend-driven, the result of our failure to reverse the environmental trends that are undermining world food production.

“These trends include—in addition to falling water tables—eroding soils and rising temperatures from increasing greenhouse gas emissions. Rising temperatures bring crop-shrinking heat waves, melting ice sheets, rising sea level, and shrinking mountain glaciers.

“With both the Greenland and West Antarctic ice sheets melting at an accelerating pace, sea level could rise by up to six feet during this century. Brown notes, “Such a rise would inundate much of the Mekong Delta, which produces half of the rice in Viet Nam, the world’s second-ranking rice exporter. Even a three-foot rise in sea level would cover half the riceland in Bangladesh, a country of 160 million people. And these are only two of Asia’s many rice-growing river deltas.

“The world’s mountain glaciers have shrunk for 18 consecutive years. Many smaller glaciers have disappeared. Nowhere is the melting more alarming than in the Himalayas and on the Tibetan plateau where the ice melt from glaciers sustains not only the dry-season flow of the Indus, Ganges, Yangtze, and Yellow rivers but also the irrigation systems that depend on them. Without these glaciers, many Asian rivers would cease to flow during the dry season...”

“...Plan B aims to stabilize climate, stabilize population, eradicate poverty, and restore the economy’s natural support systems. It prescribes a worldwide cut in net carbon emissions of 80 percent by 2020, thus keeping atmospheric CO2 concentrations from exceeding 400 parts per million. ‘In setting this goal,’ says Brown, ‘my colleagues and I did not ask what would be politically popular but rather what would it take to have a decent shot at saving the Greenland ice sheet and at least the larger glaciers in the mountains of Asia.’”

“Cutting carbon emissions will require both a worldwide revolution in energy efficiency and a shift from oil, coal, and gas to wind, solar, and geothermal energy.”

m) “The new reality,’ says Brown, ‘is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for World War II.” (“World on the Edge”—Lester R. Brown; January, 2011)

[From the Press Release (January, 2011) for World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse by Lester R. Brown (Earth Policy Institute) (press release at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotepr>)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“If we cannot reverse these trends, economic decline is inevitable,’ notes Brown, President of the Earth Policy Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based environmental research organization. ‘No civilization has survived the ongoing destruction of its natural support systems. Nor will ours.’

“The archeological records of earlier civilizations indicate that more often than not it was food shortages that led to their downfall. Food appears to be the weak link for our global civilization as well. And unlike the recent U.S. housing bubble, the food bubble is global.’

“The question is not whether the food bubble will burst but when,’ says Brown. While the U.S. housing bubble was created by the overextension of credit, the food bubble is based on the overuse of land and water resources. It is further threatened by the climate stresses deriving from the excessive burning of fossil fuels. When the U.S. housing bubble burst, it sent shockwaves through the world economy, culminating in the worst recession since the Great Depression. When the food bubble bursts, food prices will soar worldwide, threatening economic and political stability everywhere. For those living on the lower rungs of the global economic ladder, survival itself could be at stake.

“The new reality,’ says Brown, ‘is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for

World War II. The challenge is to quickly reduce carbon emissions, stabilize population, and restore the economy's soils, aquifers, forests, and other natural support systems. This requires not only a redefining of security but a corresponding reallocation of fiscal resources from military budgets to budgets for climate stabilization, population stabilization, water conservation, and other new threats to security."

n) "Indeed there is no reason why the international community cannot avoid escalating conflicts, tensions and insecurity related to a changing climate if a deliberate, focused and collective response can be catalyzed that tackles the root causes, scale, potential volatility and velocity of the challenges emerging." ("UNEP Chief Addresses UN Security Council Debate on Climate Change and Security"-- UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner; 20 July 2011)

From UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner "UNEP Chief Addresses UN Security Council Debate on Climate Change and Security" (Address by UN Under-Secretary-General and UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner at UN Security Council Debate on the impact of climate change on maintaining international peace and security) 20 July 2011. (at <http://www.unep.org/newscentre/Default.aspx?DocumentID=2646&ArticleID=8817&l=en> (confirmed July 21, 2011))

(From paragraphs 1, and 7-9 in section "Newly Emerging Science")

"The IPCC's fifth assessment will be released in 2013/2014, but already many teams of scientists claim the forecasts and scenarios of future climate change in the fourth IPCC assessment are being overtaken.

"What the newly emerging science is in many ways pointing to is also tipping points, sudden and perhaps irreversible changes accompanied by feedback mechanisms; an Arctic free of summer ice by 2030, for example, could reduce the amount of sunlight reflected back into space leading to more heat absorbed by the Earth.

"Another, related feedback mechanism is the thawing of the permafrost in the Arctic which in turn might trigger releases of ancient, stored carbon from the tundra. One study led by scientists at the universities of Florida, California and Alaska has suggested that unchecked climate change might cause close to 100 billion tonnes of 'old carbon' to be released from melting permafrost this century. This would have a warming affect equivalent to 270 years of carbon dioxide emissions at current levels...."

(From paragraphs 5-13 in section "Implications for Maintaining Global Stability and Security")

"...The science informs us that the quantity and quality of these resources will be at increasing risk from climate change and its impacts and that, without broad and cooperative action, irreversible tipping points could occur with perhaps sudden and abrupt shocks to communities and countries.

"There is a great deal of knowledge and analysis accumulated over many decades on the conditions and the triggers that can trip tensions and turmoil into conflict and war. The scientific evidence that has been rapidly expanding and maturing over the past three decades on climate change adds a new and additional dimension to this analysis and knowledge.

“Humanity is at a point in its history where it has, for the first time, the power to fundamentally alter within one or two generations the conditions upon which societies have evolved over millennia. It is the speed of environmental change, including climate change that will be increasingly at the heart of our collective concern and response. The question is less and less one of whether climate change is a security threat or a threat multiplier. But one of how we can assess and manage the risks associated with climate change and its security implications as an international community.

“There can be little doubt today that climate change has potentially far-reaching implications for global stability and security in economic, social and environmental terms which will increasingly transcend the capacity of individual nation States to manage. In that context the sustainable development paths of individual nations will increasingly be predicated upon the ability of the international community to act collectively in addressing these developments.

“While a changing climate has already become an inevitability as a result of historical emissions, our ability to manage its consequences and avoid its most dangerous possibilities will depend on a proactive strategy of evolved and perhaps new international platforms, mechanisms and institutional responses: ones which both anticipate security concerns and facilitate cooperative responses.

“Indeed there is no reason why the international community cannot avoid escalating conflicts, tensions and insecurity related to a changing climate if a deliberate, focused and collective response can be catalyzed that tackles the root causes, scale, potential volatility and velocity of the challenges emerging.”
(italics and additional emphasis by this writer)

o) “Author Bill McKibben is a foremost authority on climate change... His latest book, The Global Warming Reader, is a well-chosen and arranged collection of climate-related writings by the likes of James Hansen, Al Gore and George Monbiot....” (from Frank Kaminski review; **September, 2011**)

[From a review (by Frank Kaminski, Sept. 26, 2011) of “The Global Warming Reader” Edited and introduced by Bill McKibben (424 pp.) (September, 2011) at the Resilience website (paragraphs 3 and 7)(see <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2011-09-26/review-global-warming-reader-edited-and-introduced-bill-mckibben>)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Author Bill McKibben is a foremost authority on climate change and the machinations of those who so vehemently refute it. His latest book, The Global Warming Reader, is a well-chosen and arranged collection of climate-related writings by the likes of James Hansen, Al Gore and George Monbiot, which McKibben edits and introduces. Significantly, the book contains writings by Inhofe and his ilk as well, the better to understand “the lines of attack climate deniers have used over and over,” in McKibben’s words...”

“...In addition to its exposé of skeptics, this book also offers a snapshot of recent developments in climate science. One of these, having to do with the role of the oceans, is ironic. Climate change is fundamentally about heat becoming trapped in the *atmosphere*, but it turns out that oceans may be a bigger driver than previously thought. Water has a high thermal inertia, meaning that it heats up more slowly than the air or land. And the growing temperature disparity between the sea and air seems to be driving much of the recent freakish weather. The oceans’ thermal inertia also means that atmospheric

temperature will rise well beyond 2100 even if CO₂ concentrations are stabilized by then, because it will take many decades for an equilibrium temperature to be reached between the air and the sea.”

p) “By 2017, there will be no room for manoeuvre at all – the whole of the carbon budget will be spoken for, according to the IEA’s calculations.” (article by Fiona Harvey, including comments by Dr. Fatih Birol; November 11, 2011)

From article “World Headed for Irreversible Climate Change” by Fiona Harvey. Posted on November 11, 2011 at the Energy Bulletin website (now the Resilience website) (paragraphs 1-6) (at <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2011-11-11/world-headed-irreversible-climate-change-%E2%80%94-ia>) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“The world is likely to build so many fossil-fuelled power stations, energy-guzzling factories and inefficient buildings in the next five years that it will become impossible to hold global warming to safe levels, and the last chance of combating dangerous climate change will be ‘lost for ever’, according to the [most thorough analysis](#) yet of world energy infrastructure.

“Anything built from now on that produces carbon will do so for decades, and this ‘lock-in’ effect will be the single factor most likely to produce irreversible climate change, the world’s foremost authority on energy economics has found. If this is not rapidly changed within the next five years, the results are likely to be disastrous.

“‘The door is closing,’ Fatih Birol, chief economist at the International Energy Agency (IEA), said. ‘I am very worried — if we don’t change direction now on how we use energy, we will end up beyond what scientists tell us is the minimum [for safety]. The door will be closed forever.’

“If the world is to stay below 2°C of warming, which scientists regard as the limit of safety, then emissions must be held to no more than 450 parts per million (ppm) of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere; the level is currently around [390 ppm](#). But the world’s existing infrastructure is already producing 80% of that ‘carbon budget’, according to the IEA’s analysis, published on Wednesday. This gives an ever-narrowing gap in which to reform the global economy on to a low-carbon footing.

No room to move

“If current trends continue, and we go on building high-carbon energy generation, then by 2015 at least 90% of the available “carbon budget” will be swallowed up by our energy and industrial infrastructure. By 2017, there will be no room for manoeuvre at all – the whole of the carbon budget will be spoken for, according to the IEA’s calculations.

“Birol’s warning comes at a crucial moment in international negotiations on climate change, as governments gear up for the next fortnight of [talks in Durban](#), South Africa, from late November. ‘If we do not have an international agreement, whose effect is put in place by 2017, then the door to [holding temperatures to 2°C of warming] will be closed forever,’ said Birol.

q) "Some even question whether the UN is the right forum for climate talks, since the so-called accords have produced only meager results, while the world's climate continues to heat up inexorably." (article "The World from Berlin: The Durban Climate Agreement 'Is Almost Useless'" by David Crossland; December 12, 2011)

[From article "The World from Berlin: The Durban Climate Agreement 'Is Almost Useless'" written and compiled by David Crossland (December 12, 2011) (paragraphs 1-5 and 8-10) at the "SpeigelOnline" website (at <http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/0,1518,803158,00.html>) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

"The climate talks in Durban ended with an agreement to agree on a new agreement on emissions cuts in coming years. The outcome was hailed as historic by the organizers, but German commentators say the pledges remain too vague and the progress too slow -- while global warming is accelerating.

Countries from around the globe agreed on Sunday to forge a new deal forcing all the biggest polluters for the first time to limit greenhouse gas emissions. A package of accords agreed after two weeks of United Nations talks in Durban, South Africa, extended the 1997 Kyoto Protocol -- the only global pact enforcing carbon cuts -- allowing five more years to finalize a wider pact.

"Delegates agreed in the early hours of Sunday to start work next year on a new, legally binding accord to cut greenhouse gases, to be decided by 2015 and to come into force by 2020. The process for doing so, called the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action, would 'develop a new protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force.' The phrasing was vague enough for all parties to claim victory.

"Countries also agreed on the format of a 'Green Climate Fund' to help poor nations tackle climate change. 'We have made history,' said South African Foreign Minister Maite Nkoana-Mashabane, who chaired the talks.

German media commentators beg to differ. Most argue that the best that can be said of the Durban agreement is that it kept global climate talks alive. Some even question whether the UN is the right forum for climate talks, since the so-called accords have produced only meager results, while the world's climate continues to heat up inexorably.

The center-right daily **Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung** writes:

"The results of the Durban conference were meager. It has kept the sluggish process of negotiations alive -- but that's about it. And that's not good for the earth's climate. The agreements don't look bad on paper. A binding climate agreement covering all states, poor and rich, big and small, is to be negotiated by 2015. A date has even been given for the agreement to take effect: 2020. That is new and increases the binding nature of the process. But it's watered down in the small print. The agreement makes no mention of a legally binding agreement the Europeans would have liked to see. Now at best the talk is of an "agreed outcome with legal force." That threatens to tear down at the back what was agreed at the front."

"The United Nations has offered vague promises of agreements and reductions while the rise in greenhouse gas emissions is accelerating. Global warming is continuing unchecked: instead of two

degrees Celsius over the pre-industrial age, four degrees is now likely. There was a lot of hand-wringing about that in Durban but once again a solution to the problem was adjourned."

Left-wing **Frankfurter Rundschau** writes:

"The Kyoto Protocol is saved. After a hard diplomatic battle, the summit meeting agreed to a continuation of the historic climate agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions that would otherwise have expired in 2012. That makes for good reading. As does the fact that the US, China and the other emerging markets want to take part in a new global agreement from 2020. The only problem is that it's almost useless. The UN summit wasn't a debacle like the Copenhagen conference two years ago, but it only narrowly avoided complete failure -- like most of the 16 summits before it."

r) "If we turn to these dirtiest of fuels, instead of finding ways to phase out our addiction to fossil fuels, there is no hope of keeping carbon concentrations below 500 p.p.m. — a level that would, as earth's history shows, leave our children a climate system that is out of their control." (article "Game Over for the Climate" by James Hansen; May 9, 2012)

[From article "Game Over for the Climate" by James Hansen (May 9, 2012) at the website of The New York Times (paragraphs 2-4 and 8)(see http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/10/opinion/game-over-for-the-climate.html?_r=0)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

"If Canada proceeds, and we do nothing, it will be game over for the climate.

"Canada's tar sands, deposits of sand saturated with bitumen, contain twice the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by global oil use in our entire history. If we were to fully exploit this new oil source, and continue to burn our conventional oil, gas and coal supplies, concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere eventually would reach levels higher than in the Pliocene era, more than 2.5 million years ago, when sea level was at least 50 feet higher than it is now. That level of heat-trapping gases would assure that the disintegration of the ice sheets would accelerate out of control. Sea levels would rise and destroy coastal cities. Global temperatures would become intolerable. Twenty to 50 percent of the planet's species would be driven to extinction. Civilization would be at risk.

"That is the long-term outlook. But near-term, things will be bad enough. Over the next several decades, the Western United States and the semi-arid region from North Dakota to Texas will develop semi-permanent drought, with rain, when it does come, occurring in extreme events with heavy flooding. Economic losses would be incalculable. More and more of the Midwest would be a dust bowl. California's Central Valley could no longer be irrigated. Food prices would rise to unprecedented levels...

"...The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has risen from 280 parts per million to 393 p.p.m. over the last 150 years. The tar sands contain enough carbon — 240 gigatons — to add 120 p.p.m. Tar shale, a close cousin of tar sands found mainly in the United States, contains at least an additional 300 gigatons of carbon. If we turn to these dirtiest of fuels, instead of finding ways to phase out our addiction to fossil fuels, there is no hope of keeping carbon concentrations below 500 p.p.m. — a level that would, as earth's history shows, leave our children a climate system that is out of their control."

s) “2,795 Gigatons: ‘This number is the scariest of all – one that, for the first time, meshes the political and scientific dimensions of our dilemma...” (article “McKibben Must Read: ‘Global Warming Terrifying New Math’” by Joe Romm; **July 24, 2012**)

From July 24, 2012 article “McKibben Must Read: ‘Global Warming Terrifying New Math’” by Joe Romm at the Resilience website (originally published by Climate Progress **July 24, 2012**) (Resilience link is <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2012-07-24/mckibben-must-read-%E2%80%98global-warming%E2%80%99s-terrifying-new-math%E2%80%99>) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Climate hawk Bill McKibben has a terrific new piece in Rolling Stone, “Global Warming’s Terrifying New Math.”

“The three key numbers are:

“The First Number: 2° Celsius [3.6° Fahrenheit]: The temperature rise we need to work as hard as possible to limit total warming to if we want to have our best chance of averting multiple catastrophes and amplifying carbon cycle feedbacks.

“The Second Number: 565 Gigatons: Scientists estimate that humans can pour roughly 565 more gigatons of carbon ... into the atmosphere by midcentury and still have some reasonable hope of staying below two degrees.

“The Third Number: 2,795 Gigatons: ‘This number is the scariest of all – one that, for the first time, meshes the political and scientific dimensions of our dilemma.... The number describes the amount of carbon already contained in the proven coal and oil and gas reserves of the fossil-fuel companies, and the countries (think Venezuela or Kuwait) that act like fossil-fuel companies. In short, it’s the fossil fuel we’re currently planning to burn.’”

t) “Scientists agree that countries’ current United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change emission pledges and commitments would most likely result in 3.5 to 4°C (7.2° F) warming. And the longer those pledges remain unmet, the more likely a 4°C world becomes.” (report “Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4° Warmer World Must Be Avoided”--for the World Bank by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics; **November, 2012**)

[From three sources: Press Release, “Executive Summary”, and “Foreword” of report “Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4° Warmer World Must Be Avoided” November, 2012 A Report for the World Bank by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics (84 pages) (Confirmed December 9, 2012)]

[Special Note: A 4° warmer world would be a 7.2° warmer world as measured in Fahrenheit degrees]

From Press Release of “Turn Down the Heat...” report (at <http://climatechange.worldbank.org/content/climate-change-report-warns-dramatically-warmer-world-century>)

“Like summer’s satellite image of the melting Greenland ice sheet, a new report suggests time may be running out to temper the rising risks of climate change.”

"[Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4°C Warmer World Must be Avoided](#)," (pdf) ([eBook version](#)) warns we're on track for a 4°C warmer world marked by extreme heat-waves, declining global food stocks, loss of ecosystems and biodiversity, and life-threatening sea level rise.

"A 4°C warmer world can, and must be, avoided – we need to hold warming below 2°C,' said World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim. 'Lack of action on climate change threatens to make the world our children inherit a completely different world than we are living in today. Climate change is one of the single biggest challenges facing development, and we need to assume the moral responsibility to take action on behalf of future generations, especially the poorest.'

"The report, reviewed by some of the world’s top scientists, is being released ahead of the next comprehensive studies by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2013/14, and follows the Bank’s own [Strategic Framework for Development and Climate Change](#) in 2008 and the [World Development Report](#) on climate change in 2010. 'Turn Down the Heat' combines a synthesis of recent scientific literature with new analysis of likely impacts and risks, focusing on developing countries. It chronicles already observed climate change and impacts, such as heat waves and other extreme events, and offers projections for the 21st century for droughts, heat waves, sea level rise, food, water, ecosystems and human health.

"The report says today’s climate could warm from the current global mean temperature of 0.8°C above pre-industrial levels, to as high as 4°C by 2100, even if countries fulfill current emissions-reduction pledges....

"...The projected 4°C warming simply must not be allowed to occur—the heat must be turned down. Only early, cooperative, international actions can make that happen."

From "Executive Summary" of "Turn Down the Heat..." report (at http://climatechange.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/Turn_Down_the_Heat_Executive_Summary_English.pdf) (from pages 1 and 8) (confirmed October 18, 2013)

"This report provides a snapshot of recent scientific literature and new analyses of likely impacts and risks that would be associated with a 4° Celsius warming within this century. It is a rigorous attempt to outline a range of risks, focusing on developing countries and especially the poor. A 4°C world would be one of unprecedented heat waves, severe drought, and major floods in many regions, with serious impacts on ecosystems and associated services. But with action, a 4°C world can be avoided and we can likely hold warming below 2°C.

"Without further commitments and action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the world is likely to warm by more than 3°C above the preindustrial climate. Even with the current mitigation commitments and pledges fully implemented, there is roughly a 20 percent likelihood of exceeding 4°C by 2100. If they are not met, a warming of 4°C could occur as early as the 2060s. Such a warming level and associated sea-level rise of 0.5 to 1 meter, or more, by 2100 would not be the end point: a further

warming to levels over 6°C, with several meters of sea-level rise, would likely occur over the following centuries....

“...With pressures increasing as warming progresses toward 4°C and combining with nonclimate-related social, economic, and population stresses, the risk of crossing critical social system thresholds will grow. At such thresholds existing institutions that would have supported adaptation actions would likely become much less effective or even collapse. One example is a risk that sea-level rise in atoll countries exceeds the capabilities of controlled, adaptive migration, resulting in the need for complete abandonment of an island or region. Similarly, stresses on human health, such as heat waves, malnutrition, and decreasing quality of drinking water due to seawater intrusion, have the potential to overburden health-care systems to a point where adaptation is no longer possible, and dislocation is forced.

“Thus, given that uncertainty remains about the full nature and scale of impacts, there is also no certainty that adaptation to a 4°C world is possible. A 4°C world is likely to be one in which communities, cities and countries would experience severe disruptions, damage, and dislocation, with many of these risks spread unequally. It is likely that the poor will suffer most and the global community could become more fractured, and unequal than today. The projected 4°C warming simply must not be allowed to occur—the heat must be turned down. Only early, cooperative, international actions can make that happen.”

From “Foreword” to report “Turn Down the Heat....” by Dr. Jim Yong Kim President, World Bank Group (in “Executive Summary”, at http://climatechange.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/Turn_Down_the_Heat_Executive_Summary_English.pdf) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“It is my hope that this report shocks us into action. Even for those of us already committed to fighting climate change, I hope it causes us to work with much more urgency.

“This report spells out what the world would be like if it warmed by 4 degrees Celsius, which is what scientists are nearly unanimously predicting by the end of the century, without serious policy changes. The 4°C scenarios are devastating: the inundation of coastal cities; increasing risks for food production potentially leading to higher malnutrition rates; many dry regions becoming dryer, wet regions wetter; unprecedented heat waves in many regions, especially in the tropics; substantially exacerbated water scarcity in many regions; increased frequency of high-intensity tropical cyclones; and irreversible loss of biodiversity, including coral reef systems.

“And most importantly, a 4°C world is so different from the current one that it comes with high uncertainty and new risks that threaten our ability to anticipate and plan for future adaptation needs. The lack of action on climate change not only risks putting prosperity out of reach of millions of people in the developing world, it threatens to roll back decades of sustainable development.

“It is clear that we already know a great deal about the threat before us. The science is unequivocal that humans are the cause of global warming, and major changes are already being observed: global mean warming is 0.8°C above pre industrial levels; oceans have warmed by 0.09°C since the 1950s and are acidifying; sea levels rose by about 20 cm since pre-industrial times and are now rising at 3.2 cm per

decade; an exceptional number of extreme heat waves occurred in the last decade; major food crop growing areas are increasingly affected by drought.

“Despite the global community’s best intentions to keep global warming below a 2°C increase above pre-industrial climate, higher levels of warming are increasingly likely. Scientists agree that countries’ current United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change emission pledges and commitments would most likely result in 3.5 to 4°C warming. And the longer those pledges remain unmet, the more likely a 4°C world becomes.

“...This report is a stark reminder that climate change affects everything. The solutions don’t lie only in climate finance or climate projects. The solutions lie in effective risk management and ensuring all our work, all our thinking, is designed with the threat of a 4°C world in mind. The World Bank Group will step up to the challenge.”

u) “...the energy industry’s ability to boost production of oil, coal, and natural gas in North America is feeding a global surge in demand for these commodities, ensuring ever higher levels of carbon emissions.” (article “World Energy Report 2012: The Good, The Bad, and The Really, Truly, Ugly” by Michael T. Klare; **November 27, 2012**)

From article “World Energy Report 2012: The Good, The Bad, and The Really, Truly, Ugly” by Michael T. Klare Published November 27, 2012 at Huffington Post (at http://www.huffingtonpost.com/michael-t-klare/world-energy-report-2012_b_2198033.html) (Confirmed October 21, 2013)

“Rarely does the release of a data-driven report on energy trends trigger front-page headlines around the world. That, however, is exactly what happened on November 12th when the prestigious Paris-based [International Energy Agency](#) (IEA) released this year’s edition of its *World Energy Outlook*. In the process, just about everyone missed its real news, which should have set off alarm bells across the planet.

“Claiming that advances in drilling technology were producing an upsurge in North American energy output, *World Energy Outlook* predicted that the United States would overtake Saudi Arabia and Russia to become the planet’s leading oil producer by 2020. ‘North America is at the forefront of a sweeping transformation in oil and gas production that will affect all regions of the world,’ declared IEA Executive Director Maria van der Hoeven in a widely quoted statement.

“In the U.S., the prediction of imminent supremacy in the oil-output sweepstakes was generally greeted with unabashed jubilation. ‘This is a remarkable change,’ said John Larson of IHS, a corporate research firm. ‘It’s truly transformative. It’s fundamentally changing the energy outlook for this country.’ Not only will this result in a diminished reliance on imported oil, he indicated, but also generate vast numbers of new jobs. ‘This is about jobs. You know, it’s about blue-collar jobs. These are good jobs.’....

“...Such a focus certainly offered a timely reminder of how important oil remains to the American economy (and political culture), but it stole attention away from other aspects of the *World Energy Report* that were, in some cases, downright scary. Its portrait of our global energy future should have dampened enthusiasm everywhere, focusing as it did on an uncertain future energy supply, excessive

reliance on fossil fuels, inadequate investment in renewables, and an increasingly hot, erratic, and dangerous climate. Here are some of the most worrisome takeaways from the report....

“...Add all this together -- declining output from Russia and Saudi Arabia, continuing strife in Iraq, uncertain results elsewhere -- and you get insufficient oil in the 2020s and 2030s to meet anticipated world demand. From a global warming perspective that may be good news, but economically, without a massive increase in investment in alternate energy sources, the outlook is grim. You don't know what bad times are until you don't have enough energy to run the machinery of civilization. As suggested by the IEA, 'Much is riding on Iraq's success... Without this supply growth from Iraq, oil markets would be set for difficult times.' ...

“...For all the talk of the need to increase reliance on renewable sources of energy, fossil fuels -- coal, oil, and natural gas -- will continue to provide most of the additional energy supplies needed to satisfy soaring world demand. 'Taking all new developments and policies into account,' the IEA reported, 'the world is still failing to put the global energy system onto a more sustainable path.' In fact, recent developments seem to favor greater fossil-fuel reliance....

“...In many regions, notes the IEA report, the continued dominance of fossil fuels is sustained by government policies. In the developing world, countries commonly subsidize energy consumption, selling transportation, cooking, and heating fuels at below-market rates. In this way, they hope to buffer their populations from rising commodity costs, and so protect their regimes from popular unrest. Cutting back on such subsidies can prove dangerous, as in Jordan where a recent government decision to raise fuel prices led to widespread riots and calls for the monarchy's abolition. In 2011, such subsidies amounted to \$523 billion globally, says the IEA, up almost 30% from 2010 and six times greater than subsidies for renewable energy....

No Hope for Averting Catastrophic Climate Change

“Of all the findings in the 2012 edition of the *World Energy Outlook*, the one that merits the greatest international attention is the one that received the least. Even if governments take vigorous steps to curb greenhouse gas emissions, the report concluded, the continuing increase in fossil fuel consumption will result in “a long-term average global temperature increase of 3.6 degrees C.”

“This should stop everyone in their tracks. Most scientists believe that an increase of 2 degrees Celsius is about all the planet can accommodate without unimaginably catastrophic consequences: sea-level increases that will wipe out many coastal cities, persistent droughts that will destroy farmland on which hundreds of millions of people depend for their survival, the collapse of vital ecosystems, and far more. An increase of 3.6 degrees C essentially suggests the end of human civilization as we know it....

“...In a report that leads with the 'good news' of impending U.S. oil supremacy, to calmly suggest that the world is headed for that 3.6 degree C mark is like placing a thermonuclear bomb in a gaudily-wrapped Christmas present. In fact, the 'good news' is really the bad news: the energy industry's ability to boost production of oil, coal, and natural gas in North America is feeding a global surge in demand for these commodities, ensuring ever higher levels of carbon emissions. As long as these trends persist -- and the IEA report provides no evidence that they will be reversed in the coming years -- we are all in a race to see who gets to the Apocalypse first.”

v) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.” [article titled “Sovereign Environmental Risk” by Achim Steiner (under-Secretary General, United Nations and Executive Director of United Nations Environmental Programme) and Susan Burns (Founder of the Global Footprint Network); **October 27, 2012**]

From October 27, 2012 article titled “Sovereign Environmental Risk” by Achim Steiner (under-Secretary General, United Nations and Executive Director of United Nations Environmental Programme) and Susan Burns (Founder of the Global Footprint Network) at the Project Syndicate website (paragraphs 1-6) (see <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/natural-resources-and-sovereign-credit-ratings-by-achim-steiner-and-susan-burns>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

“NAIROBI – Until the global financial crisis erupted four years ago, sovereign bonds had traditionally been viewed as reliable, virtually risk-free investments. Since then, they have looked far less safe. And many observers within and outside the financial sector have begun to question the models upon which credit-rating agencies, investment firms, and others rely to price the risks tied to such securities...

“...Studies such as the [The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment](#) and [The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity \(TEEB\)](#), conducted on behalf of the G-8, have improved our understanding of the economic, ecological, and social value of the goods and services provided by ecosystems, and have proposed better methods for pricing them. Yet this new thinking has yet to influence significantly the behavior of bond investors and rating agencies.

“Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

w) “...we are still perfectly on track for a temperature increase increase up to 5.3 degrees C”(9.5^o F)...” [video presentation “Redrawing the Energy-Climate Map” by Dr. Fatih Birol (Chief Economist, IEA); **June 10, 2013**]

[From the “Redrawing the Energy-Climate Map” report launch – [Video Presentation](#) (10 June 2013) by Dr. Fatih Birol, Chief Economist and Director of Global Energy Economics at the International Energy Agency Note: “He designs and develops the annual World Energy Outlook, which is recognised as the most authoritative source for strategic analysis of global energy markets.”--Wikipedia) at the website for the International Energy Agency (see <http://www.iea.org/multimedia/video/name,38829,en.html>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

Introduction to video (from above link):

“Governments have decided collectively that the world needs to limit the average global temperature increase to no more than 2 °C and international negotiations are engaged to that end. Yet any resulting agreement will not emerge before 2015 and new legal obligations will not begin before 2020.

Meanwhile, despite many countries taking new actions, the world is drifting further and further from the track it needs to follow.

“The energy sector is the single largest source of climate-changing greenhouse-gas emissions and limiting these is an essential focus of action. The World Energy Outlook has published detailed analysis of the energy contribution to climate change for many years. But, amid major international economic preoccupations, there are worrying signs that the issue of climate change has slipped down the policy agenda. This Special Report seeks to bring it right back on top by showing that the dilemma can be tackled at no net economic cost.

“The report:

- Maps out the current status and expectations of global climate and energy policy – what is happening and what (more) is needed?
- Sets out four specific measures for the energy sector that can be quickly and effectively implemented, at no net economic cost, to help keep the 2 °C target alive while international negotiations continue.
- Indicates elements of action to achieve further reductions, after 2020.
- Demonstrates that the energy sector, in its own interest, needs to address now the risks implicit in climate change – whether they be the physical impacts of climate change or the consequences of more drastic action later by governments as the need to curb emissions becomes imperative.”

[Notes: In the above video presentation, Dr. Fatih Birol emphasizes that “we are still perfectly on track for a temperature increase up to 5.3 degrees C” (see the beginning of recommended clip) and describes the thinking IEA is using to filter policy recommendations—the thinking that helped them arrive at the four specific measures they recommend to keep the 2°C target alive (with the four specific measures described at the end of the clip) (Recommended Clip: 9:30—15:45)]

x) “They calculate that there is ‘more than enough available fossil fuels’ to generate emissions capable of unleashing ‘amplifying feedbacks’ that could trigger a ‘runaway’ greenhouse effect ‘sustained for centuries.’” (article “James Hansen: Fossil fuel addiction could trigger runaway global warming: Without full decarbonisation by 2030, our global emissions pathway guarantees new era of catastrophic climate change”; **July 10,2013**)

[From article “James Hansen: Fossil fuel addiction could trigger runaway global warming: Without full decarbonisation by 2030, our global emissions pathway guarantees new era of catastrophic climate change” Posted by Nafeez Ahmed (10 July 2013)(paragraphs 1-6, 7 and 8) at the Huffington Post website (see <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/earth-insight/2013/jul/10/james-hansen-fossil-fuels-runaway-global-warming>)]

“The world is currently on course to exploit all its remaining fossil fuel resources, a prospect that would produce a ‘different, practically uninhabitable planet’ by triggering a ‘low-end runaway greenhouse effect.’ This is the conclusion of a new scientific paper by Prof James Hansen, the former head of NASA’s Goddard Institute for Space Studies and the world’s best known climate scientist.

“The paper due to be published later this month by Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society A (Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A) focuses less on modelling than on empirical data about correlations between temperature, sea level and CO₂ going back up to 66 million years.

“Given that efforts to exploit available fossil fuels continue to accelerate, the paper's principal finding - that ‘conceivable levels of human-made climate forcing could yield the low-end runaway greenhouse effect’ based on inducing ‘out-of-control amplifying feedbacks such as ice sheet disintegration and melting of methane hydrates’ - is deeply worrying.

“The paper projects that global average temperatures under such a scenario could eventually reach as high as between 16C and 25C over a number of centuries. Such temperatures ‘would eliminate grain production in almost all agricultural regions in the world’, ‘diminish the stratospheric ozone layer’, and ‘make much of the planet uninhabitable by humans.’

“Hansen and his co-authors find that:

‘Estimates of the carbon content of all fossil fuel reservoirs including unconventional fossil fuels such as tar sands, tar shale, and various gas reservoirs that can be tapped with developing technology imply that CO₂ conceivably could reach a level as high as 16 times the 1950 atmospheric amount.’

“They calculate that there is ‘more than enough available fossil fuels’ to generate emissions capable of unleashing ‘amplifying feedbacks’ that could trigger a ‘runaway’ greenhouse effect ‘sustained for centuries.’ Even if just a third of potentially available fossil fuel resources were exploited, calculations suggest, this scenario would still be guaranteed, meaning decisions we make this century will determine the fate of generations to come.

The conclusions of Hansen's latest paper are stark:

‘... It seems implausible that humanity will not alter its energy course as consequences of burning all fossil fuels become clearer. Yet strong evidence about the dangers of human-made climate change have so far had little effect. Whether governments continue to be so foolhardy as to allow or encourage development of all fossil fuels may determine the fate of humanity.’

“The new paper by James Hansen is just the latest confirming that we are on the verge of crossing a tipping point into catastrophic climate change. Other recent scientific studies show that the current global emissions trajectory could within three years guarantee a 2C rise in global temperatures, in turn triggering irreversible and dangerous amplifying feedbacks.”

y) “In such a world, one thing is guaranteed: global carbon emissions will soar far beyond our current worst-case assumptions...” (article “The Third Carbon Age” by Michael Klare; **August 8, 2013**)

[From article “The Third Carbon Age” by Michael Klare (August 8, 2013) (paragraphs 6,7, 8.and 29) at the Resilience website (see <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2013-08-08/the-third-carbon-age>)

[An overview of how we arrived at our current dilemmas in energy supplies, and individual lifestyle choices (many of which are carbon emission intensive, which will most likely increase the challenges associated with global warming, rather than resolve them)]

"According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), an inter-governmental research organization based in Paris, cumulative worldwide investment in new fossil-fuel extraction and processing will total an estimated \$22.87 trillion between 2012 and 2035, while investment in renewables, hydropower, and nuclear energy will amount to only \$7.32 trillion. In these years, investment in oil alone, at an estimated \$10.32 trillion, is expected to exceed spending on wind, solar, geothermal, biofuels, hydro, nuclear, and every other form of renewable energy combined.

"In addition, as the IEA explains, an ever-increasing share of that staggering investment in fossil fuels will be devoted to unconventional forms of oil and gas: Canadian tar sands, Venezuelan extra-heavy crude, shale oil and gas, Arctic and deep-offshore energy deposits, and other hydrocarbons derived from previously inaccessible reserves of energy. The explanation for this is simple enough. The world's supply of conventional oil and gas -- fuels derived from easily accessible reservoirs and requiring a minimum of processing -- is rapidly disappearing. With global demand for fossil fuels expected to rise by 26% between now and 2035, more and more of the world's energy supply will have to be provided by unconventional fuels.... [In other words, there will be an increasingly entrenched institutional bias among energy firms, banks, lending agencies, and governments toward next-generation fossil-fuel production, only increasing the difficulty of establishing national and international curbs on carbon emissions.(from paragraph 29)....]

"In such a world, one thing is guaranteed: global carbon emissions will soar far beyond our current worst-case assumptions...."

z) "No more than one trillion metric tons of carbon could be burned and the resulting gases released into the atmosphere, the panel found, if planetary warming is to be kept below 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius)..." / "More than three trillion tons of carbon are still left in the ground as fossil fuels." (article "U.N. Climate Panel Endorses Ceiling on Global Emissions"; **September 27, 2013**)

[From article "U.N. Climate Panel Endorses Ceiling on Global Emissions" by Justin Gillis (September 27, 2013) (paragraphs 6 and 7) at the New York Times website (see http://www.nytimes.com/2013/09/28/science/global-climate-change-report.html?_r=4&hp=&adxnnl=1&adxnnlx=1382451554-nYj7y10KkOX33UliJvgyAg)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

"Going well beyond its four previous analyses of the emissions problem, the panel endorsed a "carbon budget" for humanity — a limit on the amount of the primary greenhouse gas, carbon dioxide, that can be produced by industrial activities and the clearing of forests. No more than one trillion metric tons of carbon could be burned and the resulting gases released into the atmosphere, the panel found, if planetary warming is to be kept below 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius) above the level of preindustrial times. That temperature is a target above which scientists believe the most dangerous effects of climate change would begin to occur.

“Just over a half-trillion tons have already been burned since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, and at the rate energy consumption is growing, the trillionth ton will be burned sometime around 2040, according to calculations by Myles R. Allen, a scientist at the University of Oxford and one of the authors of the new report. More than three trillion tons of carbon are still left in the ground as fossil fuels.”

[Notes: Regarding the ceiling suggested—one trillion metric tons of carbon—it is worth having a second look at the article by Joe Romm “McKibben Must Read: ‘Global Warming Terrifying New Math’” (excerpts included earlier in this section) which include the two numbers--

“565 Gigatons: ‘Scientists estimate that humans can pour roughly 565 more gigatons of carbon ... into the atmosphere by midcentury and still have some reasonable hope of staying below two degrees.’

“2,795 Gigatons: ‘This number is the scariest of all – one that, for the first time, meshes the political and scientific dimensions of our dilemma.... The number describes the amount of carbon already contained in the proven coal and oil and gas reserves of the fossil-fuel companies, and the countries (think Venezuela or Kuwait) that act like fossil-fuel companies. In short, it’s the fossil fuel we’re currently planning to burn.’”

(1 gigaton = 1 billion metric tons, so 1,000 gigatons = 1 trillion metric tons)

aa) “Achieving such a deep transformation of the energy, industrial, and agricultural systems over the next few decades will represent one of the greatest technical, organizational, and financing challenges that humanity has faced.” (“An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development: Report for the UN Secretary-General”; **October 23, 2013**)

[From “An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development: Report for the UN Secretary-General” prepared by the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (October 23, 2013) (at <http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/10/An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>) (confirmed October 30, 2013)

(From Chapter 4 “Ten Priority Challenges for Sustainable Development”; subsection 8 “Curb Human Induced Climate Change and Ensure Clean Energy for All”; p.20)

“The world has tentatively settled on the goal of avoiding a 2 degree Celsius (°C) rise in average global temperatures above the preindustrial baseline. Emission-reduction trajectories announced to date by UN member states are not adequate to achieve this goal. Even worse, the goal itself might well be insufficient to avoid very dangerous climate changes. Increasing scientific evidence suggests that a 2°C rise in average temperatures could mean severe climate changes in many parts of the world, including significant sea level rise and a sharp increase in extreme events, including storms, droughts, and floods. Moreover actions that produce a 2°C rise in temperatures in the coming decades might lead to much larger temperature and sea level rises in the longer term, as positive feedbacks in the Earth systems amplify the effects of greenhouse gases on the Earth’s average temperature and climate patterns. The results would also include catastrophic ocean acidification.

“All of these grim realities underscore the crucial need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally beginning this decade and achieve low global emissions by mid-century, even as the world economy expands. Unless the climate challenge is addressed it may become impossible to end extreme poverty, particularly in vulnerable countries, and achieve the other sustainable development priorities.”

“While reductions will be needed in emissions of all greenhouse gases, the most important will be to reduce CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel use. In short, the main challenge will be to “de-carbonize” the world’s energy system, meaning to achieve dramatic reduction of CO₂ emissions in both the aggregate and per unit of energy.

“The current rate of emissions of around 34 billion tons of CO₂ per year from fossil fuel use should decline by more than half, even as the world economy expands perhaps three-fold in the same period. Therefore, the CO₂ per dollar of world output must decline by more than 80% by 2050, with rich countries facing steeper reductions in per capita greenhouse gas emissions.

“Most recent studies agree that to achieve deep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, several critical steps will be necessary (which can also help promote ‘green growth’):

- a) major gains in energy efficiency, including denser urban layouts
- b) intelligent grids and almost CO₂-free electricity generation by 2050 using renewable (essentially wind, solar, hydro), nuclear power, and carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies
- c) electrification of vehicle transport and remaining energy needs for heating and cooling of buildings
- d) advanced biofuels for a small but significant share of transport, but making sure that their production does not compete with food production
- e) reduced deforestation and emission reduction in agriculture (notably methane from livestock and rice cultivation, CO₂ from land-use change, and nitrous oxide)
- f) reduction of certain industrial gases with high warming potential (e.g. HFCs, N₂O, SF₆)
- g) reduction of other short-lived climate forcers, such as tropospheric ozone, black carbon, or methane emissions from the oil and gas sector, which will also generate immediate health benefits from reduced respiratory infections.

“Achieving such a deep transformation of the energy, industrial, and agricultural systems over the next few decades will represent one of the greatest technical, organizational, and financing challenges that humanity has faced.”

bb) “The report shows that emissions should peak at 44 GtCO₂e by 2020 and fall to 22GtCO₂e by 2050 to stay within a 2C target, but under a business-as-usual scenario, which includes no emissions pledges, emissions would reach 59 GtCO₂e in 2020.” (United Nations Environment Programme “Gap Report”; November 5, 2013)

[From article “Warsaw climate talks warned time is running out to close ‘emissions gap’” by Jessica Shankleman (November 5, 2013) (paragraphs 1-6, 10,11 and 15) (at <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/nov/05/warsaw-climate-talks-emissions-gap>)

“As world leaders prepare to meet in Poland for the latest United Nations summit on climate change, a major new report has warned that the chance to limit global temperature rises to below 2C is swiftly diminishing.

“The United Nations Environment Programme's annual ‘Gap report’, issued on Tuesday aims to highlight the efforts needed by governments and businesses to avoid catastrophic climate change.

“This year's report shows that even if nations meet their current climate pledges, greenhouse gas emissions in 2020 are likely to be eight to 12 gigatonnes of CO₂ equivalent (GtCO₂e) above the level needed to have a good chance of remain below 2C by 2020 on the lowest cost pathway.

“The report shows that emissions should peak at 44 GtCO₂e by 2020 and fall to 22GtCO₂e by 2050 to stay within a 2C target, but under a business-as-usual scenario, which includes no emissions pledges, emissions would reach 59 GtCO₂e in 2020.

“Even if countries deliver policies and investments that allow them to meet their current emissions targets, emissions would be just 3-7GtCO₂e lower than the business-as-usual scenario, the report warns.

“Unep is now warning that rising emissions means it is becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to limit warming to safe levels. However, it concludes it is still possible to meet a 2C target if leaders agree more ambitious targets for 2020.

“Commenting on the study, Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary-General and Unep Executive Director, urged world leaders to use this year's Conference of the Parties (COP) to make progress on reaching a global deal to tackle climate change.

“Delayed action means a higher rate of climate change in the near term and likely more near-term climate impacts, as well as the continued use of carbon-intensive and energy-intensive infrastructure,’ he said...”

“...It also follows warnings from three of the chairs of the UN climate change secretariat that it is now extremely unlikely that the world will meet the 2C goal set by global leaders.”

4) Selected Global Warming Issues in More Depth

a) Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector (again, for emphasis)

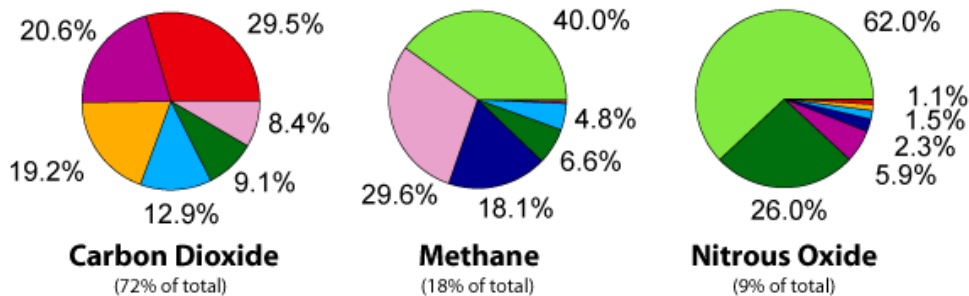
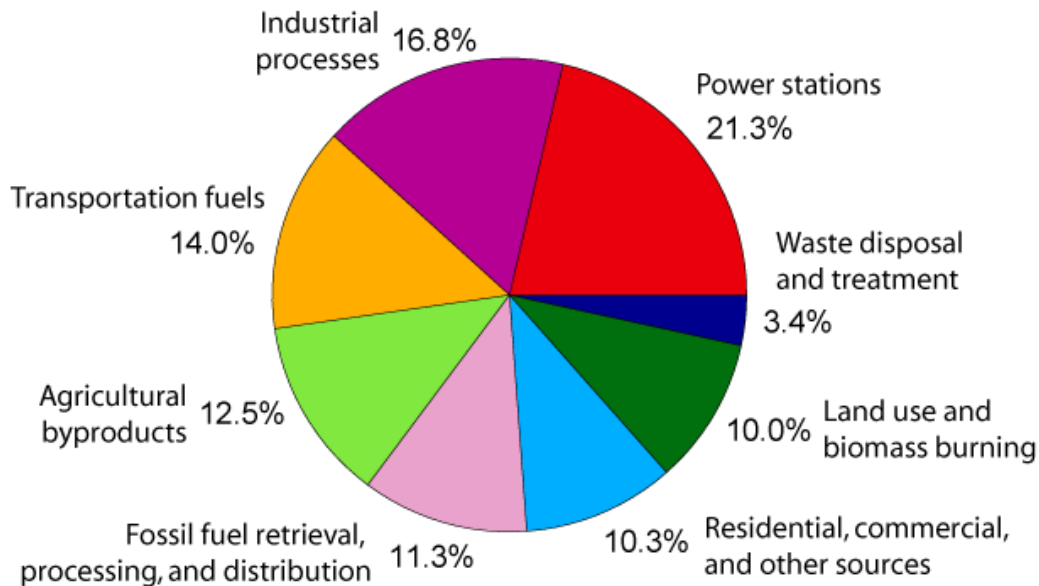
[From two sources: the Wikipedia webpage for “Attribution of Recent Climate Change” (just above section “Agriculture and Land Use” at

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attribution_of_recent_climate_change and File:Greenhouse Gas by Sector.png (including description of file) at

http://www.globalwarmingart.com/wiki/File:Greenhouse_Gas_by_Sector_png] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research version 3.2, fast track 2000 project

Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector



“This figure shows the relative fraction of man-made greenhouse gases coming from each of eight categories of sources, as estimated by the Emission Database for Global Atmospheric Research version 3.2, fast track 2000 project. These values are intended to provide a snapshot of global annual greenhouse gas emissions in the year 2000.

“The top panel shows the sum over all greenhouse gases, weighted by their global warming potential over the next 100 years. This consists of 72% carbon dioxide, 18% methane, 8% nitrous oxide and 1% other gases. Lower panels show the comparable information for each of these three primary greenhouse gases, with the same coloring of sectors as used in the top chart. Segments with less than 1% fraction are not labeled.”

b) “If we turn to these dirtiest of fuels, instead of finding ways to phase out our addiction to fossil fuels, there is no hope of keeping carbon concentrations below 500 p.p.m....”

[From article “Game Over for the Climate” by James Hansen (May 9, 2012) at the website of The New York Times (see http://www.nytimes.com/2012/05/10/opinion/game-over-for-the-climate.html?_r=0)]

“If Canada proceeds, and we do nothing, it will be game over for the climate.

“Canada’s tar sands, deposits of sand saturated with bitumen, contain twice the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by global oil use in our entire history. If we were to fully exploit this new oil source, and continue to burn our conventional oil, gas and coal supplies, concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere eventually would reach levels higher than in the Pliocene era, more than 2.5 million years ago, when sea level was at least 50 feet higher than it is now. That level of heat-trapping gases would assure that the disintegration of the ice sheets would accelerate out of control. Sea levels would rise and destroy coastal cities. Global temperatures would become intolerable. Twenty to 50 percent of the planet’s species would be driven to extinction. Civilization would be at risk.

“That is the long-term outlook. But near-term, things will be bad enough. Over the next several decades, the Western United States and the semi-arid region from North Dakota to Texas will develop semi-permanent drought, with rain, when it does come, occurring in extreme events with heavy flooding. Economic losses would be incalculable. More and more of the Midwest would be a dust bowl. California’s Central Valley could no longer be irrigated. Food prices would rise to unprecedented levels...

“...The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has risen from 280 parts per million to 393 p.p.m. over the last 150 years. The tar sands contain enough carbon — 240 gigatons — to add 120 p.p.m. Tar shale, a close cousin of tar sands found mainly in the United States, contains at least an additional 300 gigatons of carbon. If we turn to these dirtiest of fuels, instead of finding ways to phase out our addiction to fossil fuels, there is no hope of keeping carbon concentrations below 500 p.p.m. — a level that would, as earth’s history shows, leave our children a climate system that is out of their control.

c) Again—for emphasis-- our unsustainable relationships with trees and wood/”...the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years.”

[From the “Global Warming 101” webpage (paragraphs 3,4, and 5) at the website for the Union of Concerned Scientists (see http://www.ucsusa.org/global_warming/global_warming_101/)] (confirmed October 21, 2013)

“What causes global warming? We do.

“The primary cause of global warming is human activity, most significantly the burning of fossil fuels to drive cars, generate electricity, and operate our homes and businesses.

“Tropical deforestation, also by human hands, is another major contributor. When these forests are burned, they release huge amounts of carbon into the atmosphere and **because the forests no longer exist, they are no longer available to absorb CO2!!!!**

[From “Forests” webpage at the website of the World Resources Institute (see Forest Fact #2 further down on right side of webpage) (at <http://www.wri.org/our-work/topics/forests>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Recent studies estimate that 12 percent of human-generated greenhouse gas emissions come from deforestation and forest degradation.”

From the “Forest Products” webpage, which is part of the “AAAS Atlas of Population and Environment” (published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science) (May, 2001) (at <http://atlas.aaas.org/index.php?part=2&sec=natres&sub=forest>)

“Worldwide, half of consumption is for fuel, but in developing countries this figure rises to 80 percent. For almost 3 billion people, wood is the main energy source for heating and cooking. While the collection of wood for fuel is generally a less important cause of deforestation than forest clearance for farming, it is a prime cause of the loss of African tropical forests, particularly in the hinterland of cities, which still rely on wood for their energy requirements. Many countries, particularly in Asia, face a growing domestic shortage of wood for this basic purpose, notably Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan.

“Among industrialized nations, the predominant use of wood is as ‘industrial roundwood’, a category that encompasses building material, paper and packaging. Each citizen of the United States uses 15 times as much wood for this purpose as an average citizen of a developing country. Over half the timber harvested for industrial use goes to North America, Europe and Japan, a figure that rises to 70 percent for paper. Global paper use has grown sixfold since 1950, using a fifth of all the wood harvested.”

[From the “Using Less Wood Quick Fact Series” fact sheet titled “Focus on Wood Consumption” (at the website for Resource Conservation Alliance) (fact sheet at <http://woodconsumption.org/issues/wood.pdf>)

“Every year society’s appetite for materials increase. A growing world population, expanding industrialization, and rising incomes is driving materials extraction to an increasingly unsustainable rate.

“Industrialized countries—particularly the United States—are disproportionately large consumers. People in industrialized countries comprise only about 20% of the global population, yet they consume 81% of the world’s paper and 76% of its timber. The average American now consumes twice as many goods and services as in 1950.

“Contributing to the unsustainable rise in material consumption is the overwhelming demand for wood products. Global wood consumption is projected to increase by at least 20% by 2010 and by more than 50% by 2050. The drastic rise in wood consumption propels the depletion of the world’s forests. Nearly a fifth of the world’s forested areas have been cleared since 1950 alone...

“...Our lifestyles are becoming increasingly reliant on paper—which accounts for nearly half of all commercial wood—from office paper, to newspapers, to books, to catalogues, to mail....Half the world’s

paper is turned into packaging, such as corrugated boxes and food containers. The packaging industry is currently more than 6 times the 1950 level....

“Construction and building industries account for 25% of the world’s wood harvest.”

“Pallets comprise one of the world’s most wasteful uses of wood. Nearly half of the country’s hardwood is made into crates and pallets which are often used once and thrown away.”

[From four sources: the “Rainforest Statistics” webpage at the Save the Amazon website (see <http://www.savetheamazon.org/rainforeststats.htm>), from “Deforestation” sidebar factbox, on the “Deforestation” webpage of the World Wildlife Fund (at http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/), from the Wikipedia webpage for “Wood Economy” (section “Dimensions and Geography of Wood Economy”) at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood_economy, and the article “Global Palm Oil Demand Fueling Deforestation” at the Worldwatch Institute website (see <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/6059>)]

“We are losing Earth's greatest biological treasures just as we are beginning to appreciate their true value:

Rainforests once covered 14% of the earth's land surface; now they cover a mere 6% and experts estimate that the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years

Nearly half of the world's species of plants, animals and microorganisms will be destroyed or severely threatened over the next quarter century due to Rainforest deforestation.

“87% of global deforestation occurs in just 10 countries, with Brazil and Indonesia accounting for 51% of emissions from forest loss.”

“By 2001 the rainforest areas of Brazil were reduced by a fifth (respect of 1970), to around 4,000,000 km²; the ground cleared was mainly destined for cattle pasture - Brazil is the world's largest exporter of beef with almost 200,000,000 head of cattle. The booming Brazilian ethanol economy based upon sugar cane cultivation, is likewise reducing forests area.”

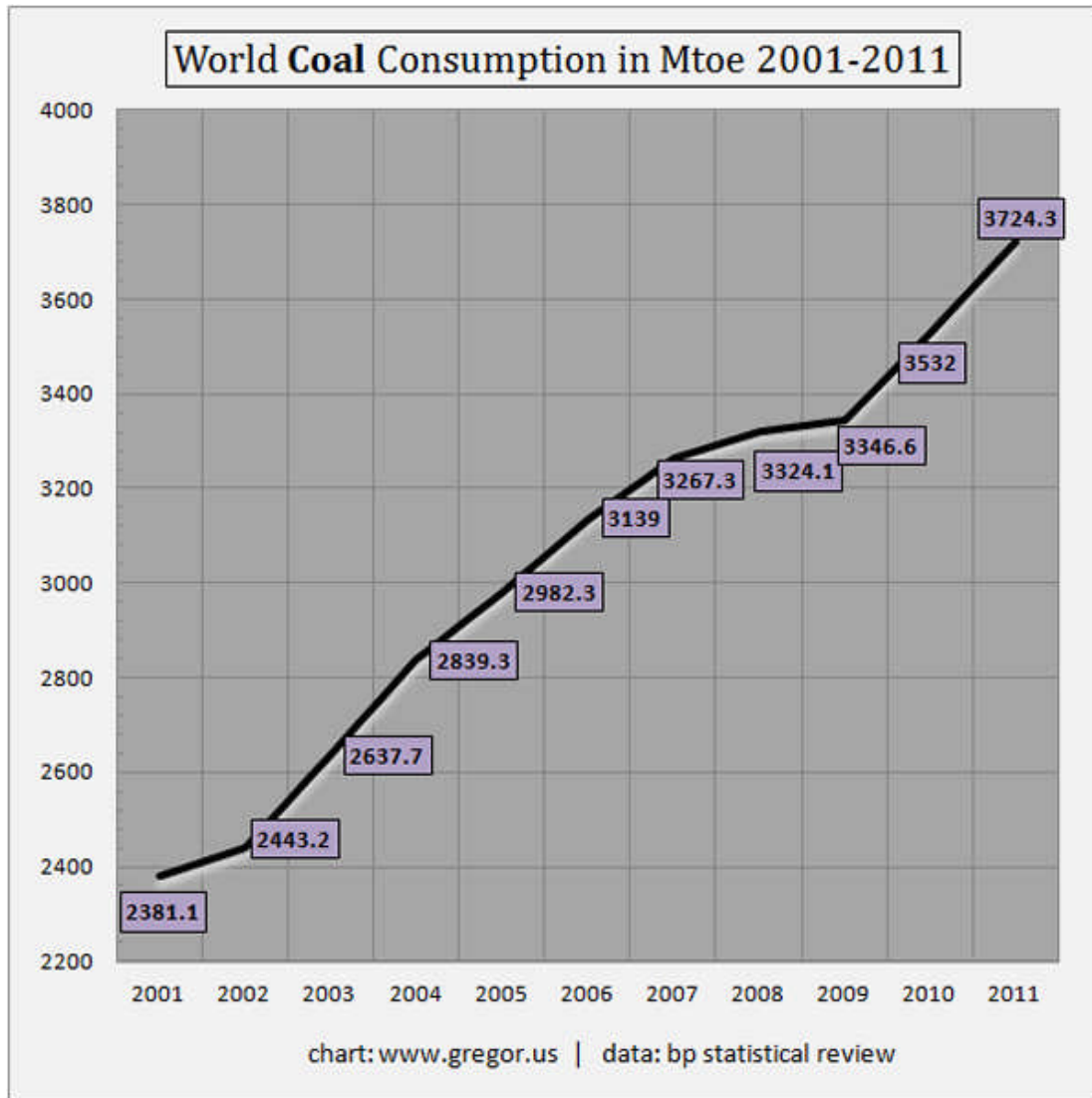
“Indonesia is now the leading supplier for a global market that demands more of the tree's versatile oil for cooking, cosmetics, and biofuel. But palm oil's appeal comes with significant costs. Oil palm plantations often replace tropical forests, killing endangered species, uprooting local communities, and contributing to the release of climate-warming gases. Due mostly to oil palm production, Indonesia emits more greenhouse gases than any country besides China and the United States.”

d) “Coal—The Ignored Juggernaut”

[From June 29, 2012 article “Coal: The Ignored Juggernaut” by Gregor McDonald at the Resilience website (see <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2012-06-29/coal-ignored-juggernaut>)]
(Confirmed October 22, 2013)

(from paragraph 2 in “Global Oil Picture” section)(also source of chart)

“...as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has shifted its manufacturing to the developing world over the past few decades, coal has been the cheap energy source that has powered the rise of such manufacturing, especially in Asia. Accordingly, the extraordinary increase in global coal consumption the past decade is partly due to the OECD offshoring its own industrial production. How are most consumer goods made? Using electricity in developing world manufacturing centers, generated by coal. Only a very small portion of the global public is aware that global coal consumption has advanced by over 50% in the past decade.”



(from section “Coal Hunger: It’s Not Just China”, paragraphs 1, 2, and 6))

“...2008 saw the crossing of a major milestone in humanity’s march towards industrialism, when, for the first time ever, more than 50% of the world’s population became urban.

“This great migration from the countryside to the cities, which is happening in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, is a primary driver for coal demand, as millions of new city dwellers take their place in the power grid...”

“...For those concerned with climate change, this is, of course, terrible news. However, many of the world’s international organizations, from the International Energy Agency in Paris to various OECD policy-making groups, remain very focused on making sure that developing world nations get access to electricity. There is a strong view and strong agreement among Western policy makers that working to ensure that the world’s poor have access to electricity is the most transformative action to pull humanity out of poverty. Surely this is why the World Bank has been investing heavily in coal-fired power production. From [World Bank Invests Record Sums in Coal](#), via The Ecologist.”

Again, for emphasis--

From a July 2, 2012 article titled “Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions—Facts and Figures” by Robert Rapier at <http://www.consumerenergyreport.com/2012/07/02/global-carbon-dioxide-emissions-facts-and-figures/>]

“Developing countries seek the same modern conveniences—dishwashers, televisions, computers, and cars—enjoyed by the developed world and which are currently powered mostly by fossil fuels. We can imagine that they can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?.... This is why I am extremely skeptical that carbon emissions will be reined in.”

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Traffic Congestion” in the section “China” (see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Traffic_congestion#China) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“The August 2010 China National Highway 110 traffic jam in Hebei province, China, is considered the world's worst traffic jam ever, as traffic congestion stretched more than 100 kilometres (62 mi) from August 14 to the 26, including at least 11 days of total gridlock. **The event was caused by a combination of road works and thousands of coal trucks from Inner Mongolia’s coalfields that travel daily to Beijing.** The New York Times has called this event the ‘Great Chinese Gridlock of 2010.’”

e) Transport--“Nearly a quarter of total of the global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions can be attributed to the transport sector. Globally, carbon dioxide emissions from transport have increased 85 per cent between 1973 and 2007.”/ “The number of cars on the world's roads surpassed one billion last year...”; “Earlier this year, the OECD's International Transport Forum forecast that the number of cars worldwide would reach 2.5 billion by 2050.”

[From the Press Release titled “The True Cost of Privatized Motorization” (paragraphs 4 and 5) at the in the Media Section for the “Global Report on Human Settlements 2013 - Planning and Design for Sustainable Urban Mobility” (see <http://www.unhabitat.org/downloads/docs/grhs2013/pr5.pdf>)] (Confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Increased car ownership rates are likely to increase the global emissions of greenhouse gases. Nearly a quarter of total of the global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions can be attributed to the transport sector. Globally, carbon dioxide emissions from transport have increased 85 per cent between 1973 and 2007. Worldwide, the UN-Habitat adds in the report, more energy and carbon dioxide emissions per capita is used in private than in public transport; in Africa the ratio is 3 to 1, and 50 to 1 in the United States.

The Freight Challenge

“The report says road freight accounts for about 25 per cent of the global transport-related carbon dioxide emissions. Moreover, it says there has been an ‘explosive growth’ in freight vehicle usage in many countries that have or are shifting to capitalist economies.”

[From the “Worldometer”.info section for “Cars” (see <http://www.worldometers.info/cars/>) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

(In section “How many cars are in the world currently?”)

“It is estimated that over 1 billion passenger cars travel the streets and roads of the world today. The 1 billion-unit mark was reached in 2010 for the first time ever.”

(in section “How many cars are produced in the world every year?”)

“In 2012, for the first time in history, over 60 million cars passenger cars will be produced in a single year.”

[From article “Number Of Cars Worldwide Surpasses 1 Billion; Can The World Handle This Many Wheels?” by Daniel Tencer (August 23, 2011) (paragraphs 1, 6, 8, and 10) (see http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2011/08/23/car-population_n_934291.html)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“The number of cars on the world's roads surpassed one billion last year, according to a study that has spurred debate on what the rapidly-growing car population will mean for the world's economy and environment.”

“If China were to have as many cars per capita as the U.S., its fleet alone would amount to approximately one billion cars.”

“Earlier this year, the OECD's International Transport Forum forecast that the number of cars worldwide would reach 2.5 billion by 2050.”

“Transportation ‘currently accounts for 23 percent of the world's greenhouse-gas emissions,’ Brad Plumer writes at the Washington Post.”

f) Livestock—“More than 18% of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are attributed to livestock and livestock-related activities such as deforestation and increasingly fuel-intensive farming practices.”

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Attribution of Recent Climate Change” (in section “Agriculture and Land Use” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attribution_of_recent_climate_change]

“Worldwide, livestock production occupies 70% of all land used for agriculture, or 30% of the ice-free land surface of the Earth. More than 18% of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are attributed to livestock and livestock-related activities such as deforestation and increasingly fuel-intensive farming practices. Specific attributions to the livestock sector include:

9% of global anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions

35–40% of global anthropogenic methane emissions (chiefly due to enteric fermentation and manure)

64% of global anthropogenic nitrous oxide emissions, chiefly due to fertilizer use.”

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Wood Economy” (section “Dimensions and Geography of Wood Economy”) at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood_economy]

“By 2001 the rainforest areas of Brazil were reduced by a fifth (respect of 1970), to around 4,000,000 km²; the ground cleared was mainly destined for cattle pasture - Brazil is the world's largest exporter of beef with almost 200,000,000 head of cattle. The booming Brazilian ethanol economy based upon sugar cane cultivation, is likewise reducing forests area.”

g) “Why the Arctic sea ice death spiral matters”

[From article “Why the Arctic sea ice death spiral matters”

by Neven Acropolis with Kevin McKinney (originally published by Climate Progress, August, 31, 2012)(paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10) at the Resilience website (see

<http://www.resilience.org/stories/2012-08-31/why-arctic-sea-ice-death-spiral-matters>)](confirmed October 22, 2013)

“In the past week the Arctic sea ice cover reached an all-time low, several weeks before previous records, and several weeks before the end of the melting season. The long-term decline of Arctic sea ice has been incredibly fast, and at this point a sudden reversal of events doesn’t seem likely. The question no longer seems to be ‘will we see an ice-free Arctic?’ but ‘how soon will we see it?’. By running the [Arctic Sea Ice blog](#) for the past three years I’ve learned much about the importance of Arctic sea ice. With the help of Kevin McKinney I’ve written the piece below, which is a summary of all the potential consequences of disappearing Arctic sea ice.

“Since the dawn of human civilization, 5000 to 8000 years ago, this annual ebb and flow of melting and freezing Arctic sea ice has been more or less consistent. There were periods when more ice melted during summer, and periods when less melted. However, a radical shift has occurred in recent times. Ever since satellites allowed a detailed view of the Arctic and its ice, a pronounced decrease in summer

sea ice cover has been observed (with this year setting a new record low). When the IPCC released its Fourth Assessment Report in 2007, it was generally thought that the Arctic could become ice-free somewhere near the end of this century. But changes in the Arctic have progressed at such speed that most experts now think 2030 might see an ice-free Arctic for the first time. Some say it could even happen this decade.

“What makes this event significant, is the role Arctic sea ice plays as a reflector of solar energy. Ice is white and therefore reflects a large part of incoming sunlight back out to space...

“...As the ice pack becomes smaller ever earlier into the melting season, more and more sunlight gets soaked up by dark ocean waters, effectively warming up the ocean. The heat and moisture that are then released to the atmosphere in fall and winter could be leading to disturbances of the jet stream, the high-altitude wind that separates warm air to its south from cold air to the north. A destabilized jet stream becomes more ‘wavy’, allowing frigid air to plunge farther south, a possible factor in the extreme winters that were experienced all around the Northern Hemisphere in recent years. Another side-effect is that as the jet stream waves become larger, they slow down or even stall at times, leading to a significant increase in so-called blocking events. These cause extreme weather simply because they lead to unusually prolonged conditions of one type or another. The recent prolonged heatwave, drought and wildfires in the USA are one example of what can happen; another is the cool, dull and extremely wet first half of summer 2012 in the UK and other parts of Eurasia.

“Another way Arctic warming could have worldwide consequences is through its influence on permafrost. Permanently frozen soils worldwide contain 1400-1700 Gigatons of carbon, about four times more than all the carbon emitted by human activity in modern times. A 2008 study found that a period of abrupt sea-ice loss could lead to rapid soil thaw, as far as 900 miles inland. Apart from widespread damage to infrastructure (roads, houses) in northern territories, resulting annual carbon emissions could eventually amount to 15-35 percent of today’s yearly emissions from human activities, making the reduction of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere a much more difficult task.

“An even more worrying potential source of greenhouse gases is the methane in the seabed of the Arctic Ocean, notably off the coast of Siberia. These so-called clathrates contain an estimated 1400 Gigatons of methane, a more potent though shorter-lived greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. Methane clathrate, a form of water ice that contains a large amount of methane within its crystal structure, remains stable under a combination of high pressure and low temperature. At a depth of 50 meters or less the East Siberian Arctic Shelf contains the shallowest methane clathrate deposits, and is thus most vulnerable to rising water temperatures. Current methane concentrations in the Arctic already average about 1.90 parts per million, the highest in 400,000 years...

“...Whether there still is time to save the Arctic sea ice, is difficult to tell, but consequences will not disappear when the ice is gone. It seems these can only be mitigated by keeping fossil fuels in the ground and out of the air. Whichever way you look at it, business-as-usual is not an option.”

h) Institutional Investors—“Quite simply, if institutional investors do not systematically reallocate capital from high-carbon to low-carbon investments, particularly in corporate equity and debt, a transition to a low-carbon economy will be virtually impossible.”

--i) "...the enormous potential that investors have to help decarbonise the economy through the asset classes and investment channels that actually constitute the bulk of their investment."

[From article "Decarbonising the Economy: The Pivotal Role of the Financial Sector" (July 22, 2013) by Achim Steiner, UN Under-Secretary-General and UNEP Executive Director and Julie Fox Gorte, vice-president Pax World Investments and co-chair of the Asset Management Working Group of UNEP Finance Initiative (see <http://www.unep.org/newscentre/Default.aspx?l=en&DocumentID=2724&ArticleID=9575>)]

"Much of human life and commerce is, however, built on infrastructure that was constructed for a gentler climate. Severe weather, not to mention sea-level rise and other consequences of climate change, will have major impacts on our societies. This has always been the case, but those effects are likely to be magnified to catastrophic proportions as the planet continues to warm.

"The need to reduce global GHG emissions is not news, and these recent figures simply highlight the increasing urgency of what we have known for decades: we must transition to a low-carbon, green and resource-efficient global economy to mitigate the risk of dangerous climate change. It is apparent, however, that a key player in this transition has been largely overlooked: the global system of financial intermediation, more commonly referred to as the financial sector.

"The financial sector - particularly institutional investors - has a pivotal role to play in reducing global emissions of greenhouse gases at the required pace and scale, for a number of reasons. First, and perhaps most obviously, that's where the money is. Large amounts of capital are needed for investment in the rapid development of low-carbon energy infrastructure, particularly in developing and emerging economies. Most political debate and analytical work on the financial sector's role in climate mitigation focuses on how to dramatically increase institutional investment in low-carbon energy infrastructure, which is a vital issue.

"The potential role that institutional investors can play in addressing climate change, however, goes far beyond the issue of infrastructure finance. Institutional investors are more than infrastructure financiers: they are owners and creditors of large segments of the global economy.

"According to a 2013 report by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), institutional investors - including pension funds, insurance companies and investment funds - in the OECD member countries alone had over Euros 70tn of assets under management in 2011. A 2010 report by the Conference Board estimated that in 2009, institutional investors owned 50.6% of the US equity market by value and 70.3% of the top 1,000 US corporations as measured by market capitalisation. The percentage of the UK equity market owned by institutional investors was comparable: about 70% by value.

"Furthermore, the largest proportion of institutional investment by far goes not to the infrastructure asset class but rather to other more conventional asset classes such as listed equity and corporate bonds. The OECD's 2013 report estimated that direct infrastructure investment represented just 1% of pension fund assets on average across the OECD in 2011.

“If we focus exclusively on increasing the amount of institutional investment that goes to low-carbon infrastructure, we ignore the enormous potential that investors have to help decarbonise the economy through the asset classes and investment channels that actually constitute the bulk of their investment.

“Quite simply, if institutional investors do not systematically reallocate capital from high-carbon to low-carbon investments, particularly in corporate equity and debt, a transition to a low-carbon economy will be virtually impossible.

Current trends, however, suggest that the opposite is happening. A 2013 report by Carbon Tracker and the LSE's Grantham Research Institute found that over the past two years, the carbon intensities of the main London and New York stock exchanges increased by 7% and 37% respectively. The same report estimated that spending on exploration and development of new reserves by the 200 largest listed fossil fuel companies totalled \$674bn in 2012.

“With all of these facts and figures in mind, we need to ask how institutional investors, as the owners and creditors of important segments of the global economy, can begin to play a driving role in decarbonising it across all industry sectors, regions and asset classes.”

--ii) “Quakers say that investing in companies which are engaged in fossil fuel extraction is incompatible with their commitment made in 2011 to become a sustainable low-carbon community.”

From a Press Release titled “Quakers to Disinvest from Fossil Fuels” (dated October 8, 2013) at the website of Quakers in Britain (see <http://www.quaker.org.uk/news/quakers-disinvest-fossil-fuels>)]

News Release
8 October 2013

Quakers to disinvest from fossil fuels

“Quakers in Britain today (8 October) took steps to disinvest from companies engaged in extracting fossil fuels. The decision was taken by their Investment Committee, under responsibilities devolved by the Trustees.

“Quakers say that investing in companies which are engaged in fossil fuel extraction is incompatible with their commitment made in 2011 to become a sustainable low-carbon community. Since then they have been speaking out to create pressure in the UK for an energy system and economy that does not rely on fossil fuels.

“The minute of the meeting recording their wish to disinvest said: ‘We want to invest in renewable energy and energy-saving schemes. Action we will take as individuals, as meetings and as Britain Yearly Meeting Trustees should aim to minimise damage and strengthen our advocacy position.

“‘We have expressed our difficulties, especially since we all depend in many ways on fossil fuels, but we need to make positive steps towards the change we want to see,’ the minute concluded.”

i) “The world is on the brink of the ‘largest bubble ever’ in finance, because of the undisclosed value of high-carbon assets on companies’ balance sheets, and investment managers who fail to take account of the risks are failing in their fiduciary duty to shareholders and investors, Al Gore and his investment partner, David Blood, have said.”

[From article “Al Gore: world is on brink of ‘carbon bubble’: Gore and partner David Blood call on companies to ‘do their fiduciary duty’ and identify carbon risks in their portfolios” by Fiona Harvey (October 31, 2013) in the Environment section of the Guardian online newspaper (see <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/nov/01/gore-warns-carbon-bubble>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“The world is on the brink of the ‘largest bubble ever’ in finance, because of the undisclosed value of high-carbon assets on companies’ balance sheets, and investment managers who fail to take account of the risks are failing in their fiduciary duty to shareholders and investors, Al Gore and his investment partner, David Blood, have said.

“Stranded carbon assets’ such as coal mines, fossil fuel power stations and petrol-fuelled vehicle plants represent at least \$7tn on the books of publicly listed companies, and about twice as much again is owned by private companies, state governments and sovereign wealth funds.

“As the danger from climate change intensifies, and as rules on carbon and the introduction of carbon pricing in many parts of the world start to bite, these assets are expected to come under threat, from regulation and from the need to transform the economy on to a low-carbon footing. The ‘carbon bubble’ has been identified by leading thinkers on climate change in recent years, but so far the findings have had little real effect on investor behaviour.

“Now Gore and Blood, the former US vice-president and ex-chief executive of Goldman Sachs, who are partners in the Generation Investment Management firm, have brought forward a four-point plan that they say will protect future investors. They are calling on companies, investors and regulators to identify the carbon risks in their portfolios; to demand of company managers and boards that the risks should be publicly disclosed; to diversify their investment portfolios to include low-carbon infrastructure such as renewable energy and electric vehicles; and finally to take their money out of fossil fuels and other high-carbon assets, or turn them into low-carbon assets - for instance, by installing carbon capture and storage units on power stations.

“Gore told the Guardian: ‘This is potentially the largest bubble ever. If investors look in clear-eyed, traditional risk management way, they can be in time to avoid it.’ He said it was not feasible to wait for a global agreement on climate change, on the lines of the Kyoto protocol which he helped to forge in 1997, but that investors must take action sooner. He urged individual investors to demand that their pension companies or fund managers should seek to evaluate their exposure to carbon risk.

“The highest carbon assets such as tar sands and dirty coal represent the highest immediate risk, but other infrastructure such as transport and construction is also involved.

“If the risks associated with high-carbon assets are not taken into account, Gore warned, the consequences for other assets - in a decade or more - could be dire. Those assets include ‘real estate, agricultural land and infrastructure’ that is all at risk from the effects of climate change, and the value of which could plummet as the effects are increasingly felt in the form of floods, droughts and storms.

“Gore compared the carbon bubble to the financial crisis of 2007-08, when the owners of assets such as sub-prime mortgages and credit agreements that were suddenly found to be worthless were embarrassed that they did not see what was blindingly obvious in retrospect’.

“As the risks of climate change have been well known for some years, Blood added that any fund managers failing to take them into account in investment risk strategies were ‘failing in their fiduciary duty’ to their investors and shareholders. This could give rise to lawsuits in future, though Blood said he hoped that could be avoided, if the report's recommendations were followed. He said investors were currently finding ‘a false comfort in the status quo’ by failing to factor in carbon risks and climate change.”

i) Bond Markets--“IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, today issued its second \$1 billion green bond in less than a year to support climate-smart investments in emerging markets.”

[From Press Release “IFC Issues Second \$1 Billion Green Bond Amid Strong Investor Demand” in the “News and Multimedia” section of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) website (paragraphs (see <http://ifcext.ifc.org/ifcext/Pressroom/IFCPressRoom.nsf/0/76A61E9C85DA5DEE85257C1A007C65D1>) (Note: Originally sourced from the “What’s New” section of the World Bank website homepage)]

Washington, D.C., November 5, 2013—IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, today issued its second \$1 billion green bond in less than a year to support climate-smart investments in emerging markets. The sale brings IFC’s total green bond issuances to \$3.4 billion.

Proceeds of IFC green bonds are used for private sector investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other areas that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In February, IFC issued a \$1 billion green bond that was the world’s largest green bond issue to date.

“By offering global investors a second three-year benchmark green bond this year, IFC is playing a leading role in strengthening the asset class,” said IFC Vice President and Treasurer Jingdong Hua. “At the same time we are leveraging the tremendous demand in the global capital markets to support our sharpened focus on investments in projects related to climate change.”

The bond issued today was heavily over-subscribed and sized to address the demand from an increasing number of investors interested in climate-related opportunities.

It was principally allocated to socially responsible investment portfolios and drew support from central banks including Germany’s Bundesbank and the Central Bank of Brazil, reflecting their commitment to supporting green growth. Other investors included Blackrock, California State Teachers’ Retirement System (CalSTRS), Calvert Investments, Deutsche Bank Asset and Wealth Management, Ford Motor Company, Microsoft, Praxis Intermediate Income Fund and Everence, State Street Global Advisors, Trillium Asset Management, United Nations Development Programme, and United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund.

"The World Bank and IFC goal to end extreme poverty by 2030 is something that resonates with the faith values of the Praxis Intermediate Income Fund," said Benjamin Bailey, CFA, Fixed Income Manager

at Praxis Mutual Funds. “Our clients appreciate investments like these where the yields are competitive and climate related projects are supported.”

In FY13, IFC invested a record \$2.5 billion in climate-smart projects—nearly 14 percent of the institution's overall commitments for the year. About two thirds of IFC's investments in the power sector involved energy efficiency and renewable energy. By FY15, IFC expects its climate-related investments to make up 20 percent of its long-term financing, or \$3 billion per year.

Stephanie Miller, Director of IFC Climate Business, said: "There are tremendous investment opportunities in the shift to cleaner and more efficient energy, especially in developing countries where solar, wind and other renewables are gaining traction fast."

IFC green bonds support projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions—for example, by rehabilitating power plants and transmission facilities, installing solar and wind power, and providing financing for technology that helps generate and use energy more efficiently.

About IFC

IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector. Working with private enterprises in more than 100 countries, we use our capital, expertise, and influence to help eliminate extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity. In FY13, our investments climbed to an all-time high of nearly \$25 billion, leveraging the power of the private sector to create jobs and tackle the world's most pressing development challenges. For more information, visit www.ifc.org

k) Equivalence Numbers (Celsius and Fahrenheit):

Changes in degrees Celsius (C^o) = how much change in degrees Fahrenheit (F^o)?

(Key: multiply Celsius number by 1.8)

A 1 degree change in Celsius = a 1.8 degree change in Fahrenheit.

A 2 C^o change in average global temperatures would be a 3.6 F^o change in average global temperatures.

A 4 C^o change in average global temperatures would be a 7.2 F^o change in average global temperatures.

A 5.3^o change in average global temperatures would be a 9.5 F^o change in average global temperatures.

V. Marginalization of the Treasured Wisdom of Religious, Spiritual, and Moral Traditions

[Note on Source References: For the purpose of streamlining the presentation in this section, there is a “Notes” section at the end of this Section V which follows the “B. 1) a)” etc outline format, and which provides source references for the passages quoted. Also, since many of the passages quoted appeared in a previous section, readers who would like to see other uses of a passage can search this document using key words in the quoted passage.]

A. What is being marginalized? (“... there are truths which none can be free to ignore, if one is to have that wisdom through which life can become useful. These are the truths concerning the structures of the good life and concerning the factual conditions by which it may be achieved....”)

[For source references, see “Notes and Source References” at the end of this “Marginalization” section]

1) “As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’. These ‘frameworks’ shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives. These ‘frameworks’ are often the source of a person’s thoughts about who they are, how they feel about themselves, how they evaluate other peoples ‘frameworks’, and how other people might evaluate their ‘framework’.”

2) “The meaning of life, therefore, of its purposes and values as understood by the educator, primarily determines the nature of his work. Education aims at an ideal, and this in turn depends on the view that is taken of (human beings) and (their) destiny, of (their) relations to God, to (their) fellowmen, and to the physical world. The content of education is furnished by the previous acquisition of humankind in literature, art, and science, in moral, social, and religious principles. The inheritance, however, contains elements that differ greatly in value, both as mental possessions and as means of culture; hence a selection is necessary, and this must be guided largely by the educational ideal.”

3) “Human morality is not a constant—it is not something which is the same throughout the centuries of human existence; and thus it is something which can become degraded or raised up, depending on the leanings of human aspirations.”

4) “... it is the business of the school environment to eliminate, so far as possible, the unworthy features of the existing environment from influence on mental habitudes.... Every society gets encumbered with what is trivial, with dead wood from the past, and with what is positively perverse. The school has the duty of omitting such things from the environment which it supplies, and thereby doing what it can to counteract their influence in the ordinary social environment. By selecting the best for its exclusive use,

it strives to reinforce the power of the best. As a society becomes more enlightened, it realizes that it is responsible not to transmit and conserve the whole of its existing achievements, but only such as to make for a better future society. The school is its chief agency for the accomplishment of this end.”

5) “... there are truths which none can be free to ignore, if one is to have that wisdom through which life can become useful. These are the truths concerning the structures of the good life and concerning the factual conditions by which it may be achieved...”

6) “... every article in the bazaar has moral and spiritual values attached to it...”

7) “The investments of time, energy, and money that each of us make in our everyday circumstances becomes the larger economy.”

8) “If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less, this limiting of desires at the ‘root’ will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the ‘spiritual teachings’ element which often gets overlooked...”

9) “When there is a loss of the collective ‘moral compass’; when there is a marginalization of the treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions; when cultures of violence, greed, corruption, and overindulgence are so common that most people believe them to be inevitable—there will be multiple challenges in any society, culture, or international circumstances. And if such deficits are not remedied? Then there does exist the possibility of unprecedented disaster.”

10) Honesty is the best policy.

“Oh! What a tangled web we weave
when first we practice to deceive.”

11) “We are at a critical point in the evolution of spiritual understanding.”

12) “There is a profound and critical need for as many people as possible to be exercising as much love, understanding, and forgiveness as possible—in as many ways as possible.”

13) “There may be many people in our communities who use irresponsible and disrespectful language in ways which do not suggest that their motive is to respectfully provide good service to their fellow human beings, and contribute to the greater good of the whole. And there may be people in our communities who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying on people’s fears, manipulating people’s trust, and/or encouraging people to abandon hope in higher aspirations, and

indulge in unhealthy, or immoral behavior. Such behavior is clearly counterproductive to the building of caring communities; it can be very dangerous for community morale; and it can become a crippling obstacle in times of crises.”

14) “Again and again, in references to the debt crises, there is mention of the need for ‘economic growth’.... Unfortunately, the kind of ‘economic growth’ which is most often being referred to includes a vast array of ‘enterprises’ which require the continued exploitation of flaws and weaknesses in human nature, fragile ecosystems, and already significantly depleted natural resources...”

15) “The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

16) “Further, many people may think it is naïve to imagine that people from so many diverse religious, spiritual, moral, and cultural traditions can decide to come together in such a way as to not only encourage, but participate in, a high percentage of constructive thinking and constructive action in response to the difficult challenges ahead (as in the high levels of participation and collaboration encouraged by comprehensive Community Visioning Initiatives). From my point of view, such skepticism and cynicism depend for their existence on doubts as to whether it is possible for people to achieve highly advanced forms of wisdom and compassion through genuine instruction and sincere effort. *Thus it is that there is a great responsibility on those people who are in any way representatives of religious, spiritual, and/or moral traditions—to demonstrate what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion, to provide genuine instruction when sincere efforts are being made, to contribute to the greater good of the whole, and to help restore confidence in the higher values of life.*”

17) “The challenges of our times are such that it is now critical for us to access the storehouses of wisdom which have accumulated over the many centuries of human experience, and which have been confirmed again and again as essential to individual well-being and social harmony by the saints, sages, spiritual leaders, and sincere practitioners of all religious, spiritual, and moral traditions.”

18) “There are opportunities in every minute of every day for people to ‘catch a glimpse’ of this ‘current’ in the process of actively affirming the treasured wisdom from the teachings of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions. Consider the following ‘awareness exercise’:

“During the course of any given day—and in ways we may not even be aware of—acts of kindness and courtesy by practitioners of the Hindu faith inspire Muslims to become better Muslims; acts of kindness and courtesy by practitioners of the Islamic faith inspire Christians to become better Christians; acts of kindness and courtesy by practitioners of the Christian faith inspire Buddhists to become better Buddhists; and so on.

“And consider further: that during the course of our lives, we all require the benefit of experiences, goods, and services from countless numbers of other people. To be more specific, this writer now asks you (kind reader) to consider tracing the materials and ‘human energy input’ associated with the water you use (and drink); the food you eat; the building structure

which you call home; the clothes you wear; the mode of transportation you use; the fuel for that mode of transportation—and the centuries of cultural experiences which make up the knowledge and wisdom now accessible via the Internet....

“Even if we use only the implications of this very limited exercise, by the end of any given day countless numbers of people in this world will have had the opportunity—whether they were aware of it or not—to be a positive influence in the lives of countless numbers of other people who are practitioners of a faith tradition different than themselves.”

19) “And what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion? How many of us would say that we are fully aware of what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion? What would the everyday circumstances of our community life be like if many of us *were* fully aware of what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion? Many of us *could be* much more familiar with what is possible... unfortunately, much of the real treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions now seems to be hidden—and thus in need of being re-discovered. These “hidden” resources include teachings which inspire and encourage people to:

- a) place a high priority on the development of truth, virtue, love, and peace—and on living disciplined lives for the purpose of adhering to truth, cultivating virtue and love, and maintaining the pathways to enduring peace
- b) sacrifice personal desires for the greater good of the whole
- c) find contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services
- d) prefer peacebuilding which supports and actualizes mutually beneficial understandings, forgiveness, and reconciliation—and *which abstains from violent conflict resolution*—as a way of bringing cycles of violence to an end
- e) use resources carefully, so that there is surplus available for emergency assistance
- f) support community life and cultural traditions which “... bring to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help, as well as to those who receive it”.

20) “There is a more advanced and more benevolent spiritual entity than ourselves, and such an entity does actually count for something in overcoming the difficult challenges ahead.”

21) “Faith helps move from ‘it hardly seems possible’ to ‘it must be possible’ (since faith believes love will prevail).”

22) “Were I to have the least bit of knowledge, in walking on a Great Road, it’s only going astray that I would fear.
The Great Way is very level;
But people greatly delight in tortuous paths.”

23) “This writer believes that it is possible for there to be a sympathetic resonance between the example of leaders—serving society by defining, supporting, and sustaining virtue; the personal cultivation of virtue throughout society; the ecological stability and sustainability of natural resources; and the current of Divine Grace. And—that it is possible for many people to achieve highly advanced forms of wisdom and compassion through genuine instruction and sincere effort.”

24) “As a result of the unprecedented opportunities created by the expansion of the Internet, we have now arrived at a very auspicious moment in time... for at no other time in the course of history has so many people had access to so much in the way of time-tested guidelines, inspiring role models, and service-oriented initiatives.”

25) “Even now, as you are reading this, truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances— by countless numbers of people in communities around the world.”

26) “There are countless numbers of ‘things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives’ which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.”

27) “The most advanced societies are the ones which are successful at integrating spiritual wisdom into the everyday circumstances of community life.”

28) “One of the most persistent ironies in life is that with so many opportunities to provide real assistance to fellow human beings—and with the potential for such assistance to result in happiness ‘to those who extend help as well as to those who receive it’—there are still many, many people in this world who cannot find a ‘way to earn a living’ providing such assistance.”

29) “The function of work should be to practice our ideal of life.”

30) “It is possible for leaders to be so magnanimous and progressive—and circumstances to be so constructive and inspiring—that even the most evil elements change for the better.”

B. Obesity, Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, and Prison Populations

1) Introduction--“The educational system of a country plays a significant role in an individual’s selection and use of the media.”

a) “Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.”

“Popular programming reflects a level of acceptance and shared values among large numbers of people. People tend to watch programs that meet their approval. If they are truly offended by violent programs, they would not watch them. In that sense, media programming can be regarded as a text that reflects the attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths that define a culture.” (p. 66)

“At the same time, media programming reinforces cultural attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths. Media messages are communicated through the countless hours of media programming that repeat, directly or indirectly, the cultural script.” (p. 68)

“Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.” (p. 68)

b) “A country’s educational curriculum—what subjects students are exposed to—affects their ability to interpret the information being conveyed through the channels of mass media.”

“Media literate individuals have learned to develop a critical distance from the information they receive through the media, so that they are in a position to make independent judgments about a) what programming they choose to watch, read, or hear b) how to interpret the information that they receive through the channels of communication.” (p. 7)

“The ability to identify and evaluate propaganda messages undermines the central persuasive function of propaganda by empowering individuals to develop independent judgments about the messages they receive through the media. However, developing an awareness of propaganda is not an easy task....” (p. 50)

“The educational system of a country plays a significant role in an individual’s selection and use of the media. A country’s educational curriculum—what subjects students are exposed to—affects their ability to interpret the information being conveyed through the channels of mass media.” (p. 157)

2) Obesity-- “...in 1997 the World Health Organization (WHO) formally recognized obesity as a global epidemic.”

a) “Obesity has severe implications for a person’s health, including cholesterol, blood pressure, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke and heart attacks, and more.”

b) "Obesity is one of the leading health issues in US society, resulting in about 300,000 deaths per year in the United States."

c) "One of the main reasons Americans eat as poorly as we do may be the ubiquity of low-priced, unhealthy foods and their promotion...we are surrounded with tempting options that aren't good for us."

d) "65 percent of the world's population live in countries where overweight and obesity kills more people than underweight and malnutrition."

3) Tobacco Use--"Tobacco use is the world's leading cause of preventable death, according to the World Health Organization."

a) "Global consumption of cigarettes has been rising steadily since manufactured cigarettes were introduced at the beginning of the 20th century."

b) "In the USA alone over \$10 billion is spent a year on marketing cigarettes..."

c) Profits—"countries do not profit economically from tobacco production and consumption – in fact, they suffer great financial harm."

d) "Worldwide, tobacco use causes more than 5 million deaths per year, and current trends show that tobacco use will cause more than 8 million deaths annually by 2030."

e) every year tobacco kills more Americans than did World War II — more than AIDS, cocaine, heroin, alcohol, vehicular accidents, homicide and suicide combined."

f) "Burden Shifts to the World's Poorest Countries—"Nearly 80% of those who die from tobacco-related illnesses are in low- and middle-income countries."

4) "Alcohol is the world's third largest risk factor for disease burden..."

a) "The harmful use of alcohol is a global problem which compromises both individual and social development. It results in 2.5 million deaths each year. It also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society."

b) United States--" ...excessive alcohol use the 3rd leading lifestyle-related cause of death for the nation."

c) "Alcohol in America is big business. We spent \$162 billion buying beer, wine and liquor in 2011."

d) "In 2010, 10,228 people were killed in alcohol-impaired driving crashes, accounting for nearly one-third (31%) of all traffic-related deaths in the United States."

5) Gambling—"...gambling activities generated US\$ 419 billion in revenues across the world in 2011."

a) "In 2011 the world's lotteries had the highest share of gambling revenues, accounting for 28.4% of the total."

b) "In 2007, gambling activities generated gross revenues (the difference between the total amounts wagered minus the funds or "winnings" returned to the players) of \$92.27 billion in the United States."

c) State Lotteries in the United States—"11 states collecting more revenue from their state lottery than from their state corporate income tax during FY2009."

6) Illegal Activity and Prisons (U.S.)—"The United States has the highest documented incarceration rate in the world."

a) "In total, 6,977,700 adults were under correctional supervision (probation, parole, jail, or prison) in 2011 – about 2.9% of adults in the U.S. resident population."

"According to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2,266,800 adults were incarcerated in U.S. federal and state prisons, and county jails at year-end 2011 – about 0.7% of adults in the U.S. resident population.... Additionally, 4,814,200 adults at year-end 2011 were on probation or on parole. In total, 6,977,700 adults were under correctional supervision (probation, parole, jail, or prison) in 2011 – about 2.9% of adults in the U.S. resident population. In addition, there were 70,792 juveniles in juvenile detention in 2010...."

b) "At year-end 2007 the United States had less than 5% of the world's population and 23.4% of the world's prison and jail population (adult inmates)."

c) "In 2007, around \$74 billion was spent on corrections. The total number of inmates in 2007 in federal, state, and local lockups was 2,419,241. That comes to around \$30,600 per inmate."

7) Obesity, Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, and Prison Populations
--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

"If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less this limiting of desires at the 'root' will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the 'spiritual teachings' element which often gets overlooked...."

a) “For most of the 20th Century, and especially since the Second World War, higher education has been largely a secular enterprise. The goal of a college or university education has been to provide students with scholarly ways of understanding both themselves and the world around them that required little or no appeal to God, religion, or the sacred. The underlying assumption seemed to be that as research and rational reflection explained more and more of the world, religion would become an increasingly unnecessary part of human life. Higher education prepares students for the future, and religion was not particularly relevant for the future as it was envisioned at most universities.”

b) As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide “frameworks” by which they “understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important”. These “frameworks” shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives. These “frameworks” are often the source of a person’s thoughts about who they are, how they feel about themselves, how they evaluate other peoples “frameworks”, and how other people might evaluate their “framework”.

c) “Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.”

“Popular programming reflects a level of acceptance and shared values among large numbers of people. People tend to watch programs that meet their approval. If they are truly offended by violent programs, they would not watch them. In that sense, media programming can be regarded as a text that reflects the attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths that define a culture.” (p. 66)

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“Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.” (p. 68)

d) “There may be many people in our communities who use irresponsible and disrespectful language in ways which do not suggest that their motive is to respectfully provide good service to their fellow human beings, and contribute to the greater good of the whole. And there may be people in our communities who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears, manipulating people’s trust, and/or encouraging people to abandon hope in higher aspirations, and indulge in unhealthy, or immoral behavior. Such behavior is clearly counterproductive to the building of caring communities; it can be very dangerous for community morale; and it can become a crippling obstacle in times of crises. from primer

e) “Again and again, in references to the debt crises, there is mention of the need for ‘economic growth’.... Unfortunately, the kind of ‘economic growth’ which is most often being referred to includes a vast array of ‘enterprises’ which require the continued exploitation of flaws and weaknesses in human nature, fragile ecosystems, and already significantly depleted natural resources—and which are much of the reason why cultures of violence, greed, and corruption have become so common that most people believe they are inevitable (see Section IV ‘Cultures of Violence, Greed, Corruption, and Overindulgence’).

f) “The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

g) “Unfortunately, much of the real treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions now seems to be hidden—and thus in need of being re-discovered. These “hidden” resources include teachings which inspire and encourage people to

- i) sacrifice personal desires for the greater good of the whole
- ii) find contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services

h) “If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less, this limiting of desires at the ‘root’ will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the ‘spiritual teachings’ element which often gets overlooked...”
Spiritual Peacebuilding

C. War, Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Firearms, Television Violence, Video Game Violence, Conscientious Objector Status

1) Introduction—“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’”

a) These “frameworks” shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives

As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide “frameworks” by which they “understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important”. These “frameworks” shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives. These “frameworks” are often the

source of a person's thoughts about who they are, how they feel about themselves, how they evaluate other peoples "frameworks", and how other people might evaluate their "framework".

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"Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths." (p. 68)

2) Worldwide Military Expenditures—"Total world military expenditure in 2012 was \$1.75 trillion. This is equivalent to 2.5 per cent of global GDP."

3) Global Drugs and Global Arms Trade--"The global drugs trade and the global arms trade are integral to violence in both developing and industrialized countries. Even modest progress on either front will contribute to reducing the amount and degree of violence suffered by millions of people. To date, however—and despite their high profile in the world arena—no solutions seem to be in sight for these problems."

4) Intentional Homicides, Worldwide (2010)—468,000

"A study undertaken by the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development estimated that there were approximately 490,000 intentional homicides in 2004... For the year 2010 UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) made a similar study. It presumed a number of 468,000 intentional homicides for this year."

5) Major Causes of Death, 20th Century (by "Humanity")—980 million

a) About "Death in the 20th Century" infographic

Commissioned by the Wellcome Trust, a U.K. charity devoted to human health, "Death in the 20th Century" shows us the leading causes of mortality from 1900 to 2000, worldwide. It's a huge and diverse

amount of data to parse, factoring in the variables of time and geographic location. The big trend, of course, is cancer, which emerged in the 20th century as one of the top causes of death. Other trends are more insipid. "Humanity"--deaths by murder, accidents, drugs, and "ideology," is the third-largest cause with 980 million. It's difficult to believe that road traffic has killed more people than homicide, but then again, this was the century of the car. Less difficult to believe? The fact that the cigarettes (often distributed to soldiers over a century of conflict, ironically) have killed nearly as many people as the wars themselves.

b) Top Five Causes of Death in the 20th Century

Cause of Death	Number of Deaths (in millions)
1. Non-Communicable Diseases (Respiratory Illness, etc)	1,970
2. Infectious Diseases (Smallpox, etc)	1680
3. Cardiovascular Disease (Ischemic Heart Disease, etc)	1246
4. Humanity (accidents, murder, war, etc)	980 million
5. Cancer (Lung, etc)	530

[This writer's note: In the "Humanity" category, the infographic(for deaths in the 20th Century) lists deaths by murder at 170 million, and deaths by war at 130 million.]

6) Violence on Television—"Number of violent acts seen of TV by age 18: 150,000

7) Conscientious Objector Status: Requesting to be excused from military service based on religious, spiritual, or moral convictions

Consider the following statement:

"Most people would consider it unusual for a person to request to be excused from military service based on their religious, spiritual, or moral convictions."

Please check the box which best represents your view of the above statement...

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| agree | agree in some ways | have different view--
or different way of
understanding our
present circumstances | disagree in
some ways | disagree |

Your different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances:

Also, consider the following excerpts from the Wikipedia entry for "Conscientious Objector".

"During World War II, all registrants (in the United States; see section "United States") were sent a questionnaire covering basic facts about their identification, physical condition, history and also provided a checkoff to indicate opposition to military service because of religious training or belief. Men marking the latter option received a DSS 47 form with ten questions.

- a) Describe the nature of your belief which is the basis of your claim.
- b) Explain how, when, and from whom or from what source you received the training and acquired the belief which is the basis of your claim.
- c) Give the name and present address of the individual upon whom you rely most for religious guidance.
- d) Under what circumstances, if any, do you believe in the use of force?
- e) Describe the actions and behavior in your life which in your opinion most conspicuously demonstrate the consistency and depth of your religious convictions.
- f) Have you ever given public expression, written or oral, to the views herein expressed as the basis for your claim made above? If so, specify when and where.
- g) Have you ever been a member of any military organization or establishment? If so, state the name and address of same and give reasons why you became a member.
- h) Are you a member of a religious sect or organization?
- i) Describe carefully the creed or official statements of said religious sect or organization as it relates to participation in war.
- j) Describe your relationships with and activities in all organizations with which you are or have been affiliated other than religious or military"

Question: How many of us would qualify as someone who could legitimately be excused from a military service requirement based on our religious, spiritual, or moral convictions?

8) War, Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Firearms, Television Violence, Video Game Violence, Conscientious Objector Status

--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

“Thus it is that there is a great responsibility on those people who are in any way representatives of a religious, spiritual, and/or moral tradition... to help restore confidence in the higher values of life.”

a) “Unfortunately, much of the real treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions now seems to be hidden—and thus in need of being re-discovered. These “hidden” resources include teachings which inspire and encourage people to

- i) sacrifice personal desires for the greater good of the whole
- ii) find contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services
- iii) prefer peacebuilding which supports and actualizes mutually beneficial understandings, forgiveness, and reconciliation—and *which abstains from violent conflict resolution*—as a way of bringing cycles of violence to an end
- iv) support community life and cultural traditions which “... bring to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help, as well as to those who receive it”.

b) “Many people may think it is naïve to imagine that people from so many diverse religious, spiritual, moral, and cultural traditions can decide to come together in such a way as to not only encourage, but participate in, a high percentage of constructive thinking and constructive action in response to the difficult challenges ahead (as in the high levels of participation and collaboration encouraged by comprehensive Community Visioning Initiatives). From my point of view, such skepticism and cynicism depend for their existence on doubts as to whether it is possible for people to achieve highly advanced forms of wisdom and compassion through genuine instruction and sincere effort. *Thus it is that there is a great responsibility on those people who are in any way representatives of religious, spiritual, and/or moral traditions—to demonstrate what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion, to provide genuine instruction when sincere efforts are being made, to contribute to the greater good of the whole, and to help restore confidence in the higher values of life*”

c) “One of the most persistent ironies in life is that with so many opportunities to provide real assistance to fellow human beings—and with the potential for such assistance to result in happiness ‘to those who extend help as well as to those who receive it’—there are still many, many people in this world who cannot find a “way to earn a living” providing such assistance.”

d) “The most advanced societies are the ones which are successful at integrating spiritual wisdom into the everyday circumstances of community life.”

D. World Population, Oceans, Wood, Water Usage, Fisheries

1) Introduction—“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’.”

a) “These ‘frameworks’ shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives.”

“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’. These ‘frameworks’ shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives. These ‘frameworks’ are often the source of a person’s thoughts about who they are, how they feel about themselves, how they evaluate other peoples “frameworks”, and how other people might evaluate their ‘framework’.”

b) “As a society becomes more enlightened, it realizes that it is responsible not to transmit and conserve the whole of its existing achievements, but only such as to make for a better future society.”

“... it is the business of the school environment to eliminate, so far as possible, the unworthy features of the existing environment from influence on mental habitudes.... Every society gets encumbered with what is trivial, with dead wood from the past, and with what is positively perverse. The school has the duty of omitting such things from the environment which it supplies, and thereby doing what it can to counteract their influence in the ordinary social environment. By selecting the best for its exclusive use, it strives to reinforce the power of the best. As a society becomes more enlightened, it realizes that it is responsible not to transmit and conserve the whole of its existing achievements, but only such as to make for a better future society. T he school is its chief agency for the accomplishment of this end.”

2) World Population--7,118,361,550 (October 17,2013)

“In 1804, the world population was 1 billion.
In 1927, the world population was 2 billion (123 years later).
In 1960, the world population was 3 billion (33 years later).
In 1974, the world population was 4 billion (14 years later).
In 1987, the world population was 5 billion (13 years later).
In 1999, the world population was 6 billion (12 years later).
In 2011, the world population was 7 billion (12 years later).”

“As of October 17, 2013 at 21:16 UTC (-4), the world population was estimated to be 7,118,361,550.”

3) Ocean Degradation—“An international panel of marine scientists is demanding urgent remedies to halt ocean degradation based on findings that the rate, speed and impacts of change in the global ocean are greater, faster and more imminent than previously thought. “

4) Our unsustainable relationships with forests and wood—“A growing world population, expanding industrialization, and rising incomes is driving materials extraction to an increasingly unsustainable rate.”

a) In the previous 5,000 years, almost half of the world’s forests have been consumed, burnt, destroyed, or otherwise disappeared.

b) “For almost 3 billion people, wood is the main energy source for heating and cooking...”/“Over half the timber harvested for industrial use goes to North America, Europe and Japan, a figure that rises to 70 percent for paper.”

c) Deforestation contributes more to global greenhouse gas emissions than the world’s entire transport sector.

d) “People in industrialized countries comprise only about 20% of the global population, yet they consume 81% of the world’s paper and 76% of its timber.”

e) “At least 80% of the developed world's diet originated in the tropical rainforest.”

f) “...the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years”/“...(and) because the forests no longer exist, they (will) no longer (be) available to absorb CO2.”]

5) “The world is incurring a vast water deficit—one that is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.”

a) “Since 1950 the world population has doubled and water use has tripled.”

b) A “Water-Based Food Bubble”—“18 countries, containing half the world’s people, are overpumping their aquifers”

c) “...several of these countries... have passed not only peak water, but also peak grain production.”

d) “It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states.”

e) “Where virtually all water has been claimed, cities can typically get more water only by taking it from irrigation. Countries then import grain to offset the loss of irrigated grain production. Since it takes

1,000 tons of water to produce one ton of grain, importing grain is the most efficient way to import water.”

f) “This onslaught of land acquisitions has become a land rush as governments, agribusiness firms, and private investors seek control of land wherever they can find it. “

g) “Up to 90 % of wastewater in developing countries flows untreated into rivers, lakes and highly productive coastal zone...’)(“Of the 37 major diseases in developing countries, 21 are water and sanitation related”)

6) Unsustainable Fishing—“53% of the world’s fisheries are fully exploited, and 32% are overexploited, depleted, or recovering from depletion”

7) “All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment...”

“Globally, as Gary Gardner, Erik Assadourian, and Radhika Sarin write in the opening chapter, private consumption expenditures have more than quadrupled in the last 40 years, driven by both overall population growth and rapidly escalating rates of per capita consumption. Consequently, the same time period has witnessed an exponential rise in the use of basic goods such as paper, water, fossil fuels, metals, wood, minerals, synthetics, and resource-intensive foodstuffs, alongside a continual proliferation of ever-more elaborate consumer "needs" and the ephemeral commodities designed to satisfy them. Such trends, as we've acknowledged, are overwhelmingly concentrated in North America and Western Europe, where 12 per cent of the global population now account for over 60 per cent of consumer spending--in marked contrast to areas such as sub-Saharan Africa, where 11 per cent of the world's population consume at roughly one fiftieth of that rate. All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment--exhausting non-renewable resources, shrinking wetlands, decimating forests, draining aquifers, driving thousands of plant and animal species to extinction, degrading soil, and generating levels of pollution and waste far beyond the natural world's capacity to assimilate.”

8) World Population, Oceans, Wood, Water Usage, Fisheries

--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

a) “...A strategy for eradicating poverty will not succeed if an economy’s environmental support systems are collapsing.”

b) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

c) “Developing countries seek the same modern conveniences—dishwashers, televisions, computers, and cars—enjoyed by the developed world and which are currently powered mostly by fossil fuels. We can imagine that they can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?.... This is why I am extremely skeptical that carbon emissions will be reined in.”

d) “Were I to have the least bit of knowledge, in walking on a Great Road,
it’s only going astray that I would fear.
The Great Way is very level;
But people greatly delight in tortuous paths.”

e) “Confidence is likely to dwindle even more in societies in which it is already weak – in particular if it is becoming obvious in crisis regions that governments have in the past failed to develop suitable solution strategies and provide orientation for society.”

“It cannot be ruled out that the people’s confidence in state institutions as well as politics would be considerably shaken. This confidence is likely to dwindle even more in societies in which it is already weak – in particular if it is becoming obvious in crisis regions that governments have in the past failed to develop suitable solution strategies and provide orientation for society during this period of transition. This personalised loss of confidence, which can express itself, for example, in ‘dressing down’ politicians, could – depending on intensity and duration – consolidate into a general and lasting crisis of confidence towards central national institutions and their ability to solve problems. A society, however, cannot survive without confidence. Sullenness with politics can give rise to lethargy or fatalism and can increase the likelihood of growing political instability and extremism.”

f) “There are countless numbers of ‘things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives’ which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.”

g) “If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less, this limiting of desires at the ‘root’ will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the ‘spiritual teachings’ element which often gets overlooked....”

E. Obesity, Hunger, Food Waste

1) Introduction—“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’”

a) These “frameworks” shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives

As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide “frameworks” by which they “understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important”. These “frameworks” shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives. These “frameworks” are often the source of a person’s thoughts about who they are, how they feel about themselves, how they evaluate other peoples “frameworks”, and how other people might evaluate their “framework”.

b) “Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.”

“Popular programming reflects a level of acceptance and shared values among large numbers of people. People tend to watch programs that meet their approval. If they are truly offended by violent programs, they would not watch them. In that sense, media programming can be regarded as a text that reflects the attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths that define a culture.” (p. 66)

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“Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.” (p. 68)

c) “As a society becomes more enlightened, it realizes that it is responsible not to transmit and conserve the whole of its existing achievements, but only such as to make for a better future society.”

“... it is the business of the school environment to eliminate, so far as possible, the unworthy features of the existing environment from influence on mental habitudes.... Every society gets encumbered with what is trivial, with dead wood from the past, and with what is positively perverse. The school has the duty of omitting such things from the environment which it supplies, and thereby doing what it can to counteract their influence in the ordinary social environment. By selecting the best for its exclusive use, it strives to reinforce the power of the best. As a society becomes more enlightened, it realizes that it is responsible not to transmit and conserve the whole of its existing achievements, but only such as to make for a better future society. The school is its chief agency for the accomplishment of this end.”

2) Obesity-- “...in 1997 the World Health Organization (WHO) formally recognized obesity as a global epidemic.”

- a) "Obesity has severe implications a person's health, including cholesterol, blood pressure, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, stroke and heart attacks, and more."
- b) "Obesity is one of the leading health issues in US society, resulting in about 300,000 deaths per year in the United States."
- c) "One of the main reasons Americans eat as poorly as we do may be the ubiquity of low-priced, unhealthy foods and their promotion...we are surrounded with tempting options that aren't good for us."
- d) "65 percent of the world's population live in countries where overweight and obesity kills more people than underweight and malnutrition."

3) Hunger—"The world produces enough food to feed everyone."

a) Poverty, Undernutrition, and Preventable Health Issues

- i) "22,000 children die each day due to conditions of poverty."
- ii) "Undernutrition contributes to 2.6 million deaths of children under five each year - one third of the global total."
- iii) "More than 11 million children die each year from preventable health issues such as malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia."
- iv) "Hunger and malnutrition are in fact the number one risk to health worldwide — greater than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined."
- v) "Between 780 million and 1.3 billion people in the world go to bed hungry each night."
- vi) "The vast majority of hungry people (98 percent) live in developing countries, where almost 15 percent of the population is undernourished."

b) Food System Related Hunger Statistics

- i) The world produces enough food to feed everyone. World agriculture produces 17 percent more calories per person today than it did 30 years ago, despite a 70 percent population increase. This is enough to provide everyone in the world with at least 2,720 kilocalories (kcal) per person per day according to the most recent estimate that we could find (FAO 2002, p.9). The principal problem is that many people in the world do not have sufficient land to grow, or income to purchase, enough food.
- ii) "75 percent of the world's poorest people — 1.4 billion women, children, and men — live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihood."

iii) "12 percent of the world's population uses 85 percent of its water, and none of the 12 percent lives in developing countries."

c) A "Water-Based Food Bubble" — "18 countries, containing half the world's people, are overpumping their aquifers"

d) Waterborne Diseases

i) "Up to 90 % of wastewater in developing countries flows untreated into rivers, lakes and highly productive coastal zone..."

ii) "Of the 37 major diseases in developing countries, 21 are water and sanitation related"

e) "The new reality," says Brown, "is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos.

i) "The new reality," says Brown, "is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for WorldWar II. The challenge is to quickly reduce carbon emissions, stabilize population, and restore the economy's soils, aquifers, forests, and other natural support systems. This requires not only a redefining of security but a corresponding reallocation of fiscal resources from military budgets to budgets for climate stabilization, population stabilization, water conservation, and other new threats to security."

ii) "The growing scarcity of water and the high energy cost of transporting it over long distances may begin to constrain the growth of some cities."

4) Food Waste--"About 1/3 of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year; approximately 1.3 billion tonnes gets lost or wasted

a) "About 1/3 of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year; approximately 1.3 billion tonnes gets lost or wasted. Industrialized and developing countries waste roughly the same quantities of food – respectively 670 and 630 million tonnes."

b) "Forty one per cent of the Ecological Footprint (2.80 gha) is accounted for by the food Londoners eat....In total, London consumes 6.9 million tones of food (per year), more than three quarters of which is imported. London throws away 560,000 tonnes of food (per year) as waste."

c) "New Yorkers produce 600,000 of food waste per year."

d) "Supermarkets, restaurants and other nonresidential establishments in Montgomery County throw away 96 million pounds of food a year."

5) Whose Food System Is It?

a) “Many rural and urban development schemes have overlooked the importance of locally specific ways of meeting needs for food, health, shelter, energy, education and other fundamental human needs.”

“The exclusion of local organisations from shaping the future thus leads to a neglect of different ways of satisfying human needs. Many rural and urban development schemes have overlooked the importance of locally specific ways of meeting needs for food, health, shelter, energy, education and other fundamental human needs. Non-local professionals and planners all too often fail to see the difference between fundamental human needs and the ways and means of satisfying these needs. Whilst fundamental human needs are universal, their satisfiers vary according to culture, region and historical conditions (Max-Neef, 1989).

“Despite some remarkable exceptions, agricultural developments, resettlement housing for displaced people, healthcare, changes in tenure laws and other externally-driven activities have, implicitly or explicitly, adopted the dominant cultural model of industrial society. In industrial societies fundamental human needs are almost exclusively catered for by satisfiers that must be bought in the market and/or produced industrially.

“Subsistence farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, fisherfolk and artisanal food processors are thus seen as poor if they wear home-made garments of natural fibre rather than synthetics. They are perceived as poor if they live in houses constructed from natural materials like bamboo, thatch and mud rather than concrete. They are backward and poor if they farm without hybrid seeds, chemical fertilisers and weed-free monocultures. The ideology of development declares them to be so because they neither fully participate in the market economy nor consume commodities produced for and distributed by the market, even though they may be satisfying their fundamental needs themselves. This neglect of human ingenuity and diversity ultimately reinforces the dominant model of development based on uniformity, centralisation and control.

b) “‘Food sovereignty’ is an alternative paradigm for food, fisheries, agriculture, pastoralism and forest use that is emerging (as a) citizens’ response to the multiple social and environmental crises induced by modern food systems everywhere.”

“The knowledge, priorities and aspirations of small-scale producers, and other citizens whose livelihoods depend on food provisioning, are rarely included in policy debates on the future of food, farming and development (Edelman, 2003). When governments do decide to hold public consultations to help guide their decisions, policy experts as well as representatives of large farmers and agri-food corporations are usually centre stage in these debates, rather than small-scale producers, food workers, small food businesses and other citizens. Similarly, when policy think tanks and academics organise discussions to inform the choices of decision-makers it is striking that the voices of farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, food workers and indigenous peoples are largely absent from such processes (Pimbert *et al.*, 2006).

“‘Food sovereignty’ is an alternative paradigm for food, fisheries, agriculture, pastoralism and forest use that is emerging in response to this democratic deficit. This alternative policy framework for food and agriculture is also a citizens’ response to the multiple social and environmental crises induced by modern food systems everywhere. Indeed, many proposals for food sovereignty directly seek to reverse

the socially and ecologically destructive nature of industrial farming, fisheries, forestry and livestock management, and the wider food systems they are part of. *“Self sufficiency and autonomy are now political demands, well rooted in the experience of millions of Indians, campesinos, ‘urban marginals’ and many other groups in the southern part of the globe. Rerooting and regenerating themselves in their own spaces, they are creating effective responses to ‘the global forces’ trying to displace them”* (Esteva and Prakash, 1998).”

6) Obesity, Hunger, Food Waste

--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

a) “Unfortunately, much of the real treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions now seems to be hidden...(including) teachings which inspire and encourage people to... find contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services.”

“Unfortunately, much of the real treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions now seems to be hidden—and thus in need of being re-discovered. These “hidden” resources include teachings which inspire and encourage people to

- i) place a high priority on the development of truth, virtue, love, and peace—and on living disciplined lives for the purpose of adhering to truth, cultivating virtue and love, and maintaining the pathways to enduring peace
- ii) sacrifice personal desires for the greater good of the whole
- iii) find contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services
- iv) prefer peacebuilding which supports and actualizes mutually beneficial understandings forgiveness, and reconciliation—and *which abstains from violent conflict resolution*—as a way of bringing cycles of violence to an end
- v) use resources carefully, so that there is surplus available for emergency assistance
- vi) support community life and cultural traditions which ‘... bring to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help, as well as to those who receive it’.”

b) “... there are truths which none can be free to ignore, if one is to have that wisdom through which life can become useful. These are the truths concerning the structures of the good life and concerning the factual conditions by which it may be achieved...”

c) “The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

d) “If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less, this limiting of desires at the ‘root’ will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the ‘spiritual teachings’ element which often gets overlooked...”
Spiritual Peacebuilding

e) “Were I to have the least bit of knowledge, in walking on a Great Road,
it’s only going astray that I would fear.
The Great Way is very level;
But people greatly delight in tortuous paths.”

F. U.S. Public Debt, U.S. Consumer Debt, U.S. Financial Crisis, Derivatives, Global Wealth Statistics

1) Introduction--“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they “understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important”.

a) —“These ‘frameworks’ shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives.”

“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’. These ‘frameworks’ shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives. These ‘frameworks’ are often the source of a person’s thoughts about who they are, how they feel about themselves, how they evaluate other peoples ‘frameworks’, and how other people might evaluate their ‘framework’.”

b) “Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.”

“Popular programming reflects a level of acceptance and shared values among large numbers of people. People tend to watch programs that meet their approval. If they are truly offended by violent programs, they would not watch them. In that sense, media programming can be regarded as a text that reflects the attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths that define a culture.” (p. 66)

“At the same time, media programming reinforces cultural attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths. Media messages are communicated through the countless hours of media programming that repeat, directly or indirectly, the cultural script.” (p. 68)

“Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.” (p. 68)

c) "We will build on recent progress and implement more ambitious and coherent policies for strong, sustainable, and balanced growth, while reducing market volatility."

"The global recovery is continuing. Growth remains subdued, however, and downside risks persist, with some new risks emerging. There are encouraging signs of improving activity in advanced economies, while growth in many emerging market economies has moderated. Growth has generally remained resilient in low-income countries. We will build on recent progress and implement more ambitious and coherent policies for strong, sustainable, and balanced growth, while reducing market volatility. This requires carefully managing multiple transitions, including a shift in growth dynamics, normalizing global financial conditions, achieving fiscal sustainability, a rebalancing of global demand, and moving to a more stable global financial system. Structural policies to boost productivity, reduce unemployment and to achieve more inclusive growth are warranted in many countries. We welcome the directions set forth in the Managing Director's Global Policy Agenda.

d) "It is a little surprising that there has been no controversy over economics education, because economics is, in our culture, deeply controversial..."

"It is a little surprising that there has been no controversy over economics education, because economics is, in our culture, deeply controversial, often on moral and religious grounds.... A part of the problem is what the texts and the new national standards leave out. They say little about poverty, especially as a moral or spiritual problem. They are usually silent about the moral relation of the First and Third Worlds. They typically ignore the effects of economics and technology on the environment. They are oblivious to the moral and spiritual problems of consumer culture. They ask no questions about dehumanizing work. They emphasize the important of the profit motive and competition, but say nothing about the possibility of excess profits or the possible costs of competition...." (p. 159)

"(Furthermore)... the economics world (is) defined in terms of competition of self-interested individuals with unlimited wants for scarce resources.... (and) decisions should be made according to cost-benefit analyses that maximize whatever it is that we value and leave no room in the equation for duties, the sacred, or those dimensions of life that aren't quantifiable. Economics is one thing; morality is, quite clearly, another." (p. 160)

e) "I think there's a sort of tolerance within the culture for this sort of irregular kind of self enrichment..."

INSKEEP: Of course, the classic American version is a very specific kind of rags to riches. It's not that somebody suddenly makes you a prince. It's that you strive and dig and find some scheme and do whatever you have to do to make a little bit of money. And that's what...

Mr. O'NEILL: Yeah.

INSKEEP: And that's what he's doing. He's got different businesses. He's got different sidelines.

Mr. O'NEILL: Yeah.

INSKEEP: And when I read about that, I think about, well, so many American novels that - you go back to Mark Twain who wrote about a kind of striver and schemer in the Gilded Age and was kind of a striver and a schemer himself. He always had some idea to strike it rich. Were you thinking about - "The Great Gatsby" is another - I mean, were you thinking about so many American characters that had come

before Chuck Ramkissoon when you presented this West Indian immigrant to a reader like me?
Mr. O'NEILL: Well, I think so. But I think, more specifically, Chuck Ramkissoon himself, the character, is thinking about it. He lives in the United States for a number of years. And he becomes aware of this very specific kind of narrative in American life which essentially authorizes people to do whatever it takes to climb up by their boot straps and to make something of themselves, even if that means cutting corners from time to time - which is what Chuck ends up doing - and even if it means being a bit of a rogue, because I think there's a sort of tolerance within the culture for this sort of irregular kind of self enrichment, because it's not a perfect society, the United States. It doesn't provide everyone with the same start in life. And therefore if someone wants to do better for themselves, people kind of turn a blind eye and in fact have a smile, even if they've broken a few rules along the way. And this guy, Chuck Ramkissoon, is aware of that and tries to plug into it.

2) U.S. Government Debt, Liabilities, and Unfunded Obligations—\$67.7 trillion

3) American consumers are \$11.1 trillion in debt, including:

\$849.8 billion in credit card debt

\$7.81 trillion in mortgages

\$996.7 billion in student loans

4) “Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks” (“Millions of Americans have lost their jobs, their homes and their businesses in the recession that the crisis sparked....”)

a) ““The results of the unregulated activities of the investment bankers ... were disastrous.””

Today we will explore the role of investment banks in the development of the crisis. We focus on the activities during 2007 of Goldman Sachs, one of the oldest and most successful firms on Wall Street. Those activities contributed to the economic collapse that came full-blown the following year. Goldman Sachs and other investment banks, when acting properly, play an important role in our economy. They help channel the nation's wealth into productive activities that create jobs and make economic growth possible, bringing together investors and businesses and helping Americans save for retirement or a child's education.

“That's when investment banks act properly. But in looking at this crisis, it's hard not to echo the conclusion of another congressional committee, which found, ‘The results of the unregulated activities of the investment bankers ... were disastrous.’ That conclusion came in 1934, as the Senate looked into the reasons for the Great Depression. The parallels today are unmistakable.”

b) (“...the jargon is complicated, the transactions are complicated—you’ve relied on that complicated situation to avoid a lot of scrutiny. “)

“Now, I got to be honest, I think that if we had to put the odds on this hearing today you guys would probably have odds in your favor, because the jargon is complicated, the transactions are complicated—you’ve relied on that complicated situation to avoid a lot of scrutiny.”

“We have spent a lot of time going through all these documents, and let me just explain, in very simple terms, what synthetic CDOs are. They are instruments that are created so that people can bet on them. It’s the “la-la land” of ledger entries. It’s not investment in a business that has a good idea; it’s not assisting local government in building infrastructure. It’s gambling. Pure and simple—raw gambling.”

5) Derivatives Market—(est.) \$615 trillion (2009)

6) Personal wealth and Income Disparities—“Personal wealth...now totals \$241 trillion.”

“For the world as a whole, we estimate that personal wealth increased by 4.9 percent during the year to mid-2013 and now totals 241 trillion US dollars.”

“The United States posted a fifth successive year of rises in personal wealth. Fuelled by a recovery in house prices and a bull equity market which drove the Dow Jones to new highs, the United States added 8.1 trillion US dollars to the global wealth stock, increasing wealth ownership by 12.7 percent to 72.1 trillion US dollars. This is 20 percent more than the pre-crisis high in 2006 and 54 percent above the recent low in 2008.”

“Taken together, the bottom half of the global population own less than 1 percent of total wealth. In sharp contrast, the richest 10 percent hold 86 percent of the world’s wealth, and the top 1 percent alone account for 46 percent of global assets.”

7) “...I think there's a sort of tolerance within the culture for this sort of irregular kind of self enrichment....” (repeated, for emphasis)

INSKEEP: Of course, the classic American version is a very specific kind of rags to riches. It's not that somebody suddenly makes you a prince. It's that you strive and dig and find some scheme and do whatever you have to do to make a little bit of money. And that's what...

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8) U.S. Public Debt, U.S. Consumer Debt, U.S. Financial Crisis, Derivatives, Global Wealth Statistics

--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

a) Honesty is the best policy.

“Oh! What a tangled web we weave
when first we practice to deceive.”

b) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

c) “Again and again, in references to the debt crises, there is mention of the need for ‘economic growth’.... Unfortunately, the kind of ‘economic growth’ which is most often being referred to includes a vast array of ‘enterprises’ which require the continued exploitation of flaws and weaknesses in human nature, fragile ecosystems, and already significantly depleted natural resources...”

d) “The misery with them all was, clearly, that they sought to interfere, for good, in human matters, and had lost the power for ever.”

[From “The Christmas Carol” by Charles Dickens Little, Brown, and Company (Copyright 1920, by The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.) (p. 36-37) (Originally Published in 1843)]

“When they were within two paces of each other, Marley's Ghost held up its hand, warning him to come no nearer. Scrooge stopped.

“Not so much in obedience, as in surprise and fear: for on the raising of the hand, he became sensible of confused noises in the air; incoherent sounds of lamentation and regret; wailings inexpressibly sorrowful and self-accusatory. The spectre, after listening for a moment, joined in the mournful dirge; and floated out upon the bleak, dark night.

“Scrooge followed to the window: desperate in his curiosity. He looked out.

“The air was filled with phantoms, wandering hither and thither in restless haste, and moaning as they went. Every one of them wore chains like Marley’s Ghost; some few (they might be guilty governments) were linked together; none were free. Many had been personally known to Scrooge in their lives. He had been quite familiar with one old ghost, in a white waistcoat, with a monstrous iron safe attached to its ankle, who cried piteously at being unable to assist a wretched woman with an infant, whom it saw below, upon a door-step. *The misery with them all was, clearly, that they sought to interfere, for good, in human matters, and had lost the power for ever.*”

G. Challenges at the Very Core of Our Difficulties with Being Human

1) Introduction—“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide “frameworks” by which they “understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important”.

a) “These ‘frameworks’ shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives.”

“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide “frameworks” by which they “understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important”. These “frameworks” shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives. These “frameworks” are often the source of a person’s thoughts about who they are, how they feel about themselves, how they evaluate other peoples “frameworks”, and how other people might evaluate their “framework”.

b) “Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.”

“Popular programming reflects a level of acceptance and shared values among large numbers of people. People tend to watch programs that meet their approval. If they are truly offended by violent programs, they would not watch them. In that sense, media programming can be regarded as a text that reflects the attitudes, values, behaviors, preoccupations, and myths that define a culture.” (p. 66)

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“Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths.” (p. 68)

2) These cultural differences become even more problematic when groups have radically different expectations about what is virtuous, what is right, and how to deal with moral conflicts.”

From Maiese, Michelle. "Moral or Value Conflicts." *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Information Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: July 2003
<<http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/intolerable-moral-differences>> (confirmed September 8, 2013)

“Because systems of meaning and ways of thinking differ from one culture to another, people from different cultures typically develop different ideas about morality and the best way to live. They often have different conceptions of moral authority, truth, and the nature of community.... These cultural differences become even more problematic when groups have radically different expectations about what is virtuous, what is right, and how to deal with moral conflicts.” (Section “What is Moral Conflict?”, paragraph 7)

Some of the problems:

- a) “Each party may believe that its ways of doing things and thinking about things is the best way and come to regard other ways of thinking and acting as inferior, strange, or morally wrong.” (Section “What is Moral Conflict?”, paragraph 4)
- b) “They may form negative stereotypes and attribute moral depravity or other negative characteristics to those who violate their cultural expectations, while they ignore their own vices and foibles, perceiving their own group to be entirely virtuous.” (Section “Negative Stereotyping”, paragraph 1)
- c) “Participants in moral conflict often behave immorally, even according to their own standards of behavior, because they believe the actions of their enemies force them to do so....The demonization or dehumanization of one's opponent that often occurs in moral conflict paves the way for hateful action and violence.” (Section “Effects of Moral Conflict”, paragraph 1)
- d) “They may view any compromise about their most cherished values as a threat to their very identity and a grave evil.” (Section “Why Moral Conflict is Intractable?”, paragraph 5)
- e) “In some cases, one group may come to view the beliefs and actions of another group as fundamentally evil and morally intolerable. This often results in hostility and violence and severely damages the relationship between the two groups. For this reason, moral conflicts tend to be quite harmful and intractable.” (Section “What is Moral Conflict?”, paragraph 8)

3) “There may be people in our communities who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears....”

“There may be many people in our communities who use irresponsible and disrespectful language in ways which do not suggest that their motive is to respectfully provide good service to their fellow human beings, and contribute to the greater good of the whole. And there may be people in our communities who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears, manipulating people’s trust, and/or encouraging people to abandon hope in higher aspirations, and indulge in unhealthy, or immoral behavior. Such behavior is clearly counterproductive to the building of caring communities; it can be very dangerous for community morale; and it can become a crippling obstacle in times of crises.”

4) Personal Wealth and Income Disparities—“Personal Wealth now totals \$241 trillion.”

“For the world as a whole, we estimate that personal wealth increased by 4.9 percent during the year to mid-2013 and now totals 241 trillion US dollars.”

“The United States posted a fifth successive year of rises in personal wealth. Fuelled by a recovery in house prices and a bull equity market which drove the Dow Jones to new highs, the United States added 8.1 trillion US dollars to the global wealth stock, increasing wealth ownership by 12.7 percent to 72.1 trillion US dollars. This is 20 percent more than the pre-crisis high in 2006 and 54 percent above the recent low in 2008.”

“Taken together, the bottom half of the global population own less than 1 percent of total wealth. In sharp contrast, the richest 10 percent hold 86 percent of the world’s wealth, and the top 1 percent alone account for 46 percent of global assets.”

5) “What does not attract attention is the peacebuilding power of religion.”

a) “We are bombarded on a nearly daily basis with news stories that portray religion as a cause of seemingly intractable conflict the world over.”

“We are bombarded on a nearly daily basis with news stories that portray religion as a cause of seemingly intractable conflict the world over. Some, in fact, trace the view of religion as a source of conflict all the way back to the religious wars that ravaged seventeenth century Europe. What does not attract attention is the peacebuilding power of religion. This contribution is often overlooked, in part, because the secular media rarely pays attention to the role of religious peacemakers because their work is often not dramatic enough. However, all of the world’s major religions have a significant strain emphasizing peace. Religious leaders and workers have proven to be key civil society actors in many efforts to resolve conflicts, serving as intermediaries or “Third Siders” or helping to facilitate reconciliation. This essay explores some of the ways in which religion has played a positive role in mitigating conflict and offers brief profiles of a few such organizations.”

b) The global media has paid significant attention to religion and conflict, but not the ways in which religion has played a powerful peacemaking role. This excessive emphasis on the negative side of religion and the actions of religious extremists generates interfaith fear and hostility.

“Popular portrayals of religion often reinforce the view of religion being conflictual. The global media has paid significant attention to religion and conflict, but not the ways in which religion has played a powerful peacemaking role. This excessive emphasis on the negative side of religion and the actions of religious extremists generates interfaith fear and hostility. What is more, media portrayals of religious conflict have tended to do so in such a way so as to confuse rather than inform. It does so by misunderstanding goals and alliances between groups, thereby exacerbating polarization. The tendency to carelessly throw around the terms ‘fundamentalist’ and ‘extremist’ masks significant differences in beliefs, goals, and tactics.”

6) “‘It suited the white man to break the tribe,’ he continued gravely. ‘But it has not suited him to build something in the place of what is broken.’”

“But you will pardon me if I talk frankly with you. The tragedy is not that things are broken. The tragedy is that they are not mended again. The white man has broken the tribe. And it is my belief—and again I ask your pardon—that it cannot be mended again. But the house that is broken, and the man that falls apart when the house is broken, these are the tragic things. That is why children break the law, and old white people are robbed and beaten.”

He passed his hand across his brow.

“It suited the white man to break the tribe,” he continued gravely. “But it has not suited him to build something in the place of what is broken. I have pondered this for many hours, and I must speak it, for it is the truth for me. They are not all so. There are some white men who give their lives to build up what is broken.”

“But they are not enough,” he said. “They are afraid, that is the truth. It is fear that rules this land.”

7) “...a feeling that something fundamental has broken.”

“I mean, I think it’s very easy—because so often, as we are now, we’re talking about specific events that—historical moments happen and you don’t realize they’ve happened until you look back... but I think we can safely say that we are now in an historical moment. Not just because of the riots, not just because of the economic collapse here—and the near self-inflicted “head-shot wound” we did over the debt default and whether to raise the debt ceiling... but there’s a sense that you can see signs across the globe that the system that was in place for the last nearly 60 years—the kind of post World War II economic, cultural, educational—that’s all fracturing. It’s not just the riots in England, it’s not just the riots in Greece—where, if you remember, there was a pregnant bank teller who burned to death when anarchists threw fire bombs into a bank in protest, the first of many protests against austerity measures—but there’s just a feeling that something fundamental has broken.”

8) “Such are the contemporary human beings who produce the symbols we psychologists investigate.”

“To be more accurate, the surface of our world seems to be cleansed of all superstitious and irrational elements. Whether, however, the real inner human world (not our wish-fulfilling fiction about it) is also freed from primitivity is another question. Is the number 13 not still taboo for many people? Are there not still many individuals possessed by irrational prejudices, projections, and childish illusions? A realistic picture of the human mind reveals many such primitive traits and survivals, which are still playing their roles just as if nothing had happened during the last 500 years.

“It is essential to appreciate this point. Modern man is in fact a curious mixture of characteristics acquired over the long ages of his mental development. This mixed-up being is the man and his symbols that we have to deal with, and we must scrutinize his mental products very carefully indeed. Skepticism and scientific conviction exist in him side by side with old-fashioned prejudices, outdated habits of thoughts and feeling, obstinate misinterpretations, and blind ignorance.

“Such are the contemporary human beings who produce the symbols we psychologists investigate.”

9) Challenges at the Very Core of Our Difficulties with Being Human

--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

a) “Human morality is not a constant—it is not something which is the same throughout the centuries of human existence; and thus it is something which can become degraded or raised up, depending on the leanings of human aspirations.”

b) “The challenges of our times are such that it is now critical for us to access the storehouses of wisdom which have accumulated over the many centuries of human experience, and which have been confirmed again and again as essential to individual well-being and social harmony by the saints, sages, spiritual leaders, and sincere practitioners of all religious, spiritual, and moral traditions.”

c) “Unfortunately, much of the real treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions now seems to be hidden—and thus in need of being re-discovered. These “hidden” resources include teachings which inspire and encourage people to

- i) place a high priority on the development of truth, virtue, love, and peace—and on living disciplined lives for the purpose of adhering to truth, cultivating virtue and love, and maintaining the pathways to enduring peace
- ii) sacrifice personal desires for the greater good of the whole
- iii) find contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services
- iv) prefer peacebuilding which supports and actualizes mutually beneficial understandings forgiveness, and reconciliation—and *which abstains from violent conflict resolution*—as a way of bringing cycles of violence to an end
- v) use resources carefully, so that there is surplus available for emergency assistance
- vi) support community life and cultural traditions which ‘... bring to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help, as well as to those who receive it’.”

d) “The mariner uses his compass to guide him aright amidst the dark storm clouds and raging waves. When Man is overwhelmed by the dark clouds of despair and the raging confusion of irrepressible desires, he too, has a compass which will point to him the direction he has to take.... That compass is a society that is dedicated to the propagation of Spiritual Discipline.”

Notes and Source References

(for Section V. Marginalization of the Treasured Wisdom of Religious, Spiritual, and Moral Traditions)

A. What is being Marginalized?

A. From “General Education in a Free Society” (The Harvard Committee, 1945)] (accessible in “American Higher Education Transformed 1940-2005: Documenting the National Discourse” Ed. Wilson Smith and Thomas Bender (accessible at google books; search “truths which none can be free to ignore” or see p. 20) (confirmed September 8, 2013)

A. 1) By this writer, with ideas (and one partial quote) from article “Moral and Value Conflicts” by Michelle Maiese (July, 2003) (see paragraph 3) (see <http://www.beyondintractability.org/bi-essay/intolerable-moral-differences>) Michelle Maiese (see knowledge based essay "Moral or Value Conflicts", paragraph 3) The Beyond Intractability Knowledge Base Project is “A Free Knowledge Base on More Constructive Approaches to Destructive Conflict “, and is affiliated with the University of Colorado, Colorado (USA) Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess, CoDirectors and Editors c/o Conflict Information Consortium (Formerly Conflict Research Consortium)

A. 2) From the Catholic Encyclopedia entry on Education (section at the beginning subtitled “Education: In General”) (at <http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/05295b.htm>) (see paragraph 1). (Note: Could not identify which edition of the Catholic Encyclopedia this source represented; thus cannot identify editors or publisher.) (confirmed October 26, 2013))

A. 3) From (Draft) Section #7 A marginalization of the treasured wisdom associated with religious, spiritual, and moral traditions (“Commentary” piece) Part of a larger project, which eventually become “IPCR Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report”. That passage was not used in that report, but has been used in many other documents by this writer since then.

A. 4) From “Democracy and Education: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education” by John Dewey New York The Macmillan Company 1916 (p. 24) (whole text accessible through google books) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

A. 5) From “General Education in a Free Society” (The Harvard Committee, 1945)] (accessible in “American Higher Education Transformed 1940-2005: Documenting the National Discourse” Ed. Wilson Smith and Thomas Bender (accessible at google books; search “truths which none can be free to ignore” or see p. 20) (confirmed September 8, 2013)

A. 6) J.C. Kumarappa in Why the Village Movement? Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh Rajchat, Kashi 1960 p. 72

Here also is some biographical information about J.C. Kumarappa:

“In 1935, the India National Congress formed the All India Village Industries Association (AIVIA) for the development of (the) rural economy (in India), with Gandhiji as President and Kumarappa as Secretary and Organiser. Between 1935-1939, Kumarappa established the AIVIA headquarters at Maganwadi, developed various experiments of rural technologies, and helped others to reorganize village industries all over the country. (At Maganwadi), he edited a monthly journal, ‘Gram Udyog Patrika,’ and wrote a

book, 'Why the Village Movement?' for AIVIA." [Note excerpted from "Brief Life Sketch of J.C. Kumarappa (1892-1960) at the website of the Kumarappa Institute of Gram Swaraj (KIGS) (see http://www.kigs.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=20 ; paragraph 8) (confirmed September 8, 2013)

A. 7) Variation on "Everyone is involved when it comes to determining the markets which supply the jobs", which was used in 2nd newsletter I compiled Called "Disarmament News" (May, 1982). The headline for that newsletter was "New York City—June 12", with subheadings "Be There at the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament" and March for Nuclear Disarmament and Human Needs" Worth noting in that early newsletter: a) one article partially reprinted in the newsletter was titled "Reading Analysis is Called Lacking" (see <http://www.nytimes.com/1981/11/12/us/reading-analysis-is-called-lacking.html> and b) quoted passages from Rajni Kothari's pamphlet "Towards a Just World" (including "Demilitarization of the mind is a necessary prerequisite to demilitarization of regions and regimes.") That early newsletter ("Disarmament News") is not currently accessible on the Internet.

A. 8) From Section F. of the IPCR document "Spiritual Peacebuilding: 47 Quotes and Proverbs" (August, 2007, by this writer) (not currently accessible on the Internet). Part of a series of passages from that document which was included in "The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Winter 2010-2011 issue) (accessible at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c77ce4b0cb9179d0586f/1375913852327/The_IPCR_Journal_Newsletter_Winter_2010_2011.pdf) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

A. 9) From this writer's Three Part Series introducing the "Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability" website (see introduction section to Part 3 "The Treasured Wisdom of Religious, Spiritual, and Moral Traditions—is it in the 'tool box'?" (at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5244a86ee4b0078c1f27aae1/1380231278975/The%20Treasured%20Wisdom%20is%20it%20in%20the%20tool%20box%20Part%203%20of%20Intro%20series.pdf>) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

A. 10) The "tangled web" quote is from SirWalter Scott [Scottish author & novelist (1771 - 1832)] in "Marmion" Canto vi. Stanza 17.
From www.quotationspage.com (see <http://www.quotationspage.com/quote/27150.html>)

A. 11) From the first brochure I made for The Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization (IPCR) Initiative (in 2002). I have since made that observation in several other documents I have created. (brochure not currently accessible on the Internet)

A. 12) Another quote by this writer. I believe the first document I created where I used this statement was "Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form" (November, 2007) (see p. 10 at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/522c69dde4b03f0bcd64200e/1378642397535/3%20Peacebuilding%20in%20its%20Most%20Compassionate%20Form.pdf>)

A. 13) This writer, from the Section "36 Problems That May Arise (in preparing for, and implementing, Community Visioning Initiatives)" in "The IPCR Workshop Primer" (February, 2010) (p. 115) (not currently accessible on the Internet) Currently, a part of "15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions" by this writer (see Question #14) at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5283b373e4b0886bf51a245e/1384362867585/15%20Sample%20Preliminary%20Survey%20Questions.pdf>

- A. 14) From an 8 page introduction to “IPCR Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report” (by this writer) (see p. xi, in <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5203a20ce4b009416f6b07d1/1375969804305/IPCR%20Critical%20Challenges%20Summary%20Report.pdf>)
- A. 15) [From article “Gandhi’s Swadeshi—The Economics of Permanence” by Satish Kumar (at <http://caravan.squat.net/ICC-en/Krrs-en/ghandi-econ-en.htm>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)
- A. 16) From “An Autobiographical Sketch” (by this writer) (August, 2009) (see p. 11), used in many other documents since then. (see http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/520560c7e4b004c7f36c0cdd/1376084167083/An_Autobiographical_Sketch.pdf)
- A. 17) From the first brochure I made for The Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization (IPCR) Initiative (in 2002). I have since made that observation in several other documents I have created. (brochure not currently accessible on the Internet)
- A. 18) From the first IPCR newsletter (Vol. 1 No. 1), probably in 2004. I no longer have a copy of this newsletter.
- A. 19) From this writer, probably first used in “Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form” (November, 2007) (see p. 7, at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/522c69dde4b03f0bcd64200e/1378642397535/3%20Peacebuilding%20in%20its%20Most%20Compassionate%20Form.pdf>)
- A. 20) From this writer—first in a post to a Discussion Forum, and then in the document “48 Different Ways of Describing The IPCR Initiative” (which become a part of “The IPCR Workshop Primer” (February, 2010) (not currently accessible on the Internet).
- A. 21) By this writer, probably first used in the document “Four Positive Effects from the Teachings of Sri Sathya Sai Baba” (p. 2, and elsewhere, at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5205625be4b008a4a3b96c0d/1376084571003/Four_Positive_Effects_from_Sai_Teachings.pdf)
- A. 22) From Chapter 53 of “Te-Tao Ching” (by Lao Tzu) (possibly 6th Century B.C.E.) Translation by Robert G. Hendricks (June, 1992)
- A. 23) By this writer, from the IPCR document “Recalibrating Our Moral Compasses” (April, 2011) (p. 4) (not currently accessible on the Internet)
- A. 24) From the first brochure I made for The Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization (IPCR) Initiative (in 2002). I have since made that observation in several other documents I have created, including the first IPCR newsletter which was part of a major outreach effort (Vol. 1 No. 3; Spring, 2005) (at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c760e4b0fee2e1ade1df/1375913824685/The_IPCR_JN_Spring_05.pdf)

A. 25) From the first brochure I made for The Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization (IPCR) Initiative (in 2002). I have since made that observation in several other documents I have created. (brochure not currently accessible on the Internet)

A. 26) By this writer, from the first IPCR newsletter which was part of a major outreach effort (Vol. 1 No. 3; Spring, 2005) (at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c760e4b0fee2e1ade1df/1375913824685/The_IPCR_JN_Spring_05.pdf)

A. 27) By this writer, for use in a question in the section “39 Suggestions for Preliminary Survey Questions (as preparation for a Community Visioning Initiative)” of “The IPCR Workshop Primer” (February, 2010) (not currently accessible on the Internet) (used in many other documents since then, most recently in “The Treasured Wisdom of Religious, Spiritual, and Moral Traditions—is it in the ‘tool box’?” (at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5244a86ee4b0078c1f27aae1/1380231278975/The%20Treasured%20Wisdom%20is%20it%20in%20the%20tool%20box%20Part%203%20of%20Intro%20series.pdf>)

A. 28) From this writer, probably first used in “Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form” (November, 2007) (see p. 22, at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/522c69dde4b03f0bcd64200e/1378642397535/3%20Peacebuilding%20in%20its%20Most%20Compassionate%20Form.pdf>)—and used in many, many documents since then.

A. 29) From “Why the Village Movement?” by J.C. Kumarappa (p. 183) Note: The edition this writer has includes the 1939 edition foreword by Mahatma Gandhi, and was printed on handmade paper in Rajchat, Kashi in 1960

A. 30) Paraphrase, from passages in an interpretation of the “I Ching” (ancient book of Chinese philosophy) by R.L. Wing, in section #11 (“Prospering”). (Note: the passages may be accessible from the google books version of this book (trying a search for “magnanimous”) (see http://books.google.com/books/about/I_Ching_Workbook.html?id=ae0QAAAAYAAJ)

Additional Comments (from this writer’s “Notes on the I Ching” (at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/52056072e4b0e286857c18a8/1376084082094/Notes_on_the_I_Ching.pdf)

“The Book of Changes—I Ching in Chinese—is unquestionably one of the most important books in the world’s literature. Its origin goes back to mythical antiquity, and it has occupied the attention of the most eminent scholars of China down to the present day. Nearly all that is greatest and most significant in the three thousand years of Chinese cultural history has either taken its inspiration from this book, or has exerted an influence on the interpretation of its text. Therefore, it may safely be said that the seasoned wisdom of thousands of years has gone into the making of the I Ching. Small wonder then that both of the two branches of Chinese philosophy, Confuciansim and Taoism, have their common roots here..... [Lao Tzu knew this book, and some of his profoundest aphorisms were inspired by it. Indeed, his whole thought is permeated with its teachings. Confucius too knew the Book of Changes and devoted himself to reflection upon it. (Confucius is known to have said: ‘If some years were added to my life, I would give 50 to the study of the I Ching, and might then escape falling into great errors.’) He probably

wrote down (some of the interpretive comments attributed to him), and imparted others to his pupils in oral teaching.]”

(from Richard Wilhelm “Introduction” to his I Ching interpretation p.1-2) (with Confucious quote added)

“The 64 ‘hexagrams’ associated with the I Ching contain commentaries and observations associated with particular patterns of experience. (Ex: Difficult Beginnings, Calculated Waiting, Adapting, Reform, Danger, Retreat, Obstacles, Temptation, Changing, Reuniting, etc.) The Chinese people who developed the I Ching discovered that reflecting on these patterns of experience was of great value in aligning themselves with the Tao. The Tao has been defined as ‘the only reasonable and harmonious path for the individual through the cosmos, given his nature and the nature of the cosmic forces at a given moment in time.’” (this writer; and quote from R.L. Wing)

B. Obesity, Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, and Prison Populations

B. 1) a) All excerpts below are from “International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach” by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004 (most content accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

B. 1) b) All excerpts below are from “International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach” by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004 (most content accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

B. 2) From the Wikipedia webpage for “Epidemiology of Obesity” (paragraphs 1-3) (at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_obesity] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 2) a) From the “Obesity Statistics 2013: USA, Canada and the World” webpage at the Mexico Bariatric Center (Bariatric and Metabolic Surgery in Mexico) (see <http://www.mexicobariatriccenter.com/obesity-statistics-2013-usa-world/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 2) b) From the Wikipedia webpage for “Epidemiology of Obesity” (paragraphs 1-3) (at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_obesity] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 2) c) From HBO Series: “The Weight of the Nation: Confronting the Obesity Epidemic” (Part 4: Challenges; 1 hour and 8 minutes) (4 part series) (at <http://theweightofthenation.hbo.com/films/main-films/Challenges>) (from paragraph 6 of text overview of Part 4) (confirmed September 8, 2013)

B. 2) d) From “The Data” webpage, at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/the-data>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 3) From the “Toll of Tobacco Around the World” webpage at the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids website (see http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts_issues/toll_global/] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 3) a) From “The Tobacco Atlas” (joint publication of the American Cancer Association and the World Lung Foundation (see p. 30) (at <http://www.who.int/tobacco/en/atlas8.pdf> ; one section of the

complete 113MB Tobacco Atlas, accessible at at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 3) b) From “The Tobacco Atlas” (joint publication of the American Cancer Association and the World Lung Foundation (see p. 30) (at <http://www.who.int/tobacco/en/atlas22.pdf> ; one section of the complete 113MB Tobacco Atlas, accessible at at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 3) c) From the “Singapore Release” version of The Tobacco Atlas (and its companion website) (March 21, 2012)(see <http://www.worldlungfoundation.org/ht/display/ReleaseDetails/i/20439/pid/6858>) (release accessible at homepage of Tobacco Atlas website (at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>)) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 3) d) From the “Smoking and Tobacco Use: Fast Facts” webpage at the website for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (see http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/#cost]

B. 3) e) From the American Lung Association (Colorado state subsection) webpage on “Tobacco” (see <http://www.lung.org/associations/states/colorado/tobacco/>]

B. 3) f) From the “Singapore Release” version of The Tobacco Atlas (and its companion website) (March 21, 2012)(see <http://www.worldlungfoundation.org/ht/display/ReleaseDetails/i/20439/pid/6858>) (release accessible at homepage of Tobacco Atlas website (at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>)) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 4) From the Alcohol Fact Sheet (February, 2011) at the Media Center of the World Health Organization (see <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/index.html>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 4) a) From the Alcohol Fact Sheet (February, 2011) at the Media Center of the World Health Organization (see <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/index.html>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 4) b) From the “Facts Sheets—Alcohol Use and Health” webpage at the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (see <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 4) c) From the “Americans and Alcohol: Spending More and Drinking Less” webpage, at the Face the Facts USA: A Project of The George Washington University website (at <http://www.facethefactsusa.org/facts/americans-and-alcohol-spending-more-drinking-less>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 4) d) From the “Impaired Driving: Get the Facts” webpage at the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (see http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/impaired_driving/impaired-drv_factsheet.html] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 5) From the article “2011 Global Gambling Revenues Passed US\$ 400 billion” at the Global Gambling and Betting Consultants website (see <http://www.gbgc.com/2012/02/2011-global-gambling-revenues-passed-us-400-billion/>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 5) a) From the article “2011 Global Gambling Revenues Passed US\$ 400 billion” at the Global Gambling and Betting Consultants website (see <http://www.gbgc.com/2012/02/2011-global-gambling-revenues-passed-us-400-billion/>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 5) b) From the Wikipedia webpage for “Gambling in the United States” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gambling_in_the_United_States] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 5) c) [From the Wikipedia webpage for “Lotteries in the United States” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lotteries_in_the_United_States] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 6) From the Wikipedia webpage for “Incarceration in the United States” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incarceration_in_the_United_States

B. 6) a) From the Wikipedia webpage for “Incarceration in the United States” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incarceration_in_the_United_States

B. 6) b) From the Wikipedia webpage for “Incarceration in the United States” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incarceration_in_the_United_States

B. 6) c) From the Wikipedia webpage for “Incarceration in the United States” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incarceration_in_the_United_States

B. 7) From Section F. of the IPCR document “Spiritual Peacebuilding: 47 Quotes and Proverbs” (August, 2007, by this writer). Part of a series of passages from that document which was included in “The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Winter 2010-2011 issue) (accessible at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c77ce4b0cb9179d0586f/1375913852327/The_IPCR_Journal_Newsletter_Winter_2010_2011.pdf) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

B. 7) a) From “Introduction” to “The American University in a Post Secular Age” Edited by Douglas Jacobsen and Rhonda Jacobsen Oxford University Press USA February, 2008 (passage is from paragraph 1 of “Introduction” on p. ix) [accessible at “Google Books”) (confirmed September 8, 2013)

B. 7) b) By this writer, with ideas (and one partial quote) from article “Moral and Value Conflicts” by Michelle Maiese (July, 2003) (see paragraph 3) (see <http://www.beyondintractability.org/bi-essay/intolerable-moral-differences>) Michelle Maiese (see knowledge based essay "Moral or Value Conflicts", paragraph 3) The Beyond Intractability Knowledge Base Project is “A Free Knowledge Base on More Constructive Approaches to Destructive Conflict “, and is affiliated with the University of Colorado, Colorado (USA) Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess, CoDirectors and Editors c/o Conflict Information Consortium (Formerly Conflict Research Consortium)

B. 7) c) All excerpts below are from “International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach” by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004 (most content accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

B. 7) d) This writer, from the Section “36 Problems That May Arise (in preparing for, and implementing, Community Visioning Initiatives)” in “The IPCR Workshop Primer” (February, 2010) (p. 115) (not currently accessible on the Internet) Currently, a part of “15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions” by this writer (see Question #14) at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5283b373e4b0886bf51a245e/1384362867585/15%20Sample%20Preliminary%20Survey%20Questions.pdf>

B. 7) e) From an 8 page introduction to “IPCR Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report” (by this writer) (see p. xi, in <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5203a20ce4b009416f6b07d1/1375969804305/IPCR%20Critical%20Challenges%20Summary%20Report.pdf>)

B. 7) f) [From article “Gandhi’s Swadeshi—The Economics of Permanence” by Satish Kumar (at <http://caravan.squat.net/ICC-en/Krrs-en/ghandi-econ-en.htm>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

B. 7) g) From this writer, probably first used in “Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form” (November, 2007) (see p. 7, at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/522c69dde4b03f0bcd64200e/1378642397535/3%20Peacebuilding%20in%20its%20Most%20Compassionate%20Form.pdf>)

B. 7) h) From Section F. of the IPCR document “Spiritual Peacebuilding: 47 Quotes and Proverbs” (August, 2007, by this writer). Part of a series of passages from that document which was included in “The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Winter 2010-2011 issue) (accessible at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c77ce4b0cb9179d0586f/1375913852327/The_IPCR_Journal_Newsletter_Winter_2010_2011.pdf) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

C. War, Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Firearms, Television Violence, Video Game Violence, Conscientious Objector Status

C. 1) a) By this writer, with ideas (and one partial quote) from article “Moral and Value Conflicts” by Michelle Maiese (July, 2003) (see paragraph 3) (see <http://www.beyondintractability.org/bi-essay/intolerable-moral-differences>) Michelle Maiese (see knowledge based essay “Moral or Value Conflicts”, paragraph 3) The Beyond Intractability Knowledge Base Project is “A Free Knowledge Base on More Constructive Approaches to Destructive Conflict”, and is affiliated with the University of Colorado, Colorado (USA) Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess, CoDirectors and Editors c/o Conflict Information Consortium (Formerly Conflict Research Consortium)

C. 1) b) All excerpts below are from “International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach” by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004 (most content accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

- C. 2) From SIPRI Fact Sheet “Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2012” by Sam Perlo-Freeman, Elisabeth Skons, Carina Solmirano, and Helen Wilandh (in “Key Facts” sidebar) (April, 2013) (at <http://books.sipri.org/files/FS/SIPRIFS1304.pdf>)
- C. 3) From the “World Report on Violence and Health” (World Health Organization Geneva 2002) in Chapter 9 “The Way Forward: Recommendations for Action” p. 254 (at http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/world_report/en/full_en.pdf) (confirmed October 19, 2012)
- C. 4) From the Wikipedia webpage for “List of Countries by Intentional Homicide Rate” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_intentional_homicide_rate
- C. 5) From article “Infographic: How People Died In The 20th Century” by Kelsey Campbell-Dollaghan (March 19, 2013) at the Fast Company website (see <http://www.fastcodesign.com/1672161/infographic-how-people-died-in-the-20th-century>)
- C. 5) a) From article “Infographic: How People Died In The 20th Century” by Kelsey Campbell-Dollaghan (March 19, 2013) at the Fast Company website (see <http://www.fastcodesign.com/1672161/infographic-how-people-died-in-the-20th-century>)
- C. 5) b) From article “Infographic: How People Died In The 20th Century” by Kelsey Campbell-Dollaghan (March 19, 2013) at the Fast Company website (see <http://www.fastcodesign.com/1672161/infographic-how-people-died-in-the-20th-century>)
- C. 6) From the “Television Watching Statistics” webpage at the Statistic Brain website (see <http://www.statisticbrain.com/television-watching-statistics/>]
- C. 7) Questions from this writer; rest of text is from the Wikipedia entry for “Conscientious Objector”.
- C. 8) From “An Autobiographical Sketch” (by this writer) (August, 2009) (see p. 11), used in many other documents since then. (see http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/520560c7e4b004c7f36c0cdd/1376084167083/An_Autobiographical_Sketch.pdf)
- C. 8) a) From this writer, probably first used in “Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form” (November, 2007) (see p. 7, at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/522c69dde4b03f0bcd64200e/1378642397535/3%20Peacebuilding%20in%20its%20Most%20Compassionate%20Form.pdf>)
- C. 8) b) From “An Autobiographical Sketch” (by this writer) (August, 2009) (see p. 11), used in many other documents since then. (see http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/520560c7e4b004c7f36c0cdd/1376084167083/An_Autobiographical_Sketch.pdf)

C. 8) c) From this writer, probably first used in “Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form” (November, 2007) (see p. 22, at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/522c69dde4b03f0bcd64200e/1378642397535/3%20Peacebuilding%20in%20its%20Most%20Compassionate%20Form.pdf>)—and used in many, many documents since then.

C. 8) d) By this writer, for use in a question in the section “39 Suggestions for Preliminary Survey Questions (as preparation for a Community Visioning Initiative)” of “The IPCR Workshop Primer” (February, 2010) (not currently accessible on the Internet) (used in many other documents since then, most recently in “The Treasured Wisdom of Religious, Spiritual, and Moral Traditions—is it in the ‘tool box’?” (at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5244a86ee4b0078c1f27aae1/1380231278975/The%20Treasured%20Wisdom%20is%20it%20in%20the%20tool%20box%20Part%203%20of%20Intro%20series.pdf>)

D. World Population, Oceans, Wood, Water Usage, Fisheries

D. 1) a) By this writer, with ideas (and one partial quote) from article “Moral and Value Conflicts” by Michelle Maiese (July, 2003) (see paragraph 3) (see <http://www.beyondintractability.org/bi-essay/intolerable-moral-differences>) Michelle Maiese (see knowledge based essay “Moral or Value Conflicts”, paragraph 3) The Beyond Intractability Knowledge Base Project is “A Free Knowledge Base on More Constructive Approaches to Destructive Conflict”, and is affiliated with the University of Colorado, Colorado (USA) Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess, CoDirectors and Editors c/o Conflict Information Consortium (Formerly Conflict Research Consortium)

D. 1) b) From “Democracy and Education: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education” by John Dewey New York The Macmillan Company 1916 (p. 24) (whole text accessible through google books) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

D. 2) From www.infoplease.com at www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0883352.html; and U.S. Bureau of the Census POP Clock estimate at www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ipc/popclockw) (Both confirmed October 17, 2013)

D. 3) From Press Release for International Program on the State of the Ocean (IPSO) “State of the Ocean Report 2013” (October 3, 2013) (at <http://www.stateoftheocean.org/pdfs/IPSO-PR-2013-FINAL.pdf>) (confirmed October 18, 2013)

D. 4) [From the “Using Less Wood Quick Fact Series” fact sheet titled “Focus on Wood Consumption” (at the website for Resource Conservation Alliance) (fact sheet at <http://woodconsumption.org/issues/wood.pdf>)

D. 4) a) Paraphrase of statement from Chapter 2 “Forests and the Evolution of the Modern World” in “State of the World’s Forest, 2012” by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(FAO) Rome, 2012 (see p. 9) (for pdf of 60 page report ,
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3010e/i3010e.pdf>)

D. 4) b) [From the “Forest Products” webpage, which is part of the “AAAS Atlas of Population and Environment” (published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science) (May, 2001) (at <http://atlas.aaas.org/index.php?part=2&sec=natres&sub=forest>)

D. 4) c) Paraphrase of statement from the “Deforestation and Climate Change” webpage at the Greenpeace UK website (see <http://www.greenpeace.org.uk/forests/climate-change>)

D. 4) d) From the “Using Less Wood Quick Fact Series” fact sheet titled “Focus on Wood Consumption” (at the website for Resource Conservation Alliance) (fact sheet at <http://woodconsumption.org/issues/wood.pdf>)

D.4) e) From the “Rainforest Statistics” webpage at the Save the Amazon website (see <http://www.savetheamazon.org/rainforeststats.htm>]

D. 4) f) the “Rainforest Statistics” webpage at the Save the Amazon website (see <http://www.savetheamazon.org/rainforeststats.htm>

D. 5) From “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) (Chapter 2 “Falling Water Tables and Shrinking Harvests”) (paragraph 8)(at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotech2>) (confirmed October 23,2013)

D. 5) a) From the webpage “Water Facts & Water Stories from Across the Globe” at the website of The World Water Organization (in sections “Scarcity Amid Plenty” and “Demographics”) (at http://www.theworldwater.org/water_facts.php) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

D. 5) b) From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 3-5, 8, and 9) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

D. 5) c) From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 9, 10, 22, and 23) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)

D. 5) d) From Press Release for “World on the Edge” by Lester R. Brown (last paragraph) at the website of the Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotepr>]] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

D. 5) e) From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 1, 2, and 3-5) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

D. 5) f) From Chapter 1 “Food: The Weak Link” in “Full Planet, Empty Plates: The New Geopolitics of Food Scarcity” (Book Chapter) by Lester Brown at the Earth Policy Institute website (October, 2012) (see

paragraphs associated with footnotes 31-33) (at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/fpep/fpepch1>] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

D. 5) g) From the “Statistics: Graphs and Maps” section, and “Water Pollution and Environmental Degradation” subsection, at the UN Water website (see http://www.unwater.org/statistics_pollu.html] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

D. 6) From the webpage “Unsustainable Fishing”, at the website for the Worldwide Fund for Nature (see http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/blue_planet/problems/problems_fishing/)

D. 7) From article “Death by Consumption” by Dennis Soros A review of three books: The Worldwatch Institute, State of the World 2004. Special Focus: The Consumer Society, edited by Linda Starke (New York: W.W. Norton & Company 2004) Tim Kasser, The High Price of Materialism (Cambridge: MIT Press 2002) Michael Dawson, The Consumer Trap: Big Business Marketing in American Life (Chicago: University of Illinois Press 2003) (from paragraph 10) (see <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Death+by+consumption.-a0132192567>) (Note: Article published in March 22, 2005 as a book review in the magazine Labour/Le Travail)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

D. 8) a) From Press Release (January, 2006) for “Plan B 2.0: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble” by Lester R. Brown (Earth Policy Institute) (press release at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb2/pb2pr>]

D. 8) b) From October 27, 2012 article titled “Sovereign Environmental Risk” by Achim Steiner (under-Secretary General, United Nations and Executive Director of United Nations Environmental Programme) and Susan Burns (Founder of the Global Footprint Network) at the Project Syndicate website (paragraphs 1-6) (see <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/natural-resources-and-sovereign-credit-ratings-by-achim-steiner-and-susan-burns>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

D. 8) c) From a July 2, 2012 article titled “Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions—Facts and Figures” by Robert Raper at <http://www.consumerenergyreport.com/2012/07/02/global-carbon-dioxide-emissions-facts-and-figures/>]

D. 8) d) From Chapter 53 of “Te-Tao Ching” (by Lao Tzu) (possibly 6th Century B.C.E.) Translation by Robert G. Hendricks]

D. 8) e) From report “Armed Forces, Capabilities and Technologies in the 21st Century Environmental Dimensions of Security: Sub-study 1 Peak Oil--Security Policy Implications of Scarce Resources” (112 pages) The study was produced by the Future Analysis department of the Bundeswehr Transformation Center, a branch of the German military (Lead Author: Lt. Col. Thomas Will) Bundeswehr Transformation Centre Future Analysis Branch Prötzel Chaussee 25 15344 Strausberg November 2010 www.zentrum-transformation.bundeswehr.de ztransfbwdezzukunftsanalyse@bundeswehr.org [Special Note: “The [original](#) German document (125 pgs) was approved for public release last November, yet neither the complete German version nor the partial English translation has attracted interest from mainstream media.” From article “**Complete English translation of German military analysis of peak oil now available**” by Rick Munroe

Published Aug 30 2011 by Energy Bulletin (see <http://energybulletin.net/stories/2011-08-30/complete-english-translation-german-military-analysis-peak-oil-now-available>) (confirmed August 31, 2011)]

Specific passage from Chapter 3 “Possible Developments After Global Peak Oil”; Section 3.1 “Possible Peak Oil Induced Implications”; Section 3.1 “Possible Peak Oil Induced Implications”; Subsection 3.1.4 “Intra-Societal Risks of Peak Oil”; subtitle “Loss of Confidence Amongst Society” (p. 54, paragraph 3; p. 55, paragraph 1)

D. 8) f) By this writer, from the first IPCR newsletter which was part of a major outreach effort (Vol. 1 No. 3; Spring, 2005) (at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c760e4b0fee2e1ade1df/1375913824685/The_IPCR_JN_Spring_05.pdf)

D. 8) g) From Section F. of the IPCR document “Spiritual Peacebuilding: 47 Quotes and Proverbs” (August, 2007, by this writer) (not currently accessible on the Internet). Part of a series of passages from that document which was included in “The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Winter 2010-2011 issue) (accessible at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c77ce4b0cb9179d0586f/1375913852327/The_IPCR_Journal_Newsletter_Winter_2010_2011.pdf) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

E. Obesity, Hunger, Food Waste

E. 1) a)) By this writer, with ideas (and one partial quote) from article “Moral and Value Conflicts” by Michelle Maiese (July, 2003) (see paragraph 3) (see <http://www.beyondintractability.org/bi-essay/intolerable-moral-differences>) Michelle Maiese (see knowledge based essay “Moral or Value Conflicts”, paragraph 3) The Beyond Intractability Knowledge Base Project is “A Free Knowledge Base on More Constructive Approaches to Destructive Conflict “, and is affiliated with the University of Colorado, Colorado (USA) Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess, CoDirectors and Editors c/o Conflict Information Consortium (Formerly Conflict Research Consortium)

E. 1) b) All excerpts below are from “International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach” by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004 (most content accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

E. 1) c) From “Democracy and Education: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Education” by John Dewey New York The Macmillan Company 1916 (p. 24) (whole text accessible through google books) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

E. 2) [From the Wikipedia webpage for “Epidemiology of Obesity” (paragraphs 1-3) (at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_obesity] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

E. 2) a) [From the “Obesity Statistics 2013: USA, Canada and the World” webpage at the Mexico Bariatric Center (Bariatric and Metabolic Surgery in Mexico) (see <http://www.mexicobariatriccenter.com/obesity-statistics-2013-usa-world/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

- E. 2) b) [From the Wikipedia webpage for “Epidemiology of Obesity” (at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epidemiology_of_obesity) (confirmed October 19, 2013)
- E. 2) c) From HBO Series: “The Weight of the Nation: Confronting the Obesity Epidemic” (Part 4: Challenges; 1 hour and 8 minutes) (4 part series) (from paragraph 6 of text overview of Part 4) (at <http://theweightofthenation.hbo.com/films/main-films/Challenges>) (confirmed September 8, 2013)
- E. 2) d) [From “The Data” webpage, at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/the-data>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)
- E. 3) From the “2013 World Hunger and Poverty Facts and Statistics” webpage of HungerNotes (a subsection of the World Hunger Education Service website (see <http://www.worldhunger.org/articles/Learn/world%20hunger%20facts%202002.htm>)
- E. 3) a) i) From the Hunger Project “Facts about hunger and poverty” (at http://www.thp.org/learn_more/issues/know_your_world_facts_about_hunger_and_poverty)
- E. 3) a) ii) From “The Data” webpage at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/the-data>)
- E. 3) a) iii) From the Hunger Project “Facts about hunger and poverty” (at http://www.thp.org/learn_more/issues/know_your_world_facts_about_hunger_and_poverty)
- E. 3) a) iv) From the “World Hunger” “box” on the “Hunger” webpage at the World Food Programme website (see <http://www.wfp.org/hunger>)
- E. 3) a) v) From “The Data” webpage at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/the-data>)
- E. 3) a) vi) From “The Data” webpage at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/the-data>)
- E. 3) b) i) From the “2013 World Hunger and Poverty Facts and Statistics” webpage of HungerNotes (a subsection of the World Hunger Education Service website (see <http://www.worldhunger.org/articles/Learn/world%20hunger%20facts%202002.htm>)
- E. 3) b) ii) From the Hunger Project “Facts about hunger and poverty” (at http://www.thp.org/learn_more/issues/know_your_world_facts_about_hunger_and_poverty)
- E. 3) b) iii) From the Hunger Project “Facts about hunger and poverty” (at http://www.thp.org/learn_more/issues/know_your_world_facts_about_hunger_and_poverty)
- E. 3) c) From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 3-5, 8, and 9) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115) (confirmed October 22, 2013)
- E. 3) d) i) From the “Statistics: Graphs and Maps” section, and “Water Pollution and Environmental Degradation” subsection, at the UN Water website (see http://www.unwater.org/statistics_pollu.html] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

E. 3) d) ii) [From the “Water Facts & Water Stories from Across the Globe” webpage at The World Water Organization website (see http://www.theworldwater.org/water_facts.php) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

E. 3) e) i) (From Press Release for “World on the Edge”, at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotepr>) (Confirmed October 13, 2012)

E. 3) e) ii) From “Plan B 4.0: Mobilization to Save Civilization” by Lester R. Brown (Earth Policy Institute) (see Chapter 6 “Designing Cities for People” (in section “The Ecology of Cities”, p. 146) (at http://www.earth-policy.org/images/uploads/book_files/pb4ch06.pdf)(confirmed October 19, 2012)

E. 4) a) From article/infographic “Food Wastage Around the World” at the OnlyInfographic website (see <http://www.onlyinfographic.com/2011/food-wastage-around-the-world/>)

E. 4) b) From Press Release (August 13, 2002) “Londoners Running Up Massive Debt on Earth’s Resources” at www.citylimitslondon.com/city_limits_press_release.htm (Confirmed October 31, 2013)

E. 4) c) Tweet from Danielle Nierenberg, from content at the Food Tank event “Food Waste Free NYC” (on September 19, 2013) (link to Food Tanks’ webpage for this event: <http://foodtank.org/live-food-waste-free-nyc>) (searching Twitter with “New York produces 600,000” as the key words will find the specific tweet from Danielle Nierenberg)

E. 4) d) From article “Montgomery County researches plan to redistribute unused food to hungry” by Rebecca Cohen (published October 9, 2012 in the Washington Post (at http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/montgomery-county-researches-plan-to-redistribute-unused-food-to-hungry/2012/10/09/831d0ee0-1252-11e2-a16b-2c110031514a_story.html) (confirmed October 13, 2012)

E. 5) a) From “Towards Food Sovereignty: Reclaiming Autonomous Food Systems” by Michel Pimbert (a very important source) Accessible from IIED website (International Institute for Environment and Development) London UK 2009 (see Table of Contents and downloadable chapters at <http://www.iied.org/towards-food-sovereignty-reclaiming-autonomous-food-systems> ; book incomplete, only some chapters accessible) (in Chapter 4.6 “The need to strengthen local organisations for food sovereignty”, p. 53 and p. 55)

E. 5) b) From “Towards Food Sovereignty: Reclaiming Autonomous Food Systems” by Michel Pimbert (a very important source) Accessible from IIED website (International Institute for Environment and Development) London UK 2009 (see Table of Contents and downloadable chapters at <http://www.iied.org/towards-food-sovereignty-reclaiming-autonomous-food-systems> ; book incomplete, only some chapters accessible) (in Chapter 3. “Food sovereignty: a citizens’ vision of a better world”, p. 38-39)

E. 6) a) From this writer, probably first used in “Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form” (November, 2007) (see p. 7, at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/522c69dde4b03f0bcd64200e/1378642397535/3%20Peacebuilding%20in%20its%20Most%20Compassionate%20Form.pdf>)

E. 6) b) From “General Education in a Free Society” (The Harvard Committee, 1945)] (accessible in “American Higher Education Transformed 1940-2005: Documenting the National Discourse” Ed. Wilson Smith and Thomas Bender (accessible at google books; search “truths which none can be free to ignore” or see p. 20) (confirmed September 8, 2013)

E. 6) c) [From article “Gandhi’s Swadeshi—The Economics of Permanence” by Satish Kumar (at <http://caravan.squat.net/ICC-en/Krrs-en/ghandi-econ-en.htm>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

E. 6) d) From Section F. of the IPCR document “Spiritual Peacebuilding: 47 Quotes and Proverbs” (August, 2007, by this writer) (not currently accessible on the Internet). Part of a series of passages from that document which was included in “The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Winter 2010-2011 issue) (accessible at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c77ce4b0cb9179d0586f/1375913852327/The_IPCR_Journal_Newsletter_Winter_2010_2011.pdf) (confirmed October 26, 2013)

E. 6) e) From Chapter 53 of “Te-Tao Ching” (by Lao Tzu) (possibly 6th Century B.C.E.) Translation by Robert G. Hendricks (June, 1992)

F. U.S. Public Debt, U.S. Consumer Debt, U.S. Financial Crisis, Derivatives, Global Wealth Statistics

F.1) a)) By this writer, with ideas (and one partial quote) from article “Moral and Value Conflicts” by Michelle Maiese (July, 2003) (see paragraph 3) (see <http://www.beyondintractability.org/bi-essay/intolerable-moral-differences>) Michelle Maiese (see knowledge based essay “Moral or Value Conflicts”, paragraph 3) The Beyond Intractability Knowledge Base Project is “A Free Knowledge Base on More Constructive Approaches to Destructive Conflict “, and is affiliated with the University of Colorado, Colorado (USA) Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess, CoDirectors and Editors c/o Conflict Information Consortium (Formerly Conflict Research Consortium)

F. 1) b) All excerpts below are from “International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach” by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004 (most content accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

F. 1) c) From Communiqué of the Twenty-Eighth Meeting of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Chaired by Mr. Tharman Shanmugaratnam, Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore and Minister for Finance
Press Release No. 13/401
October 12, 2013
(at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/cm/2013/101213.htm>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

F. 1) d) The following passages are excerpts from the article “Moral Disagreement, Moral Education, Common Ground” by Warren A. Nord in “Making Good Citizens: Education and Civil Society” Edited by Diane Ravitch and Joseph P. Viteritti Yale University Press 2003 (excerpts below accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 31, 2013)

F. 1) e) The following interview excerpt is from the transcript of a segment on the November 26, 2008 Morning Edition Show on National Public Radio. The title of the segment is “Joseph O’Neill, The New Immigrant Experience”, and in this segment NPR “Morning Edition” Host Steve Inskeep is interviewing Joseph O’Neill on the subject of his new book “Netherland” (most of quoted passages from 5:45 on) (see <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=97468340>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

F. 2) From article "National Debt Basics." By James D. Agresti. at the Just Facts website (April 26, 2011/ Updated September 5, 2013) (in section “Quantifying the Public Debt”—first four items) (see <http://www.justfacts.com/nationaldebt.basics.asp>] (confirmed October 17, 2013)

F. 3) [From article “American Household Credit Card Debt Statistics: 2013” by Tim Chen, at the NerdWallet website (third set of figures—current as of October, 2013) (see <http://www.nerdwallet.com/blog/credit-card-data/average-credit-card-debt-household/>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

F. 4) a) From an opening statement by Senator Carl Levin (D-Mich) [Chairman, Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations (Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs)] at the beginning of the fourth in its series of hearings on the causes and consequences of the financial crisis. The hearing was titled "Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks," and was held on Tuesday, April 27, 2010, at 10:00 a.m., in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. *Webcast accessible from www.cspan.org Program title: “Investment Banks and the Financial Crisis, Directors” April 27, 2011 (at <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/293196-1>)* (In that webcast, the portion of Sen. Levin’s comments which are included below are *from :40 to 8:00*) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

F. 4) b) Here is the opening statement of Sen. Claire McCaskill, from the same hearing (above): [Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks," and was held on Tuesday, April 27, 2010, at 10:00 a.m., in Room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building] *Webcast accessible from www.cspan.org Program title: “Investment Banks and the Financial Crisis, Directors” April 27, 2011 (at <http://www.c-spanvideo.org/program/293196-1>)* (Sen. McCaskill’s comments run from 39:50 to 42:40)(confirmed October 17, 2013)

F. 5) From the Wikipedia webpage for “Derivatives Market” at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Derivatives_market (confirmed October 17, 2013)

F.6) From article “Global Wealth Reaches New All-Time High” (Text: Richard Kersley, Head of Global Securities Products and Themes, Credit Suisse; Text: Michael O’Sullivan, Chief Investment Officer, UK & EEMEA, Credit Suisse; Video: Cushla Sherlock, Editor, Credit Suisse, at the “News and Videos” section of the Credit Suisse website (see <https://www.credit-suisse.com/ch/en/news-and-expertise/research/credit-suisse-research-institute/news-and-videos.article.html/article/pwp/news-and-expertise/2013/10/en/global-wealth-reaches-new-all-time-high.html>)

F. 7) The following interview excerpt is from the transcript of a segment on the November 26, 2008 Morning Edition Show on National Public Radio. The title of the segment is “Joseph O’Neill, The New

Immigrant Experience”, and in this segment NPR “Morning Edition” Host Steve Inskeep is interviewing Joseph O’Neill on the subject of his new book “Netherland” (most of quoted passages from 5:45 on) (see <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=97468340>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

F. 8) a) Proverb, with additional passage from Sir Walter Scott [Scottish author & novelist (1771 - 1832)] in “Marmion” Canto vi. Stanza 17. (At www.quotationspage.com (see <http://www.quotationspage.com/quote/27150.html>)

F. 8) b) From October 27, 2012 article titled “Sovereign Environmental Risk” by Achim Steiner and Susan Burns at the Project Syndicate website (see <http://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/natural-resources-and-sovereign-credit-ratings-by-achim-steiner-and-susan-burns>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

F. 8) c) From 8 page introduction to “IPCR Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report” (by this writer) (444 pages) (January, 2012)(excerpt on p. xv) (see <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5203a20ce4b009416f6b07d1/1375969804305/IPCR%20Critical%20Challenges%20Summary%20Report.pdf>) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

F. 8) d) From “The Christmas Carol” by Charles Dickens Little, Brown, and Company (Copyright 1920, by The Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.) (p. 36-37) (Originally Published in 1843)

G. Challenges at the Very Core of Our Difficulties with Being Human

G. 1) a) By this writer, with ideas (and one partial quote) from article “Moral and Value Conflicts” by Michelle Maiese (July, 2003) (see paragraph 3) (see <http://www.beyondintractability.org/bi-essay/intolerable-moral-differences>) Michelle Maiese (see knowledge based essay “Moral or Value Conflicts”, paragraph 3) The Beyond Intractability Knowledge Base Project is “A Free Knowledge Base on More Constructive Approaches to Destructive Conflict “, and is affiliated with the University of Colorado, Colorado (USA) Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess, CoDirectors and Editors c/o Conflict Information Consortium (Formerly Conflict Research Consortium)

G. 1) b) All excerpts below are from “International Communications: A Media Literacy Approach” by Art Silverblatt and Nikolai Zlobin M.E. Sharpe July, 2004 (most content accessible at Google Books) (confirmed October 21, 2013)

G. 2) From Maiese, Michelle. “Moral or Value Conflicts.” *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Information Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: July 2003 <<http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/intolerable-moral-differences>> (confirmed September 8, 2013)

G. 3) This writer, from the Section “36 Problems That May Arise (in preparing for, and implementing, Community Visioning Initiatives)” in “The IPCR Workshop Primer” (February, 2010) (p. 115) (not currently accessible on the Internet) Currently, a part of “15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions” by this writer (see Question #14) at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5283b373e4b0886bf51a245e/1384362867585/15%20Sample%20Preliminary%20Survey%20Questions.pdf>

G. 4) From article "Global Wealth Reaches New All-Time High" (Text: Richard Kersley, Head of Global Securities Products and Themes, Credit Suisse; Text: Michael O'Sullivan, Chief Investment Officer, UK & EEMEA, Credit Suisse; Video: Cushla Sherlock, Editor, Credit Suisse, at the "News and Videos" section of the Credit Suisse website (see <https://www.credit-suisse.com/ch/en/news-and-expertise/research/credit-suisse-research-institute/news-and-videos.article.html/article/pwp/news-and-expertise/2013/10/en/global-wealth-reaches-new-all-time-high.html>)

G. 5) a) From "Religion and Peace." by Eric Brahm at *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Research Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: September 2005 <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/religion_and_peace/>. (see paragraph 1)

G. 5) b) From "Religion and Conflict." by Eric Brahm at *Beyond Intractability*. Eds. Guy Burgess and Heidi Burgess. Conflict Research Consortium, University of Colorado, Boulder. Posted: November 2005 <http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/religion_and_conflict/>. (see paragraph 9)

G. 6) From "Cry, the Beloved Country" by Alan Paton ("First published in 1948, "Cry, the Beloved Country" stands as the single most important novel in twentieth-century South African literature.") Scribner Classics/Collier Books New York 1986 (p. 25-26)

G. 7) From Friday news roundup on Diane Rehm Show Friday August 12, 2011; in a discussion of the motives behind the London riots Yochi J. Dreazen Senior National Security Correspondent National Journal

G. 8) From "Man and His Symbols" by Carl Gustav Jung, Editor Dell Publishing New York 1968 (p. 85-86) (accessible at google books; search key word "superstitious", choose first option)

G. 9) a) From (Draft) Section #7 A marginalization of the treasured wisdom associated with religious, spiritual, and moral traditions ("Commentary" piece) Part of a larger project, which eventually become "IPCR Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report". That passage was not used in that report, but has been used in many other documents by this writer since then.

G. 9) b) From the first brochure I made for The Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization (IPCR) Initiative (in 2002). I have since made that observation in several other documents I have created. (brochure not currently accessible on the Internet)

G. 9) c) From this writer, probably first used in "Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form" (November, 2007) (see p. 7, at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/522c69dde4b03f0bcd64200e/1378642397535/3%20Peacebuilding%20in%20its%20Most%20Compassionate%20Form.pdf>)

G. 9) d) From Vol. 8, Chpt. 21, p.108 of "Sathya Sai Speaks" series (Discourses by Sri Sathya Sai Baba) This writer referenced the "mariner uses his compass" passage many times in his compilation "An Arrangement of Quotations from 'Sathya Sai Speaks' (Vol. 1015)" (301 pages; 1997) The "Arrangement of Quotations..." compilation is accessible at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/52056035e4b04f935ee7c24f/1376084021952/2-Quotations-from-Sathya-Sai-Speaks-Vol.pdf>

VI. Large Cities (with a Population of 1 million or more) vs. Villages, Towns, and Small Cities

(Which models for human settlements are more likely to be ecologically sustainable, more likely to achieve carbon neutral economies—and more likely to achieve resolutions to most or all of the other challenges brought forward in this “Invitation” document?)

Special Introduction

“In 2008, for the first time, the world's population was evenly split between urban and rural areas. There were more than 400 cities over 1 million.”

“By 2030, China and India will have more than 221 cities and 68 cities, respectively, with populations of more than one million people each, according to research by the McKinsey Global Institute.”

Although most of the expert practitioners associated with planning, funding, and building the communities of the future still seem to believe that cities with a population over 1 million can be made into models of sustainability, this writer believes it is time to ask about “return on investment” and “diminishing returns” associated with mega-cities.

Many countries in the world have serious sovereign debt (public debt). At the same time as there is a need for people in a significant number of countries to adjust to austerity measures associated with public debt, there is also a need for many people in a significant number of countries to reduce indiscriminate consumption as a response to the implications of global warming, peak oil, peak water, and depletion of many other key resources—and to conserve resources for emergency assistance. There is an especially urgent need for widespread solution-oriented activity which decreases carbon emissions. It seems to this writer that at such a time as this there would be decreasing return on investment (“diminishing returns”) to the prospect of further investment in mega-cities: which have such complex infrastructures to maintain; which require extensive transport of food and other products, and extensive transport and processing of water and waste; where there is such extensive waste of food products [“London throws away 560,000 tonnes of food (per year) as waste.”/“New York City throws away 600,000 tonnes of food (per year) as waste”]; and where the prospects of reducing indiscriminate consumption, reducing carbon emissions, and achieving “zero waste” are least likely to occur.

And yet...there is now, and may be for many decades yet, a majority of people who are absolutely fascinated by the multitude of engineering, technological, and logistical achievements which make so many goods and services accessible to so many people—through large cities. It may seem self-evident—especially in the minds of people who are seeking a more spiritual and ecologically harmonious way of life—that many of the goods and services highly valued by city dwellers are not essential (and, in some ways, detrimental) to the “good life”. But such assessments/valuations are unlikely to occur among people who have never thought about whether it is possible to achieve highly advanced forms of wisdom and compassion through genuine instruction and sincere effort... or among people who have no opinion about whether much of the real treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions now seems to be hidden, or not.

First and foremost, then, it seems that there is a great responsibility on those people who are in any way representatives of religious, spiritual, and/or moral traditions—to demonstrate what is possible along

the lines of wisdom and compassion, to provide genuine instruction when sincere efforts are being made, to contribute to the greater good of the whole, and to help restore confidence in the higher values of life.

And if much more than we currently see around us was achieved in the way of demonstrating what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion, providing genuine instruction when sincere efforts are being made, contributing to the greater good of the whole, and helping restore confidence in the higher values of life? Then, this writer believes one consequence of that would be many, many more people who would be content to live in villages, towns, and small cities—and many, many more people would have a greater appreciation for the following observation:

“If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less, this limiting of desires at the ‘root’ will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the ‘spiritual teachings’ element which often gets overlooked....”

Until then... it is difficult to say. For, as this writer has quoted in other parts of this document:

“Developing countries seek the same modern conveniences—dishwashers, televisions, computers, and cars—enjoyed by the developed world and which are currently powered mostly by fossil fuels. We can imagine that they can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?.... This is why I am extremely skeptical that carbon emissions will be reined in.”

Regarding what follows—what this writer has done in this section is in no way an objective presentation (and he does not claim that any other section of this document is an objective presentation either). What he has tried to do in this section is detail some thoughtful and necessary considerations regarding life in cities in general, and large cities (with a population of over 1 million people) in particular—and contrast that with the potential for solution-oriented pathways that are much more appropriate to villages, towns, and small cities, and which can be accelerated to produce significant positive multiplier effects on the challenges of our times. It may be that some readers will find the approach too biased, and dismiss this writers’ conclusions. However, it may also be that some readers who have not seen the “gestalt” this writer has seen, will “get it” when they skim through this section.

As for the central question of this section: Which models for human settlements are more likely to be ecologically sustainable, more likely to achieve carbon neutral economies—and more likely to achieve resolutions to most or all of the other challenges brought forward in this “Invitation” document?...

If communities of people were to recognize the collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding potential of Preliminary Surveys, Community Visioning Initiatives, Community Teaching and Learning Centers, and other elements of the “Constellations of Initiatives” approach this writer is advocating for, then the question would be resolved by different communities of people, in different ways, and would represent a most thorough and comprehensive exploration of the question. In other words, it would be because we chose to do this or that after we thought very carefully about it. This section, however much it might be biased towards this writers’ conclusions, can still be a most useful contribution to “thinking very carefully about the issue”.

A. Urbanization Trends and Challenges

1) Introduction--“During the course of history, urbanization has been associated with economic and social progress, the promotion of literacy and education, the improvement of the general state of health, greater access to social services, and cultural, political and religious participation.”

a) “ Cities and towns have been engines of growth and incubators of civilization and have facilitated the evolution of knowledge, culture and tradition, as well as of industry and commerce.”

[Passages below are from the “Habitat Agenda”—the main political document that came out of the the Habitat II conference in Istanbul, Turkey June 3-14, **1996**. Adopted by 171 countries, at what was called the City Summit, it contains over 100 commitments and 600 recommendations of human settlement issues. Accessible at the UN Habitat website at http://ww2.unhabitat.org/declarations/habitat_agenda.asp (confirmed October 22, 2013)]

i) “The purpose of the second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) is to address two themes of equal global importance: "Adequate shelter for all" and "Sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world.” (from “Preamble”, point 2)

ii) “During the course of history, urbanization has been associated with economic and social progress, the promotion of literacy and education, the improvement of the general state of health, greater access to social services, and cultural, political and religious participation.... Cities and towns have been engines of growth and incubators of civilization and have facilitated the evolution of knowledge, culture and tradition, as well as of industry and commerce. Urban settlements, properly planned and managed, hold the promise for human development and the protection of the world's natural resources through their ability to support large numbers of people while limiting their impact on the natural environment.” (from “Preamble”, point 7)

b) “There are better basic services as well as other specialist services that aren't found in rural areas. There are more job opportunities and a greater variety of jobs... and a better quality of education, namely universities.”

[From the Wikipedia page for “Urbanization” (at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urbanization>)(see “Causes” section)]

“People move into cities to seek economic opportunities. A major contributing factor is known as "rural flight". In rural areas, often on small family farms, it is difficult to improve one's standard of living beyond basic sustenance. Farm living is dependent on unpredictable environmental conditions, and in times of drought, flood or pestilence, survival becomes extremely problematic. In modern times, industrialization of agriculture has negatively affected the economy of small and middle-sized farms and strongly reduced the size of the rural labor market.

“Cities, in contrast, are known to be places where money, services and wealth are centralized. Cities are where fortunes are made and where social mobility is possible. Businesses, which generate jobs and capital, are usually located in urban areas. Whether the source is trade or tourism, it is also through the cities that foreign money flows into a country. It is easy to see why someone living on a farm might wish

to take their chance moving to the city and trying to make enough money to send back home to their struggling family.

“There are better basic services as well as other specialist services that aren't found in rural areas. There are more job opportunities and a greater variety of jobs. Health is another major factor. People, especially the elderly are often forced to move to cities where there are doctors and hospitals that can cater for their health needs. Other factors include a greater variety of entertainment (restaurants, movie theaters, theme parks, etc.) and a better quality of education, namely universities. Due to their high populations, urban areas can also have much more diverse social communities allowing others to find people like them when they might not be able to in rural areas.”

[From article “What is a City? What is Urbanization?” by Carl Haub (October, 2009) at the Population Reference Bureau (see <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2009/urbanization.aspx>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

c) “...’urban’ is an entirely different experience in many areas of Africa from what it might be in a developed country. In developing countries, many urban residents live in settlements with little access by road, limited availability of electricity, and little or no access to clean water or basic sanitation.”/ “Excellent road connections, communications, cable TV and Internet, and access to many of the same services and shopping facilities have rendered the urban-rural difference less relevant in developed countries than it once was.”

[From article “What is a City? What is Urbanization?” by Carl Haub (October, 2009) at the Population Reference Bureau (see <http://www.prb.org/Publications/Articles/2009/urbanization.aspx>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)]

“Statistics on the percentage of the world's population living in urban areas also hide the nature of places deemed urban. For example, "urban" is an entirely different experience in many areas of Africa from what it might be in a developed country. In developing countries, many urban residents live in settlements with little access by road, limited availability of electricity, and little or no access to clean water or basic sanitation. The classification "urban" does not automatically mean that the population has become literate or lost its traditional rural values and social customs. In developed countries, the rural population, on the other hand, often has the same access to amenities and services as urban areas and is almost indistinguishable from the urban other than by location or size of place. Excellent road connections, communications, cable TV and Internet, and access to many of the same services and shopping facilities have rendered the urban-rural difference less relevant in developed countries than it once was.”

d) “...migration to urban areas can be expected to increase as economies grow and the likelihood of earning a higher income in cities increases.”

“In 2008, the United Nations announced that 50 percent of the world's population now lives in urban areas, a milestone in demographic history. News reports on the subject frequently rephrased this development slightly to say that half of the global population now lives in "cities" and illustrated articles with photos of Mumbai, Shanghai, or New York. These cities are what the UN terms "mega-cities," urban areas of 10 million people or more. The distinct impression was created that a majority of people

lived in very large cities...In most countries, a large part the urban population actually lives in relatively small towns and villages....

“...In its most recent urbanization estimates and projections, the UN Population Division recognized that when urbanization is discussed, "the focus is often on large cities, cities whose populations are larger than many countries." The table below gives examples of how countries themselves define urban. The great variation in the urban definition and the size of places deemed urban is readily apparent (see table).

“The UN projects that the world's urban population will grow by 1.8 percent per year and by 2.3 percent per year in developing countries from 2007 to 2025. Both are rather high rates of growth. In fact, by 2020, the world's rural population will cease growing altogether and begin to decline.

“In part, the world's urban population will continue to grow simply because towns and villages not considered urban today will grow over time. Equally important, migration to urban areas can be expected to increase as economies grow and the likelihood of earning a higher income in cities increases. Much rural-to-urban migration will take place as a result of hardship, as the rural and landless poor make their way to cities and towns in hopes of any employment. One manifestation of such disparate reasons for migration is the Indian mega-city of Mumbai, which contains many of India's wealthiest celebrities and business leaders and a relatively comfortable middle class alongside the 54 percent of the population living in officially defined slums.”

2) World Population Milestones—7,118,361,550 (October 17, 2013)

From www.infoplease.com at www.infoplease.com/jpa/A0883352.html ; and U.S. Bureau of the Census POP Clock estimate at www.census.gov/cgi-bin/ipc/popclockw) (Both confirmed October 17, 2013)

“In 1804, the world population was 1 billion.
In 1927, the world population was 2 billion (123 years later).
In 1960, the world population was 3 billion (33 years later).
In 1974, the world population was 4 billion (14 years later).
In 1987, the world population was 5 billion (13 years later).
In 1999, the world population was 6 billion (12 years later).
In 2011, the world population was 7 billion (12 years later).”

“As of October 17, 2013 at 21:16 UTC (-4), the world population was estimated to be 7,118,361,550.”

3) Urbanization Trends--“By 2030, China and India will have more than 221 cities and 68 cities, respectively, with populations of more than one million people each, according to research by the McKinsey Global Institute.”

a) Rapid Urbanization in the Past 200 years

[From website of Population Reference Bureau-- see <http://www.prb.org/Educators/TeachersGuides/HumanPopulation/Urbanization.aspx>) (see paragraphs one and two) (this webpage not accessible, probably no longer exists; information accessible from "IPCR Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report" (by this writer) (p. 74) at <http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5203a20ce4b009416f6b07d1/1375969804305/IPCR%20Critical%20Challenges%20Summary%20Report.pdf>)]

"In 1800, only 3 percent of the world's population lived in urban areas."

"By 1900, almost 14 percent were urbanites, although only 12 cities had 1 million or more inhabitants."

"In 1950, 30% of the world's population resided in urban centers. The number of cities with over 1 million people had grown to 83."

"In 2008, for the first time, the world's population was evenly split between urban and rural areas. There were more than 400 cities over 1 million and 19 over 10 million."

b) 'If half of China's population starts consuming, growth is inevitable,' said Li Xiangyang, vice director of the Institute of World Economics and Politics, part of a government research institute. 'Right now they are living in rural areas where they do not consume.'"

[From article "China's Great Uprooting: Moving 250 Million into Cities" by Ian Johnson (June 15, 2013) at the New York Times website (paragraphs 1-3, 18 and 19)(see http://www.nytimes.com/2013/06/16/world/asia/chinas-great-uprooting-moving-250-million-into-cities.html?hp&_r=3&_)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

[Note: "Articles in this (New York Times) series look at how China's government-driven effort to push the population to towns and cities is reshaping a nation that for millenniums has been defined by its rural life."]

"China is pushing ahead with a sweeping plan to move 250 million rural residents into newly constructed towns and cities over the next dozen years — a transformative event that could set off a new wave of growth or saddle the country with problems for generations to come.

"The government, often by fiat, is replacing small rural homes with high-rises, paving over vast swaths of farmland and drastically altering the lives of rural dwellers. So large is the scale that the number of brand-new Chinese city dwellers will approach the total urban population of the United States — in a country already bursting with megacities.

"This will decisively change the character of China, where the Communist Party insisted for decades that most peasants, even those working in cities, remain tied to their tiny plots of land to ensure political and economic stability. Now, the party has shifted priorities, mainly to find a new source of growth for a slowing economy that depends increasingly on a consuming class of city dwellers..."

"...The broad trend began decades ago. In the early 1980s, about 80 percent of Chinese lived in the countryside versus 47 percent today, plus an additional 17 percent that works in cities but is classified as rural. The idea is to speed up this process and achieve an urbanized China much faster than would occur organically.

“The primary motivation for the urbanization push is to change China’s economic structure, with growth based on domestic demand for products instead of relying so much on export. In theory, new urbanites mean vast new opportunities for construction companies, public transportation, utilities and appliance makers, and a break from the cycle of farmers consuming only what they produce. ‘If half of China’s population starts consuming, growth is inevitable,’ said Li Xiangyang, vice director of the Institute of World Economics and Politics, part of a government research institute. ‘Right now they are living in rural areas where they do not consume.’”

c) “By 2030, China and India will have more than 221 cities and 68 cities, respectively, with populations of more than one million people each, according to research by the McKinsey Global Institute. By 2025, more than 70 percent of Chinese and 40 percent of Indians will live in cities of greater than one million people.”

[From the webpage “World Cities” at the Global Sherpa website (paragraphs 1-3, 9 and 10) (at <http://www.globalsherpa.org/cities-world-city>) (confirmed October 29, 2013)

“Cities are the world’s future. Urbanization continues to be a defining trend of international development, particularly in Asia and Africa. The way that cities develop will have profound, long-term, likely irreversible implications for the lives of most of the world’s people and the sustainability of the planet’s limited supply of natural resources.

“As recently as 1800, a mere 3 percent of the global population inhabited urban areas. By 2011, more than half the world’s population lived in cities. By 2025, the number of people living in metropolitan areas is forecasted to reach 70 percent of the world’s population.

“The dramatic rise of cities and urban living around the world relates directly to the rapid pace of economic development and improvements in living standards. People flock to cities to create and take advantage of unique economic, social and cultural opportunities...”

“...The rapid advance of the BRIC nations and other developing countries is synonymous with urbanization and the emergence of so-called mega-cities. The on-going economic development of China and India in particular is expected to lead to record increases in the number of large world cities and the global population of city dwellers.

“By 2030, China and India will have more than 221 cities and 68 cities, respectively, with populations of more than one million people each, according to research by the McKinsey Global Institute. By 2025, more than 70 percent of Chinese and 40 percent of Indians will live in cities of greater than one million people.”

d) “...it was the internal combustion engine combined with cheap oil that provided mobility for people and freight that fueled the phenomenal urban growth of the twentieth century.”

From “Plan B 4.0: Mobilization to Save Civilization” by Lester R. Brown (Earth Policy Institute) (see Chapter 6 “Designing Cities for People: The Ecology of Cities”—accessible at http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb4/PB4ch6_ss2) (first paragraph)

“The evolution of modern cities was tied to advances in transport, initially for ships and trains. But it was the internal combustion engine combined with cheap oil that provided mobility for people and freight that fueled the phenomenal urban growth of the twentieth century.”

e) “...several of these countries... have passed not only peak water, but also peak grain production.”

From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 9, 10, 22, and 23) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)

“Today some 18 countries, containing half the world’s people, are overpumping their aquifers. Among these are the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—and several other populous countries, including Iran, Pakistan and Mexico.

“During the last couple of decades, several of these countries have overpumped to the point that aquifers are being depleted and wells are going dry. They have passed not only peak water, but also peak grain production. Among the countries whose use of water has peaked and begun to decline are Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, and Yemen. In these countries peak grain has followed peak water.

“In addition to these small and midsize countries, aquifer depletion now also threatens harvests in the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—that together produce half of the world’s grain. The question is not whether water shortages will affect future harvests in these countries, but rather when they will do so.

f) “The growing scarcity of water and the high energy cost of transporting it over long distances may begin to constrain the growth of some cities.”

[From “Plan B 4.0: Mobilization to Save Civilization” by Lester R. Brown (Earth Policy Institute) (see Chapter 6 “Designing Cities for People: The Ecology of Cities”—accessible at http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb4/PB4ch6_ss2) (paragraphs 2-5)]

“Cities require a concentration of food, water, energy, and materials that nature cannot provide. Collecting these masses of materials and later dispersing them in the form of garbage, sewage, and pollutants in air and water is challenging city managers everywhere.

“Early cities relied on food and water from the surrounding countryside, but today cities often depend on distant sources for basic amenities. Los Angeles, for example, draws much of its water from the Colorado River, some 600 miles away. Mexico City’s burgeoning population, living at an altitude of over 9,000 feet, depends on the costly pumping of water from 100 miles away that must be lifted over 3,000 feet to augment inadequate water supplies. Beijing is planning to draw water from the Yangtze River basin some 800 miles away.

“Food comes from even greater distances, as illustrated by Tokyo. While the city still gets its rice from the highly productive farmers in Japan, with their land carefully protected by government policy, its wheat comes largely from the Great Plains of North America and from Australia. Its corn supply comes

largely from the U.S. Midwest. Soybeans come from the U.S. Midwest and the Brazilian *cerrado*.

“The oil used to move resources into and out of cities often comes from distant oil fields. Rising oil prices will affect cities, but they will affect even more the suburbs that surround them. The growing scarcity of water and the high energy cost of transporting it over long distances may begin to constrain the growth of some cities.”

g) “‘The new reality,’ says Brown, ‘is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states.’”

[From Press Release for “World on the Edge” by Lester R. Brown (last paragraph) at the website of the Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotepr>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“‘The new reality,’ says Brown, ‘is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for WorldWar II. The challenge is to quickly reduce carbon emissions, stabilize population, and restore the economy’s soils, aquifers, forests, and other natural support systems. This requires not only a redefining of security but a corresponding reallocation of fiscal resources from military budgets to budgets for climate stabilization, population stabilization, water conservation, and other new threats to security.’”

4) Definitions and 25 Largest Cities—In 2011, there were 10 cities with more than 20 million people

a) From a coursework module titled “Urbanization and Global Change” (dated 1/4/06) (at http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange2/current/lectures/urban_gc/) Coursework associated with the Global Change Curriculum and Degree Program at the Univ of Michigan, Ann Arbor; specifically, with two three semester sequences which are a part of a “Global Change Minor”—one of the sequences being “Global Change 2—Human Impacts” (see lecture schedule here <http://www.globalchange.umich.edu/globalchange2/current/lectures/index.html>)

“The United Nations defines settlements of over 20,000 as *urban*, and those with more than 100,000 as *cities*. The United States defines an urbanized area as a city and surrounding area, with a minimum population of 50,000. A *metropolitan* area includes both urban areas and rural areas that are socially and economically integrated with a particular city.”

b) 25 Largest Cities

From the Wikipedia page for “Megacity” (at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Megacity>) (Wikipedia Source: [Th. Brinkhoff: The Principal Agglomerations of the World, 2011-07-01](#))

1. Toyko, Japan	34,300,000
2. Guangzhou, China	25,200,000
3. Seoul, South Korea	25,100,000
4. Shanghai, China	24,800,000
5. Delhi, India	23,300,000
6. Mumbai, India	23,000,000
7. Mexico City, Mexico	22,900,000
8. New York, USA	22,000,000
9. Sao Paulo, Brazil	20,900,000
10. Manila, Philippines	20,300,000
11. Jakarta, Indonesia	18,900,000
12. Los Angeles, USA	18,100,000
13. Karachi, Pakistan	17,000,000
14. Osaka, Japan	16,700,000
15. Kolkata, India	16,600,000
16. Cairo, Egypt	15,300,000
17. Buenos Aires, Argentina	14,800,000
18. Moscow, Russia	14,800,000
19. Dhaka, Bangladesh	14,000,000
20. Beijing, China	13,900,000
21. Tehran, Iran	13,100,000
22. Istanbul, Turkey	13,000,000
23. London, UK	12,500,000
24. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	12,500,000
25. Lagos, Nigeria	12,100,000

5) Ecological Footprint Analysis: “These data emphasize that all the countries listed, except for Canada, are overpopulated in ecological terms—they could not sustain themselves at current material standards if forced by changing circumstances to live on their remaining endowments of domestic natural capital.”

From “Revisiting Carrying Capacity: Area Based Indicators of Sustainability”, by William E. Rees, 1996 (see each paragraph for source details) (at www.dieoff.org/page110.htm) (confirmed October 17, 2013)

“Ecological Footprint—The corresponding area of productive land and aquatic ecosystems required to produce the resources used, and to assimilate the wastes produced, by a defined population at a specified material standard of living, wherever on Earth that land may be located.” (in subsection “‘Footprinting’ the Human Economy”; in Box 3 “A Family of Area-based Sustainability Indicators”)

“Cities necessarily appropriate the ecological output and life support functions of distant regions all over the world through commercial trade and the natural biogeochemical cycles of energy and material. Indeed, the annual flows of natural income required by any defined population can be called its ‘appropriated carrying capacity.’ Since for every material flow there must be a corresponding land/ecosystem source or sink, the total area of land/water required to sustain these flows on a continuous basis is the true ‘ecological footprint’ of the referent population on the Earth.” [see section

“Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (paragraph 5)]

“... as a result of high population densities, the enormous increase in per capita energy and material consumption made possible by (and required by) technology, and universally increasing dependencies on trade, the ecological locations of human settlements no longer coincide with their geographic locations. Twentieth century cities and industrial regions are dependent for survival and growth on a vast and increasingly global hinterland of ecologically productive landscapes.” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (paragraph 4)]

“Ecological Deficit—The level of resource consumption and waste discharge by a defined economy or population in excess of locally/regionally sustainable natural production and assimilative capacity (also, in spatial terms, the difference between that economy/population’s ecological footprint and the geographic area it actually occupies).” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (Box 3: “A Family of Area-Based Sustainability Indicators”)]

“...However, our analysis of physical flows shows that these and most other so-called ‘advanced’ economies are running massive, unaccounted, ecological deficits with the rest of the planet (Table 1).... These data emphasize that all the countries listed, except for Canada, are overpopulated in ecological terms—they could not sustain themselves at current material standards if forced by changing circumstances to live on their remaining endowments of domestic natural capital. This is hardly a good model for the rest of the world to follow.” [see section “Appropriating Carrying Capacity and Ecological Footprints” (and subsection “‘Footprinting’ the Human Economy”, paragraphs 10-11)]

“Ecological Footprint Analysis supports the argument that to be sustainable, economic growth has to be much less material and energy intensive than at present.” [in subsection “Addressing the Double-Bind of Sustainability”, see “Bullet” #6]

6) Failing Infrastructure-- U.S. Infrastructure Funding Gap (2013) (calculated by ASCE)--\$1.611 trillion

a) “...our infrastructure systems are failing to keep pace with the current and expanding needs, and investment in infrastructure is faltering.”

[From the “Key Solutions” section of the ASCE “2013 Report Card for America’s Infrastructure” at the website of the American Society of Civil Engineers (see <http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/a/#p/overview/key-solutions>)]

“Infrastructure is the foundation that connects the nation’s businesses, communities, and people, driving our economy and improving our quality of life. For the U.S. economy to be the most competitive in the world, we need a first class infrastructure system – transport systems that move people and goods efficiently and at reasonable cost by land, water, and air; transmission systems that deliver reliable, low-cost power from a wide range of energy sources; and water systems that drive industrial processes as well as the daily functions in our homes. Yet today, our infrastructure systems are failing to keep pace with the current and expanding needs, and investment in infrastructure is faltering.”

b) “Decades of underfunding and inattention have jeopardized the ability of our nation’s infrastructure to support our economy and facilitate our way of life.” (from Press Release for ASCE’s “Report Card for America’s Infrastructure”—2009)

[From Press Release titled “Failing Infrastructure Cannot Support A Healthy Economy: Civil Engineers’ New Report Card Assesses Condition of Nation’s Infrastructure” (subject: the **2009** ASCE Report Card on America’s Infrastructure) From the website of the American Society of Civil Engineers (paragraph 1) (at http://apps.asce.org/reportcard/2009/RC_2009_noembargo.pdf] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“Decades of underfunding and inattention have jeopardized the ability of our nation’s infrastructure to support our economy and facilitate our way of life. The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) today released its 2009 *Report Card for America’s Infrastructure*—assigning a cumulative grade of D to the nation’s infrastructure and noting a five year investment need of \$2.2 trillion from all levels of government and the private sector. Since ASCE’s last assessment in 2005 there has been little change in the condition of the nation’s roads, bridges, drinking water systems and other public works, and the cost of improvement has increased by more than half a trillion dollars.”

c) U.S. Infrastructure Funding Gap (2013) (calculated by ASCE)--\$1.611 trillion

[From the “Grade Sheet: America’s Infrastructure Investment Needs” of the ASCE “2013 Report Card for America’s Infrastructure” at the website of the American Society of Civil Engineers (see <http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/a/#p/grade-sheet/americas-infrastructure-investment-needs>)]

Total Needs	\$3.635 trillion
Estimated Funding	\$2.024 trillion
Funding Gap	\$1.611 trillion

d) U.S. Infrastructure Investment Needs (calculated by ASCE) for years 2001, 2005, 2009, and 2013

From webpage “Grade Sheet: Previous Grades” at the website of the American Society of Civil Engineers (see <http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/a/#p/grade-sheet/previous-grades>)

Year of Report Card	2001	2005	2009	2013
Investment Needed	\$1.3 trillion	\$1.6 trillion	\$2.2 trillion	\$3.6 trillion

e) Details in Various Categories (from “2013 Report Card for America’s Infrastructure”)

[From “Executive Summary” of ASCE “2013 Report Card for America’s Infrastructure” at the website of the American Society of Civil Engineers (see <http://www.infrastructurereportcard.org/a/#p/overview/executive-summary>)]

Drinking Water

“The grade for drinking water improved slightly to a D. At the dawn of the 21st century, much of our drinking water infrastructure is nearing the end of its useful life. There are an estimated 240,000 water main breaks per year in the United States. Assuming every pipe would need to be replaced, the cost over the coming decades could reach more than \$1 trillion, according to the American Water Works Association (AWWA).”

Hazardous Waste

“There has been undeniable success in the cleanup of the nation’s hazardous waste and brownfields sites. However, annual funding for Superfund site cleanup is estimated to be as much as \$500 million short of what is needed, and 1,280 sites remain on the National Priorities List with an unknown number of potential sites yet to be identified. More than 400,000 brownfields sites await cleanup and redevelopment. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that one in four Americans lives within three miles of a hazardous waste site. The grade for hazardous waste remained unchanged at a D.”

Solid Waste

“In 2010, Americans generated 250 million tons of trash. Of that, 85 million tons were recycled or composted. This represents a 34% recycling rate, more than double the 14.5% in 1980. Per capita generation rates of waste have been steady over the past 20 years and have even begun to show signs of decline in the past several years. The grade for solid waste improved in 2013, and it earned the highest grade of B-.”

Wastewater

“The grade for wastewater improved slightly to a D. Capital investment needs for the nation’s wastewater and stormwater systems are estimated to total \$298 billion over the next 20 years. Pipes represent the largest capital need, comprising three quarters of total needs. Fixing and expanding the pipes will address sanitary sewer overflows, combined sewer overflows, and other pipe-related issues. In recent years, capital needs for the treatment plants comprise about 15%-20% of total needs, but will likely increase due to new regulatory requirements. Stormwater needs, while growing, are still small compared with sanitary pipes and treatment plants. Since 2007, the federal government has required cities to invest more than \$15 billion in new pipes, plants, and equipment to eliminate combined sewer overflows.”

Bridges

“Over two hundred million trips are taken daily across deficient bridges in the nation’s 102 largest metropolitan regions. In total, one in nine of the nation’s bridges are rated as structurally deficient, while the average age of the nation’s 607,380 bridges is currently 42 years. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) estimates that to eliminate the nation’s bridge backlog by 2028, we would need to invest \$20.5 billion annually, while only \$12.8 billion is being spent currently. The challenge for federal, state, and local governments is to increase bridge investments by \$8 billion annually to address the identified \$76 billion in needs for deficient bridges across the United States.”

Inland Waterways

“Our nation’s inland waterways and rivers are the hidden backbone of our freight network – they carry the equivalent of about 51 million truck trips each year. In many cases, the inland waterways system has not been updated since the 1950s, and more than half of the locks are over 50 years old. Barges are stopped for hours each day with unscheduled delays, preventing goods from getting to market and driving up costs. There is an average of 52 service interruptions a day throughout the system. Projects to repair and replace aging locks and dredge channels take decades to approve and complete, exacerbating the problem further. Inland waterways received a D- grade once again as conditions remain poor and investment levels remain stagnant.”

Roads

“Targeted efforts to improve conditions and significant reductions in highway fatalities resulted in a slight improvement in the roads grade to a D this year. However, forty-two percent of America’s major urban highways remain congested, costing the economy an estimated \$101 billion in wasted time and fuel annually. While the conditions have improved in the near term, and federal, state, and local capital investments increased to \$91 billion annually, that level of investment is insufficient and still projected to result in a decline in conditions and performance in the long term. Currently, the Federal Highway Administration estimates that \$170 billion in capital investment would be needed on an annual basis to significantly improve conditions and performance.”

7) “The big energy user in the food system is the kitchen refrigerator, not the farm tractor. While oil dominates the production end of the food system, electricity dominates the consumption end. In short, with higher energy prices and a limited supply of fossil fuels, the modern food system that evolved when oil was cheap will not survive as it is now structured.”

From article “The Oil Intensity of Food” by Lester R. Brown (in “Plan B 2.0: Rescuing a Planet Under Stress and a Civilization in Trouble”, Chapter 2 “Beyond the Oil Peak: The Oil Intensity of Food”) (at http://www.earth-policy.org/books/pb2/pb2ch2_ss3) and posted July 4, 2009 at (at <http://www.theoil drum.com/node/5533>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“As people migrate from rural areas to cities, it becomes more difficult to recycle the nutrients in human waste back into the soil, requiring the use of more fertilizer.

“In the United States, close to 19 percent of farm energy use is for pumping water. And in some states in India where water tables are falling, over half of all electricity is used to pump water from wells.

“Although attention commonly focuses on energy use on the farm, agriculture accounts for only one fifth of the energy used in the U.S. food system. Transport, processing, packaging, marketing, and kitchen preparation of food are responsible for the rest. The U.S. food economy uses as much energy as the entire economy of the United Kingdom.

“The 14 percent of energy used in the food system to move goods from farmer to consumer is equal to two thirds of the energy used to produce the food. And an estimated 16 percent of food system energy

use is devoted to canning, freezing, and drying food—everything from frozen orange juice concentrate to canned peas.

“Food miles—the distance that food travels from producer to consumer—have risen with cheap oil. At my local supermarket in downtown Washington, D.C., the fresh grapes in winter typically come by plane from Chile, traveling almost 5,000 miles. One of the most routine long-distance movements of fresh produce is from California to the heavily populated U.S. East Coast. Most of this produce moves by refrigerated trucks. In assessing the future of long-distance produce transport, one writer observed that the days of the 3,000-mile Caesar salad may be numbered.

“Packaging is also surprisingly energy-intensive, accounting for 7 percent of food system energy use. It is not uncommon for the energy invested in packaging to exceed that in the food it contains. Packaging and marketing also can account for much of the cost of processed foods. The U.S. farmer gets about 20 percent of the consumer food dollar, and for some products, the figure is much lower. As one analyst has observed, “An empty cereal box delivered to the grocery store would cost about the same as a full one.”

“The most energy-intensive segment of the food chain is the kitchen. Much more energy is used to refrigerate and prepare food in the home than is used to produce it in the first place. The big energy user in the food system is the kitchen refrigerator, not the farm tractor. While oil dominates the production end of the food system, electricity dominates the consumption end.

“In short, with higher energy prices and a limited supply of fossil fuels, the modern food system that evolved when oil was cheap will not survive as it is now structured.”

[Additional Note: for perspective on “The big energy user in the food system is the kitchen refrigerator...”

Electricity Usage in the Home (Selected Appliances)

[From the “Estimating Appliance and Home Electric Energy Use” webpage at the Energy.gov website (see <http://energy.gov/energysaver/articles/estimating-appliance-and-home-electronic-energy-use>)]

“You can usually find the wattage of most appliances stamped on the bottom or back of the appliance, or on its nameplate. The wattage listed is the maximum power drawn by the appliance.”

[Note: 1 kilowatt (kW) = 1,000 Watts]

For an estimate of how many Kilowatts per year specific appliances in your home may use, here is the formula provided by the Energy.gov website:

a) $(\text{Wattage} \times \text{Hours Used Per Day}) \div 1000 = \text{Daily Kilowatt-hour (kWh) consumption}$

b) Multiply this by the number of days you use the appliance during the year for the annual consumption in kWh per year.

Example #1: Refrigerator (63,510 annual consumption in kWh per year)

Wattage = 725 (see list below)

a) $(725 \times 24 \text{ hours per day})$ divided by 1000 = 17.4 Daily Kilowatt-hour consumption

b) $17.4 \times 365 = 63,510$ annual consumption in kWh per year

Example #2: Clothes Washer (292 annual consumption in kWh per year)

Wattage = 400 (see list below)

a) $[400 \times 2 \text{ hours per day (average; high estimate) (household/family of four)}]$ divided by 1000 = .8 Daily Kilowatt-hour consumption

b) $.8 \times 365 = 292$ annual consumption in kWh per year

“Here are some examples of the range of nameplate wattages for various household appliances:

Ceiling Fan = 65–175

Clock radio = 10

Coffee maker = 900–1200

Clothes washer = 350–500

Clothes dryer = 1800–5000

Dishwasher = 1200–2400 (using the drying feature greatly increases energy consumption)

Dehumidifier = 785

Furnace Fan = 750

Hair dryer = 1200–1875

Heater (portable) = 750–1500

Clothes iron = 1000–1800

Microwave oven = 750–1100

Personal computer

 CPU - awake / asleep = 120 / 30 or less

 Monitor - awake / asleep = 150 / 30 or less

Laptop = 50

Radio (stereo) = 70–400

Refrigerator (frost-free, 16 cubic feet) = 725

Televisions (color)

 19" = 65–110

Toaster = 800–1400

Toaster oven = 1225

VCR/DVD = 17–21 / 20–25

Vacuum cleaner = 1000–1440

Water heater (40 gallon) = 4500–5500

Water pump (deep well) = 250–1100

Window Fan = 55–250”

8) “The world is incurring a vast water deficit—one that is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.”

[A supplement, expansion and re-emphasis of the information in Section 3) “Urbanization Trends, subsections e) and f) above]

a) “Since 1950 the world population has doubled and water use has tripled.”

[From the webpage “Water Facts & Water Stories from Across the Globe” at the website of The World Water Organization (in sections “Scarcity Amid Plenty” and “Demographics”) (at http://www.theworldwater.org/water_facts.php) (confirmed October 22, 2013)

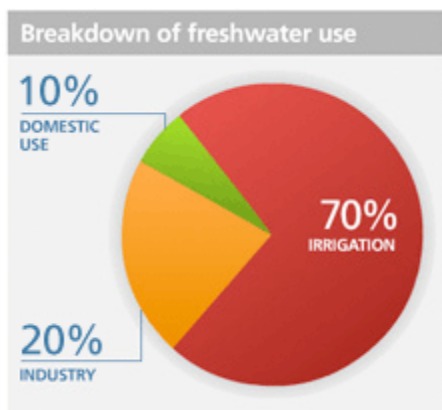
“Despite being the most common substance on earth, 97% is seawater and unfit for human use. Two thirds of the fresh water is locked up in glaciers leaving only 1% of the earth's water for human consumption; this 1% is increasingly threatened by pollution.”

“Since 1950 the world population has doubled and water use has tripled.”

--From “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) (Chapter 2 “Falling Water Tables and Shrinking Harvests”) (paragraph 8)(at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotech2>) (confirmed October 23,2013)

The world is incurring a vast water deficit—one that is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.

[From the “Statistics: Graphs and Maps” section of the UN Water website (see http://www.unwater.org/statistics_use.html)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)



b) “Today some 18 countries, containing half the world’s people, are overpumping their aquifers. Among these are the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—and several other populous countries, including Iran, Pakistan and Mexico.”

[From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 3-5, 8, and 9) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Today roughly 40 percent of the world grain harvest comes from irrigated land. It thus comes as no surprise that irrigation expansion has played a central role in tripling the world grain harvest over the last six decades.

“During the last half of the twentieth century, the world’s irrigated area expanded from close to 250 million acres (100 million hectares) in 1950 to roughly 700 million in 2000. This near tripling of world irrigation within 50 years was historically unique. But since then the growth in irrigation has come to a near standstill, expanding only 10 percent between 2000 and 2010.

“In looking at water and our future, we face many questions and few answers. Could the world be facing peak water? Or has it already peaked?

“Tapping underground water resources helped expand world food production, but as the demand for grain continued climbing, so too did the amount of water pumped. Eventually the extraction of water began to exceed the recharge of aquifers from precipitation, and water tables began to fall. And then wells begin to go dry. In effect, overpumping creates a water-based food bubble, one that will burst when the aquifer is depleted and the rate of pumping is necessarily reduced to the rate of recharge.

“Today some 18 countries, containing half the world’s people, are overpumping their aquifers. Among these are the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—and several other populous countries, including Iran, Pakistan and Mexico.”

c) “Electricity blackouts are reaching epidemic proportions in states where half of the electricity is used to pump water from depths of up to a kilometer... Tushaar Shah of the International Water Management Institute says of India’s water situation: ‘When the balloon bursts, untold anarchy will be the lot of rural India.’”

From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 29 and 30) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)] (confirmed October 22,2013)

“India’s grain harvest has been expanding rapidly in recent years, but in part for the wrong reason, namely massive overpumping. A World Bank study estimates that 15 percent of India’s food supply is produced by mining groundwater. Stated otherwise, 175 million Indians are now fed with grain produced with the unsustainable use of water. As early as 2004, Fred Pearce reported in *New Scientist* that “half of India’s traditional hand-dug wells and millions of shallower tube wells have already dried up, bringing a spate of suicides among those who rely on them. Electricity blackouts are reaching

epidemic proportions in states where half of the electricity is used to pump water from depths of up to a kilometer.

“As India’s water tables fall, larger farmers are using modified oil-drilling technology to reach water, going as deep as 1,000 feet in some locations. In communities where underground water sources have dried up entirely, all agriculture is now rain-fed and drinking water must be trucked in. Tushaar Shah of the International Water Management Institute says of India’s water situation: “When the balloon bursts, untold anarchy will be the lot of rural India.”

[From Press Release for “World on the Edge” by Lester R. Brown (last paragraph) at the website of the Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotepr>]] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“The new reality,” says Brown, “is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for World War II. The challenge is to quickly reduce carbon emissions, stabilize population, and restore the economy’s soils, aquifers, forests, and other natural support systems. This requires not only a redefining of security but a corresponding reallocation of fiscal resources from military budgets to budgets for climate stabilization, population stabilization, water conservation, and other new threats to security.”

d) “...aquifer depletion now also threatens harvests in the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—that together produce half of the world’s grain. The question is not whether water shortages will affect future harvests in these countries, but rather when they will do so.”

From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 9, 10, 22, and 23) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)

“In addition to these small and midsize countries, aquifer depletion now also threatens harvests in the big three grain producers—China, India, and the United States—that together produce half of the world’s grain. The question is not whether water shortages will affect future harvests in these countries, but rather when they will do so.

[Note: (from article “Global Grain Stocks Drop Dangerously Low as 2012 Consumption Exceeded Production” by Janet Larsen in section “Eco-Economy Indicators: Grain Harvest” at the Earth Policy Institute website (see <http://www.earth-policy.org/indicators/C54> “Nearly half the world’s grain is produced in just three countries: China, the United States, and India. China produced an estimated 479 million tons of grain in 2012—its largest harvest ever—compared with 354 million tons in the United States. India harvested 230 million tons. The countries in the European Union together produced 274 million tons.”)]

e) “Where virtually all water has been claimed, cities can typically get more water only by taking it from irrigation. Countries then import grain to offset the loss of irrigated grain production. Since it takes 1,000 tons of water to produce one ton of grain, importing grain is the most efficient way to import water.”

(from two sources...)

[From “World on the Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse” by Lester R. Brown Earth Policy Institute (January, 2011) (Chapter 2 “Falling Water Tables and Shrinking Harvests”) (paragraphs 1-4, 6 and 7) (at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/wote/wotech2>)] (confirmed October 23,2013)

“Saudi Arabia’s growing food insecurity has even led it to buy or lease land in several other countries, including two of the world’s hungriest, Ethiopia and Sudan. In effect, the Saudis are planning to produce food for themselves with the land and water resources of other countries.

From article “Peak Water: What happens when the wells go dry?” by Lester R. Brown (paragraphs 1, 2, and 3-5) at the Earth Policy Institute website (July, 2013) (see http://www.earth-policy.org/plan_b_updates/2013/update115)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Where virtually all water has been claimed, cities can typically get more water only by taking it from irrigation. Countries then import grain to offset the loss of irrigated grain production. Since it takes 1,000 tons of water to produce one ton of grain, importing grain is the most efficient way to import water. Thus trading in grain futures is, in a sense, trading in water futures. To the extent that there is a world water market, it is embodied in the world grain market.”

f) “This onslaught of land acquisitions has become a land rush as governments, agribusiness firms, and private investors seek control of land wherever they can find it. “ (“Among the principal destinations for land hunters are Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan, each of them countries where millions of people are being sustained with food donations from the U.N. World Food Programme.”)

[From Chapter 1 “Food: The Weak Link” in “Full Planet, Empty Plates: The New Geopolitics of Food Scarcity” (Book Chapter) by Lester Brown at the Earth Policy Institute website (October, 2012) (see paragraphs associated with footnotes 31-33) (at <http://www.earth-policy.org/books/fpep/fpepch1>)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Fearing they might not be able to buy needed grain from the market, some of the more affluent countries, led by Saudi Arabia, China, and South Korea, then took the unusual step of buying or leasing land long term in other countries on which to grow food for themselves. These land acquisitions have since grown rapidly in number. Most of them are in Africa. Among the principal destinations for land hunters are Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan, each of them countries where millions of people are being sustained with food donations from the U.N. World Food Programme.

“As of mid-2012, hundreds of land acquisition deals had been negotiated or were under negotiation, some of them exceeding a million acres. A 2011 World Bank analysis of these “land grabs” reported that at least 140 million acres were involved—an area that exceeds the cropland devoted to corn and wheat

combined in the United States. This onslaught of land acquisitions has become a land rush as governments, agribusiness firms, and private investors seek control of land wherever they can find it.”

9) Food Waste--“About 1/3 of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year; approximately 1.3 billion tonnes gets lost or wasted.”

a) Industrialized and developing countries waste roughly the same quantities of food – respectively 670 and 630 million tonnes.”

From article/infographic “Food Wastage Around the World” at the OnlyInfographic website (see <http://www.onlyinfographic.com/2011/food-wastage-around-the-world/>)

“About 1/3 of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year; approximately 1.3 billion tonnes gets lost or wasted. Industrialized and developing countries waste roughly the same quantities of food – respectively 670 and 630 million tonnes.”

b) “London throws away 560,000 tonnes of food (per year) as waste.”

[From Press Release (August 13, 2002) “Londoners Running Up Massive Debt on Earth’s Resources” at www.citylimitslondon.com/city_limits_press_release.htm] (Confirmed October 31, 2013)

“Forty one per cent of the Ecological Footprint (2.80 gha) is accounted for by the food Londoners eat....In total, London consumes 6.9 million tones of food (per year), more than three quarters of which is imported. London throws away 560,000 tonnes of food (per year) as waste.”

c) “New Yorkers produce 600,000 of food waste per year.”

Tweet from Danielle Nierenberg, from content at the Food Tank event “Food Waste Free NYC” (on September 19, 2013) (link to Food Tanks’ webpage for this event: <http://foodtank.org/live-food-waste-free-nyc>) (searching Twitter with “New York produces 600,000” as the key words will find the specific tweet from Danielle Nierenberg)

d) “Supermarkets, restaurants and other nonresidential establishments in Montgomery County throw away 96 million pounds of food a year.”

[From article “Montgomery County researches plan to redistribute unused food to hungry” by Rebecca Cohen (published October 9, 2012 in the Washington Post (at http://www.washingtonpost.com/local/montgomery-county-researches-plan-to-redistribute-unused-food-to-hungry/2012/10/09/831d0ee0-1252-11e2-a16b-2c110031514a_story.html)] (confirmed October 13, 2012)

10) From German military report on the Implications of Peak Oil (or, as this writer understands it—The end of the era of “cheap oil”)(“*A possible consequence would be bottlenecks in the supply of existentially important goods.*”)

From report “Armed Forces, Capabilities and Technologies in the 21st Century Environmental Dimensions of Security: Sub-study 1 Peak Oil--Security Policy Implications of Scarce Resources” (112 pages) The study was produced by the Future Analysis department of the Bundeswehr Transformation Center, a branch of the German military (Lead Author: Lt. Col. Thomas Will) Bundeswehr Transformation Centre Future Analysis Branch Prötzelner Chaussee 25 15344 Strausberg November 2010 www.zentrum-transformation.bundeswehr.de ztransfbwdezzukunftsanalyse@bundeswehr.org [Special Note: “The [original](#) German document (125 pgs) was approved for public release last November, yet neither the complete German version nor the partial English translation has attracted interest from mainstream media.” From article “**Complete English translation of German military analysis of peak oil now available**” by Rick Munroe Published Aug 30 2011 by Energy Bulletin (see <http://energybulletin.net/stories/2011-08-30/complete-english-translation-german-military-analysis-peak-oil-now-available>) (confirmed August 31, 2011)]

- Access to complete English translation pdf file provided in “Complete English translation...” article by Rick Munroe at Energy Bulletin website (at <http://energybulletin.net/stories/2011-08-30/complete-english-translation-german-military-analysis-peak-oil-now-available>)

From Chapter 3 “Possible Developments After Global Peak Oil”; Section 3.1 “Possible Peak Oil Induced Implications”; Section 3.1 “Possible Peak Oil Induced Implications”; Subsection 3.1.4 “Intra-Societal Risks of Peak Oil”; subtitle “Restrictions in Private and Goods Transportation” (p. 49, paragraph 2 and 3)

“Given that no sufficient alternatives on the basis of regenerative energy sources have been established for transportation, peak oil is likely to cause a substantial rise in costs and possibly huge restrictions in motorised private transportation. This would have immediate effects on the functional mechanisms and ways of life of modern industrialised societies. Sudden shortages could be eased with the use of regulatory or voluntary measures (‘mobility vouchers’, ‘car-free Sunday’ etc.). However, suburban settlement structures in industrialized countries in particular (living in the suburb - working in the city centre) hamper a rapid transformation of private transportation. If the restrictions are considerable, all economic sectors concerned – from the automobile industry through the construction business to tourism – would experience a downturn. *The ‘mobility crisis’ could turn into an important new aspect of the economic crisis.*” (this writer’s italics)....

....“A possible consequence would be bottlenecks in the supply of existentially important goods.” (this writer’s italics)

11) “Birol: Yes, one day it will definitely end. And I think we should leave oil before it leaves us. That should be our motto. So we should prepare for that day - through research and development on alternatives to oil, on which living standards we want to keep and what alternative ways we can find.”

[From Dr. Fatih Birol (Chief Economist and Head of the Economic Analysis Division of the Parisbased

International Energy Agency) Interview with Astrid Schneider (Internationale Politik) Posted at www.relocalize.net "News Postings" section on May 3, 2008 (accessible at http://old.relocalize.net/fatih_biol_interview_leave_oil_before_it_leaves_us (begins with question 23 by Schneider)] (confirmed April 3, 2011)

"Schneider: If I understand you correctly, you say that the demand for oil could rise 3 % globally every year, while we have to expect a decrease of 4 % in oil production in the time from now until 2015. That would be 7 % each year which are missing.

"Birol: The demand might increase a little slower. But there could be a large gap between what should be there and what actually will be there, especially if we do not put massive efforts into improving the efficiency of cars or change to other transportation systems. If we don't take measures on the consumer side, the consumption will continue to grow. And if we have not invested enough into oil production, we will flounder.

"Schneider: But when you think of the life cycle of goods, of the long investment cycles of machines, power stations or air conditioning systems: do you think an adjustment of the consumer side to a lower supply path could be done that fast?

"Birol: No, but I don't think that prices will go up that rapidly. We can see a gradual incline and that will give the people some time to adapt. But on the long run it has to be clear: if oil will be gone by 2030, or in 2040 or 2050 does not change much.

"Schneider: You really say that?

"Birol: Yes, one day it will definitely end. And I think we should leave oil before it leaves us. That should be our motto. So we should prepare for that day - through research and development on alternatives to oil, on which living standards we want to keep and what alternative ways we can find."

12) "All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment--exhausting non-renewable resources, shrinking wetlands, decimating forests, draining aquifers, driving thousands of plant and animal species to extinction, degrading soil, and generating levels of pollution and waste far beyond the natural world's capacity to assimilate."

[From article "Death by Consumption" by Dennis Soros A review of three books: The Worldwatch Institute, State of the World 2004. Special Focus: The Consumer Society, edited by Linda Starke (New York: W.W. Norton & Company 2004) Tim Kasser, The High Price of Materialism (Cambridge: MIT Press 2002) Michael Dawson, The Consumer Trap: Big Business Marketing in American Life (Chicago: University of Illinois Press 2003) (from paragraph 10) (see <http://www.thefreelibrary.com/Death+by+consumption.-a0132192567>) (Note: Article published in March 22, 2005 as a book review in the magazine Labour/Le Travail)] (confirmed October 22, 2013)

“Globally, as Gary Gardner, Erik Assadourian, and Radhika Sarin write in the opening chapter, private consumption expenditures have more than quadrupled in the last 40 years, driven by both overall population growth and rapidly escalating rates of per capita consumption. Consequently, the same time period has witnessed an exponential rise in the use of basic goods such as paper, water, fossil fuels, metals, wood, minerals, synthetics, and resource-intensive foodstuffs, alongside a continual proliferation of ever-more elaborate consumer “needs” and the ephemeral commodities designed to satisfy them. Such trends, as we’ve acknowledged, are overwhelmingly concentrated in North America and Western Europe, where 12 per cent of the global population now account for over 60 per cent of consumer spending--in marked contrast to areas such as sub-Saharan Africa, where 11 per cent of the world’s population consume at roughly one fiftieth of that rate. All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment--exhausting non-renewable resources, shrinking wetlands, decimating forests, draining aquifers, driving thousands of plant and animal species to extinction, degrading soil, and generating levels of pollution and waste far beyond the natural world’s capacity to assimilate.”

13) “...cities are massive users of resources, e.g. water and energy for transportation, industry, heating and cooling of buildings, and appliances...”

[From “An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development: Report for the UN Secretary-General” prepared by the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (October 23, 2013) (at <http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/10/An-Action-Agenda-for-Sustainable-Development.pdf>) (confirmed October 30, 2013)

(From Chapter 4 “Ten Priority Challenges for Sustainable Development”; Subsection 7 “Empower Inclusive, Productive, Resilient Cities”; p. 18-19)

[Footnote on “Cities” from original document (p.18): “In this document we use the terms “cities” and “urban areas” interchangeably to denote metropolitan areas and all urban centers that have economic and political importance.”]

“Half the world’s seven billion people live in cities, and roughly three-quarters of economic activity is urban. Cities are also home to extreme deprivation and environmental degradation with one billion people living in slums. The dynamism of cities makes urban development and sustainable cities a major sustainable development challenge and opportunity. Between 2010 and 2050, the urban population will grow significantly, perhaps by 2.5 to 3.0 billion people, increasing the urban share to two-thirds of the world’s population, with accompanying increases in the shares of global GDP and investments.

“Most countries are inadequately prepared for this massive increase in the urban population and the ensuing changes to the structure of their economies. Slums are expanding; infrastructure is inadequate and outmoded; environmental hazards and climate risks are rising significantly with particularly adverse impacts on the lives of the urban poor. Armed violence and insecurity are increasingly concentrated in cities.

Moreover, cities are massive users of resources, e.g. water and energy for transportation, industry, heating and cooling of buildings, and appliances. New energy, water, wastewater, and transportation infrastructure for cities will last many decades, as will choices around land use and spatial structure.

Urban infrastructure decisions will be vital in determining the future trajectory of greenhouse gas emissions. In an increasingly urban world, cities are central to global economic development, employment creation, and ending extreme poverty.

14) “Humanity is now being challenged as never before to grow in wisdom, maturity, and understanding.”

From the preamble to a 116 page “Ecovillage Design Curriculum” document (accessible at the Gaia Education website) [Note: This preamble is from a previous version of the “Ecovillage Design Curriculum, which is no longer accessible on the Internet (this writer has a pdf file copy). In the new V5 version, a similar text can be found in the section “Why is Gaia Education Necessary?” p.7 (see http://gaiaeducation.net/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=47&Itemid=62)]

“We live in a rapidly changing world that is transforming before our very eyes. Humanity is now being challenged as never before to grow in wisdom, maturity, and understanding. A plethora of deep and pressing concerns is calling for our immediate attention, concerns such as: Earth's environmental degradation, including the loss of precious topsoil and forest cover, the encroachment of deserts, the depletion of fisheries and aquifers, the loss of habitat and the extinction of species, etc.; the glaring and increasing disparity between rich and poor leading to exploitation, poverty, and the associated regimen of malnutrition and over-population; the disintegration of families, communities, even entire cultures; unrestrained urbanization resulting in social alienation, displacement, and feelings of disconnection with the natural world; the dimming of a sense of spiritual awareness and purpose; global warming and ozone depletion; etc. And now, looming on the horizon is “peak oil,” with its coming adjustments and retrofits, including the probability of ongoing conflict over access to the remaining energy reserves.

“All of these problems are quite real and, by now, well-documented; but gaining awareness of the extent of the problems is only half the project of becoming educated these days.

“Amidst these intense challenges, and largely catalyzed by them, lies the prospect for tremendous growth in human potential and consciousness. People and communities all over the globe are coming together to reclaim responsibility for creating their own living situations – at local and regional levels. In the process, they are overcoming prior limitations and developing new talents, skills, knowledge and approaches. Paradoxically, many of the most innovative solutions rely on a timeless, perennial kind of wisdom that seems to have been disregarded recently. The potential for a refreshed, renewed, revitalized humanity goes hand-in-hand with meeting the challenges of our present Age.

“The Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) believes the most promising and effective way to deal with all these issues is through education not a typical education but a new kind of global education, specifically designed to meet the challenges and opportunities of the 21st century:

“This is an education where a thorough and objective assessment of the state of the planet is followed by regional, community, and place-based solutions;

an education that empowers individuals and communities with the knowledge for shaping their worlds and becoming more self-reliant;
an education that is universal in scope but local in application, directed toward preserving precious cultural diversity;
an education where investigating theory is followed by practical application;
an education that imparts useful and instrumental life-skills as part of the curriculum;
an education relevant to peoples of both developed and developing countries, rural and urban regions;
an education focused on the complexly interwoven, transdisciplinary issues pertaining to the transition to sustainable culture;
an education promoting and facilitating healthful planetary evolution;
an education exploring and expanding the perceived limits of human potential;
an education identifying and reconnecting all these essential considerations to a meaningful, dignified, high-quality life for all the world's people...
“This is the Ecovillage Design Education (EDE) – an education preparing the way for a sustainable future.

“The EDE is being introduced to the world at this time to complement, correspond with, and assist in setting a standard for the United Nations’ “Decade of Education for Sustainable Development – 2005-2014.”

B. Re-considering the Urbanization Trend

1) “Many rural and urban development schemes have overlooked the importance of locally specific ways of meeting needs for food, health, shelter, energy, education and other fundamental human needs...”

From “Towards Food Sovereignty: Reclaiming Autonomous Food Systems” by Michel Pimbert (a very important source) Accessible from IIED website (International Institute for Environment and Development) London UK 2009 (see Table of Contents and downloadable chapters at <http://www.iied.org/towards-food-sovereignty-reclaiming-autonomous-food-systems> ; book incomplete, only some chapters accessible) (in Chapter 4.6 “The need to strengthen local organisations for food sovereignty”, p. 53 and p. 55)

“The exclusion of local organisations from shaping the future thus leads to a neglect of different ways of satisfying human needs. Many rural and urban development schemes have overlooked the importance of locally specific ways of meeting needs for food, health, shelter, energy, education and other fundamental human needs. Non-local professionals and planners all too often fail to see the difference between fundamental human needs and the ways and means of satisfying these needs. Whilst fundamental human needs are universal, their satisfiers vary according to culture, region and historical conditions (Max-Neef, 1989).

“Despite some remarkable exceptions, agricultural developments, resettlement housing for displaced people, healthcare, changes in tenure laws and other externally-driven activities have, implicitly or

explicitly, adopted the dominant cultural model of industrial society. In industrial societies fundamental human needs are almost exclusively catered for by satisfiers that must be bought in the market and/or produced industrially.

“Subsistence farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, fisherfolk and artisanal food processors are thus seen as poor if they wear home-made garments of natural fibre rather than synthetics. They are perceived as poor if they live in houses constructed from natural materials like bamboo, thatch and mud rather than concrete. They are backward and poor if they farm without hybrid seeds, chemical fertilisers and weed-free monocultures. The ideology of development declares them to be so (poor) because they neither fully participate in the market economy nor consume commodities produced for and distributed by the market, even though they may be satisfying their fundamental needs themselves. This neglect of human ingenuity and diversity ultimately reinforces the dominant model of development based on uniformity, centralisation and control.”

b) “‘Food sovereignty’ is an alternative paradigm for food, fisheries, agriculture, pastoralism and forest use that is...a citizens’ response to the multiple social and environmental crises induced by modern food systems everywhere.”

From “Towards Food Sovereignty: Reclaiming Autonomous Food Systems” by Michel Pimbert (a very important source) Accessible from IIED website (International Institute for Environment and Development) London UK 2009 (see Table of Contents and downloadable chapters at <http://www.iied.org/towards-food-sovereignty-reclaiming-autonomous-food-systems> ; book incomplete, only some chapters accessible) (in Chapter 3. “Food sovereignty: a citizens’ vision of a better world”, p. 38-39)

“The knowledge, priorities and aspirations of small-scale producers, and other citizens whose livelihoods depend on food provisioning, are rarely included in policy debates on the future of food, farming and development (Edelman, 2003). When governments do decide to hold public consultations to help guide their decisions, policy experts as well as representatives of large farmers and agri-food corporations are usually centre stage in these debates, rather than small-scale producers, food workers, small food businesses and other citizens. Similarly, when policy think tanks and academics organise discussions to inform the choices of decision-makers it is striking that the voices of farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, food workers and indigenous peoples are largely absent from such processes (Pimbert *et al.*, 2006).

“‘Food sovereignty’ is an alternative paradigm for food, fisheries, agriculture, pastoralism and forest use that is emerging in response to this democratic deficit. This alternative policy framework for food and agriculture is also a citizens’ response to the multiple social and environmental crises induced by modern food systems everywhere. Indeed, many proposals for food sovereignty directly seek to reverse the socially and ecologically destructive nature of industrial farming, fisheries, forestry and livestock management, and the wider food systems they are part of. “Self sufficiency and autonomy are now political demands, well rooted in the experience of millions of Indians, campesinos, ‘urban marginals’ and many other groups in the southern part of the globe. Rerooting and regenerating themselves in their own spaces, they are creating effective responses to ‘the global forces’ trying to displace them” (Esteva and Prakash, 1998).”

2) Small-Scale Sustainable Farming—“...the answer to a more food secure world isn’t bound to complicated or sophisticated technology. Rather, it lies in organic, environmentally conscious farming practices that nourish the Earth.”

a) “Many case studies from around the world have shown that small-scale farmers using organic practices are able to achieve yields that are equal to, and often in excess of, those of conventional farming operations.”

[From article “14 Reasons to be Hopeful About the Future of Food” at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/news/2013/10/fourteen-reasons-to-be-hopeful-about-the-future-of-food>)]

“There is more and more evidence that sustainable, small-scale farming can feed the world. Many reports – the landmark International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science, and Technology for Development (IAASTD), Food and Agriculture: The Future of Sustainability, and the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization’s Save and Grow, to name a few – have found that the answer to a more food secure world isn’t bound to complicated or sophisticated technology. Rather, it lies in organic, environmentally conscious farming practices that nourish the Earth. Many case studies from around the world have shown that small-scale farmers using organic practices are able to achieve yields that are equal to, and often in excess of, those of conventional farming operations.”

b) “We urge governments to assign appropriate priority to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, in order to create opportunities to enable the world’s smallholder farmers and fishers, including indigenous people, in particular vulnerable areas, to participate in, and benefit from financial mechanisms and investment flows to support climate change adaptation, mitigation and technology development, transfer and dissemination.”

From the FAONewsroom section of The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) website. In the “Focus on the Issues” subsection, see “High-level conference on world food security...”, and then see “Conference News” (6/6/2008). Specific article “Food Summit Calls for More Investment in Agriculture” (paragraphs 1, and 9) (at <http://www.fao.org/newsroom/en/news/2008/1000856/index.html>) (Confirmed October 20, 2009)

6 June 2008, Rome – “The Summit on soaring food prices, convened by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), has concluded with the adoption by acclamation of a declaration calling on the international community to increase assistance for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and those that are most negatively affected by high food prices.

“There is an urgent need to help developing countries and countries in transition expand agriculture and food production, and to increase investment in agriculture, agribusiness and rural development, from both public and private sources,” according to the declaration...

...“On climate change, the Declaration said: ‘It is essential to address (the) question of how to increase the resilience of present food production systems to challenges posed by climate change... We urge governments to assign appropriate priority to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors, in order to create opportunities to enable the world’s smallholder farmers and fishers, including indigenous people, in particular vulnerable areas, to participate in, and benefit from financial

mechanisms and investment flows to support climate change adaptation, mitigation and technology development, transfer and dissemination. We support the establishment of agricultural systems and sustainable management practices that positively contribute to the mitigation of climate change and ecological balance.” ...

“...One hundred eighty-one countries participated in the FAO Food Summit – 43 were represented by their Head of State or Government and 100 by high-level Ministers. Sixty Non-governmental and Civil Society Organizations were present as well. Overall, 5 159 people attended -- 1 298 of them were journalists covering the event.

c) “There are 500 million small farms worldwide and most still rely on rain-fed agriculture, while providing up to 80 percent of food consumed in most of the developing world.”

From “The Data” webpage, at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/the-data>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Agriculture is the single largest employer in the world, providing livelihoods for 40 percent of today’s global population. It is the largest source of income and jobs for poor rural households.”

“There are 500 million small farms worldwide and most still rely on rain-fed agriculture, while providing up to 80 percent of food consumed in most of the developing world. Investing in smallholder farmers is an important way to increase food security and nutrition for the poorest, as well as food production for local and global markets.”

3) Letter to the New Education Secretary by Worldwatch Institute on December 19, 2008--“To produce such a literate workforce and citizenry, America will need to make major new investments in our educational systems to implement the green economy....”

[From editorial/commentary “OPINION: Letter to the New Education Secretary by Worldwatch Institute (December 19, 2008) at the website of the Worldwatch Institute (see <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/5971>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“OPINION: Letter to the New Education Secretary

“Worldwatch is pleased to publish this open letter from prominent education and environment leaders urging the newly nominated U.S. education secretary, Arne Duncan, to consider the importance of education in carrying out President-elect Barack Obama’s environmental agenda. “

“Dear Mr. Duncan:

“Congratulations on your nomination. As you jump into the daunting challenge of bolstering our sagging education system, you have a powerful opportunity presented by the need to create a carbon-free economy.

“President-elect Obama has astutely perceived the linkages between climate change, economic stimulus, energy security, and job training by declaring that the transition to a green economy is his "top priority." The missing link in this system is the critical role that education can play in quickly making the green economy a reality....

“Transforming our nation's economic, energy, and environmental systems to move toward a green economy will require a level of expertise, innovation, and cooperative effort unseen since the 1940s to meet the challenges involved.

“Creating millions of new green jobs through targeted investment and spending is one thing; filling those jobs with qualified candidates is quite another thing. This transition will require a massive job training (and retraining) effort on the part of business, government, and education if it is to scale up quickly.

“But green manufacturing workforce development programs are just one piece of what is needed; the green economy will not be driven by manufacturing workers alone. Architects, engineers, planners, scientists, business managers, financial experts, lawyers, entrepreneurs, political leaders, resource managers, and many others, as well as workers - not to mention environmentally literate consumers - will all be needed to drive the green economy.

“American workers, managers, and professionals at all levels and in all sectors must understand the foundations of a green economy as represented in leading environmental and sustainability education programs. These foundations call for redesigning the human economy to emulate nature: operating on renewable energy, creating a circular production economy in which the concept of ‘waste’ is eliminated because all waste products are raw materials or nutrients for the industrial economy, and managing human activities in a way that uses natural resources only at the rate that they can self-regenerate (the ideas embodied in sustainable forestry, fishing, and agriculture).

“To produce such a literate workforce and citizenry, America will need to make major new investments in our educational systems to implement the green economy....” (end of quote from Worldwatch Institute letter)

4) Global Ecovillage Network—“GEN provides information, tools, examples and global representation to the expanding network of those dedicated to developing and demonstrating sustainability principles and practices in their lifestyles and communities around the world.”

[From three sources at the Global Ecovillage Network website:

<http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/about-gen/aboutgen.html>,

<http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/about-gen/vision-mission.html> and

<http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/education/ecovillagedesignededucation.html>]

“The Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) is a growing network of sustainable communities and initiatives that bridge different cultures, countries, and continents. GEN serves as umbrella organization for ecovillages, transition town initiatives, intentional communities, and ecologically-minded individuals worldwide.”

“People and communities meet and share their ideas, exchange technologies, develop cultural and educational exchanges, directories and newsletters, and are dedicated to restoring the land and living a

cooperative sustainable lifestyle. As a solution-based, multi-stakeholder alliance, GEN provides information, tools, examples and global representation to the expanding network of those dedicated to developing and demonstrating sustainability principles and practices in their lifestyles and communities around the world.”

“The Ecovillage Design Education (EDE) course (a most important resource for GEN members) is a programme of GEN partner, Gaia Education. This curriculum was developed over a number of years by a group of Ecovillage educators from around the world calling themselves GEESE (Global Ecovillage Educators for Sustainable Earth). Launched in Findhorn in 2005, the Ecovillage Design Curriculum is an official contribution to the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development - UNDESD 2005-2014.”

The programme is a 4 week holistic introduction to designing sustainable settlements based on the GEN "living and learning" principle. In four weeks you get an overview of all you need to know to design sustainable settlements all over the world.

5) Gaia Education--“Gaia Educations’ flagship curriculum is the Ecovillage Design Education course...developed over a number of years by a group of Ecovillage educators from around the world... The programme is a 4 week holistic introduction to designing sustainable settlements.”

[From four sources at two websites (Gaia Education and Global Ecovillage Network):
<http://www.gaiameducation.org/>,
<http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/about-gen/vision-mission.html>,
<http://gen.ecovillage.org/index.php/education/ecovillagedesignededucation.html> and
<http://www.gaiameducation.org/index.php/en/gaia-education.html>]

“Gaia Education promotes a holistic approach to education for sustainable development by developing curricula for sustainable community design. While drawing upon best practices within ecovillages and transition settings worldwide, Gaia Education works in partnership with universities, ecovillages, government and non-government agencies and the United Nations.”

“Gaia Education flagship curriculum is the Ecovillage Design Education course. This curriculum was developed over a number of years by a group of Ecovillage educators from around the world calling themselves GEESE (Global Ecovillage Educators for Sustainable Earth). Launched in Findhorn in 2005, the Ecovillage Design Curriculum is an official contribution to the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development - UNDESD 2005-2014.”

“The programme is a 4 week holistic introduction to designing sustainable settlements based on the GEN ‘living and learning’ principle. In four weeks you get an overview of all you need to know to design sustainable settlements all over the world.”

“Since 2006 Gaia Education has successfully supported the delivery of more than 135 programmes on five continents.”

Notes:

[From two sources: <http://www.gaiameducation.org/index.php/en/people.html> and <http://www.findhorncollege.com/programmes/ecovillageeducation/designforsustainability.php>]

**“Gaia Education Design for Sustainability Incorporating Transition Towns Training
5 October - 8 November 2013**

“Presented by the Findhorn Foundation College in partnership with the Findhorn Foundation, Global Ecovillage Network and Gaia Education

“Based on the Ecovillage Design Curriculum - an official contribution to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

“You are invited to join this five-week comprehensive training based on the four core pillars of the Ecovillage Design Curriculum: the social, worldview, ecological and economic dimensions of sustainability.

“The Gaia Education curriculum draws on the experience and expertise developed in a network of some of the most successful ecovillages and community projects across the Earth.

“Design for Sustainability Training is an advanced training course based at the Findhorn Ecovillage providing a practical forum for learning and developing skills needed to work effectively with design for sustainability at all levels. The fifth week of the programme offers practice in facilitation skills, for personal growth, spiritual enrichment and sustainable social action.

“Facilitated by

May East - Chief Executive, Gaia Education
Jonathan Dawson - Head of Economics, Schumacher College
Michael Shaw - Director, Ecovillage International
Pracha Hutunuwatr - Director, Right Livelihood Foundation, Thailand
Jane Rasbash - Director, Gaia Education
Daniel Wahl - Research & Innovation, International Futures Forum
and Findhorn Ecovillage experts

“Social Design - Week 1: Oct 5 - Oct 11

Topics include

Building Community & Embracing Diversity
Communication Skills and Feedback
Facilitation and Decision-Making Processes
Conflict Facilitation
Personal Empowerment and Leadership
Celebrating Life: Creativity and Art

“Ecological Design - Week 2: Oct 12 - Oct 18

Topics include

Whole Systems Approach to Ecological Design & Bioregionalism
Water
Organic Agriculture and Local Food
Appropriate Technology: Energy
Green Building

“Economic Design - Week 3: Oct 19 - Oct 26

Topics include

Shifting the Global Economy to Sustainability
How Money Works: Community Banks and Currencies
Right Livelihood
Social Enterprise
Legal and Financial Issues

“Worldview - Week 4: Oct 26 - Nov 1

Topics include

Holistic Worldview
Listening to and Reconnecting with Nature
Awakening & Transformation of Consciousness
Personal Health, Planetary Health
Socially Engaged Spirituality and Bioregionalism

“Facilitation Skills and Empowerment - Week 5: Nov 2 - Nov 8

Topics include

Practice in facilitation skills for personal growth
Spiritual enrichment
Sustainable social action”

6) Permaculture--“It should be possible to design land use systems which approach the solar energy harvesting capacities of natural systems while providing humanity with its needs. This was the original premise of the permaculture concept.”

a) For a most comprehensive introduction to permaculture see “Introduction to Permaculture” section of the Permaculture Activist website at <http://www.permacultureactivist.net/intro/PcIntro.htm#Defined>

b) “The transition from an unsustainable fossil fuel-based economy back to a solar-based (agriculture and forestry) economy will involve the application of the embodied energy that we inherit from industrial culture.”

From the article “Energy and Permaculture” by David Holmgren, co-creator of the “permaculture” concept) (article first written in 1990, published in “Permaculture Activist” Issue #31 May, 1994) (at <http://www.permacultureactivist.net/articles/holmgren.htm>)
(confirmed November 1,2013)

(in “Energy and Permaculture” article, in section “Mollison”)

“The transition from an unsustainable fossil fuel-based economy back to a solar-based (agriculture and forestry) economy will involve the application of the embodied energy that we inherit from industrial culture. This embodied energy is contained within a vast array of things, infrastructure, cultural processes and ideas, mostly inappropriately configured for the “solar” economy. It is the task of our age to take this great wealth, reconfigure it, and apply it to the development of sustainable systems.”

c) “In developing an awareness of the importance of relationships in the design of self-reliant systems, two statements in permaculture literature and teaching have been central: i) each element performs many functions ii) each important function is supported by many elements.”

From “Introduction to Permaculture” section of the Permaculture Activist website at <http://www.permacultureactivist.net/intro/PcIntro.htm#Defined>

“Carefully observing natural patterns characteristic of a particular site, the permaculture designer gradually discerns optimal methods for integrating water catchment, human shelter, and energy systems with tree crops, edible and useful perennial plants, domestic and wild animals and aquaculture.”

“Farming systems and techniques commonly associated with permaculture include agro- forestry, swales, contour plantings, Keyline agriculture (soil and water management), hedgerows and windbreaks, and integrated farming systems such as pond-dike aquaculture, aquaponics, intercropping, and polyculture. Gardening and recycling methods common to permaculture include edible landscaping, keyhole gardening, companion planting, trellising, sheet mulching, chicken tractors, solar greenhouses, spiral herb gardens, swales, and vermicomposting. Water collection, management, and reuse systems like Keyline, greywater, rain catchment, constructed wetlands, aquaponics (the integration of hydroponics with recirculating aquaculture), and solar aquatic ponds (also known as Living Machines) play an important role in permaculture designs.”

“In developing an awareness of the importance of relationships in the design of self-reliant systems, two statements in permaculture literature and teaching have been central: i) each element performs many functions ii) each important function is supported by many elements.”

d) From the “Courses/Internships” section of the Permaculture Research Institute website (navigate from the PRI homepage at <http://permaculturenews.org/> (technical glitch providing link to “Courses/Internships” webpage)

“The PRI is renowned for producing highly active and effective students and teachers. As you'll see below, we run multiple courses -- from the world famous Permaculture Design Certificate (PDC) course, which is the best introduction to permaculture design, to the Urban Permaculture Design Course course, the Sustainable Soils Management course, the Permaculture Project Establishment course, the Learn how to Teach Permaculture Creatively course, the Earthworks course, and the very popular 10-week Internship Program that covers all of these and more.”

Example Course:

[Permaculture Design Certificate \(PDC\) course \(The Permaculture Research Institute, Zaytuna Farm at The Channon, NSW, Australia\)](#)

Starts 06 January 2014 and runs for 10 day(s)

This world-recognized, 72-hour course which provides an introduction to permaculture as set forth by movement founder Bill Mollison is held by Geoff and Nadia Lawton and other Permaculture educators.

e) A Directory of Permaculture Projects Worldwide, at <http://permacultureglobal.com/projects> lists 1344 projects.

Worldwide Permaculture Projects

A growing list of permaculture projects worldwide

“This is the premier place to find out who is doing what, and where, in the permaculture world. You can search for projects by keyword, and/or filter to specific project types. You can even constrain your search by climate zone, so you can find others working in similar conditions as yourself...”

f) Another List of Permaculture Projects around the world is at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_permaculture_projects

“This is list of examples of permaculture projects and practitioners. The largest collection of permaculture projects and practitioners around the world, can be found on the Worldwide Permaculture Network website.”

g) “It should be possible to design land use systems which approach the solar energy harvesting capacities of natural systems while providing humanity with its needs. This was the original premise of the permaculture concept.”

From the article “Permaculture and Energy” by David Holmgren, co-creator of the “permaculture” concept) (article first written in 1990, published in “Permaculture Activist” Issue #31 May, 1994) (see “Agriculture and Forestry” section)(at <http://www.permacultureactivist.net/articles/holmgren.htm>) (confirmed November 1,2013)

“It should be possible to design land use systems which approach the solar energy harvesting capacities of natural systems while providing humanity with its needs. This was the original premise of the permaculture concept.”

7) “Village Earth (originally called the Consortium for Sustainable Village-Based Development)—Appropriate Technology Library “...contains the full text and images from over 1050 of the best books dealing with all areas of do-it-yourself technology.”

a) “One of the most valuable resources in the appropriate technology field was created by the Village Earth team—the Appropriate Technology Library.”

[From the webpage “Appropriate Technology Library” at the Village Earth website (see <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-library>)]

“Village Earth (originally called the Consortium for Sustainable Village-Based Development) helps reconnect communities to the resources that promote human well-being by enhancing social and political empowerment, community self-reliance and self-determination. We do this by strengthening intermediate and grassroots organizations through fiscal sponsorship, networking, training, research and advocacy.”

[Editor’s Note: One of the most valuable resources in the appropriate technology field was created by the Village Earth team—the Appropriate Technology Library (the DVD version is currently selling for \$99).]

Notes:

Appropriate Technology Library

“The most comprehensive, compact, and cost effective appropriate technology and sustainable living resource in the world! The AT Library contains the full text and images from over 1050 of the best books dealing with all areas of do-it-yourself technology. Portable and easy to use on 28 CDs or 2 DVDs. The AT Library is currently in use in sustainable development projects in over 74 countries worldwide. It’s like a portable internet of appropriate technology solutions!”

b) "...reviews over 1,150 of the best books on appropriate technology... Over 50,000 print copies of the previous editions have been used in more than 130 countries to find a wide range of published technical information that can be used by individuals and small groups."

[From the webpage "Appropriate Technology Sourcebook" at the Village Earth website (see [From <http://villageearth.org/appropriate-technology/appropriate-technology-sourcebook>)]

Appropriate Technology Sourcebook

"Welcome to the online edition of the Appropriate Technology Sourcebook which reviews over 1,150 of the best books on appropriate technology. Most of the books reviewed in the sourcebook are available as a collection in the AT Library on CD-ROM or DVD available for sale from Village Earth. This is the online version of the latest edition guide to practical books on village and small community technology. Over 50,000 print copies of the previous editions have been used in more than 130 countries to find a wide range of published technical information that can be used by individuals and small groups. In the new edition, 1150 publications are reviewed, covering small water supply systems, renewable energy devices such as water mills and improved cook stoves, agricultural tools and implements, intensive gardening, nonformal education, small business management, transportation, small industries and other topics. The Sourcebook can also be used as the index for the Appropriate Technology Library on CD-ROM or DVD, which contains the complete text of 1050 books."

8) Findhorn Ecovillage—"is a tangible demonstration of the links between the spiritual, social, ecological and economic aspects of life and is a synthesis of the very best of current thinking on human habitats."

a) "On a global level there is an increasingly urgent need for positive models which demonstrate a viable, sustainable human and planetary future."

[From two sources: <http://www.findhorn.org/aboutus/ecovillage/sustainable-living/#.UnP9-XC-oqc> and <http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/ecovillageeducation/education.php>

"On a global level there is an increasingly urgent need for positive models which demonstrate a viable, sustainable human and planetary future. Ecovillages address this need, looking at sustainability not only in environmental but also in social, economic and spiritual terms."

"The ecovillage model presents itself as an inspiring and viable solution to eradication of poverty and degradation of the environment, while combining a supportive social-cultural environment with a low-impact lifestyle."

b) “The Findhorn Ecovillage is a tangible demonstration of the links between the spiritual, social, ecological and economic aspects of life and is a synthesis of the very best of current thinking on human habitats.”

[From <http://www.findhorn.org/aboutus/ecovillage/ecovillage-at-findhorn/#.UnP9hXC-oqc>]

“The Findhorn Ecovillage:

is at the heart of the largest single intentional community in the UK

links the spiritual, social, ecological and economic domains

is a pioneering ecovillage since 1985

is a major centre for holistic education serving 9,000 visitors a year from over 50 countries

has an ecological footprint that is half the national (UK) average

installed a 250kW biomass boiler in 2010 to service the central Park area, reducing carbon emissions by 80 tons a year

has 55 ecologically-benign buildings

4 wind turbines

biological Living Machine sewage treatment system

numerous solar water heating systems

comprehensive recycling scheme

publisher of the UK’s first technical guide to ecological housing

own bank and community currency

“The Findhorn Ecovillage is a tangible demonstration of the links between the spiritual, social, ecological and economic aspects of life and is a synthesis of the very best of current thinking on human habitats. It is a constantly evolving model used as a teaching resource by a number of university and school groups as well as by professional organisations and municipalities worldwide.

“We are a founder member of the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN) a non-profit organisation that links together a highly diverse worldwide movement of autonomous ecovillages and related projects, and we work with intergovernmental agencies both educationally and in the creation of policy guidance for sustainable development and delivery of village-scale sustainability programmes.”

c) “Over the last 50 years the Findhorn Ecovillage has diversified into more than 60 different businesses and initiatives, providing a model of a vibrant, living local economy.”

[From four sources:

<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/social.php>,
<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/renewable.php>,
<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/organic.php>,
<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/biological.php>,
<http://www.ecovillagefindhorn.com/findhornecovillage/sustainable.php>

i) “There are currently 360 individual members and 32 organisation members of the New Findhorn Association.”

ii) “Our four community-owned wind turbines, which have a total capacity of 750kW, supply more than 100% of the community's electricity needs.”

iii) “...the farm is providing solutions to reducing food miles, while combining the best of traditional methods with 21st century technology.”

“...a Community Supported Agriculture scheme called EarthShare, based on organic and biodynamic farming methods, was established to increase our use of local produce as well as to enhance the quality of our food. The scheme has expanded from 5 to 25 acres, including cooperating with Cullerne Garden, the Findhorn Foundation's market garden. It is spread over three sites, and currently provides much of the community's temperate vegetables requirements as well as supplying 140 individual households. EarthShare joins in efforts to raise public awareness of the dangers of GM foods. Organic cheese, eggs and meat are produced for the community and bioregional consumers by Wester Lawrenceton farm which occupies a 95-acre area overlooking Findhorn bay and the Moray firth. With cows, sheep, chickens and dairy facilities, the farm is providing solutions to reducing food miles, while combining the best of traditional methods with 21st century technology.

iv) “In the Living Machine[®] sewage arrives in a greenhouse containing a series of tanks. Diverse communities of bacteria, algae, micro-organisms, numerous species of plants and trees, snails, and fish interact as whole ecologies in these tanks and biofilters. These mirror processes that occur in the natural world, but do so more intensively. At the end of the series of tanks, the resulting water is pure enough to discharge directly into the sea or to be recycled. The technology is not only capable of meeting tough new sewage outflow standards, but uses no chemicals, and has a relatively inexpensive capital cost attached.

“Biomatrix Water is based at Findhorn and the founding partners of the Biomatrix Water team have over two decades of experience designing and delivering ecological engineering projects for the treatment and recycling of municipal and industrial wastewater and bioremediation. The design approach applies current best practice in modern wastewater treatment and process control with the latest developments in ecological engineering.”

v) “Over the last 50 years the Findhorn Ecovillage has diversified into more than 60 different businesses and initiatives, providing a model of a vibrant, living local economy. Community businesses include:

Findhorn Foundation--an international centre of education conducting programmes for approximately 3000 residential guests each year

Phoenix Community Stores--promoting trade with ethical suppliers, initiating buying policies to support local products

Ekopia--a Development Trust providing community based ethical investments

Ecovillage International--designing and delivering village-scale sustainability programmes

Gaia Education--developing curricula for sustainable community design worldwide

Findhorn College--offering further and higher education sustainability programmes

9) Centre for Alternative Technology—“...an eco-centre in Powys, mid-Wales, dedicated to demonstrating and teaching sustainable development....”“Our site is a unique and valuable practical demonstration centre, a living laboratory with an enormous range of live examples of sustainable solutions.”

[From two sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_for_Alternative_Technology and <http://content.cat.org.uk/index.php/about-cat-what-do-we-do>]

“The Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) (Welsh: Canolfan y Dechnoleg Amgen) is an eco-centre in Powys, mid-Wales, dedicated to demonstrating and teaching sustainable development.”

“We offer solutions to some of the most serious challenges facing our planet and the human race, such as climate change, pollution and the waste of precious resources. We demonstrate practical ways of addressing these problems. Leading by example, we aim to show that living more sustainably is not only easy to attain but can provide a better quality of life.

“Our site is a unique and valuable practical demonstration centre, a living laboratory with an enormous range of live examples of sustainable solutions. CAT has the largest range of installed renewable systems anywhere. These include: photovoltaics, solar thermal, a micro-grid, off-grid and grid-connected systems, biomass combined heat and power (CHP), hydro, air source heat pumps, a community heat main, a range of small to medium wind turbines, two reed bed systems, off-mains water supply, and extensive organic gardens.

“In our day-to-day activities we:

- a) run a visitor centre which is open 7 days a week, with 7 acres of interactive displays
- b) offer a free information service answering enquiries on all aspects of sustainable living
- c) run residential and one-day courses for the general public, as well as more specialised courses for builders, engineers, electricians and plumbers
- d) provide curriculum-based education to visiting schools, colleges and universities

- e) host residential education trips for schools and colleges in our unique eco-cabins
- f) carry out educational outreach work, including teacher training and school visits
- g) publish books on key environmental issues – and their solutions
- h) run a successful volunteer programmes for those that want to gain hands-on experience
- i) have a growing network of supporter members who receive our quarterly magazine and an invite to our annual conference
- j) provide an eco-shop and vegetarian restaurant on site.

“We also run or are involved with the following projects: ZeroCarbonBritain – a series of research reports addressing scenarios for reducing the UK’s emissions to zero in 20 years.”]

10) The Transition to More Solution-Oriented Employment—the example of Booker T. Washington

In this section on “Re-considering the Urbanization Trend”, it is most appropriate to reference the inspirational work of Booker T. Washington (especially during the years 1881-1915).

For those readers who do not know of Booker T. Washington, he was born into slavery, but by a remarkable struggle to gain the benefits of an education, he achieved such success at the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (Hampton, Virginia), and in his post graduate work, that he was recommended by its founder and president (former Union General Samuel C. Armstrong) to be the founder of an educational institution in Tuskegee, Alabama (in 1881).

(Note: This writer believes that the industrial education model followed at the beginnings of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, can be “reconfigured” to apply to ecovillage and sustainable community development—and that there are already many well developed model projects along these lines.)

Here are some of excerpts from Booker T. Washington’s autobiography “Up From Slavery” (first published in 1901). Excerpts below are from an accessible for free online version of “Up From Slavery” (location of Table of Contents at <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/WASHINGTON/toc.html>)

a) “From the very beginning, at Tuskegee, I was determined to have the students do not only the agricultural and domestic work, but to have them erect their own buildings.”/“...that in the teaching of civilization, self-help, and self-reliance, the erection of buildings by the students themselves would more than compensate for any lack of comfort or fine finish.”

(From paragraphs 1-3 in the Chapter 10 “A Harder Task Than Making Bricks Without Straw”)

“From the very beginning, at Tuskegee, I was determined to have the students do not only the agricultural and domestic work, but to have them erect their own buildings. My plan was to have them, while performing this service, taught the latest and best methods of labour, so that the school would not only get the benefit of their efforts, but the students themselves would be taught to see not only utility in labour, but beauty and dignity; would be taught, in fact, how to lift labour up from mere drudgery and toil, and would learn to love work for its own sake. My plan was not to teach them to work

in the old way, but to show them how to make the forces of nature—air, water, steam, electric, horsepower—assist them in their labor.

“At first many advised against the experiment of having the buildings erected by the labour of the students, but I was determined to stick to it. I told those who doubted the wisdom of the plan that I knew that our first buildings would not be so comfortable or so complete in their finish as buildings erected by the experienced hands of outside workmen, but that in the teaching of civilization, self-help, and self-reliance, the erection of buildings by the students themselves would more than compensate for any lack of comfort or fine finish.”

“I further told those who doubted the wisdom of this plan, that the majority of our students came to us in poverty, from the cabins of the cotton, sugar, and rice plantations of the South, and that while I knew it would please the students very much to place them at once in finely constructed buildings, I felt that it would be following out a more natural process of development to teach them how to construct their own buildings. Mistakes I knew would be made, but these mistakes would teach us valuable lessons for the future.”

b) “Skill and knowledge are now handed down from one set of students to another in this way, until at the present time a building of any description or size can be constructed wholly by our instructors and students, from the drawing of the plans to the putting in of the electric fixtures, without going off the grounds for a single workman.”

(From paragraph 4 in Chapter X “A Harder Task Than Making Bricks Without Straw”)

“During the now nineteen years' existence of the Tuskegee school, the plan of having the buildings erected by student labour has been adhered to. In this time forty buildings, counting small and large, have been built, and all except four are almost wholly the product of student labour. As an additional result, hundreds of men are now scattered throughout the South who received their knowledge of mechanics while being taught how to erect these buildings. Skill and knowledge are now handed down from one set of students to another in this way, until at the present time a building of any description or size can be constructed wholly by our instructors and students, from the drawing of the plans to the putting in of the electric fixtures, without going off the grounds for a single workman.”

From “Up from Slavery” (1901) by Booker T. Washington (Chapter X “A Harder Task Than Making Bricks Without Straw”) (Excerpts are from a University of Virginia online source at <http://xroads.virginia.edu/~HYPER/washington/toc.html>)

c) “Many white people who had had no contact with the school, and perhaps no sympathy with it, came to us to buy bricks because they found out that ours were good bricks. They discovered that we were supplying a real want in the community.”

(From paragraphs 8, 11 and 12) in Chapter X “A Harder Task Than Making Bricks Without Straw”)

“When it came to brickmaking, their distaste for manual labour in connection with book education became especially manifest. It was not a pleasant task for one to stand in the mud-pit for hours, with the mud up to his knees. More than one man became disgusted and left the school...”

“...Brickmaking has now become such an important industry at the school that last season our students manufactured twelve hundred thousand of first-class bricks, of a quality suitable to be sold in any market. Aside from this, scores of young men have mastered the brickmaking trade - both the making of bricks by hand and by machinery - and are now engaged in this industry in many parts of the South.

“The making of these bricks taught me an important lesson in regard to the relations of the two races in the South. Many white people who had had no contact with the school, and perhaps no sympathy with it, came to us to buy bricks because they found out that ours were good bricks. They discovered that we were supplying a real want in the community. The making of these bricks caused many of the white residents of the neighbourhood to begin to feel that the education of the Negro was not making him worthless, but that in educating our students we were adding something to the wealth and comfort of the community. As the people of the neighbourhood came to us to buy bricks, we got acquainted with them; they traded with us and we with them. Our business interests became intermingled. We had something which they wanted; they had something which we wanted. This, in a large measure, helped to lay the foundation for the pleasant relations that have continued to exist between us and the white people in that section, and which now extend throughout the South.”

d) “The supplying of them to the people in the community has had the same effect as the supplying of bricks, and the man who learns at Tuskegee to build and repair wagons and carts is regarded as a benefactor by both races in the community where he goes. The people with whom he lives and works are going to think twice before they part with such a man.”

(From paragraph 15 in Chapter X “A Harder Task Than Making Bricks Without Straw”)

“The same principle of industrial education has been carried out in the building of our own wagons, carts, and buggies, from the first. We now own and use on our farm and about the school dozens of these vehicles, and every one of them has been built by the hands of the students. Aside from this, we help supply the local market with these vehicles. The supplying of them to the people in the community has had the same effect as the supplying of bricks, and the man who learns at Tuskegee to build and repair wagons and carts is regarded as a benefactor by both races in the community where he goes. The people with whom he lives and works are going to think twice before they part with such a man.”

11) A Key Role for Philanthropy--“... the Rosenwald Fund spent over four million dollars to help build 4,977 schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties in 15 states, from Maryland to Texas.”

Here also, it will be most appropriate to provide some inspiration relating to the key role which can be played by philanthropy, in both creating education systems, and in the “just transition” to more solution-oriented employment: (Note: Specifically, this writer believes that if there was anything resembling the kind of philanthropy described below directed to the support of Community Visioning Initiatives, there could be much momentum generated towards resolving the challenges of our times.)

Again, the work of Booker T. Washington (and of the philanthropists who recognized the value of the work he was doing) is most inspirational:

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Booker T. Washington” at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Booker T. Washington](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Booker_T._Washington) (note: current text at the Wikipedia webpage has apparently been revised, and is in some ways different from this version)]

“Washington's philosophy and tireless work on education issues helped him enlist both the moral and substantial financial support of many major white philanthropists. He became friends with such self-made men as Standard Oil magnate Henry Huttleston Rogers; Sears, Roebuck and Company President Julius Rosenwald; and George Eastman, inventor and founder of Kodak. These individuals and many other wealthy men and women funded his causes, such as supporting Hampton and Tuskegee institutes. Each school was originally founded to produce teachers. However, graduates had often gone back to their local communities only to find precious few schools and educational resources to work with in the largely impoverished South.

“In 1912, Rosenwald provided funds for a pilot program involving six new small schools in rural Alabama, which were designed, constructed and opened in 1913 and 1914 and overseen by Tuskegee; the model proved successful. Rosenwald (then) established The Rosenwald Fund. The school building program was one of its largest programs. Using state-of-the-art architectural plans initially drawn by professors at Tuskegee Institute, the Rosenwald Fund spent over four million dollars to help build 4,977 schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties in 15 states, from Maryland to Texas. The Rosenwald Fund used a system of matching grants, and black communities raised more than \$4.7 million to aid the construction. These schools became known as Rosenwald Schools. The local schools were a source of much community pride and were of priceless value to African-American families when poverty and segregation limited their children's chances. By 1932, the facilities could accommodate one third of all African American children in Southern U.S. schools.”

12) “... fortunately, new innovations, policies, and initiatives are working to build a more sustainable and just food system in cities, villages, and on farms all over the world.”

[From article “14 Reasons to Be Hopeful About the Future of Food” by Danielle Nierenberg and Thais Bassinello (October 10, 2013) at the Food Tank website (see <http://foodtank.org/news/2013/10/fourteen-reasons-to-be-hopeful-about-the-future-of-food>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“When it comes to the future of the food system, it's hard not to be discouraged. Nearly one billion people are hungry, and another 1.5 billion are obese or overweight. All over the world, people waste 1.3 billion tons of food each year. And according to the International Panel on Climate Change, humans are to blame for an increasingly hot, dry, and natural disaster-prone planet.

“But part of Food Tank's mission is to highlight stories of hope and success – and fortunately, new innovations, policies, and initiatives are working to build a more sustainable and just food system in cities, villages, and on farms all over the world.

“In sub-Saharan Africa, young people are going to school to learn about sustainable farming. In Brazil, smallholder farmers are growing fresh produce for public school lunches. A city in Sweden is working to

make all of its food organic. And in the United States and Australia, farmers markets have never been more popular.

“Food Tank has compiled a list of 14 reasons to be hopeful about the future of the food system. Please share these with your networks to spread the message that the food system is changing for the better.

(Note: Complete text in article provides details supporting the following statements.)

- 1) The next generation is learning more about where their food comes from than their parents did.
- 2) Food for public school lunches is coming from more sustainable sources.
- 3) More food waste is being composted.
- 4) Permaculture projects are thriving all over the world.
- 5) In one of the most obese countries in the world, obesity is on the decline for low-income children.
- 6) Food aid is changing – and supporting developing countries’ economies.
- 7) New forms of food governance, such as food policy councils, are gaining popularity.
- 8) Cities are becoming greener, and urban and peri-urban agriculture is spreading.
- 9) Many governments are guaranteeing women’s right to land ownership.
- 10) More and more consumers are concerned with sustainable eating.
- 11) Farmers markets are growing.
- 12) New technologies are helping farmers and eaters produce and consume food more sustainably.
- 13) Artists all over the world are bringing attention to the need for change in the food system.
- 14) There is more and more evidence that sustainable, small-scale farming can feed the world.

13) Local Food Policy Councils--“Many organizations, both local and national in scope, have developed tools, informational resources, or successful model policies that support an integrated, sustainable and equitable food system at the city or regional level. We have collected a sample of those experiences and resources to provide community advocates with practical tools and ideas for creating local food policy change.”

From Food First Policy Brief #19 “Cutting Through the Red Tape: A Resource Guide for Local Food Policy Practitioners and Organizers” by Beth Sanders, MPH Intern, Food First/Institute for Food and Development Policy and Annie Shattuck Research Fellow, Food First/Institute for Food and Development Policy December 2011 (at the Food First “Policy Briefs” webpage:

<http://www.foodfirst.org/en/publications/policybriefs>) (p. 1, paragraphs 1-4)(all Policy Briefs accessible for free download)

“Efforts to create a fair and sustainable food system are underway across the U.S. While large-scale policy change at the national level has failed to adequately address growing hunger, diet-related disease, economic inequality and structural racism in the food system, many local initiatives are gaining ground on these issues. Increasingly, the food system is seen as an engine for local economic development and community health, as well as a platform for social justice.

“Levers of change exist in municipal and county governments around the U.S. Community organizations are using local policy to develop a better food system through farm to school programs, local business incubation and food policy councils—citizen advisory boards to city and state governments. This document is a collection of resources for local food policy assembled from groups across the U.S. Many organizations, both local and national in scope, have developed tools, informational resources, or successful model policies that support an integrated, sustainable and equitable food system at the city or regional level. We have collected a sample of those experiences and resources to provide community advocates with practical tools and ideas for creating local food policy change.

“Long-time activist and expert on food policy councils, Mark Winne describes local food policy as ‘the actions and in-actions by government that influences the supply, quality, price, production, distribution and consumption of food...what government doesn’t do, whether by design or neglect, is as much a policy as a specific action like a city regulation that prescribes the location of farmers markets or a state statute that protects farmland.’

“What local governments do or do not do can make or break community efforts at food system change. Local policy changes are multiplying around the country as innovative food policies focus on issues ranging from reducing waste to increasing the accessibility of fresh food in under-served communities. The advocates and policy makers engaged in this movement hail from a variety of backgrounds, such as anti-hunger, labor and social justice activists; sustainability, public health and city planning experts; or farmers, restaurateurs, chefs, nutritionists and schools.”

14) Maine Town Passes Landmark Local Food Ordinance

a) “On Saturday, March 5 (2011), residents of a small coastal town in Maine voted unanimously to adopt the Local Food and Self-Governance Ordinance, setting a precedent for other towns looking to preserve small-scale farming and food processing. “

From press release “MAINE TOWN PASSES LANDMARK LOCAL FOOD ORDINANCE” at the website “Food For Maine’s Future” (paragraph 1)(see <http://savingseeds.wordpress.com/2011/03/07/maine-town-passes-landmark-local-food-ordinance/>)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 7, 2011

MAINE TOWN PASSES LANDMARK LOCAL FOOD ORDINANCE
Sedgwick becomes first town in Maine to adopt protections

SEDGWICK, MAINE – “On Saturday, March 5, residents of a small coastal town in Maine voted unanimously to adopt the Local Food and Self-Governance Ordinance, setting a precedent for other towns looking to preserve small-scale farming and food processing. Sedgwick, located on the Blue Hill Peninsula in Western Hancock County, became the first town in Maine, and perhaps the nation, to exempt direct farm sales from state and federal licensing and inspection. The ordinance also exempts foods made in the home kitchen, similar to the Michigan Cottage Food Law passed last year, but without caps on gross sales or restrictions on types of exempt foods.”

(from text of ordinance)

“We recognize that family farms, sustainable agricultural practices, and food processing by individuals, families and non-corporate entities offers stability to our rural way of life by enhancing the economic, environmental and social wealth of our community. As such, our right to a local food system requires us to assert our inherent right to self-government.”

b) “We the People of the Town of (name of town), (name of county) County, Maine have the right to produce, process, sell, purchase and consume local foods thus promoting self-reliance, the preservation of family farms, and local food traditions.”

From Template for Local Food Ordinances in Maine (at <http://savingseeds.files.wordpress.com/2011/03/localfoodlocalrules-ordinance-template.pdf>)

Section 3. Preamble and Purpose. (excerpt)

“We the People of the Town of (name of town), (name of county) County, Maine have the right to produce, process, sell, purchase and consume local foods thus promoting self-reliance, the preservation of family farms, and local food traditions. We recognize that family farms, sustainable agricultural practices, and food processing by individuals, families and non-corporate entities offers stability to our rural way of life by enhancing the economic, environmental and social wealth of our community. As such, our right to a local food system requires us to assert our inherent right to self-government. We recognize the authority to protect that right as belonging to the Town of (name of town) .

“We have faith in our citizens’ ability to educate themselves and make informed decisions. We hold that federal and state regulations impede local food production and constitute a usurpation of our citizens’ right to foods of their choice. We support food that fundamentally respects human dignity and health, nourishes individuals and the community, and sustains producers, processors and the environment. We are therefore duty bound under the Constitution of the State of Maine to protect and promote unimpeded access to local foods.”

15) Community Supported Agriculture—“LocalHarvest has the most comprehensive directory of CSA farms, with over 4,000 listed in our grassroots database.”

From the homepage of “Local Harvest” (Real Food, Real Farmers, Real Community) (at <http://www.localharvest.org/csa/>)

“Over the last 20 years, Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) has become a popular way for consumers to buy local, seasonal food directly from a farmer. Here are the basics: a farmer offers a certain number of "shares" to the public. Typically the share consists of a box of vegetables, but other farm products may be included. Interested consumers purchase a share (aka a "membership" or a "subscription") and in return receive a box (bag, basket) of seasonal produce each week throughout the farming season.

“This arrangement creates several rewards for both the farmer and the consumer. In brief...

Advantages for farmers:

- Get to spend time marketing the food early in the year, before their 16 hour days in the field begin
- Receive payment early in the season, which helps with the farm's cash flow
- Have an opportunity to get to know the people who eat the food they grow

Advantages for consumers:

- Eat ultra-fresh food, with all the flavor and vitamin benefits
- Get exposed to new vegetables and new ways of cooking
- Usually get to visit the farm at least once a season
- Find that kids typically favor food from "their" farm – even veggies they've never been known to eat
- Develop a relationship with the farmer who grows their food and learn more about how food is grown

“It's a simple enough idea, but its impact has been profound. Tens of thousands of families have joined CSAs, and in some areas of the country there is more demand than there are CSA farms to fill it. The government does not track CSAs, so there is no official count of how many CSAs there are in the U.S.. [LocalHarvest has the most comprehensive directory of CSA farms, with over 4,000 listed in our grassroots database.](#)”

16) Excerpt from a “Farmer Seeking Apprentice” Application Form—“We feel we have a broad education to offer to an apprentice.”

(received by this writer from a “Farm Apprentice Placement Service”)

“We have a diversified mixed crop and livestock farm from which we earn our living, both of us working at it full-time and year around. As market crops go we raise Certified Seed and tablestock potatoes, greenhouse tomatoes, and over 30 types of vegetables. Our young orchard of 300 apple trees is beginning to bear fruit. We make and sell apple cider and maple syrup. Our livestock include a flock of sheep (15 ewes and ram) from which we sell freezer lamb and wool; two Belgian draftmares which we work in our woodlot and on our fields along with a tractor; a Jersey milk cow that supplies us with daily milk and a yearly calf; 20 laying hens, a pig, sheep dogs, and barn cats.

“Along with the daily tending of livestock and crops, there are on-going projects of brush clearing and bringing new land into production, and fencing. Seasonally there is horse work (maple sap gathering,

logging, crops), apple tree pruning; lambing, sheep shearing; wool spinning and felting; buttermaking, canning, and pickling. We also fit in construction projects: in 1991 finishing up a 20' x 66' vegetable storage/packing shed and greenhouse. We market our crops in three ways: Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) subscription garden, mail order operation, and wholesale to stores and distributors.

"We have had our farm for 15 years and run it as a commercial operation that sustains us both spiritually and financially. Farming is our life and we love the discipline, the opportunity to live and work simply, independently, and ecologically. We work hard and it is a true labor of love. We raise most all of the food and firewood we need, and construct our own buildings. We produce our 12 volt electricity from photovoltaic panels. We feel we have a broad education to offer to an apprentice. Call us if our farm interests you."

17) "In India, people have lived for thousands of years in a relative harmony with their surroundings: living in their homesteads, weaving homespun clothes, eating homegrown food, using homemade goods..." / "The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence."

[From article "Gandhi's Swadeshi—The Economics of Permanence" by Satish Kumar (at <http://caravan.squat.net/ICC-en/Krrs-en/ghandi-econ-en.htm>) (confirmed October 19, 2013)

"In India, people have lived for thousands of years in a relative harmony with their surroundings: living in their homesteads, weaving homespun clothes, eating homegrown food, using homemade goods; caring for their animals, forests, and lands; celebrating the fertility of the soil with feasts; performing the stories of great epics, and building temples. Every region of India has developed its own distinctive culture, to which travelling storytellers, wandering 'saddhus', and constantly flowing streams of pilgrims have traditionally made their contribution.

"According to the principle of swadeshi, whatever is made or produced in the village must be used first and foremost by the members of the village. Trading among villages and between villages and towns should be minimal, like icing on the cake. Goods and services that cannot be generated within the community can be bought from elsewhere.

"Swadeshi avoids economic dependence on external market forces that could make the village community vulnerable. It also avoids unnecessary, unhealthy, wasteful, and therefore environmentally destructive transportation. The village must build a strong economic base to satisfy most of its needs, and all members of the village community should give priority to local goods and services.

"Every village community of free India should have its own carpenters, shoemakers, potters, builders, mechanics, farmers, engineers, weavers, teachers, bankers, merchants, traders, musicians, artists, and priests. In other words, each village should be a microcosm of India - a web of loosely inter-connected communities. Gandhi considered these villages so important that he thought they should be given the status of "village republics".

“The village community should embody the spirit of the home - an extension of the family rather than a collection of competing individuals. Gandhi's dream was not of personal self-sufficiency, not even family self-sufficiency, but the self-sufficiency of the village community...

“...In communities practising swadeshi, economics would have a place but would not dominate society. Beyond a certain limit, economic growth becomes detrimental to human well-being. The modern worldview is that the more material goods you have, the better your life will be. But Gandhi said, "A certain degree of physical comfort is necessary but above a certain level it becomes a hindrance instead of a help; therefore the ideal of creating an unlimited number of wants and satisfying them, seems to be a delusion and a trap. The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

18) “There is hardly anything of daily use in the home which the villagers have not made before and cannot make even now. If we perform the mental trick and fix our gaze upon them, we immediately put millions of rupees into the pockets of the villagers, whereas at the present moment we are exploiting the villagers without making any return worth the name.”

[From Mahatma Gandhi words under the title “Gandhi’s Views and Work for Village Development: Revival of Village Industries” at the Mani Bhavan Gandhi Sangrahalaya—Mahatma Gandhi Information Website (see http://www.gandhi-manibhavan.org/gandhiphilosophy/philosophy_village_revivalindustries.htm)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

Gandhi’s Views and Work for Village Development Revival of Village Industries

“In a nutshell, of the things we use, we should restrict our purchases to the articles which villages manufacture. Their manufactures may be crude. We must try to induce them to improve their workmanship, and not dismiss them because foreign articles or even articles produced in cities, that is, big factories, are superior. In other words, we should evoke the artistic talent of the villager. In this manner shall we repay somewhat the debt we owe to them. We need not be frightened by the thought whether we shall ever succeed in such an effort. Within our own times we can recall instances where we have not been baffled by the difficulty of our tasks when we have known that they were essential for the nation’s progress. f, therefore, we as individuals believe that revivification of India’s villages is a necessity of our existence, if we believe that thereby only can we root out untouchability and feel one with all, no matter to what community or religion they may belong, we must mentally go back to the villages and treat them as our pattern, instead of putting the city life before them for imitation. If this is the correct attitude, then, naturally, we begin with ourselves and thus use, say, handmade paper instead of mill-made, use village reed, wherever possible, instead of the fountain pen or the penholder, ink made in the villages instead of the big factories, etc. I can multiply instances of this nature. There is hardly anything of daily use in the home which the villagers have not made before and cannot make even now. If we perform the mental trick and fix our gaze upon them, we immediately put millions of rupees into the pockets of the villagers, whereas at the present moment we are exploiting the villagers without making any return worth the name.”

19) J.C. Kumarappa—“We do not live unto ourselves, and the more we realize the repercussions of our actions on our neighbors and strive to act according to the highest we are capable of, the more shall we advance in our spiritual development.”

a) “In 1935, the India National Congress formed the All India Village Industries Association (AIVIA) for the development of (the) rural economy (in India), with Gandhiji as President and Kumarappa as Secretary and Organiser.”

From “Brief Life Sketch of J.C. Kumarappa (1892-1960) at the website of the Kumarappa Institute of Gram Swaraj (KIGS) (see http://www.kigs.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=16&Itemid=20) (paragraph 8)

“In 1935, the India National Congress formed the All India Village Industries Association (AIVIA) for the development of (the) rural economy (in India), with Gandhiji as President and Kumarappa as Secretary and Organiser. Between 1935-1939, Kumarappa established the AIVIA headquarters at Maganwadi, developed various experiments of rural technologies, and helped others to reorganize village industries all over the country. (At Maganwadi), he edited a monthly journal, ‘Gram Udyog Patrika,’ and wrote a book, ‘Why the Village Movement?’ for AIVIA.”

b) “... every article in the bazaar has moral and spiritual values attached to it...”

From “Why the Village Movement?” by J.C. Kumarappa The edition this writer has includes the 1939 edition foreword by Mahatma Gandhi, and was printed on handmade paper in Rajchat, Kashi in 1960

“... every article in the bazaar has moral and spiritual values attached to it... hence it behooves us to enquire into the antecedents of every article we buy.... (Yet this) is an arduous task, and it becomes almost impossible for ordinary persons to undertake it when the article comes from far off countries. Therefore, it is that we have to restrict our purchase to articles made within our cognizance. This is the moral basis of Swadeshi.” (p. 72-73)

“If the goods come from a source which may be tainted with exploitation (either of sweat labor or of the political, financial, or economic hold over other nations, or classes, or races) then the buyer of such goods will be party to such exploitation, just as the person who buys stolen articles... creates a market for stolen goods.... Therefore, anyone who buys good indiscriminately is not discharging his/her full responsibility....We cannot absolve ourselves of all blame by merely pleading ignorance in regard to the source.” (p.78)

“Are we prepared to shoulder this grave responsibility and pander to our palate or shall we content ourselves with a cup of nutritious milk drawn from a well kept cow at our door? These considerations are not far-fetched but actual. Anyone who looks on life seriously and as a trustee cannot afford to ignore these far-reaching consequences of his/her actions.” (p. 78-79)

c) “If we feel it is beyond us to guarantee the concomitant results of all our transactions, it necessarily follows that we must limit our transactions to a circle well within our control. This is the bed rock of swadeshi... The smaller the circumference, the more accurately can we gauge the results of our actions, and (the) more conscientiously shall we be able to fulfill our obligations as trustees.”

From “Why the Village Movement?” by J.C. Kumarappa The edition this writer has includes the 1939 edition foreword by Mahatma Gandhi, and was printed on handmade paper in Rajchat, Kashi in 1960

“If we feel it is beyond us to guarantee the concomitant results of all our transactions, it necessarily follows that we must limit our transactions to a circle well within our control. This is the bed rock of swadeshi... The smaller the circumference, the more accurately can we gauge the results of our actions, and (the) more conscientiously shall we be able to fulfill our obligations as trustees.” (p.79)

“A business transaction does not begin and end with the transfer of goods and payment of money; in addition, it involves the consideration of one’s duties to one’s fellow men.” (p.155)

“We do not live unto ourselves, and the more we realize the repercussions of our actions on our neighbors and strive to act according to the highest we are capable of, the more shall we advance in our spiritual development.” (p.73)

20) Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne—Sarvodaya Shramadan Movement--“‘Awakening’ means developing human potential, and is a comprehensive process taking place on the spiritual, moral, cultural, social, economic and political levels. Sarvodaya strives for a model of society in which there is neither poverty nor excessive affluence.”/“‘Shramadana’ means ‘sharing work, knowledge, talents, and time.’”

a) “The largest non-government organisation in Sri Lanka, this grassroots movement involves people in more almost 15,000 villages rediscovering their ability to influence their own destinies. Sarvodaya has energised them to build more than 5,000 pre-schools, community health centres, libraries and cottage industries; establish thousands of village banks; dig thousands of wells and latrines; promote biodiversity, solar energy, rehabilitation...and peace.”

[From the section “Our Founder” at the Sarvodaya website (see <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/our-founder>) (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“In the spirit of Martin Luther King, he has led peace marches and meditations with millions of poor people. In the mold of Mahatma Gandhi, he has quieted angry masses through his personal example. Like Jimmy Carter, he has successfully mediated intense conflicts and helped build hundreds of homes. Like the Dalai Lama and the world’s greatest preachers, he has an impressive ability to rally ordinary citizens to see the spiritual wisdom of looking beyond their own salvation to help ensure the salvation of others. But he is definitely his own man...and he is almost completely unknown outside of Sri Lanka. He is Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne, founder of the Sarvodaya Shramadana movement of Sri Lanka.

“When telling the story of Sarvodaya it is tempting to speak in sheer numbers. The largest non-government organisation in Sri Lanka, this grassroots movement involves people in more almost 15,000

villages rediscovering their ability to influence their own destinies. Sarvodaya has energised them to build more than 5,000 pre-schools, community health centres, libraries and cottage industries; establish thousands of village banks; dig thousands of wells and latrines; promote biodiversity, solar energy, rehabilitation...and peace. One can travel for days to the most remote mountain settlements and still find signs of Sarvodaya: a seamstress who got her start from a loan through her village bank; a healthy child who benefits from home visits by a young mother trained by Sarvodaya in early childhood development; a well tapped with a hand pump made through Sarvodaya. Or a hand-hewn road that brings poor villages into physical and psychological touch with the outside world. It is in the building of such roads that the movement actualizes its most moving testimony of greatness. In village after village where hopelessness and poverty ruled, Sarvodaya has engaged people to live by the motto: 'We build the road and the road builds us.'

"In a *shramadana* camp, hundreds of villagers work side by side to construct something they democratically decide is important to their common welfare. Children and grandparents, men and women of all religions and castes, rich and poor alike lift shovels and carry dirt, sing together, learn about community organizing and sometimes move mountains. At the core of Sarvodaya, after all, is belief in one another. Instead of seeing A.T. Ariyaratne as "like" Gandhi or any other great men and women of peace, we need to know him as one man who made a difference for millions through Sarvodaya. His message applies to every corner of the earth where inequity, violence, poverty and hopelessness oppress everyday people struggling to make life worth living."

b) "The approach is designed in such a way that ten villages are always grouped around a pioneering village that has already reached the fifth stage."

[From the "Development Model" section of the Sarvodaya website (see <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/development-model>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

"Shramadana' means 'sharing work, knowledge, talents, and time.' The aim of the Movement is to use shared work, voluntary giving and sharing of resources to achieve the personal and social awakening of everyone ~ from the individual, to the village, and continuing up to the international level.

"'Awakening' means developing human potential, and is a comprehensive process taking place on the spiritual, moral, cultural, social, economic and political levels. Sarvodaya strives for a model of society in which there is neither poverty nor excessive affluence. The movement's holistic approach is based on Buddhist principles (including goodness, sympathy, and tranquility) and on the Gandhian values of truthfulness, nonviolence, and self-sacrifice.

The five evolutionary stages of a village

"To fulfill its ambitions to develop human potential and to achieve widespread social effectiveness, the movement is working with a participatory approach in nearly 15,000 villages on the island. The program is adjusted to the specific social, cultural, and religious conditions in each region. At the same time, all of the villages go through five stages of evolution or awakening.

Stage 1: Inquiry from the village and organization of an introductory _shramadana_ camp for the village, during which problems are analyzed together and needs identified.

Stage 2: Establishment of various groups (children's, youngsters, mothers' and farmers' groups), construction of a child development center, and training of staff.

Stage 3: Program for meeting the basic needs and setting up institutions (including the founding of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Society, which is responsible for the village's development initiatives);

Stage 4: Measures to produce income and employment; establishment of complete self-reliance and self-financing;

Stage 5: Support for other village communities.

"The approach is designed in such a way that ten villages are always grouped around a pioneering village that has already reached the fifth stage. These villages cooperate, and the groups of ten are linked to one another in turn at the district and national levels, so as to be able to implement common projects such as a regional water supply. The aim is that the villages should be able to manage themselves as a community – to be organized, self-reliant, and able to act independently."

c) "The Sarvodaya Movement has identified ten elementary and basic needs. Satisfying those means liberating the spirit from its own limitations and from unequal socioeconomic conditions, and thereby developing human potential in the Buddhist sense."

[From the "Development Model" section of the Sarvodaya website (see <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/development-model>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

Awakening through meeting basic needs

"The Sarvodaya Movement has identified ten elementary and basic needs. Satisfying those means liberating the spirit from its own limitations and from unequal socioeconomic conditions, and thereby developing human potential in the Buddhist sense.

"These basic needs are:

- * A clean and beautiful environment
- * Adequate provision of clean drinking water
- * Minimal supplies of clothing
- * Adequate and balanced nutrition
- * Simple housing
- * Basic health care
- * Basic communication facilities
- * A minimal supply of energy
- * Holistic education
- * Satisfaction of intellectual and cultural needs

d) "He divides what one could discern in tradition to main groups like: (1) the traditional aspects such as norms, folkways, mores, customs, beliefs, attitudes ect. which are positive in character and which contribute to the strengthening of the cohesion in a given Community by underscoring the value of popular participation. (2) Those traditional aspects such as norms etc. which are either consciously or unconsciously contributing their share to divide man thus loosening the community cohesion, eroding man's spirit and belief in self-reliance."

[In the “About” section, under the “Philosophy” tab, in the “Collected Works Vo. 1” section, in the subsection “Introduction” of the Sarvodaya website (see <http://www.sarvodaya.org/about/philosophy/collected-works-vol-1/introduction>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“To Ariyaratne who speaks his people’s language, the rural tradition of the past nurtured by the living examples of saints and respected leaders has in it much to teach us how to devise strategies to meet the present problems. In the rural past there was a harmonious integration of objectives and methods pertaining to the organization of man and matter, the final common goal of which exercise was to ensure the joy of living for all.

“The worship of the past for its sake is not Ariyaratne’s purpose and goal. He finds a continuum in time in which traditions of the past handed down from one generation to the other enabled the community to strengthen its cohesiveness and fortify the spirit of self-reliance. He divides what one could discern in tradition to main groups like: (1) the traditional aspects such as norms, folkways, mores, customs, beliefs, attitudes ect. which are positive in character and which contribute to the strengthening of the cohesion in a given Community by underscoring the value of popular participation. (2) Those traditional aspects such as norms etc. which are either consciously or unconsciously contributing their share to divide man thus loosening the community cohesion, eroding man’s spirit and belief in self-reliance. These two groups have to be identified and the first encouraged and promoted, if necessary modified, to suit present contingencies. It is the second group that we have to be wary of, eschew and teach others to refrain from practising it. Tradition thus if understood correctly has a tremendous and dynamic role to play in development. Ariyaratne by far is the only thinker known to me in Sri Lanka working in the field of community development who has thus advanced a theory of this nature pin-pointing the value of tradition.”

21) 125 Related Fields of Activity

125 Related Fields of Activity

This writer has identified 125 fields of activity related to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts. These fields of activity are examples of topics which can be explored through workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs). This list is offered as a way of illustrating how providing affordable workshops in neighborhood community centers can help citizens participate in identifying challenges, and solution-oriented activity during a Community Visioning Initiative. Many educational resources can be shared in CTLCs, resulting in maximum educational benefits for minimum cost. In addition, if readers consider the number of organizations, initiatives, and individuals associated with efforts in these fields of activity, they will likely share this writers’ view that there are countless number of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in our own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

Additional Thoughts:

Everyone is involved when it comes to determining the markets which supply the “ways of earning a living”.

All of us have important responsibilities associated with resolving a significant number of very serious challenges in the months and years ahead.

The ways we “invest” our time, energy, and money have a direct impact on the “ways of earning a living” that are available.

The investments of time, energy, and money that each of us make in our everyday circumstances becomes the larger economy.

The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

1. adult literacy
2. agrarian reform
3. alleviating hunger
4. alternative gifts
5. apprenticeships
6. appropriate technology
7. barter networks
8. capacity building
9. car sharings
10. car-free zones
11. carbon footprint
12. charitable foundations
13. child sponsorship
14. citizen participation
15. citizen peacebuilding
16. co-housing
17. community banks
18. community development
19. community economics
20. community education
21. community gardens
22. community good news networks
23. community journals
24. community land trusts
25. community membership agreements
26. community organizing
27. community revitalization
28. community revolving loans
29. community service work
30. community supported agriculture
31. community supported manufacturing
32. community visioning initiatives
33. composting toilets
34. conflict resolution
35. consensus decision making
36. cradle to cradle
37. cultural diversity
38. development assistance
39. disease control
40. ecological footprint analysis
41. ecological tipping points
42. economic conversion
43. ecovillages
44. edible schoolyards
45. education—spiritual, moral, religious, interfaith
46. emergency humanitarian aid
47. emergency medical assistance
48. employment training/green job training
49. energy conservation
50. energy descent pathways
51. energy return on energy invested (EROEI)
52. evaluation strategies
53. fair trade
54. faith mentoring
55. farmers markets
56. food autonomy
57. food co-ops
58. food security
59. food sovereignty
60. green living

“125 Related Fields of Activity”
(continued)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 61. green politics | 96. recycling |
| 62. green purchasing | 97. renewable energy |
| 63. green retrofitting | 98. renewable resources |
| 64. holistic education | 99. right livelihood |
| 65. holistic health care | 100. right livelihood employment listings |
| 66. homesteading | 101. school business partnerships |
| 67. indicators/sustainability indicators | 102. service learning |
| 68. individual spiritual formation | 103. sister community relationships |
| 69. inspiring role models | 104. slow money |
| 70. interfaith dialogue | 105. socially engaged spirituality |
| 71. interfaith peacebuilding | 106. socially responsible investing |
| 72. intergenerational projects | 107. spiritual discipline/spiritual practice |
| 73. life cycle assessment | 108. spiritual diversity (religious pluralism) |
| 74. local community points of entry | 109. spiritual friendships |
| 75. local currency | 110. spiritually responsible investing |
| 76. locally based food processing | 111. sustainable design/natural building |
| 77. locally grown food | 112. sustainable health care |
| 78. low impact transport systems | 113. urban agriculture |
| 79. meditation | 114. vegetarianism |
| 80. mentoring | 115. village design |
| 81. microfinance | 116. village industries/cottage industries |
| 82. microgeneration | 117. violence prevention |
| 83. neighborhood revitalization | 118. voluntary simplicity |
| 84. oil depletion protocol | 119. water supply management |
| 85. open courseware | 120. waste water treatment |
| 86. open source social solutions | 121. water conservation |
| 87. open space technology | 122. water purification |
| 88. organic farming | 123. world population awareness |
| 89. peace studies programs | 124. yoga |
| 90. peacebuilding | 125. zero waste |
| 91. peak oil | |
| 92. permaculture | |
| 93. positive news | |
| 94. preventative health care | |
| 95. questionnaires/surveys | |

Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

22) “A Modern Agriculture-Based Village can contribute to community and regional decision-making--by giving anyone the opportunity to experience first hand what products and innovations are basic and essential to individual, community, and regional well-being.”

[From article “How Modern Agriculture-Based Villages Can Contribute to the Continuity of Peaceful Human Settlements” by this writer, in newsletter titled “Where a Village is Tended, a Toxic Waste Dump Cannot Grow” (part of an outreach effort made by this writer in 1991)(Newsletter not currently accessible on the Internet)]

A Modern Agriculture-Based Village can:

Contribute to community and regional decision-making

- by giving anyone the opportunity to experience first hand what products and innovations are basic and essential to individual, community, and regional well-being
- by providing an estimate of sustainable resources carrying capacity, and therefore an indication concerning limits to population growth
- by encouraging regional and international sister villages for security networks in case of natural disasters, for the benefit of exchange programs, etc.

Contribute comparable individual and environmental health care at less cost

- by providing healthy locally grown food
- by providing jobs that involve regular healthy exercise
- by creating more contributing roles for the elders of the village
- by creating more extended family support
- by creating more easily arranged child care
- by offering apprenticeship and production facilities for emotionally and physically (challenged) people
- by reducing emotional stress relating to continuous complex crisis management
- by offering games, chores, village dances, fairs, celebrations, and holidays all of which provide a continuous variety of positive social activities—without a need for drugs (or alcohol)
- by decreasing the need for expensive entertainment and excessive material accumulation
- by decreasing criminal activity and violence, and therefore the violent means of protection required to guard against such experiences
- by decreasing the welfare and human services required from the state budget
- by increasing consumption of local products made without creating toxic waste
- by increasing recycling and reducing consumption, and therefore reducing the state garbage disposal budget
- by decreasing the number of cars on the road, and therefore the number of car-related accidents, and the amount of car-related pollution
- by increasing the awareness of local healthy water resources and how to maintain them
- by offering job apprenticeships as university curriculum, visits for community and regional planning insight, and visits to a health resort, social center, and peace settlement—and thereby securing revenues for complex medical products and surgical services (and for other products and services that cannot be produced locally)
- by offering all villagers a work environment that is relatively safe and beautiful

23) Visualizing a Reversal of the Urbanization Trend: 52 megacities to 13,000 ecologically sustainable small cities and towns

Although most of the expert practitioners associated with planning, funding, and building the communities of the future still seem to believe that cities with a population over 1 million can be made into models of sustainability, this writer believes it is time to ask about “return on investment” and “diminishing returns” associated with mega-cities.

Many countries in the world have serious sovereign debt (public debt). At the same time as there is a need for people in a significant number of countries to adjust to austerity measures associated with public debt, there is also a need for many people in a significant number of countries to reduce indiscriminate consumption as a response to the implications of global warming, peak oil, peak water, and depletion of many other key resources—and to conserve resources for emergency assistance. There is an especially urgent need for widespread solution-oriented activity which decreases carbon emissions. It seems to this writer that at such a time as this there would be decreasing return on investment (“diminishing returns”) to the prospect of further investment in mega-cities: which have such complex infrastructures to maintain; which require extensive transport of food and other products, and extensive transport and processing of water and waste; where there is such extensive waste of food products [“London throws away 560,000 tonnes of food (per year) as waste.”/“New York City throws away 600,000 tonnes of food (per year) as waste”]; and where the prospects of reducing indiscriminate consumption, reducing carbon emissions, and achieving “zero waste” are least likely to occur.

There are alternatives. There is significant evidence in this “Invitation” document which is pointing towards a need for:

- i) a significant increase of people who can find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less material goods and ecological services
- ii) a significant reversal of the trend toward urbanization, and a transition towards ecologically sustainable cities, towns, and villages
- iii) a significant increase in initiatives working to redesign the human economy so that such activity supports the sustainability of associated ecosystems, instead of damaging the sustainability of such ecosystems

Such evidence brings forward the questions:

- a) If there might be a significant reversal of the urbanization trend, and a significant transition from megacities to ecologically sustainable cities, towns, and villages, what would such a transition look like?
- b) Given that there are now more than 400 cities with over 1 million people, how many ecologically sustainable small cities and towns of 50,000 people would need to be created if there was a significant migration from megacities to small cities and townships?

The following “thought experiment” is one exploration of what such a transition might look like.

(Note: The calculations here will be a rough estimate, offered more to provide a “visual picture” than to provide a comprehensive analysis. (Readers may suggest more refined calculations, if they like).

There are approximately 19 cities with over 10 million people, and approximately 33 cities with between 5 million and 10 million people. If all the 400 cities (above) had only 1 million people exactly, an estimate would be 8,000 towns of 50,000 (400 million divided by 50,000). If we add to the 400 million figure an additional 50 cities with 5 million people (an effort to approximate the total number of people in cities with a population over 5 million)(and thus 250 million plus 400 million), we arrive at 650 million people—an approximate number of people living in those 400 cities with over 1 million people. Then, 650 million divided by 50,000 (an approximate average for small cities and towns) = 13,000. If the urbanization trend was reversed, 52 megacities might transform into 13,000 small cities and towns.

[Note: This visualization suggests that global trade and global travel would be significantly reduced, and local community and regional self-sufficiency and self-reliance would be much more common. Since local community and regional self-sufficiency and self-reliance has been accomplished in the past, and since in the present we have much more appropriate technology—and wisdom gained from centuries more of human experience—it seems possible to imagine sufficient quality of life standards could be achieved in such small cities and towns....]

With this comparison (52 megacities vs. 13,000 small cities and towns) as a “visual picture” of a reversal of the urbanization trend, here is a question:

In our current circumstances: with a need to reduce indiscriminate consumption as a response to the implications of global warming, peak oil, peak water, and depletion of other key resources (and to conserve resources for emergency assistance); with a need to reduce extensive transport of food and other products, reduce extensive transport and processing of waste, reduce indiscriminate consumption, reducing carbon emissions, and approximating “zero waste”—and with a need to adjust to austerity measures as a result of a “gross misallocation of funds” and the economics of resolving large public debt—which model of human settlements are more likely to be sustainable: 52 megacities with populations of 5 million people or more... or 13,000 small cities and townships?

One step further in the visualization of a reversal of the urbanization trend

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys, Community Visioning Initiatives, Community Teaching and Learning Centers, “sister community” relationships, local currency, and local community newspapers (contributing community service) as a starting point for accelerating solution-oriented activity, and creating more “close-knit” communities...communities with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges—and communities which demonstrate a high level of compassion for their fellow human beings.

Community Visioning Initiatives can be described as a series of community meetings designed to facilitate the process of brainstorming ideas, organizing the ideas into goals, prioritizing the goals, and identifying doable steps towards those goals. One of the main goals of Community Visioning Initiatives is to maximize citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity. [Note: For a detailed look at the kind of Community Visioning Initiatives I advocate for, see [“A 15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative”](#) (28 pages) (2008).]

My interest in Community Visioning Initiatives was inspired instantly when, in 1994, I watched a documentary titled "[Chattanooga: A Community With A Vision](#)" (13 minutes). The video documents two very successful Community Visioning Initiatives organized by the non-profit organization Chattanooga Venture (Chattanooga, Tennessee USA)—one in 1984, and a follow-up in 1993. The 1984 Chattanooga Community Visioning Project ("Vision 2000"), attracted more than 1,700 participants, and produced 40 community goals—which resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs, the creation of 1,300 permanent jobs, and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars. For more about Community Visioning Initiatives, see "[The Potential of Community Visioning Initiatives \(in 500 words\)](#)".]

This writer has estimated (roughly) that one Community Visioning Initiative (involving a community of 50,000 for 18 months time) would cost \$10 million. One of the central proposals of this writer's initiative "Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability" advocates for collaboration on carrying out 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives as a way of creating many positive multiplier effects and much solution-oriented momentum. If one Community Visioning Initiative would cost \$10 million, 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives would cost \$10 billion. \$10 billion is only .57% (a little more than half of 1%) of \$1,750 billion in military expenditures in 2012. (From SIPRI Fact Sheet "Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2012" by Sam Perlo-Freeman, Elisabeth Skons, Carina Solmirano, and Helen Wilandh (in "Key Facts" sidebar) (April, 2013) (at <http://books.sipri.org/files/FS/SIPRIFS1304.pdf>)

This writer believes that if a significant majority of people, in communities around the world, were surveyed on this question, they would say they support shifting .57% of public funds currently used for military preparedness and military interventions to carry out 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives. Why does he believe this? Because it is clear to him—and he believes it would be clear to most other people, *if they were asked*—that such a shift would be a transition from patterns of investment *which in only limited ways* represent solutions to the challenges brought forward in this "Invitation" document (see summary in "[A List of Ten Critical Challenges](#)"—also in Appendix 4) to patterns of investment *which in many ways* represent solutions to these challenges. It is also clear to this writer that such a shift—in what people consider "valuable and important"—would result in an exponential increase in opportunities to provide real assistance to fellow human beings. And it is clear that similar shifts from patterns of investment associated with violence, greed, corruption, and overindulgence could be achieved—so that more time, energy, and money could be rechanneled towards more solution-oriented activity. If many readers were to be in agreement with this writer that the ten critical challenges referenced in Appendix 4 were all critical challenges, and that all of us have important responsibilities associated with resolving these challenges in the months and years ahead—such shifts and transitions could be carried out.

24) On the subject of finding contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services

[Note: The following 9 quotes are from Section F. of the IPCR document "Spiritual Peacebuilding: 47 Quotes and Proverbs" (not currently accessible on the Internet). However, this series of quotes were also included in "The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Winter 2010-2011 issue) (and that is accessible at http://static.squarespace.com/static/520028bce4b0929e453ba8be/t/5202c77ce4b0cb9179d0586f/1375913852327/The_IPCR_Journal_Newsletter_Winter_2010_2011.pdf) (Source References for the passages below can be found in this above mentioned issue of the IPCR Journal/Newsletter)

- a) "A wise person notices that inner harmony is disturbed when the mind lets itself be lured into indiscriminately sampling the world of phenomena."
- b) "The energy invested in a particular thing, during its life from cradle to grave, is called the 'embodied energy' of that object. The amount of embodied energy that an item contains depends on the technology used to create it (the origin of materials inputs, how they were created and transported, etc.), the nature of the production system, and the distance the item travels from inception to purchase."
- c) "... every article in the bazaar has moral and spiritual values attached to it... hence it behooves us to enquire into the antecedents of every article we buy.... (Yet this) is an arduous task, and it becomes almost impossible for ordinary persons to undertake it when the article comes from far off countries."
- d) "If we feel it is beyond us to guarantee the concomitant results of all our transactions, it necessarily follows that we must limit our transactions to a circle well within our control. This is the bed rock of swadeshi. The smaller the circumference, the more accurately can we gauge the results of our actions, and (the) more conscientiously shall we be able to fulfill our obligations as trustees."
- e) "By supporting items and processes that have lower embodied energy, as well as the companies that produce them, consumers can significantly reduce society's energy use."
- f) The second law of thermodynamics efficiency is often defined as follows: 'the efficiency is equal to the ratio of the least available work that could have done the job to the actual available work used to do the job.'
- i) "If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less, this limiting of desires at the 'root' will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the 'spiritual teachings' element which often gets overlooked...."

25) "The transition from an unsustainable fossil fuel-based economy back to a solar-based (agriculture and forestry) economy will involve the application of the embodied energy that we inherit from industrial culture."

From the article "Energy and Permaculture" by David Holmgren, co-creator of the "permaculture" concept) (article first written in 1990, published in "Permaculture Activist" Issue #31 May, 1994) (in "Energy and Permaculture" article, in section "Mollison") (at <http://www.permacultureactivist.net/articles/holmgren.htm>)(confirmed November 1,2013)

"The transition from an unsustainable fossil fuel-based economy back to a solar-based (agriculture and forestry) economy will involve the application of the embodied energy that we inherit from industrial culture. This embodied energy is contained within a vast array of things, infrastructure, cultural processes and ideas, mostly inappropriately configured for the "solar" economy. It is the task of our age to take this great wealth, reconfigure it, and apply it to the development of sustainable systems."

26) An Example of a Question for a Preliminary Survey—On Engines of Economic Stability

Many people seem to be worried that “the economy” will collapse if there is widespread movement from “consuming material goods and ecological resources indiscriminately” to “discriminating carefully about use of material goods and ecological resources”... and yet many of the challenges of our times are very deeply rooted in cultural traditions, which suggest that it may require decades, generations, or even centuries to resolve such challenges. Surely, there will be work to do....

Please carefully consider the above introduction to this question, and then respond to the following questions.

a) Please name as many engines of economic stability and methods of economic conversion as you can which you believe would result in communities that

minimize resource requirements
maintain ecological sustainability
maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings

and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.

b) Please check the box below which best corresponds to your view of the following statement:

“It is possible to create, support, and sustain communities which can minimize resource requirements, maintain ecological sustainability, maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings— and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.”

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I believe it-- and there is much evidence to support it	I believe it-- and there is sufficient evidence to support it	I would like to believe it, but there isn't enough evidence to support it	It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now	I don't believe it— there is no evidence to support it

27) Will more and more people discover that it is possible to have high quality of life while using much less resources?

This writer understands peak oil in the following sense: the increasing awareness that the era of “cheap oil” is over is one element among many (including global warming, widespread resource depletion, ecological footprint analysis, etc.) which are pointing to the need for much less energy intensive human settlements in the future. As high level investment portfolios shift in response to these indicators, the

likelihood that the vast sums of investment necessary to produce “very costly oil”—and the likelihood that there will be customers willing to pay a high price to use it—will very likely diminish, and continue to diminish, *as more and more people discover that it is possible to have high quality of life while using much less resources*. Thus, while there may yet be more oil on this planet than we have used thus far, it is becoming more and more likely that we have arrived at a “peak” in terms of how much oil we—collectively—will use in one year.

28) “...based on the idea that beneath the multitude of identities, (and) the differences in culture, language, ritual, and beliefs, we all desire contact that comes in forms of love, community, respect, dignity, recognition, and acknowledgment.”

One outcome this writer is working towards: to assist with facilitating Community Visioning Initiatives, and workshops at supporting Community Teaching and Learning Centers (neighborhood learning centers), which will help “grow” the “organic patterns” needed to achieve positive tipping points relating to overcoming the critical challenges of our times... “based on the idea that beneath the multitude of identities, (and) the differences in culture, language, ritual, and beliefs, we all desire contact that comes in forms of love, community, respect, dignity, recognition, and acknowledgment.”

[Passage in quotes from the “section box” titled “An Engaged Identity” at the website of The Contact Project (see <http://www.thecontactproject.com/the-engaged-identity/>)] (confirmed November 1,2013)

VII. A Constellation of Initiatives Approach to Collaborative Problem Solving and Citizen Peacebuilding

A. Introduction--This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many "Community Teaching and Learning Centers" (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and "sister community" relationships as a starting point for accelerating solution-oriented activity, and creating more "close-knit" communities

1) A collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding approach with the goal of maximizing citizen participation in "problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before".

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many "Community Teaching and Learning Centers" (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and "sister community" relationships as a starting point for accelerating solution-oriented activity, and creating more "close-knit" communities...communities with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges— and communities which demonstrate a high level of compassion for their fellow human beings. This "constellation of initiatives" approach is a time-intensive-and-place-specific collaborative problem solving, low cost affordable education, and citizen peacebuilding model with the goal of maximizing citizen participation in "problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before".

2) One goal of proposing such a "constellation of initiatives" approach is to encourage thinking about what different approaches might work to achieve maximum participation (even to the level of neighborhood activity).

This writer is aware that there are many varieties of stakeholder engagement practices, collaborative problem solving practices, and citizen peacebuilding approaches. As an example of the many varieties of stakeholder engagement practices, readers are invited to consider the "Methods" webpage at the Participation Compass website (see <http://participationcompass.org/article/index/method>), which lists 50 possible methods of stakeholder engagement. The "constellation of initiatives" approach this writer is advocating has been developed because he believes there is a need to be identify everyone as stakeholders, and provide a collaborative problem solving approach which will make best use of the skills and resources each one of us has. One goal of proposing such a "constellation of initiatives" approach is to encourage thinking about what different approaches might work to achieve maximum participation (even to the level of neighborhood activity).

3) This writer also advocates for clearinghouses associated with Community Visioning Initiatives, and Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers). It may be that such clearinghouse ideas will eventually have different names, and focus on different models. The main goal, at this point, is to provide evidence to illustrate the potential of such clearinghouses.

To facilitate the exchange of ideas and best practices, this writer advocates for clearinghouses for both Community Visioning Initiatives and Community Teaching and Learning Centers. The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through such website clearinghouses would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of learning experiences worldwide—and such sharing would surely contribute much to transforming the many challenges ahead into inspiring experiences of collaboration, peacebuilding, and community revitalization.

B. Community Visioning Initiatives-- One of the main goals of Community Visioning Initiatives is to maximize citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity.

1) Community Visioning Initiatives can be described as a series of community meetings designed to facilitate the process of brainstorming ideas, organizing the ideas into goals, prioritizing the goals, and identifying doable steps towards those goals

Community Visioning Initiatives can be described as a series of community meetings designed to facilitate the process of brainstorming ideas, organizing the ideas into goals, prioritizing the goals, and identifying doable steps towards those goals. One of the main goals of Community Visioning Initiatives is to maximize citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity.

2) The more comprehensive Community Visioning Initiatives require steering committees, preliminary surveys or assessments, workshops, task forces, collaboration between many organizations, government agencies, businesses, and educational institutions...

Well organized efforts to identify problems and brainstorm solutions are a universally recognized approach to problem solving which is commonly used in family, community, business, and government settings in every part of the world. The more comprehensive Community Visioning Initiatives (like the kind this writer advocates for—see [“A 15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative”](#) (28 pages), also in Appendix 1) carry out a series of meetings which focus on five particular areas: identifying challenges, prioritizing challenges, identifying solutions, prioritizing solutions, and creating action plans. Combined with ongoing workshops and much formal and informal educational activity, these meetings, though only a part of the Visioning Initiative, may last 4-6 months. These more comprehensive Community Visioning Initiatives require steering committees, preliminary surveys or assessments, workshops, task forces, collaboration between many organizations, government agencies, businesses, and educational institutions—and seek to build up consensus in the community for specific goals and action plans by encouraging a high level of participation by all residents.

3) The 1984 Chattanooga Community Visioning Project (“Vision 2000”)... resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs...and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars./ This writer’s interest in Community Visioning Initiatives was inspired instantly when, in 1994, he watched a documentary titled [“Chattanooga: A Community With A Vision”](#) (13 minutes).

This writer’s interest in Community Visioning Initiatives was inspired instantly when, in 1994, he watched a documentary titled [“Chattanooga: A Community With A Vision”](#) (13 minutes). The video documents two very successful Community Visioning Initiatives organized by the non-profit organization Chattanooga Venture (Chattanooga, Tennessee USA)—one in 1984, and a follow-up in 1993. The 1984 Chattanooga Community Visioning Project (“Vision 2000”), attracted more than 1,700 participants, and produced 40 community goals—which resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs, the creation of 1,300 permanent jobs, and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars. [Note: Again, for a detailed look at the kind of Community Visioning Initiatives this writer advocates for, see [“A 15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative”](#) (28 pages)—and in Appendix 1]

4) Many of the people on the Board of Advisors invitation list (in this document) have facilitated stakeholder engagement processes involving multiple stakeholders, and very complex issues. However....

Many cities and towns in the United States have carried out visioning initiatives or strategic planning exercises (see “Google” results for the key words “community visioning”)—and many of the people on the Board of Advisors invitation list (in this document) have facilitated stakeholder engagement processes involving multiple stakeholders, and very complex issues. However, this writer does not know of any particular examples which are meant to be responses to most of the critical challenges highlighted in this document (or to most of the challenges listed in [“A List of Ten Critical Challenges”](#)—also in Appendix 4). And this writer also does not know of any particular examples of time-intensive (even up to 18 months long) Community Visioning Initiatives which have given such emphasis to preliminary surveys and Community Teaching and Learning Centers, as a way of maximizing citizen participation, and making best use of the skills and resources each one of us has. Again, the main idea of this “Constellation of Initiatives” approach section is to encourage more and more people to visualize “problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before”. The need for such a degree of problem solving has not yet become a well known and accepted fact, and this writer believes we—collectively—would have a better chance of overcoming the challenges ahead if it was a well known and accepted fact.

[Note: Confidence (not just confidence in financial markets, but confidence in our viability as a species) will be dimmed by a lack of clarity until there is widespread public discourse on the full dimensions of the critical challenges ahead. Confidence will be built up when we—collectively—believe that the efforts of everyone working together is a greater force than the challenges we are facing.]

5) “The Potential of Community Visioning Initiatives (in 500 words)”

The differences between most of the current models for stakeholder engagement and what this writer advocates for may become clearer from reading the following piece, titled “The Potential of Community Visioning Initiatives (in 500 words)” ...

[Note: This writer has given much attention to building The Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization (IPCR) Initiative (now a part of the “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” Initiative)—and this “500 word” piece was one of the key documents for The IPCR Initiative.]

We live in a very complex world, and we are at one of the most critical crossroads in history. More and more people are coming to the realization that overcoming the challenges of our times will require problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before.

Community Visioning Initiatives can be described as a series of community meetings designed to facilitate the process of brainstorming ideas, organizing the ideas into goals, prioritizing the goals, and identifying realistic action plans. One of the main goals of Community Visioning Initiatives is to maximize citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity.

The IPCR Initiative advocates for Community Visioning Initiatives which are time-intensive, lasting even as long as 1½ years (18 months)—and which are supported by many Community Teaching and Learning Centers [at least 20 Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs) per 50,000 residents]. The CTLCs could function as information and resource centers; locations for workshops; centers for training “teacher-leaders”; job training and employment centers; places in local neighborhoods for discussion, information sharing, mutual support, and fellowship; places which accelerate the formation of study groups—and locations where residents “vote” (identify and prioritize challenges, solutions, and action plans).

Results from well thought out preliminary surveys (circulated to at least 150 key leaders from a significant variety of fields of activity in the community) can help residents appreciate the need for a Community Visioning Initiative, and for many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (CTLCs)—and help determine the topics to be covered by workshops in the CTLCs.

The job fairs which come at the end of the Community Visioning Initiative process provide opportunities for all key stakeholders in the community (businesses, organizations, institutions, government, etc) to create and offer new employment opportunities. In addition, people (especially unemployed people) who volunteer their time and energy to assist the Community Visioning process—and/or advance the resulting action plans—could receive, as compensation, local currency. There are also many opportunities for local newspapers to contribute valuable community services associated with the visioning process (making preliminary survey results accessible, providing analysis of resources in Community Teaching and Learning Centers, reporting on different phases of the Visioning Initiative, etc).

This “constellation of initiatives” approach to collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding emphasizes “asking for ideas”; personal and civic responsibility; and maximizing citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity—and provides local residents with many new

ways to encourage and support each other in the everyday circumstances of community life. This “constellation of initiatives” approach creates affordable education systems with numerous associated local learning networks; assists with outreach, partnership formation, project development, and service capacity for both existing (and forming) organizations and businesses; and will inevitably create increasing numbers of solution-oriented and sustainable jobs.

1000 time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives, in communities around the world, would create an exponential increase in solution-oriented investment, an exponential increase in solution-oriented employment, and an exponential increase in our collective capacity to overcome the challenges of our times.

6) The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives Proposal”

The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives Proposal” advocates organizing and implementing Community Visioning Initiatives in 1000 communities (communities—or segments of rural areas, towns, or cities—with populations of 50,000 or less) around the world

a) which are time-intensive, lasting even as much as 1½ years (18 months), so as to give as much importance to developing a close-knit community as it does to

- i) accumulating and integrating the knowledge and skill sets necessary for the highest percentage of people to act wisely in response to challenges identified as priority challenges
- ii) helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges
- iii) assisting with outreach, partnership formation, and development of service capacity for a significant number of already existing (or forming) organizations, businesses, institutions, and government agencies
- iv) helping to build a high level of consensus for specific action plans, which will help inspire additional support from people, businesses, organizations, institutions, and government agencies with significant resources

b) which expand on the concept of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (created by the “Teachers Without Borders” organization) so that such local community points of entry function as information clearinghouses, meeting locations, education centers for ongoing workshops (on a broad range of topics related to the Community Visioning Initiative process, and building the local knowledge base), practice sites for developing “teacher-leaders”, a location for an ongoing “informal” “Community Journal”, a location for listing employment opportunities—and provide a means of responding quickly (by changing the emphasis of workshop content) to new urgencies as they arise

c) and which suggest—as a way of emphasizing the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings—that communities (with the resources to do so) enter into “sister community” relationships with communities in other countries where there has been well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs.

7) One very important advantage of the collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding (Community Visioning Initiative) model advocated by this writer is that it does not set out a preexisting set of goals.

One very important advantage of the collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding (Community Visioning Initiative) model advocated by this writer is that it does not set out a preexisting set of goals. Organizers who believe the transition that needs to happen will eventually happen, and the urgency and awareness that needs to come will come, would be focusing more on building a collaborative problem solving approach which people with many different backgrounds and agendas could believe in... could believe will make best use of the knowledge and skills each person has to contribute.

8) The “constellations of initiatives” approach this writer advocates for is not a narrative or agenda hidden as a problem solving approach—it is a way in which “narratives” can be grown... with no preconceived idea of “which ideas will attract consensus, and which will not”, and in contrast to a competitive match, with winners and losers.

The “constellations of initiatives” approach this writer advocates for is not a narrative or agenda hidden as a problem solving approach—it is a way in which “narratives” can be grown... with no preconceived idea of “which ideas will attract consensus, and which will not”, and in contrast to a competitive match, with winners and losers. This kind of “organic growth process” is what the combination of preliminary surveys, Community Teaching and Learning Centers, Community Visioning Initiatives, “sister community” relationships, etc can offer, and it is appropriate to call such activity collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding. Both the challenges to be addressed, and the solutions preferred, are grown from within the community—and by participating in such collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding processes, citizens become stakeholders in “that which is being grown”. (But what is being grown does not need to be “named” even before it is grown—in fact, having a “name” before it is grown might stifle key elements of its growth.)

9) A continued emphasis on the basic themes of a Community Visioning Initiative will bring communities back into alignment with the realities of the times...and give local residents many more opportunities to encourage and support each other in the everyday circumstances of community life.

A continued emphasis on the basic themes of a Community Visioning Initiative—maximizing citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity—will, even in a matter of a few years, bring communities back into alignment with the realities of the times... and it will do so at a pace which is workable for those particular local residents, it will add valuable knowledge and skill sets relating to problem solving as a team, and it will give local residents many more opportunities to encourage and support each other in the everyday circumstances of community life.

10) In addition, when local community specific narratives are “grown organically”... (they are much more likely to) create solution-oriented momentum, and much more likely to inspire commitments of time, energy, and financial support.

In addition, when local community specific narratives are “grown organically” by the processes described above, such narratives are much more likely to be aware of, and responsive to, local specific needs and challenges, much more likely to maximize citizen participation and create solution-oriented momentum, and much more likely to inspire commitments of time, energy, and financial support.

11) This writer believes that what we need more of are collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding approaches which would...

This writer believes that what we need more of are collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding approaches which would

- a) grow from the actual “who we are” of the community
- b) give residents a healthy appreciation for each others strengths
- c) add valuable knowledge and skill sets relating to problem solving as a team
- d) maximize citizen participation in identifying challenges and solution-oriented activity
- e) give more people more opportunities to become actively involved in a solution-charged environment
- f) minimize the risk of “transformation unemployment”
- g) give the community as a whole a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges
- h) give local residents many more opportunities to encourage and support each other in the everyday circumstances of community life.

12) A Well-Organized Community Visioning Initiative is...a reliable means of drawing out solutions to the many challenges of our times, and a reliable means of building consensus for the collective efforts necessary to implement such solutions.

A Well-Organized Community Visioning Initiative is...

- a) a proactive, inclusive, systematic, practical, and doable process for encouraging 100% resident involvement in identifying, creating, and gathering together all ideas for collective effort that can help us overcome the challenges of our times
- b) a commitment to periodic assessment of the following question: what points for discussion in public discourse are recognized as essential to community well-being and the greater good of the whole?
- c) an affirmation of the reality that all residents have civic responsibilities, and that they will be called upon to contribute to the extent that they can, when urgent responses are needed to overcome of the challenges of our times
- d) a way to “bring to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help as well as to those who receive it.”

- e) a reliable means of drawing out solutions to the many challenges of our times
- f) a reliable means of building consensus for the collective efforts necessary to implement such solutions
- g) an opportunity for all residents to learn civic skills relevant to sustaining ongoing community revitalization

13) The Community Visioning Initiative approach to collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding...is especially appropriate to the building of “close-knit” communities of people... communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges.

The Community Visioning Initiative approach to collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding (supplemented by many Community Teaching and Learning Centers) emphasizes personal and civic responsibility, maximizing citizen participation in identifying challenges and solution-oriented activity, giving people an opportunity to become actively involved in a solution-charged environment, and minimizing the risk of “transformation unemployment”; and is especially appropriate to the building of “close-knit” communities of people... communities with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges— and communities which demonstrate a high level of compassion for their fellow human beings.

14) There are many ideas which represent solution-oriented activity—and many ways solution-oriented activity could be accelerated—but these ideas and approaches are simply not “coming through the mist as much as they should be”.

There are many ideas which represent solution-oriented activity—and many ways solution-oriented activity could be accelerated—but these ideas and approaches are simply not “coming through the mist as much as they should be”. The need to achieve “clear vision”, the need for affordable education systems appropriate to the tasks ahead, and the need to inspire the involvement and participation of as many citizens as possible, has urged this writer to advocate for a combination Community Visioning Initiatives, "Community Teaching and Learning Centers" with ongoing workshops, and "sister community" relationships as a way of generating an exponential increase in our collective capacity to overcome the challenges of our times.

15) An example question—for preliminary surveys to 150 key leaders, and for workshops introducing the Community Visioning Concept to residents... (“The mission of a community visioning initiative (in the area where I am a resident) should be to....)

Example Question for Discussion:

Please consider this brief description of community visioning initiatives in general, and of Chattanooga “Vision 2000” [Chattanooga, Tennessee (USA)] in particular.

Community visioning initiatives have, in the past, been used most often for the purpose of maximizing citizen participation in the planning and development phases of community revitalization efforts. Community visioning initiatives can be described as a series of community meetings designed to facilitate the process of brainstorming ideas, organizing the ideas into goals, prioritizing the goals, and identifying doable steps. In 1984, the non-profit organization Chattanooga Venture [Chattanooga, Tennessee (USA)] organized a visioning initiative that attracted more than 1,700 participants, and produced 40 community goals—which resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs, the creation of 1,300 permanent jobs, and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars.

Now consider the following statement:

“The mission of a community visioning initiative (in the area where I am a resident) should be to encourage 100% citizen involvement/participation in identifying, creating, and gathering together of all ideas for collective effort that

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

and then, further,

to organize these ideas into goals, identify doable steps associated with such goals, and facilitate the development of a coalition of citizens with the necessary inspiration, resources, patience, and perseverance to work through the steps and realize the goals.”

Please fill in the blanks in the above statement.

16) There is a small minority of people who understand that stakeholder engagement processes can be created which citizens from every variety of circumstances can trust, and believe in... (i.e. trust and believe that such processes will make best use of the knowledge and skills each person has to contribute)... But what about the other 6 billion people?

There needs to be enough people who believe that 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives in communities around the world would only be a beginning—and who believe that the “narratives” which will inspire communities with a multitude of identities (differences in language, cultural background, economic circumstances, and belief systems) will have to be “grown” from within the community. There is a small minority of people who understand that stakeholder engagement processes can be created which citizens from every variety of circumstances can trust, and believe in... (i.e. trust and believe that such processes will make best use of the knowledge and skills each person has to contribute)... But what about the other 6 billion people?

17) Even now, as you are reading this, truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances—by countless numbers of people in communities around the world.

Even now, as you are reading this, truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances—by countless numbers of people in communities around the world. A combination of Community Visioning Initiatives, “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” and “sister community” relationships can bring to light the many truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill in your community and region, and give local residents many more opportunities to encourage and support each other in the everyday circumstances of community life.

18) If even a few of these kind of Community Visioning Initiatives generated results similar to those achieved by the Chattanooga, Tennessee (USA) Visioning Initiative carried out in 1984....

If even a few of these kind of Community Visioning Initiatives generated results similar to those achieved by the Chattanooga, Tennessee (USA) Visioning Initiative carried out in 1984 (see references and link to video at the beginning of this section), people in all parts of the world—keenly attuned when it comes to resolving challenges which require urgent solutions at all levels of society— could be inspired to carry out similar Community Visioning Initiatives. And if many communities carried out similar initiatives, and also achieved significant results, our collective capacity to resolve the challenges of our times would surely begin to accumulate at an accelerating rate.

19) If many people could see and feel the practical value of carrying out similar forms of Community Visioning Initiatives, such collaborative, solution-oriented activity could become a common experience... a common cultural tradition....

If many people could see and feel the practical value of carrying out similar forms of Community Visioning Initiatives, such collaborative, solution-oriented activity could become a common experience... a common cultural tradition... a cultural tradition which can link many diverse communities of people together, in a fellowship of people working towards the greater good of the whole... and a cultural tradition which can help pass on to future generations the best ideas humans have accumulated in more than 5,000 years of human history.

C. Preliminary Surveys and Ongoing Questionnaires—a Key Support Piece for Community Visioning Initiatives

[Note: Even with a well designed Community Visioning process, there will be a need for other supporting pieces. One supplemental piece this writer advocates for is preliminary surveys, and ongoing questionnaires.]

1) Why are preliminary surveys so important?—Preliminary surveys to at least 150 key leaders can provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, and provide a key starting point for topics to cover in workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

a) Preliminary Surveys provide a baseline assessment

Responses to a preliminary survey would provide a baseline assessment—or starting point—for where a community is on the subjects of the critical challenges in their community, and the most critical challenges of our times.

b) Preliminary surveys to at least 150 key leaders can provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, and provide a key starting point for topics to cover in workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

In the preparation stages for a Community Visioning Initiative, well thought out preliminary surveys (offered to at least 150 key leaders from a significant variety of fields of activity in the Larger Community) (see [“15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions”](#)—and in Appendix 2) can provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, create interest in the project, set a tone that the project is seeking as much input from residents as possible, and provide a key starting point for topics to cover in workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

c) When the results of a preliminary survey are posted in a local newspaper, the questions asked and the answers most often given will help residents appreciate the need for the many meetings which make up the Community Visioning process.

When the results of a preliminary survey are posted in a local newspaper (and on a local visioning project website), the questions asked and the answers most often given will

- i) help create awareness that there is an urgent need for citizens to fulfill their civic responsibilities
- ii) encourage residents to discover how they can contribute to the Community Visioning process
- iii) help residents appreciate the need for the many meetings which make up the Community Visioning process.

d) If 140 of the 150 community leaders responded to a preliminary survey by identifying the same critical challenges—and recognizing a need for unprecedented and urgent solutions—such a response would do much to encourage citizens to participate, in some way or other, in the local Community Visioning Initiative.

In addition, organizations and communities of people often use questionnaires and surveys to build consensus for collective action. For example: if 140 of the 150 community leaders responded to a preliminary survey by identifying the same critical challenges—and recognizing a need for unprecedented and urgent solutions—such a response would do much to encourage citizens to participate, in some way or other, in the local Community Visioning Initiative.

e) Furthermore, ongoing questionnaires can help assess whether increased understanding has been achieved or not—so efforts can be made “on the fly” to make modifications to the process.

Furthermore, ongoing questionnaires, such “snapshots” of the Community Visioning Initiative process can help assess whether increased understanding, increased awareness, increased social cohesion, increased problem solving capacity, etc has been achieved or not—so efforts can be made “on the fly” to make modifications to the process.

f) One other reason for preliminary surveys and ongoing questionnaires might not be understood by some people at first—but may be the most important reason of all./ At first, there may be only 10 or 15 people in a community who see some of the more difficult-to-see challenges. But if the results of the preliminary surveys and ongoing questionnaires are published in local newspapers....

Consider the following observations:

- i) Some of the challenges of our times are at the very core of the difficulty of being human beings, and are challenges which people have faced since the beginning of time.
- ii) Some of the challenges are circumstantial: during times when there is much prosperity many people may not recognize these fields of activity as problematic.
- iii) And some of the challenges may be considered the result of a kind of spiritual sickness: people with clear opportunities for walking on a “Great Road” are instead “greatly delighting in tortuous paths”....

“Were I to have the least bit of knowledge, in walking on a Great Road, it’s only going astray that I would fear.

The Great Way is very level;

But people greatly delight in tortuous paths.”

[From Chapter 53 of “Te-Tao Ching” (by Lao Tzu) (possibly 6th Century B.C.E.) Translation by Robert G. Hendricks]

Because some of these challenges may be difficult to identify at first, and as a way of illustrating the need for Community Visioning Initiatives (and supporting Community Teaching and Learning Centers), preliminary surveys and ongoing questionnaires can be very helpful. At first, there may be only 10 or 15 people in a community who see some of the more difficult-to-see challenges. But if the results of the preliminary surveys and ongoing questionnaires are published in local newspapers, and made accessible in neighborhood Community Teaching and Learning Centers, observations that might have been ignored by many might quickly become very important in the Community Visioning Initiative process. In the same way, results from preliminary surveys and/or ongoing questionnaires might illustrate a consensus (like the example mentioned above) which many people did not know existed.

g) [Note: In addition, evaluation questionnaires at the end of the Community Visioning Initiative can identify strong points of the process, weak points, and what are the most important lessons to be learned.]

2) Are we prepared to resolve the challenges ahead? (Some Sample Questions)

Below are 3 sample questions which can illustrate how prepared (or unprepared) we are to resolve the challenges of our times. These are questions from the document [“15 Sample Questions for Preliminary Surveys”](#) –also in Appendix 2), and—as noted above—are examples of questions that can be asked to 150 key leaders in the community, to highlight the need for Community Visioning Initiatives, and identify topics for workshops in Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

Special Considerations regarding these “preparedness” questions:

a) ... ordinary citizens are going to look very carefully at the responses such leaders make to questions like the 3 referenced below.

When preliminary surveys are sent to 150 key leaders in a variety of fields of activity in local communities—as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives—ordinary citizens are going to look very carefully at the responses such leaders make to questions like the two referenced above. Whether we will have extreme difficulties managing the challenges ahead, or whether we will be a part of an unprecedented effort of international collaboration and solution-oriented momentum may—to a significant degree—depend on how the leaders of local institutions which people have relied upon for centuries decide to act at this critical time.

b) How much do you know about how the nearest 10,000 people to the area you have designated as your “home territory” would answer these same questions?

While considering the 3 questions below—and others in the “15 Sample Questions...” document (Appendix 2), readers may also consider also the following questions:

--How much do you know about how the nearest 10,000 people to the area you have designated as your “home territory” would answer the same 7 questions?

--And—are there any reasons why you might want to know how the nearest 10,000 people in your “home territory” would answer those questions?

3 Sample Questions (to assess preparedness, or for preliminary surveys to 150 key leaders)

SQ1) Identifying Experienced Practitioners, Stakeholders, and People Needing Assistance

Consider the [“List of Ten Critical Challenges”](#) offered in association with this 3 part series [or another set of ten critical challenges which you (the reader) feel more accurately represents your views].

i) Who are the Experienced Practitioners, who are most qualified to be educating people on how to successfully overcome each of the ten challenges you identified?

(Special Notes: Please be specific, as in times of emergency, it will be most important for leaders to understand which people are perceived as most qualified by the majority of the residents in a particular community. Also, please be straightforward and honest: if you do not know who would be most qualified to respond, please respond accordingly.)

ii) Who are the Stakeholders (the people who will be affected by the education provided and guidance given by the Experienced Practitioners)?

iii) Who are the People Needing Assistance (the people who do not know how to respond to the challenges you identified)?

SQ2) Arriving at Working Definitions of "Right Livelihood"

Consider what ways of earning a living you would identify as "right livelihood."

Now imagine a local community resource guide relating to employment, apprenticeships, training, and volunteer opportunities associated with "right livelihood."

And further: imagine a committee commissioned to produce such a "right livelihood" resource guide....

And the individuals who make up the committee commissioned to produce such a resource guide....

- i) What background (qualifications, experiences, etc.) would you like such individuals to have?
- ii) What local institutions would you consider most appropriate to commission such a resource guide, and oversee its production?

SQ3) Engines of Economic Stability

Many people seem to be worried that "the economy" will collapse if there is widespread movement from "consuming material goods and ecological resources indiscriminately" to "discriminating carefully about use of material goods and ecological resources"... and yet many of the challenges of our times are very deeply rooted in cultural traditions, which suggest that it may require decades, generations, or even centuries to resolve such challenges. Surely, there will be work to do...

Please carefully consider the above introduction to this question, and then respond to the following questions.

i) Please name as many engines of economic stability and methods of economic conversion as you can which you believe would result in communities that

- minimize resource requirements
- maintain ecological sustainability
- maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings

and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.

ii) Please check the box below which best corresponds to your view of the following statement:

“It is possible to create, support, and sustain communities which can minimize resource requirements, maintain ecological sustainability, maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings— and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.”

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I believe it-- and there is much evidence to support it | I believe it-- and there is sufficient evidence to support it | I would like to believe it, but there isn't enough evidence to support it | It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now | I don't believe it— there is no evidence to support it |

__ I have different view—or different way of understanding our present circumstances

Your different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances:

[Additional Note: If readers are in agreement with the seriousness of most of the challenges cited in this document, what % of people in the world today would need to check one of the “I believe it...” boxes to assure positive tipping points on this question, and a successful transition from dysfunctional systems which are very complex, to functional systems which are much less complex?

Keep in mind:

From a July 2, 2012 article titled “Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions—Facts and Figures” by Robert Rapier at <http://www.consumerenergyreport.com/2012/07/02/global-carbon-dioxide-emissions-facts-and-figures/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Developing countries seek the same modern conveniences—dishwashers, televisions, computers, and cars—enjoyed by the developed world and which are currently powered mostly by fossil fuels. We can imagine that they can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?.... This is why I am extremely skeptical that carbon emissions will be reined in.”

3) There are many multi-faceted and interdisciplinary issues which contribute significantly to the global warming issue...and every one of those issues are being made much worse because of the marginalization of the treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions.

One of the difficulties in “connecting the dots” is the complexity of the issues—especially the global warming issue. However, many people (including a majority of scientists in fields related to global warming) have examined the evidence on the global warming issue, and concluded that global warming is a very serious problem. Unfortunately, what many people do not see, and what this document is hoping to help “connect the dots” so people can see, is that there are many multi-faceted and interdisciplinary issues which contribute significantly to the global warming issue...and that every one of those issues are being made much worse because of the marginalization of the treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions.

Ex:

a) “The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.” (Mahatma Gandhi)

b) If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less, this limiting of desires at the ‘root’ will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the ‘spiritual teachings’ element which often gets overlooked.

4) Identifying 150 Key Leaders from a Variety of Fields of Activity in the Community

a) “Every community, no matter what size it is or how long it's been around, has its influential people...”

From the webpage “Involving Key Influentials in the Initiative”, at the website for “Community Tool Box” (see http://ctb.ku.edu/en/tablecontents/sub_section_main_1083.aspx)(paragraphs 1-4) (confirmed October 27, 2013)

“Every community, no matter what size it is or how long it's been around, has its influential people -- elected officials, business people, religious leaders, or just ordinary citizens --who have a lot of influence when it comes to what decisions get made and how things happen.

What do we mean by influential people?

“These are the people in your community whose opinions are respected, whose insights are valued, and whose support is almost always needed to make any big changes. Generally, they're regarded as having a finger on the pulse of the community, able to express the point of view of the public (or some significant portion of the public) and usually having some influence over community opinion.

“An influential person may be a formal leader, such as a city commissioner or a well-respected minister, but may also be someone whom people in the community look up to and respect, like the owner of a well-loved local restaurant or a young mother whose activism has earned the trust of the people in her neighborhood. As you might imagine, there are many benefits having people like these supporting your initiative.”

b) If most ordinary citizens are going to have meaningful roles in an ongoing transition...there will need to be local institutions which they can trust to provide common points of reference...

If most ordinary citizens are going to have meaningful roles in an ongoing transition from dysfunctional systems which are very complex to functioning systems which are much less complex—there will need to be local institutions which they can trust to provide common points of reference... to provide some kind of “moral compasses” which people can rely on through a time of constantly changing cultural landscapes. There is now a need for those local institutions which can provide such leadership to do so.

c) Leaders should guide citizens so that they can discover how they can do their part to contribute to the greater good of the whole.

There are many people who will be very appreciative when they find that they have an important role to play in the work ahead. Leaders should guide citizens so that they can discover how they can do their part to contribute to the greater good of the whole.

5) Quaker Queries—“stir the conscience in a gentle but firm way” (Quaker communities/meetings/“congregations” are also referred to as The Religious Society of Friends)

a) This writer has been inspired in a significant way by Quaker Queries

The concept of “Questionnaires That Can Help Build Caring Communities”—one of The Eight IPCR Concepts (see “Brief Descriptions of The Eight IPCR Concepts”, from this writer’s work building The Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization (IPCR) Initiative)]—developed from this writer’s exploration of “Quaker Queries”. It is worth including in this section a description of the IPCR Concept “Community Queries” (which eventually became “Questionnaires That Can...”), and some commentary on the subject of “Quaker Queries”. This writer highly recommends an exploration of “Quaker Queries”, especially for people who are interested in the use of questionnaires as a way of building consensus on difficult issues.]

b) Below is a description of the community building concept “Community Queries”, which this writer compiled from his research on Quaker Queries

--Below is a description of the community building concept “Community Queries”, a concept which eventually became “Questionnaires That Can Help Build Caring Communities” (this description is also in the Spring, 2005 issue of The IPCR Journal/Newsletter)

"Community Queries"— The concept of "Community Queries" introduced here is simply an expansion of the use of "Queries" by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers), so that the concept applies to the geographical area sense— and the most inclusive sense— of the word "community." Here are 13 specific examples of "Queries" (from sets of queries used by three different Quaker meetings): 1) "Does our Meeting prepare all its members and children for worship, and for a life consistent with the principles of the Religious Society of Friends?" 2) "Do you seek employment consistent with your beliefs,

and in service to society?" 3) "Do you weigh your day-to-day activities for their effect on peace-keeping, conflict resolution and the elimination of violence?" 4) "Are you concerned for responsible use of natural resources and their nurture for future generations?" 5) "Do you try to avoid wasteful consumption and pollution?" 6) "Are you working towards the removal of social injustices? Have you attempted to examine their causes objectively, and are you ready to abandon old prejudices and think again?" 7) "Do any of your interests, important though they may appear to you, unduly absorb your time and energy to the hindrance of your growth in grace and of your service to God?" 8) "Are you loyal to the truth?" 9) "When pressure is brought to bear upon you to lower your standards, are you prepared to resist it?" 10) "Do all adults and children in our Meeting receive our loving care and encouragement to share in the life of our Meeting, and to live as Friends?" 11) "When a members conduct or manner of living gives cause for concern, how does the Meeting respond?" 12) "Are you sufficiently conversant with our Christian Discipline to be able, when difficult questions arise, to consider them with an informed mind as well as a loving and tender spirit?" 13) "Do you live in accordance with your spiritual convictions?" Surely, it would be a valuable exercise for any local community, faith community, non-profit human service organization, etc. to invite all residents, members, employees, participants, etc. (as appropriate to the nature of the "community") to become involved

Some of the ways Quakers use Quaker Queries

[from The Co-Intelligence Institute (see <http://www.co-intelligence.org/QuakerQueries.html>)(confirmed October 27, 2013)]

c) "...as a focus for individual and collective meditation, consideration and prayer, guiding Quaker seekers in their search for greater love, truth, and insight into how to serve humanity..."

"Quaker's often use what they call "queries" as a focus for individual and collective meditation, consideration and prayer, guiding Quaker seekers in their search for greater love, truth, and insight into how to serve humanity and live lives that are consistent with their core values. Queries can be self-created, group-created, or drawn up by higher Quaker authorities as official mandates for exploration. They are intended as questions to live with and into.

d) 'The object is to stir the conscience in a gentle but firm way, and, through self-examination, to bring about a change or reaffirmation of attitude or behavior.'

"At a personal level, queries can be used to probe-in-depth into some issue or concern, seeking the truth of one's deepest responses to it. One writer suggests: 'The object is to stir the conscience in a gentle but firm way, and, through self-examination, to bring about a change or reaffirmation of attitude or behavior.' Others describe a query as a way of opening themselves to divine guidance and transformation which, as in other forms of earnest prayer, can happen instantly.

e) "In some Quaker traditions, the queries are used collectively to derive a 'sense of the meeting'... (as in)... how they are doing, where they have fallen short, or where they want to go."

"In some Quaker traditions, the queries are used collectively to derive a 'sense of the meeting', an explicit, shared awareness of where they are at as a spiritual community of seekers, how they are doing, where they have fallen short, or where they want to go."

6) Summarizing the Importance of Preliminary Surveys

a) Preliminary surveys are a very important guide for what workshop content will be needed in the initial stages of a Community Visioning Initiative (workshops offered in the Community Teaching and Learning Centers).

b) Well thought out preliminary surveys, circulated to at least 150 (see [“15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions”](#)) can provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, create interest in the project, and set a tone that the project is seeking as much input from residents as possible.

In the preparation stages for a Community Visioning Initiative, well thought out preliminary surveys, circulated to at least 150 key leaders from a significant variety of fields of activity in the Larger Community) (see [“15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions”](#)) can identify key consensus issues in the community (even before the Community Visioning Initiative process begins), provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, create interest in the project, and set a tone that the project is seeking as much input from residents as possible.

c) ...the questions asked and the answers most often given will... help to create public discussion and informal discussion on challenges and solutions, help determine the workshops needed in the Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCS)—and help residents appreciate the need for the many meetings which make up the Community Visioning process.

Further, when the results of a preliminary survey are posted in a local newspaper (and on a local visioning project website), the questions asked and the answers most often given will help to create public discussion and informal discussion on challenges and solutions, help determine the workshops needed in the Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCS) , help residents understand that their input will help determine the workshops offered in the Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCS)—and help residents appreciate the need for the many meetings which make up the Community Visioning process. Then, as the Community Visioning Initiative progresses (see [“15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative”](#) for more detail), input from the “brainstorming” meetings, ongoing questionnaires, and informal input from local residents (provided at the Community Teaching and Learning Centers) can identify other topics for workshop content that have not yet been brought forward.

d) This writer believes that if there were more communities of people who made use of very carefully thought out preliminary surveys (and ongoing questionnaires) as part of their Community Visioning Initiative process, there would be much more appreciation for these consensus building “tools”. That’s why he gives so much emphasis to preliminary surveys and ongoing questionnaires.

D. Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers)

1) Introduction—Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors....

Community Teaching and Learning Centers have the potential to be

- a) a multi-purpose support center for implementing Community Visioning Initiatives
- b) a neighborhood meeting place and workshop center and
- c) a critical part of a low cost lifelong learning education system (which would include questionnaires and surveys, neighborhood learning centers and neighborhood learning networks, and Community Visioning Initiatives).

Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors—and people living in the same local community. Creating many Community Teaching and Learning Centers can provide places—in local neighborhoods—for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths.

2) Appreciating just how important a Community Teaching and Learning Center (Neighborhood Learning Center) can be—especially if it is actively supporting an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative—requires a different view of civic responsibility, and an awareness of how residents could become better informed through affordable workshops and local learning networks.

a) As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

Consider the following sequence of observations:

The challenges of our times are not something the experts will resolve while the rest of us are doing something else.

Everyone is involved when it comes to determining the markets which supply the “ways of earning a living”.

All of us have important responsibilities associated with resolving a significant number of very serious challenges in the months and years ahead.

The ways we “invest” our time, energy, and money have a direct impact on the “ways of earning a living” that are available.

The investments of time, energy, and money that each of us make in our everyday circumstances becomes the larger economy.

People who are not sufficiently informed about critical issues are everywhere, and they are investing their time, energy, and money—voting—all the time.

There are countless numbers of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

b) Somehow or other, we need to realize how much we need to be learning so that we can be part of the solutions... and how much we really need to be on the same side, helping each other.

This writer believes that if we are going to overcome the challenges of our times, we will need problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before, we will need to make best use of the knowledge and skills each one of us has, and we will need the best efforts we can make at working together.

Somehow or other, we need to sort through information associated with these complex challenges, and we need to do so in a way that helps us to realize how much we need to be learning so that we can be part of the solutions... and how much we really need to be on the same side, helping each other.

If a person begins with the idea that “it must be possible” to accomplish these goals, then the next step is to imagine processes by which such “possibles” can be actualized (realized in the everyday circumstances of community life). This section on “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” describes processes by which community education (preliminary surveys, Community Visioning Initiatives, affordable lifelong learning centers in neighborhoods, and local learning networks) could become a part of “problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before.”

c) Community Teaching and Learning Centers can make significant contributions towards the goals of raising the quality of ideas, discussion, and application in many topic areas.

In the “Introduction” to this “Invitation Package”, this writer offered the following goal:

I am hoping that this “Invitation Package” document—and the www.cpcsc.info website—might generate some discussion among practitioners, instructors, key community leaders, concerned citizens, etc which would raise the quality of ideas, and practical application, in many topic areas including:

critical challenges assessment; preliminary survey questionnaire design; stakeholder engagement; low cost lifelong learning systems; community service components of local news media; community

economics/local sustainability business networks; community revolving loans/microfinance; low impact transport systems; workforce development; food autonomy, food security, food sovereignty; land use reform; water supply and sewage treatment; recycling, composting, and cradle to cradle manufacturing; inspiring role models/right livelihood; mentoring and apprenticeships; local currency; sister community relationships; re-evaluating our moral compasses; and peacebuilding and non-violent conflict resolution.

One of the goals of this “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” section is to describe one way for achieving the above goal through affordable local learning networks which provide places (in local neighborhoods) for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths.

d) ...advisors of the kind described in the “Advisors” section could identify and create workshop content in the above categories, and that such workshop content would also be relevant during the Community Visioning Initiative.

In the “List of Possible Advisors” section of this document, there are 14 categories

- A. Research/Risk Assessment/Analysis/Indicators
- B. Stakeholder Engagement
- C. Surveys/Questionnaires/Survey Methodology
- D. Educational Systems/Lifelong Learning/Neighborhood Learning Centers
- E. Sustainable Communities/Permaculture/Community Economics
- F. Local Finance/Microcredit/Local Currencies/Social Media Financing
- G. Peacebuilding/Humanitarian Assistance
- H. Women Leadership/Women Funding Organizations
- I. Interfaith/Socially Engaged Spirituality
- J. Socially Responsible Media
- K. Foundations
- L. International Communications
- M. Emergency Humanitarian Assistance

Workshop content at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (during a Community Visioning Initiative) will in many ways be a response to results from Preliminary Surveys (sent to 150 key leaders). It is highly likely—from this writer’s point of view—that advisors of the kind described in the “Advisors” section could identify and create workshop content in the above categories, and that such workshop content would also be highly relevant during the Community Visioning Initiative.

e) ...so that all the “little events” in the circumstance of everyday community life have a positive and cumulative effect on the challenges they have identified as priority challenges.

Time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives, supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”, are one way people at the local community level can learn how to make wise choices about

how they use their time, energy, and money... so that all the “little events” in the circumstance of everyday community life have a positive and cumulative effect on the challenges they have identified as priority challenges.

2) An Outline of this Community Teaching and Learning Center Section

This writer feels that there is much potential for Community Teaching and Learning Centers to contribute to the needed “problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before” However, since we are in uncharted territory—trying to create such a degree of problem solving—some of the potential of Community Teaching and Learning Centers might require in depth description and commentary. The description and commentary that follow may be “too in depth” (and surely there are writers who can improve on this writer’s efforts); even so, this writer is including more rather than less in this section. Because of the amount of material, an outline of the remaining content in this section is provided here. Readers are also encouraged to skim through the “Longer Version of the Table of Contents” in Appendix 6.

The remaining subsections in this Community Teaching and Learning Center Section

- 3) Workshop Content at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs)—especially during an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative (CVI)
 - 4) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a multi-purpose support center for implementing Community Visioning Initiatives (CVIs)
 - 5) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a neighborhood meeting place
 - 6) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a critical part of a low cost lifelong learning education system (which would include questionnaires and surveys, neighborhood learning centers and neighborhood learning networks, and Community Visioning Initiatives).
 - 7) Neighborhood Learning Centers as central locations for listings of employment opportunities
 - 8) Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse and Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse—and associated Discussion Forums
 - 9) Key opportunities for philanthropy
 - 10) Community Centers for Meeting Basic Needs—A Model Used by The Hunger Project
 - 11) Concluding Comments for “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”
-
- 3) Workshop Content at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs)—especially during an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative (CVI)

[Note: some topics and commentary in this section are repeated (from the Preliminary Survey section), for emphasis]

a) Preliminary surveys to at least 150 key leaders can provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, create interest in the project, and provide a key starting point for topics to cover in workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

Well thought out preliminary surveys (circulated to at least 150 key leaders from a significant variety of fields of activity in the Larger Community) (see [“15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions”](#)—and in Appendix 2) can provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, create interest in the project, set a tone that the project is seeking as much input from residents as possible, and provide a key starting point for topics to cover in workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

b) When the results of a preliminary survey are posted in a local newspaper, the questions asked and the answers most often given will help create awareness that there is an urgent need for citizens to fulfill their civic responsibilities.

When the results of a preliminary survey are posted in a local newspaper (and on a local visioning project website), the questions asked and the answers most often given will

- i) help create awareness that there is an urgent need for citizens to fulfill their civic responsibilities
- ii) encourage residents to discover how they can contribute to the Community Visioning process
- iii) help residents appreciate the need for the many meetings which make up the Community Visioning process.

c) If 140 of the 150 community leaders responded to a preliminary survey by identifying the same critical challenges—and recognizing a need for unprecedented and urgent solutions—such a response would do much to encourage citizens to participate, in some way or other, in the local Community Visioning Initiative.

Organizations and communities of people often use questionnaires and surveys to build consensus for collective action. For example: if 140 of the 150 community leaders responded to a preliminary survey by identifying the same critical challenges—and recognizing a need for unprecedented and urgent solutions—such a response would do much to encourage citizens to participate, in some way or other, in the local Community Visioning Initiative.

d) Residents who studied the results of the preliminary surveys to 150 key leaders, decided that there was a need for a transition from dysfunctional systems which are very complex to functional systems which are much less complex (an observation that may become more common in the months and years ahead), and wished to attend a workshop at their Neighborhood Learning Center on how they could contribute to such a transition, would surely find workshops scheduled relating to that topic.

It is possible (but not a predetermined outcome) that the preliminary surveys to 150 key leaders in a community will illustrate the following results to Question #3 (on difficult challenges ahead; see [“15 Sample Preliminary Surveys Questions”](#)—and in Appendix 2): a high degree of consensus that the

combination of i) global warming ii) the end of the era of “cheap energy” and iii) resource depletion or degradation in a variety of sectors will require a transition from highly energy intensive mega-cities to more sustainable small cities and towns. While this may seem to be a very complex challenge, there are many, many organizations and initiatives which have been working for many years toward such a transition (or along similar lines). Some of those organizations and initiatives are highlighted in the “Solution-Oriented Pathways” section of this “Invitation” document “. Residents who studied the results of the preliminary surveys to 150 key leaders, and wished to attend a workshop at their neighborhood CTLC on how they could contribute to such a transition would surely find workshops scheduled relating to that topic.

[Note: One of the two Discussion Forums provided by the “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” website is called the “Neighborhood Learning Center Workshop Content “ Discussion Forum. This Discussion Forum is offered as a starting point for exploring what workshop content at neighborhood learning centers might look like if the need for a Community Visioning Initiative grew out of responses from 150 key leaders to preliminary surveys... and a significant majority of the key leaders identified more than 5 of the ten critical challenges in [“A List of Ten Critical Challenges”](#)—also in Appendix 4]

e) Workshop content as an outgrowth of different phases of the Community Visioning Initiative

There are five key phases of the kind of Community Visioning Initiative advocated by this writer. The five key phases include brainstorming meetings on challenges, prioritizing meetings on challenges, brainstorming meetings on solutions, prioritizing meetings on solutions., and meetings on developing action plans . At any point during these five phases, workshop content may be suggested which would be of critical assistance to the visioning process. Steering Committees for the Community Visioning Initiative, and Resource Coordinators for the Community Teaching and Learning Centers, can incorporate such suggestions for workshop content at any time during the course of the visioning process.

f) Furthermore, ongoing questionnaires, “snapshots” of the Community Visioning Initiative process ‘in progress” can help assess whether increased understanding, increased awareness, increased social cohesion, increased problem solving capacity, etc (related to established needs and goals) is being achieved or not—so efforts can be made “on the fly” to make modifications to the process.

Ongoing questionnaires can help assess whether the visioning process (and its supporting processes) are fulfilling the needs the community was already aware of (before the visioning initiative), the needs identified by the preliminary surveys, and the well known and accepted challenges of our times—so efforts can be made “on the fly” to make modifications to the process.

g) In addition, the “mini course” nature of the workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers offer the opportunity to respond quickly to new circumstances and urgencies, by quickly changing the emphasis of workshop content.

h) Much other workshop content can be brought forward, as needed to meet the basic needs of the community

Besides workshop content suggested by preliminary surveys, and workshop content relevant to the challenges identified by the actual visioning process, the Steering Committee for the Community Visioning Initiative, and the Resource Coordinators for the Community Teaching and Learning Centers will be seeking to provide workshop content which meets the basic needs of the community it is serving. If that community is in any way becoming engaged on the most critical issues of our times, those subject areas are likely (as highlighted at the CTLC Clearinghouse website) to include:

Agrarian Reform	Job Fairs
Alleviating Hunger	Local Currency
Alternative Gifts	Local Stock Exchanges
Apprenticeships	Open Courseware
Appropriate Technology	Permaculture
Carbon Footprint	Questionnaire Development
Child Sponsorship	Renewable Energy
Community Economics	School-Business Partnerships
Community Land Trusts	Service Learning
Community Supported Agriculture	Sister Communities
Community Visioning Initiatives	Socially Responsible
Composting Toilets	Investing
Cradle to Cradle	Swadeshi
Ecovillages	Village Industries
Fair Trade	Water Supply and
Food Autonomy	Management
Food Co-ops	Women's Rights
Holistic Health Care	Zero Waste
Inspiring Role Models	

[Special Note: Below are two “indicators” which suggest that the above categories might be relevant for Community Teaching and Learning Center workshop content.]

--i) Letter to the New Education Secretary by Worldwatch Institute on December 19, 2008

From the website of the Worldwatch Institute (see <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/5971>)

“OPINION: Letter to the New Education Secretary
by Worldwatch Institute on December 19, 2008

“Worldwatch is pleased to publish this open letter from prominent education and environment leaders urging the newly nominated U.S. education secretary, Arne Duncan, to consider the importance of education in carrying out President-elect Barack Obama's environmental agenda.

“Dear Mr. Duncan:

“...Transforming our nation's economic, energy, and environmental systems to move toward a green economy will require a level of expertise, innovation, and cooperative effort unseen since the 1940s to meet the challenges involved.

“Creating millions of new green jobs through targeted investment and spending is one thing; filling those jobs with qualified candidates is quite another thing. This transition will require a massive job training (and retraining) effort on the part of business, government, and education if it is to scale up quickly.

“But green manufacturing workforce development programs are just one piece of what is needed; the green economy will not be driven by manufacturing workers alone. Architects, engineers, planners, scientists, business managers, financial experts, lawyers, entrepreneurs, political leaders, resource managers, and many others, as well as workers - not to mention environmentally literate consumers - will all be needed to drive the green economy.

“American workers, managers, and professionals at all levels and in all sectors must understand the foundations of a green economy as represented in leading environmental and sustainability education programs. These foundations call for redesigning the human economy to emulate nature: operating on renewable energy, creating a circular production economy in which the concept of “waste” is eliminated because all waste products are raw materials or nutrients for the industrial economy, and managing human activities in a way that uses natural resources only at the rate that they can self-regenerate (the ideas embodied in sustainable forestry, fishing, and agriculture).

“To produce such a literate workforce and citizenry, America will need to make major new investments in our educational systems to implement the green economy....”

--ii) Gaia Education Design for Sustainability Incorporating Transition Towns Training
5 October - 8 November 2013

[Introductory Notes on Findhorn Ecovillage—the site for the training described below]

[From <http://www.findhorn.org/aboutus/ecovillage/sustainable-living/#.UnP9-XC-oqc>]

“On a global level there is an increasingly urgent need for positive models which demonstrate a viable, sustainable human and planetary future. Ecovillages address this need, looking at sustainability not only in environmental but also in social, economic and spiritual terms.”

[From <http://www.findhorn.org/aboutus/ecovillage/ecovillage-at-findhorn/#.UnP9hXC-oqc>]

“The Findhorn Ecovillage is a tangible demonstration of the links between the spiritual, social, ecological and economic aspects of life and is a synthesis of the very best of current thinking on human habitats.”

“The Findhorn Ecovillage:

is at the heart of the largest single intentional community in the UK

links the spiritual, social, ecological and economic domains

is a pioneering ecovillage since 1985

is a major centre for holistic education serving 9,000 visitors a year from over 50 countries

has an ecological footprint that is half the national (UK) average

--and then the “Design for Sustainability” training

[From the “Gaia Education Design for Sustainability Incorporating Transition Towns Training” webpage, at the Findhorn Foundation College website (at <http://www.findhorncollege.com/programmes/ecovillageeducation/designforsustainability.php>)]

Gaia Education Design for Sustainability Incorporating Transition Towns Training
5 October - 8 November 2013

“Presented by the Findhorn Foundation College in partnership with the Findhorn Foundation, Global Ecovillage Network and Gaia Education

“Based on the Ecovillage Design Curriculum - an official contribution to the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development

“You are invited to join this five-week comprehensive training based on the four core pillars of the Ecovillage Design Curriculum: the social, worldview, ecological and economic dimensions of sustainability.

“The Gaia Education curriculum draws on the experience and expertise developed in a network of some of the most successful ecovillages and community projects across the Earth.

“Design for Sustainability Training is an advanced training course based at the Findhorn Ecovillage providing a practical forum for learning and developing skills needed to work effectively with design for sustainability at all levels. The fifth week of the programme offers practice in facilitation skills, for personal growth, spiritual enrichment and sustainable social action.

“Facilitated by

May East - Chief Executive, Gaia Education
Jonathan Dawson - Head of Economics, Schumacher College
Michael Shaw - Director, Ecovillage International
Pracha Hutanuwatr - Director, Right Livelihood Foundation, Thailand
Jane Rasbash - Director, Gaia Education
Daniel Wahl - Research & Innovation, International Futures Forum
and Findhorn Ecovillage experts

“Social Design - Week 1: Oct 5 - Oct 11

Topics include

Building Community & Embracing Diversity
Communication Skills and Feedback
Facilitation and Decision-Making Processes
Conflict Facilitation
Personal Empowerment and Leadership
Celebrating Life: Creativity and Art

“Ecological Design - Week 2: Oct 12 - Oct 18

Topics include

Whole Systems Approach to Ecological Design & Bioregionalism
Water
Organic Agriculture and Local Food
Appropriate Technology: Energy
Green Building

“Economic Design - Week 3: Oct 19 - Oct 26

Topics include

Shifting the Global Economy to Sustainability
How Money Works: Community Banks and Currencies
Right Livelihood
Social Enterprise
Legal and Financial Issues

“Worldview - Week 4: Oct 26 - Nov 1

Topics include

Holistic Worldview
Listening to and Reconnecting with Nature
Awakening & Transformation of Consciousness
Personal Health, Planetary Health
Socially Engaged Spirituality and Bioregionalism

“Facilitation Skills and Empowerment - Week 5: Nov 2 - Nov 8

Topics include

Practice in facilitation skills for personal growth
Spiritual enrichment
Sustainable social action”

[From <http://www.findhorncollege.com/programmes/ecovillageeducation/designforsustainability.php>
]

i) The best motive for citizens to sift through complex evidence: *so they can make informed decisions regarding how they invest their time, energy, and money in the everyday circumstances of their daily lives.*

Yes, most of the challenges ahead are very complex, and thus it will be best if people making decisions at the local community level sift through some of the evidence (with the assistance of local “teacher-leaders”). But their motive for sifting through some of the evidence need not be understood as part of studying for a Ph.D on the subject, or as part of deciding how to “vote” for a particular candidate in elections. From this writer’s point of view, it would be best if their motive was *so they can make informed decisions regarding how they invest their time, energy, and money in the everyday circumstances of their daily lives.*

And further: becoming informed in this way needs to be very affordable (Ex: \$100 for a 2 hour workshop, with the recommended number of participants for workshops is 5-15 people., and a sliding scale as follows: if there are 5 participants for a 2 hour workshop, the cost would be \$20 for each participant; if there are 15 participants for a 3 hour workshop, the cost would be \$10 for each participant [for more about Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a part of affordable lifelong learnings approaches and local learning networks, see Section 6 below).

4) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a multi-purpose support center for implementing Community Visioning Initiatives (CVIs)

a) Even residents who have been “out-of-the-loop” during the 30 weeks (7 and a half months) that a CVI of this kind has been in-progress could now “jump in” to the process by visiting their neighborhood Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCS), and reading a few key documents (or even attending a workshop which is preparation for Step 6).

Residents in the community with a Community Visioning Initiative (CVI) in progress will have many opportunities to become informed—results of preliminary surveys to 150 key leaders, newspaper commentary on those survey results, local website blogging on those results, meetings and workshops in their neighborhood (at Community Teaching and Learning Centers) etc.—of the progress of the CVI. By referring to the [“15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative”](#) (also in Appendix 1), readers can see that Step 6 in the outline for a Community Visioning Initiative (CVI) is “Workshops, Meetings, and ‘Voting’ Associated with Prioritizing the List of Challenges Identified created in Step 5. Even residents who have been “out-of-the-loop” during the 30 weeks (7 and a half months) that a CVI of this kind has been in-progress could now “jump in” to the process by visiting their neighborhood Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCS), and reading a few key documents (or even attending a workshop which is preparation for Step 6). Even this much effort—and some “quick update” discussion with neighbors—would be enough preparation for submitting a “Final Version” document (“voting”) in accordance with Step 6... that is, submitting a document which highlights that particular residents’ opinion on how the challenges identified in Step 5 should be prioritized.

b) Resources at local CTLCS will include: i) information, in the form of flyers, brochures, progress reports, etc. about the CVI process in general, and about workshops, meetings, and “voting” times in particular, etc

Resources at local CTLCS will include:

i) information, in the form of flyers, brochures, progress reports, etc. about the CVI process in general, and about workshops, meetings, and “voting” times in particular

ii) workshops and meetings which are based initially on needs suggested by Preliminary Survey results (see Step 3 in the 15 step outline)—and which then vary in accordance with the steps of the CVI process, and suggestions proposed to (and needs perceived by) the local CTLCS Coordinator

iii) the Preliminary Survey results (a survey sent to key leaders from a significant variety of fields of activity in the community) (see Step 3 in the 15 step outline), which will provide insight into the challenges perceived and solutions envisioned by community leaders

iv) “Final Versions Received” Notebooks—which will provide access to copies of residents “votes” on challenges perceived, solutions envisioned, etc. Such access will also provide insight and information for residents who have not yet submitted their “votes”

v) “Community Journals”—which will contain handwritten and signed or printed and signed entries/contributions on any aspect of the CVI process, the issues being explored by the CVI process, and/or any subject of interest to a resident of the community where the “Community Journal” is located. Entries may be categorized according to topics, and may include comments, questions, suggestions, resource recommendations, links, etc. There may be as many as 5 copies of a “Community Journal” in each CTLC.

vi) “Clearinghouse” information (which will accumulate) on “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” to deliberately channel time, energy, and money so that such input contributes, in every way possible, to resolving the challenges identified as priority challenges

vii) Listings of employment opportunities in the local community

c) Residents are encouraged to participate in as many steps or parts of the visioning process as possible as every positive and constructive effort will...

Residents are encouraged to participate in as many steps or parts of the CVI process as possible, and in as many ways as possible (as active participants, as volunteers, as observers, in a variety of support roles, etc.) as every positive and constructive effort will

i) contribute to accumulating and integrating the knowledge and skill sets necessary for the highest percentage of people to act wisely in response to challenges identified as priority challenges

ii) help people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges

iii) assist with outreach, partnership formation, and development of service capacity for a significant number of already existing (or forming) organizations and businesses

iv) help to build a high level of consensus for specific action plans, which will help inspire additional support from people, businesses, and organizations with significant resources

d) “When...people in a given community...begin to appreciate the valuable assistance which can be rendered by Community Visioning Initiatives and Community Teaching and Learning Centers, there will be organizations, initiatives, and key documents which can help them to move to an accelerated level of problem-solving that CVIs and CTLCs can offer.

Step 10 of the “15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative” (see Appendix 1) is: “Workshops, Meetings, and ‘Voting’ Associated with Developing Action Plans to Implement Prioritizing Solutions”. Specifically, one suggested goal is that residents submit “specific outlines of relevant, practical and doable steps for implementing prioritized solutions, so that as many residents as possible can understand how to use their time, energy, and money in ways that will resolve the challenges of our

times". In addition, "residents are encouraged to work at home, in informal groups, and/or through meetings, workshops etc at the CTLCs, to arrive at point by point answers to the following questions

- i) Who would they like to see as the lead organization, agency, institution,, etc. for implementing which solutions?
- ii) How would they like that organization, etc. to proceed?
- iii) What are the most practical and doable steps in such an action plan, and how can they be clearly stated so that they can be understood by as many people as possible?
- iv) How will the general public know if the desired results are being achieved?

Most of us may believe that the challenges ahead relating to the "economy" or "health care" or "financial institutions" are being sufficiently managed by the many experts there are in those respective fields of activity. However, there are a growing number of people who believe that there are many difficult challenges ahead, and the challenges are such that they will not be resolved by the experts while the rest of us are doing something else. When a significant minority of people in a given community become aware how many critical challenges are not receiving the attention they should (as in the ["List of Ten Critical Challenges"](#)—also in Appendix 7; or many of the challenges highlighted in this "Invitation" document), and also begin to appreciate the valuable assistance which can be rendered by Community Visioning Initiatives and Community Teaching and Learning Centers, there will be organizations, initiatives, and key documents which can help them to move to an accelerated level of problem-solving that CVIs and CTLCs can offer (for one example, see the CPCS document ["Key Organizations, Initiatives, and Insights"](#)).

e) Electronic media can help in many, many ways with logistics and communication, but working out the "people related issues" in the lives of each resident as an unprecedented transition takes place is going to involve "peacebuilding skills", and a "community center" which encourages the development of such "peacebuilding skills".

Commentary: Helping a community "do its best to hold together"

As will be expanded on later in this section, there are many opportunities for local newspapers to contribute very valuable community services in the planning, implementation, evaluation, and follow up stages associated with Community Visioning Initiatives. Here is a list of some of the community services local newspapers could contribute:

- i) provide information about the potential of Community Visioning Initiatives
- ii) advocate for the implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives
- ii) be directly involved in making Preliminary Surveys accessible, provide in-depth coverage of the response compilation process to assure credibility, and provide a variety of summary and analysis of the responses
- iv) provide ongoing public access to details of each stage of the Community Visioning process
- v) provide ongoing public access to details of workshops and other educational experiences at "Community Teaching and Learning Centers"
- vi) provide in-depth coverage of the all response compilation processes to assure credibility
- vii) provide a variety of summary and analysis of the responses at each stage of the process

- viii) provide follow-up coverage of the projects and initiatives which spin-off from the action plans receiving significant community support
- ix) encourage citizen input as a way of further evaluating the successes and failures of the process

While it is true that much information travels through electronic media, in times when there is a heightened need for “neighbor to neighbor” assistance over a long period of time, accessing updates from an actual Community Teaching and Learning Center (CTLC) in an actual neighborhood can provide first-hand experiential results of what person-to-person efforts to carry out a visioning initiative have created. (Besides the actual mutually beneficial educational and social fellowship, briefings on the progress of the visioning initiative will be recorded in “Summary of Process” Notebooks to encourage people to come to the local neighborhood CTLC.) In the education and planning of an unprecedented transition over a long period of time, this writer believes that it is going to be the actual people-to-people assistance of one another in neighborhood CTLCs which helps a community “do its best to hold together”. Electronic media can help in many, many ways with logistics and communication, but working out the “people related issues” in the lives of each resident as an unprecedented transition takes place is going to involve “peacebuilding skills”, and a “community center” which encourages the development of such “peacebuilding skills”.

f) Special Note: On Establishing a Sufficient Number of CTLC’s for a successful Community Visioning Initiative

Establishing a sufficient number of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (CTLCs) is a critical prerequisite to going forward with Community Visioning Initiatives of the nature described in this proposal.

Identifying and securing somewhere near 20 public access buildings (per community area with a population of 50,000) which can function as described in the beginning of this section—and which can (thus) accommodate as many as 300 people per day coming in and out at different times for an extended period of time (possibly a year, or more) (with associated parking considerations) (and with, hopefully, no rent associated with it)—narrows the possibilities to a point that probable requires a sense of shared urgency among many members of the community.

Unfortunately/fortunately, such a sense of shared urgency may be approaching. In the time period preceding such urgency, word may get around about Community Visioning Initiative approaches (such as the one described in this proposal) through the efforts of people who believe that we can overcome the challenges ahead, and are ready to go forward with “visioning” based “constellation of initiatives” approaches. Such people may, by their efforts in advance, prepare the way for a sufficient number of CTLCs to be established on short notice.

The importance of CTLCs is so critical (at least from this writer’s point of view) that without a sufficient number of assurances relating to CTLCs as a prerequisite, there will be no advantage to initiating the 15 Step Community Visioning Initiative process advocated by this website.

5) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a neighborhood meeting place

a) Creating many Community Teaching and Learning Centers can provide places—in local neighborhoods—for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship, so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of “close-knit” communities of people

Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors—and people living in the same local community. Creating many Community Teaching and Learning Centers can provide places—in local neighborhoods—for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship, so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of “close-knit” communities of people... communities with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges— and communities which demonstrate a high level of compassion for their fellow human beings.

b) Where neighbors can go to learn how they can work together towards a higher common goal

If the responses to preliminary surveys to 150 key leaders in a specific community (or geographic area of no more than 50,000 people) is published and draws much positive attention, many people may become aware of the potential good which Community Visioning Initiatives (CVIs)—supported by many Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs)—can provide. Then, as CTLCs are established, and the CVI process begins, community residents will begin to see that CTLCs provide a kind of neighborhood meeting place that many people have wanted all along... a place where people can go to learn with their neighbors how they can work together towards a higher common goal.

c) There will come a time when we will need to work together with our neighbors—regardless of who they are, and who we are—to overcome critical challenges...

Currently, most neighborhoods in many towns and cities around the world do not have a “community center” where residents can go for information, resources, workshops, meetings, etc on any number of community-specific topics—or more wide ranging topics.

Yes, it is true that there has never been more access to information—as televisions and computers with Internet access can provide news and other kinds of information from all parts of the world, and many people in even remote parts of developing countries have cellphones with access to the Internet.

There are, however, downsides to the availability of highly individualized choices for where and what we regard as information—many people are losing the personal skills necessary to work with others towards common goals. In addition, many people may be thinking that there are less and less common goals we need to concern ourselves with.

There will come a time when we will need to work together with our neighbors—regardless of who they are, and who we are—to overcome critical challenges, whether it be a response to a natural disaster, or

to challenges which have been neglected in public discourse for too long. When this happens (not if), people who already have established Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers) will be glad that they had the foresight to do so.

d) Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers) as locations for “Community Journals” (which are collections of formal and informal input which may be contributed to or accessed at all times)

This writer has had three different experiences with “Community Journals” (all of them positive).

First, at a youth hostel on the Appalachian Trail, he read entries in a journal that had been there for years, and learned about many people’s hiking experiences (and other stories which they were inspired to contribute).

Second, an instructor at the University of New Hampshire (in the Department of Outdoor Education) had a farm near the university, and had constructed a “yurt” on the property. Many individuals and groups had visited the yurt, and/or stayed overnight in the yurt. There was a journal inside the yurt, and this journal had many, many fascinating entries, from people of all ages, and from many children.

Third, this writer rented a room in an 8 bedroom house with 7 other housemates, at one time in his life. Most of the other people living in the house were part of a Community Theater group. The “extended family” associated with the “Theater People” in the house had been keeping “Community Journals” for years, and were on Volume 3 during this writer’s stay at the house.

A “Community Journal” in a Neighborhood Learning Center would make it possible for many insights and observations which could be helpful to identifying challenges, and sharing ideas for solution-oriented activity—and provide much informal feedback for evaluating the effectiveness of the Community Visioning Initiative (and the Neighborhood Learning Center).

6) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a critical part of a low cost lifelong learning education system (which would include questionnaires and surveys, neighborhood learning centers and neighborhood learning networks, and Community Visioning Initiatives).

a) Questionnaires, Neighborhood Learning Centers, Workshops, Informal Local Learning Networks, Meeting Places, Increased sense of Civic Responsibility—all these can work towards the goal of a much more educated community of citizens.

Much of what has been already brought forward in this section on the “Constellation of Initiatives” approach (Community Visioning Initiatives, Preliminary Surveys, Community Teaching and Learning Centers) can be seen as the beginning of an ongoing system of low cost lifelong learning education system....

Questionnaires, Neighborhood Learning Centers, Workshops, Informal Local Learning Networks, Meeting Places, Increased sense of Civic Responsibility—all these can work towards the goal of a much more educated community of citizens.

b) ...already established educational institutions (in partnership with local government, businesses, etc) may create non-profit organizations which would establish locations for Community Teaching and Learning Centers, and manage them.

i) An important part of cost accessibility is that as the number of participants goes up (towards a reasonable limit) the cost per participant would go down...(and further, the cost) could be paid in “local currency”, if there was a process by which residents could earn “local currency” by making “solution-appropriate” investments of time, energy, and money in their local community.)

It is possible to imagine workshops being offered at a rate of \$100 for a 2 hour workshop (Note: This example is scaled for readers in the United States—cost and currency would vary according to the country participating), with the number of teachers and participants varying. An important part of cost accessibility is that as the number of participants goes up (towards a reasonable limit) the cost per participant would go down. Thus, if there were two teachers and 25 participants for a two hour workshop, the participants would only pay \$4 each, and the teachers would earn \$50 each. (And even the \$4 cost to the participants could be paid in “local currency”, if there was a process by which residents could earn “local currency” by making “solution-appropriate” investments of time, energy, and money in their local community.)

ii) Civic Responsibilities of Already Established Educational Institutions (such as Community Colleges and Universities

Civic Responsibilities of Already Established Educational Institutions (such as Community Colleges and Universities)—While contributing to this kind of education with a profit motive in mind would seem out of place (to this writer), already established educational institutions (in partnership with local government, businesses, etc) may create non-profit organizations which would establish locations for Community Teaching and Learning Centers, and manage them.

Note: The suggestion by this writer (just an approximation) is that there will be a need for somewhere near 20 public access buildings (per community area with a population of 50,000) which can function as described in the beginning of this section—and which can (thus) accommodate as many as 300 people per day coming in and out at different times for an extended period of time (possibly a year, or more) (with associated parking considerations).

Some choices:

Public schools—Making use of public schools for a Community Visioning Initiative, while schools were in session, would be awkward. There would be some risk of contact between untrustworthy characters in the community and the students. However, scheduling the most meeting intensive phase of the Community Visioning Initiative during the summer months when school is not in session might be a most practical course, for providing “neutral” locations for Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

Churches, Synagogues, Temples, and other Places of Worship—While these locations would have “non-neutral” qualities to them, there would also be a number of safety advantages: they are less likely to attract untrustworthy elements of society. There also may be some cost considerations, as places of worship may understand the need for community service, and make space available at a very low cost. In addition, there may be space that could be made available for as long as 18 months, without a need for concern about compensation. Many ready volunteers could be available—and some of the main reasons for the place of worships existence (to encourage a sense of compassion towards our fellow human beings) might be helpful to have, during times of great uncertainty, and social transition.

Business Locations—There will be some businesses which have both the open areas needed for resource display, computer access, informal discussion, workshop schedules, etc, and large enough rooms for workshop. There can be arrangements made to provide such businesses with a way to move to make such locations accessible for the visioning initiative (or such businesses may choose to move, and offer the site to the visioning initiative, as a community service....).

c) Special Note: On Establishing a Sufficient Number of CTLC’s for a successful Community Visioning Initiative (repeated from earlier in this section, for emphasis)

Establishing a sufficient number of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (CTLCs) is a critical prerequisite to going forward with Community Visioning Initiatives of the nature described in this proposal.

Identifying and securing somewhere near 20 public access buildings (per community area with a population of 50,000) which can function as described in the beginning of this section—and which can (thus) accommodate as many as 300 people per day coming in and out at different times for an extended period of time (possibly a year, or more) (with associated parking considerations) (and with, hopefully, no rent associated with it)—narrows the possibilities to a point that probable requires a sense of shared urgency among many members of the community.

Unfortunately/fortunately, such a sense of shared urgency may be approaching. In the time period preceding such urgency, word may get around about Community Visioning Initiative approaches (such as the one described in this proposal) through the efforts of people who believe that we can overcome the challenges ahead, and are ready to go forward with “visioning” based “constellation of initiatives” approaches. Such people may, by their efforts in advance, prepare the way for a sufficient number of CTLCs to be established on short notice.

d) Community Teaching and Learning Centers can be practice sites for the development of “teacher-leaders”/Workshops for teachers, experiential learning (by facilitating workshops), and professional mentoring can result in an accelerated program for developing “teacher-leaders”.

i) Teachers Without Borders—“We help to grow teachers....”

In the “Solution-Oriented Pathways” section of this document, this writer referenced the work of the organization “Teachers Without Borders”. Specifically, (from website content no longer accessible), part of their capability statement went as follows: “We help to grow teachers.... We identify talent and find

a way of attracting, retaining, and supporting cohorts of teachers from all sectors of local communities. We find mentors for teachers to ensure subject-matter mastery and teaching technique, and then provide opportunities at our community teaching and learning centers for emerging teachers to practice.” “Teachers Without Borders” is one of many organizations which has the capacity to assist with the development of “teacher-leaders” at the local community level. Teachers and workshop facilitators at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs) can receive professional mentoring and attain “subject matter mastery” “on-the-fly”—that is, while they are also assisting with workshops at the CTLCs.

ii) Workshops for teachers such as the “Gaia Education Design for Sustainability Incorporating Transition Towns Training 5 October - 8 November 2013” (see “Gaia Education” in the “Solution-Oriented Pathways” section for more details) experiential learning (by facilitating workshops), and professional mentoring can result in an accelerated program for developing “teacher-leaders”

e) Community Teaching and Learning Centers can make significant contributions towards the goals of raising the quality of ideas, discussion, and application in many topic areas. (repeated here for emphasis)

In the “Introduction” to this “Invitation Package”, this writer offered the following goal:

I am hoping that this “Invitation Package” document—and the www.cpcsc.info website—might generate some discussion among practitioners, instructors, key community leaders, concerned citizens, etc which would raise the quality of ideas, and practical application, in many topic areas including: critical challenges assessment; preliminary survey questionnaire design; stakeholder engagement; low cost lifelong learning systems; community service components of local news media; community economics/local sustainability business networks; community revolving loans/microfinance; low impact transport systems; workforce development; food autonomy, food security, food sovereignty; land use reform; water supply and sewage treatment; recycling, composting, and cradle to cradle manufacturing; inspiring role models/right livelihood; mentoring and apprenticeships; local currency; sister community relationships; re-evaluating our moral compasses; and peacebuilding and non-violent conflict resolution.

One of the goals of this “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” section is to describe one way for achieving the above goal through affordable local learning networks which provide places (in local neighborhoods) for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths.

f) The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives Proposal” (repeated for emphasis—as much of the reason for this proposal is the need for education as a part of “problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before”....

The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives Proposal” advocates organizing and implementing Community Visioning Initiatives in 1000 communities (communities—or segments of rural areas, towns, or cities—with populations of 50,000 or less) around the world

1. which are time-intensive, lasting even as much as 1½ years (18 months), so as to give as much importance to developing a close-knit community as it does to

- a) accumulating and integrating the knowledge and skill sets necessary for the highest percentage of people to act wisely in response to challenges identified as priority challenges
- b) helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges
- c) assisting with outreach, partnership formation, and development of service capacity for a significant number of already existing (or forming) organizations, businesses, institutions, and government agencies
- d) helping to build a high level of consensus for specific action plans, which will help inspire additional support from people, businesses, organizations, institutions, and government agencies with significant resources

2. which expand on the concept of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (created by the “Teachers Without Borders” organization) so that such local community points of entry function as information clearinghouses, meeting locations, education centers for ongoing workshops (on a broad range of topics related to the Community Visioning Initiative process, and building the local knowledge base), practice sites for developing “teacher-leaders”, a location for an ongoing “informal” “Community Journal”, a location for listing employment opportunities—and provide a means of responding quickly (by changing the emphasis of workshop content) to new urgencies as they arise

3. and which suggest—as a way of emphasizing the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings—that communities (with the resources to do so) enter into “sister community” relationships with communities in other countries where there has been well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs.

g) Preliminary surveys in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives, the actual implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives, and affordable and accessible education in support of Community Visioning Initiatives (at “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”) can result in apprenticeships, internships, volunteer opportunities, and training in key fields of activity—all of which would minimize “transitional unemployment”.

Preliminary surveys in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives, the actual implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives, and affordable and accessible education in support of Community Visioning Initiatives (at “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”) can result in apprenticeships, internships, volunteer opportunities, and training in key fields of activity—all of which would minimize “transitional unemployment”. Administrators at universities and community colleges can recognize the urgent need for restructuring educational systems, and mobilize extraordinary levels of human effort in the above fields of activity.

h) There is also the possibility that some educational institutions will want to focus on educating students to fill many of the roles required by Community Visioning Initiatives, in anticipation that there will be an increased interest in this kind of collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding approach in the future.

There is also the possibility that some educational institutions will want to focus on educating students to fill many of the roles required by Community Visioning Initiatives, in anticipation that there will be an increased interest in this kind of collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding approach in the future.

Here is a question which such educational institutions would eventually need to answer:

What would an educational curriculum for preparing survey specialists, resource coordinators for Community Teaching and Learning Centers, and organizers for Community Visioning Initiatives look like if it was to be college coursework (and experiential learning)—and what it would look like if it was to be delivered in the form of workshops at the neighborhood learning center level?

And here are two possible Preliminary Survey question which might help answer the question posed above...

A Visioning Exercise on the Subject of Educational Institutions

For this question, please consider the difficult challenges you identified in question #6 (see above).

- i) Please describe the kind of educational institution which you believe is most appropriate for creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to overcome the difficult challenges you identified. (Note: You may describe an educational institution similar to one in your community or region, or create a description of an educational institution which does not currently exist. Either way, please try to include, in your description, answers to the following questions.... What would it look like? What would it be called? Where might it be located? What would be essential as “structures” and “departments” of such an educational institution? What would be an appropriate “land use layout” for such an institution?)

- ii) What kind of certification or experience would be required to become an instructor at such an educational institution?

- iii) What kind of appropriate technology would be in use to reduce the ecological footprint and the carbon footprint of building construction, food production, and special materials acquisition?

- iv) How would such an institution be funded?

Curriculum Changes in Local Educational Institutions?

Continue to consider the assessment of the most difficult challenges of our times which you created as a response to question #6 part a). For this question, please also consider the 20 fields of activity you identified in question #10. With these considerations in mind, please respond to parts a) and b) below.

---Please check the appropriate box—and also offer comments if you wish—to indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:

The curriculum in our local and regional educational institutions will _____ for our community to build the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
need to be transformed	need to be modified often	have different view-- or different way of understanding our present circumstances	need to be modified some	be sufficient as it is

Your different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances: _____

---Please use the scale below and, for each section below, indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

Scale:

- (3) = high level of agreement
- (2) = moderate level of agreement
- (1) = low level of agreement
- (0) = do not agree with the statement

Creating the knowledge base, skill sets, and the compassion for our fellow human beings necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require

- ___ i) recognizing deficiencies in the knowledge base and skill sets of our communities as they are now
- ___ ii) recognizing deficiencies in compassion for our fellow human beings

- iii) curriculum development “on the fly”
- iv) teacher training “on the fly”
- v) community centers which are neighborhood-friendly, and which provide ongoing workshops which are deliberately affordable
- vi) encouraging as much formal and informal meetings with other people in the local neighborhoods for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the result will include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, and a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges.

Please use the space below for ways of completing the above statement “Creating the knowledge base....” which are not listed above, and which you would have the highest level of agreement with.

i) The need for affordable education systems appropriate to the tasks ahead, and the need to inspire the involvement and participation of as many citizens as possible, has urged this writer to advocate for a combination Community Visioning Initiatives, "Community Teaching and Learning Centers" with ongoing workshops....

There are many ideas which represent solution-oriented activity—and many ways solution-oriented activity could be accelerated—but these ideas and approaches are simply not “coming through the mist as much as they should be”. The need to achieve “clear vision”, the need for affordable education systems appropriate to the tasks ahead, and the need to inspire the involvement and participation of as many citizens as possible, has urged this writer to advocate for a combination Community Visioning Initiatives, "Community Teaching and Learning Centers" with ongoing workshops, and "sister community" relationships as a way of generating an exponential increase in our collective capacity to overcome the challenges of our times.

7) Neighborhood Learning Centers as central locations for listings of employment opportunities

The job fairs which come at the end of the Community Visioning Initiative process advocated by this website provide opportunities for all key stakeholders in the community (businesses, organizations, institutions, government, etc.) to demonstrate their upgraded awareness—and their interest in the welfare of the community—by offering and facilitating new employment opportunities... and thus helping with a *just transition from patterns of investment which in only limited ways represent solutions to prioritized challenges to patterns of investment which in many ways represent solutions to prioritized challenges*. And one aspect of this just transition can be that people who do deliberately focus their investments of time, energy, and money towards solutions identified by the Community Visioning Initiative being carried out in their community may receive, as encouragement, local currency.

Such local currency can, in its turn, be redeemed in ways which can be particularly helpful to people transitioning from less solution-oriented employment to more solution-oriented employment.

All of the above described activities—job fairs, facilitating new employment opportunities, residents volunteering time, energy, and money towards solution-oriented activity, receiving local currency, and spending local currency, etc—can be benefit from resources and meetings at neighborhood CTLCs.

[Note: Much more information and commentary on both job fairs and local currency will be offered further down in this “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” section.]

8) Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse and Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse—associated Discussion Forums

a) To facilitate the exchange of ideas and best practices, this writer advocates for clearinghouses for both Community Visioning Initiatives and Community Teaching and Learning Centers

The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through the CVI Clearinghouse section of the Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability Discussion Forum, and the CTLC Clearinghouse section of the CPCS Discussion Forum, would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of learning experiences worldwide—and such sharing would surely contribute much to transforming the many challenges ahead into inspiring experiences of collaboration, peacebuilding, and community revitalization.

[Note: When there is enough interest in these two Clearinghouse ideas, websites for a Community Visioning Initiative Clearinghouse and a Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse can be created--and the sharing of best practices can take place at those locations.]

b) Neighborhood Learning Center Discussion Forum

In addition to current “homebases” for the two clearinghouse concepts mentioned above (CVI Clearinghouse and CTLC Clearinghouse), the CPCS Initiative offers a “Neighborhood Learning Center Workshop Discussion Forum”-- a starting point for exploring what workshop content at neighborhood learning centers might look like if such learning centers were going to be support centers for a Community Visioning Initiative... the need for a Community Visioning Initiative grew out of responses from 150 key leaders to preliminary surveys... and a significant majority of the key leaders identified more than 5 of the ten critical challenges in “A List of Ten Critical Challenges” (see Appendix 4).

c) Regional “clearinghouses” can be seen as “hubs” for many local community points of entry (as in many Neighborhood Learning Centers)

The development of a regional “clearinghouse” will be a natural outgrowth of creating and establishing many local community points of entry (Neighborhood Learning Centers where local community residents (and others) can “find out more” about local community and regional peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability initiatives.

With countless numbers of ‘things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives...’, local community residents who wish to become involved—or increase their participation—in local and regional peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability initiatives—should be able to visit a local community point of entry, identify a starting point, and begin developing—or furthering—their involvement within two weeks of the beginning of their search.

d) The clearinghouse websites will encourage local communities create Community Teaching and Learning Centers, and carry out Community Visioning Initiatives

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a starting point for accelerating solution-oriented activity, and creating more “close-knit” communities...communities with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges—and communities which demonstrate a high level of compassion for their fellow human beings. This “constellation of initiatives” approach is a time-intensive-and-place-specific collaborative problem solving, low cost affordable education, and citizen peacebuilding model with the goal of maximizing citizen participation in “problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before”.

Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors—and people living in the same local community. Creating many Community Teaching and Learning Centers can provide places—in local neighborhoods—for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths.

9) Key opportunities for philanthropy

[From the Wikipedia webpage for “Booker T. Washington” (text now revised, and doesn’t exactly follow the text below... but the implications/potential suggested by the quoted passage should be clear to most readers.)]

“In 1912, Rosenwald provided funds for a pilot program involving six new small schools in rural Alabama, which were designed, constructed and opened in 1913 and 1914 and overseen by Tuskegee; the model proved successful. Rosenwald (then) established The Rosenwald Fund. The school building program was one of its largest programs. Using state-of-the-art architectural plans initially drawn by professors at Tuskegee Institute, the Rosenwald Fund spent over four million dollars to help build 4,977 schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties in 15 states, from Maryland to Texas. The Rosenwald Fund used a system of matching grants, and black communities raised more than \$4.7 million to aid the construction. These schools became known as Rosenwald Schools. The local schools were a source of much community pride and were of priceless value to African-American families when poverty and segregation limited their children's chances. By 1932, the facilities could accommodate one third of all African American children in Southern U.S. schools.”

[This writer's commentary (for further emphasis): If Community Teaching and Learning Centers, specifically as a multi-purpose support centers for Community Visioning Initiatives, were funded in the same manner as Mr. Rosenwald funded schools to help uneducated African-American children in the post-slavery era, there would be positive multiplier effects in every local community and region where such funding occurred.]

10) Community Centers for Meeting Basic Needs—A Model Used by The Hunger Project

This writer does not know of any Community Centers now in existence which are resource centers, workshop centers, and meeting places, multi-purpose support centers for Community Visioning Initiatives, and employment centers—and have the potential for positive multiplier effects that this concept does have.

The model which comes closest to offering this kind of potential for positive multiplier effects is The Hunger Project's "Community Centers for Meeting Basic Needs".

[From the "Community Centers for Meeting Basic Needs" webpage, at The Hunger Project website (see http://www.thp.org/what_we_do/key_initiatives/community_centers/overview)] (confirmed October 30, 2013)

The Hunger Project's Epicenter Strategy

"The Hunger Project's (THP's) Epicenter Strategy unites 5,000 to 15,000 people in a cluster of villages to create an "epicenter," or a dynamic center where communities are mobilized for action to meet their basic needs. This holistic strategy takes them on a path to sustainable self-reliance through four distinct phases over a period of about eight years. During this time, individuals build the confidence to become leaders of their own development and communities come together to unlock a local capacity for change.

"The Hunger Project has mobilized more than 121 epicenter communities in eight countries in Africa.

"The Epicenter Strategy is integrated and holistic. It achieves synergy among programs in health (including HIV/AIDS prevention), education, adult literacy, nutrition, improved farming and food security, microfinance, water and sanitation, and building community spirit with a momentum of accomplishment involving the entire population.

"It is economically sustainable. The primary resources for the strategy come from the local people themselves and by making existing local government resources more effective. Income generation is built into the strategy from the start. Within five to eight years, our epicenters require little or no financial support from The Hunger Project. They are entirely self-reliant.

"The Epicenter Strategy is environmentally sustainable. People at our epicenters learn composting and small-scale, environmentally sound irrigation technologies such as drip irrigation.

“In September 2005, The Hunger Project began an ambitious initiative: to demonstrate that the Epicenter Strategy can be taken to full national scale. We have undertaken our first scale up program in Ghana. Learn more about this initiative.”

11) Concluding Comments for “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”

a) There are many ideas which represent solution-oriented activity—and many ways solution-oriented activity could be accelerated—but these ideas and approaches are simply not “coming through the mist as much as they should be”.

There are many ideas which represent solution-oriented activity—and many ways solution-oriented activity could be accelerated—but these ideas and approaches are simply not “coming through the mist as much as they should be”. The need to achieve “clear vision” on the challenges of our times, and pathways for overcoming those challenges; the need for affordable education systems appropriate to the tasks ahead; and the need to inspire the involvement and participation of as many citizens as possible has urged this writer to advocate for a combination Community Visioning Initiatives, "Community Teaching and Learning Centers" with ongoing workshops, and "sister community" relationships as a way of generating an exponential increase in our collective capacity to overcome the challenges of our times.

b) Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

c) Creating many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” in a community carrying out a Community Visioning Initiative would have many positive multiplier effects.

Creating many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” in a community carrying out a Community Visioning Initiative would have positive multiplier effects in the areas of education (workshop participation), participation (in identifying challenges, and actualizing solution-oriented activity), reducing polarization on issues (through an emphasis on the need for fellow citizens to rely on and support each other), and in building close-knit communities... communities with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges—and communities which demonstrate a high level of compassion for their fellow human beings.

d) Community Teaching and Learning Centers can make significant contributions towards the goals of raising the quality of ideas, discussion, and application in many topic areas.

In the “Introduction” to this “Invitation Package”, this writer offered the following goal:

I am hoping that this “Invitation Package” document—and the www.cpcsc.info website—might generate some discussion among practitioners, instructors, key community leaders, concerned citizens, etc which would raise the quality of ideas, and practical application, in many topic areas including: critical challenges assessment; preliminary survey questionnaire design; stakeholder engagement; low cost lifelong learning systems; community service components of local news media; community economics/local sustainability business networks; community revolving loans/microfinance; low impact transport systems; workforce development; food autonomy, food security, food sovereignty; land use reform; water supply and sewage treatment; recycling, composting, and cradle to cradle manufacturing; inspiring role models/right livelihood; mentoring and apprenticeships; local currency; sister community relationships; re-evaluating our moral compasses; and peacebuilding and non-violent conflict resolution.

One of the goals of this “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” section is to describe one way for achieving the above goal through affordable local learning networks which provide places (in local neighborhoods) for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths.

e) ...advisors of the kind described in the “Advisors” section could identify and create workshop content in the above categories, and that such workshop content would also be relevant during the Community Visioning Initiative.

In the “List of Possible Advisors” section of this document, there are 14 categories

- A. Research/Risk Assessment/Analysis/Indicators (10)
- B. Stakeholder Engagement (20)
- C. Surveys/Questionnaires/Survey Methodology (16)
- D. Educational Systems/Lifelong Learning/Neighborhood Learning Centers (21)
- E. Sustainable Communities/Permaculture/Community Economics (44)
- F. Local Finance/Microcredit/Local Currencies/Social Media Financing (18)
- G. Peacebuilding/Humanitarian Assistance (21)
- H. Women Leadership/Women Funding Organizations (19)
- I. Interfaith/Socially Engaged Spirituality (37)
- J. Socially Responsible Media (6)
- K. Foundations (28)
- L. International Communications (3)
- M. Emergency Humanitarian Assistance (24)

Workshop content at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (during a Community Visioning Initiative) will in many ways be a response to results from Preliminary Surveys (sent to 150 key leaders). It is highly likely—from this writer’s point of view—that advisors of the kind described in the “Advisors”

section could identify and create workshop content in the above categories, and that such workshop content would also be relevant during the Community Visioning Initiative.

f) ...so that all the “little events” in the circumstance of everyday community life have a positive and cumulative effect on the challenges they have identified as priority challenges.

Time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives, supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”, are one way people at the local community level can learn how to make wise choices about how they use their time, energy, and money... so that all the “little events” in the circumstance of everyday community life have a positive and cumulative effect on the challenges they have identified as priority challenges.

g) Responsible people will take sufficient preventative measures to proactively encourage a high percentage of constructive thinking and constructive action in their community.

People who are doing preliminary planning for carrying out a Community Visioning Initiative should be aware that there may be people in the community who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears, manipulating people’s trust, and/or encouraging people to abandon hope in higher aspirations, and indulge in unhealthy, or immoral behavior. Such behavior is clearly counterproductive to the building of caring communities; it can be very dangerous for community morale; and it can become a crippling obstacle in times of crises. Responsible people will take sufficient preventative measures to proactively encourage a high percentage of constructive thinking and constructive action in their community.

E. Maximizing Employment—Job Fairs, Employment Listings at CTLCs, Local Currency

1) Surely, there will be work to do....

I am hoping that this “Invitation” document—and the www.cpcsc.info website—might generate some discussion among practitioners, instructors, key community leaders, concerned citizens, etc which would raise the quality of ideas, and practical application, in many topic areas including: critical challenges assessment; preliminary survey questionnaire design; stakeholder engagement; low cost lifelong learning systems; community service components of local news media; community economics/local sustainability business networks; community revolving loans/microfinance; low impact transport systems; workforce development; food autonomy, food security, food sovereignty; land use reform; water supply and sewage treatment; recycling, composting, and cradle to cradle manufacturing; inspiring role models/right livelihood; mentoring and apprenticeships; local currency; sister community relationships; re-evaluating our moral compasses; and peacebuilding and non-violent conflict resolution.

Many people seem to be worried that “the economy” will collapse if there is widespread movement from “consuming material goods and ecological resources indiscriminately” to “discriminating carefully about use of material goods and ecological resources”... and yet many of the challenges of our times are very deeply rooted in cultural traditions, which suggest that it may require decades, generations, or even centuries to resolve such challenges. Surely, there will be work to do....

2) Preliminary surveys in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives, the actual implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives, and affordable and accessible education in support of Community Visioning Initiatives (at “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”) can result in apprenticeships, internships, volunteer opportunities, and training in key fields of activity—all of which would minimize “transformation unemployment”.

Preliminary surveys in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives, the actual implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives, and affordable and accessible education in support of Community Visioning Initiatives (at “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”) can result in apprenticeships, internships, volunteer opportunities, and training in key fields of activity—all of which would minimize “transformation unemployment”. Administrators at universities and community colleges can recognize the urgent need for restructuring the local lifelong learning education experience.

3) Summary Presentations and Job Fairs—Step 12 from the document “[A 15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative](#)” (also in Appendix 1)

Step 12 Summary Presentations and Job Fairs

(Approximate Time Required: 4 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) Steering Committee members (with help from volunteer Advisory Board members, etc.) will summarize the Community Visioning Initiative process
- 2) Steering Committee members-- and key community leaders who were very much involved in the CVI process—will make presentations based on the summaries
- 3) Specifically, information will be provided on how residents can deliberately focus their time, energy, and money so that their actions
 - a) can have positive repercussions on many fields of activity relating to solutions
 - b) can result in an increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are related to solutions and action plans

- 4) Job Fairs will provide a forum for organizations and businesses working in solution oriented fields of activity to describe employment opportunities and future prospects, to discover local talent, to hire qualified prospects, and to build knowledge bases and skill sets for the future

B. Suggestions

1. Although a final published summary of the CVI process (with overall statistics and evaluation survey results) will not yet be available, input on challenges priorities, solution priorities, and action plan summaries will be sufficient for

- a) Steering Committee members-- and key community leaders who were very much involved in the CVI process—to make presentations based on the preliminary summaries
- b) Booths in local auditoriums to be allocated to businesses and organizations for very practical and informative job fairs

Special Commentary: By now, there will have been sufficient public discourse for those people with understanding about high level shifts in investment portfolios to have learned something about what directions future shifts will be leaning towards. The job fairs which come at the end of the CVI process provide opportunities for all key stakeholders in the community (businesses, organizations, institutions, government, etc.) to demonstrate their upgraded awareness—and their interest in the welfare of the community—by offering and facilitating new employment opportunities... and thus helping with a just transition from patterns of investment which in only limited ways represent solutions to prioritized challenges to patterns of investment which in many ways represent solutions to prioritized challenges.

One possible element of this just transition can be that people who do deliberately focus their investments of time, energy, and money towards solutions identified by the Community Visioning Initiative being carried out in their community may receive, as encouragement, local currency. *And then such local currency can, in its turn, be redeemed in ways which will be particularly helpful to people transitioning from less solution-oriented employment to more solution-oriented employment.*

4) The “1000 Community Visioning Initiative” Proposal—helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges

The IPCR Initiative advocates for organizing and implementing Community Visioning Initiatives in 1000 communities (communities—or segments of rural areas, towns, or cities—with populations of 50,000 or less) around the world

--which are time-intensive, lasting even as much as 1½ years (18 months), so as to give as much importance to developing a close-knit community as it does to

- a) accumulating and integrating the knowledge and skill sets necessary for the highest percentage of people to act wisely in response to challenges identified as priority challenges
- b) helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges
- c) assisting with outreach, partnership formation, and development of service capacity for a significant number of already existing (or forming) organizations, businesses, institutions, and government agencies
- d) helping to build a high level of consensus for specific action plans, which will help inspire additional support from people, businesses, organizations, institutions, and government agencies with significant resources

5) CVI and CTLC Clearinghouses will highlight best practices, which communities can make use of to minimize “transitional unemployment”

To facilitate the exchange of ideas and best practices, this writer advocates for clearinghouses for both Community Visioning Initiatives and Community Teaching and Learning Centers

The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through the CVI Clearinghouse section of the Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability Discussion Forum, and the CTLC Clearinghouse section of the CPCS Discussion Forum, would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of learning experiences worldwide—and such sharing would surely contribute much to transforming the many challenges ahead into inspiring experiences of collaboration, peacebuilding, and community revitalization.

6) Maximum citizen participation in identifying challenges and solution-oriented activity would generate investment, create training, and result in higher levels of employment—a virtuous cycle—and close the gaps on the challenges—solutions—training—employment sequence.

From report “Armed Forces, Capabilities and Technologies in the 21st Century Environmental Dimensions of Security: Sub-study 1 Peak Oil--Security Policy Implications of Scarce Resources” (112 pages) The study was produced by the Future Analysis department of the Bundeswehr Transformation Center, a branch of the German military (Lead Author: Lt. Col. Thomas Will) Bundeswehr Transformation Centre Future Analysis Branch Prötzelner Chaussee 25 15344 Strausberg November 2010 www.zentrum-transformation.bundeswehr.de ztransfbwdezukunftsanalyse@bundeswehr.org [Special Note: “The [original](#) German document (125 pgs) was approved for public release last November, yet neither the complete German version nor the partial English translation has attracted interest from mainstream media.” From article “**Complete English translation of German military analysis of peak oil now available**” by Rick Munroe Published Aug 30 2011 by Energy Bulletin (see <http://energybulletin.net/stories/2011-08-30/complete-english-translation-german-military-analysis-peak-oil-now-available>) (confirmed August 31, 2011)]

From Chapter 3 “Possible Developments After Global Peak Oil”; Section 3.1 “Possible Peak Oil Induced Implications”; Section 3.1 “Possible Peak Oil Induced Implications”; Subsection 3.1.4 “Intra-Societal Risks of Peak Oil”; subtitle “Upheaval in Economic Structures”

(p. 54, paragraph 1)

“...it is not possible to rule out considerable frictions on the labour market. New economic sectors, jobs and market opportunities can indeed develop in the wake of post-fossil transformation. This economic upheaval could, however, initially result in significant transformation unemployment. It is regarded as a special form of structural unemployment that can evolve as a result of profound changes in transformation countries. Most importantly, a devaluation of employees’ human capital may occur because the change in structure causes thus far fully adequate qualifications to be replaced by other qualification requirements. Depending on its scope and duration, transformation unemployment could develop into a major economic problem.”

This writer’s commentary: Widespread resource depletion and the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions suggest a transition similar to the transition outlined by a Future Analysis branch on the German Military...specifically, that “economic upheaval could, however, initially result in significant transformation unemployment.”

Maximum citizen participation in identifying challenges and solution-oriented activity would generate investment, create training, and result in higher levels of employment—a virtuous cycle—and close the gaps on the challenges—solutions—training—employment sequence.

7) Responses (from the 150 key leaders surveyed before the visioning process begins—and by way of ongoing questionnaires, from residents) which will build consensus for action plans, and raise employment outlooks in specific fields of activity associated with those action plans.

Three questions in particular in the document [“15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions”](#) (in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives) can illicit responses (from the 150 key leaders surveyed before the visioning process begins—and by way of ongoing questionnaires, from residents) which will build consensus for action plans, and raise employment outlooks in specific fields of activity associated with those action plans.

Here are the three questions:

SQ1) Identifying Experienced Practitioners, Stakeholders, and People Needing Assistance

Consider the [“List of Ten Critical Challenges”](#) offered in association with this 3 part series [or another set of ten critical challenges which you (the reader) feel more accurately represents your views].

i) Who are the Experienced Practitioners, who are most qualified to be educating people on how to successfully overcome each of the ten challenges you identified?

(Special Notes: Please be specific, as in times of emergency, it will be most important for leaders to understand which people are perceived as most qualified by the majority of the residents in a particular community. Also, please be straightforward and honest: if you do not know who would be most qualified to respond, please respond accordingly.)

ii) Who are the Stakeholders (the people who will be affected by the education provided and guidance given by the Experienced Practitioners)?

iii) Who are the People Needing Assistance (the people who do not know how to respond to the challenges you identified)?

SQ2) Arriving at Working Definitions of "Right Livelihood"

Consider what ways of earning a living you would identify as "right livelihood."

Now imagine a local community resource guide relating to employment, apprenticeships, training, and volunteer opportunities associated with "right livelihood."

And further: imagine a committee commissioned to produce such a "right livelihood" resource guide....

And the individuals who make up the committee commissioned to produce such a resource guide....

- i) What background (qualifications, experiences, etc.) would you like such individuals to have?
- ii) What local institutions would you consider most appropriate to commission such a resource guide, and oversee its production?

SQ3) Engines of Economic Stability

Many people seem to be worried that "the economy" will collapse if there is widespread movement from "consuming material goods and ecological resources indiscriminately" to "discriminating carefully about use of material goods and ecological resources"... and yet many of the challenges of our times are very deeply rooted in cultural traditions, which suggest that it may require decades, generations, or even centuries to resolve such challenges. Surely, there will be work to do....

Please carefully consider the above introduction to this question, and then respond to the following questions.

i) Please name as many engines of economic stability and methods of economic conversion as you can which you believe would result in communities that

- minimize resource requirements
- maintain ecological sustainability
- maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings

and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.

ii) Please check the box below which best corresponds to your view of the following statement:

“It is possible to create, support, and sustain communities which can minimize resource requirements, maintain ecological sustainability, maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings— and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.”

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I believe it-- and there is much evidence to support it | I believe it-- and there is sufficient evidence to support it | I would like to believe it, but there isn't enough evidence to support it | It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now | I don't believe it— there is no evidence to support it |

I have different view—or different way of understanding our present circumstances

Your different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances:

8) Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

Consider the following sequence of observations:

The challenges of our times are not something the experts will resolve while the rest of us are doing something else.

Everyone is involved when it comes to determining the markets which supply the “ways of earning a living”.

All of us have important responsibilities associated with resolving a significant number of very serious challenges in the months and years ahead.

The ways we “invest” our time, energy, and money have a direct impact on the “ways of earning a living” that are available.

The investments of time, energy, and money that each of us make in our everyday circumstances becomes the larger economy.

People who are not sufficiently informed about critical issues are everywhere, and they are investing their time, energy, and money—voting—all the time.

There are countless numbers of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

The result can be that there are countless ‘ways to earn a living’ which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

9) One of the most persistent ironies in life is that with so many opportunities to provide real assistance to fellow human beings, there are still many, many people in this world who cannot find a “way to earn a living” providing such assistance... there is the potential—and the need—to overcome such ironies.

One of the most persistent ironies in life is that with so many opportunities to provide real assistance to fellow human beings—and with the potential for such assistance to result in happiness “to those who extend help as well as to those who receive it”—there are still many, many people in this world who cannot find a “way to earn a living” providing such assistance.

At these kind of critical points in the evolution of humankind, there is the potential—and the need—to overcome such ironies.

10) Workshop curriculum contributed by (for example) Gaia Education, Oxfam, BALLE, Fairtrade, and Sister Cities International etc. can guide Socially Responsible and Sustainable Investing, and support Community Visioning Initiatives, Community Teaching and Learning Centers, Food Sovereignty, Ecovillages, Permaculture, job training, emergency assistance, “sister community” relationships, local currencies, and a just transition from dysfunctional systems which are very complex to functioning systems which are much less complex.

Workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers can focus on subject matter identified as critically important by preliminary surveys (to 150 local leaders). Workshop curriculum contributed by (for example) Gaia Education, La Via Campesina, Oxfam, BALLE, Fairtrade, Doctors Without Borders, United Religions Initiative, Global Network for Women of Faith, Sister Cities International etc. can guide Socially Responsible and Sustainable Investing, and can lead to a careful and deliberate channeling of time, energy, and money in the marketplace—to support Community Visioning Initiatives, Community Teaching and Learning Centers, Food Sovereignty, Ecovillages, Permaculture, job training, emergency assistance, “sister community” relationships, local currencies, and a just transition from dysfunctional

systems which are very complex to functioning systems which are much less complex.

11) “Creating millions of new green jobs through targeted investment and spending is one thing; filling those jobs with qualified candidates is quite another thing. This transition will require a massive job training (and retraining) effort on the part of business, government, and education if it is to scale up quickly.

From “Letter to the New Education Secretary” by Worldwatch Institute (December 19, 2008), at the website of the Worldwatch Institute (see <http://www.worldwatch.org/node/5971>)

“Creating millions of new green jobs through targeted investment and spending is one thing; filling those jobs with qualified candidates is quite another thing. This transition will require a massive job training (and retraining) effort on the part of business, government, and education if it is to scale up quickly.

“But green manufacturing workforce development programs are just one piece of what is needed; the green economy will not be driven by manufacturing workers alone. Architects, engineers, planners, scientists, business managers, financial experts, lawyers, entrepreneurs, political leaders, resource managers, and many others, as well as workers - not to mention environmentally literate consumers - will all be needed to drive the green economy.

“American workers, managers, and professionals at all levels and in all sectors must understand the foundations of a green economy as represented in leading environmental and sustainability education programs. These foundations call for redesigning the human economy to emulate nature: operating on renewable energy, creating a circular production economy in which the concept of “waste” is eliminated because all waste products are raw materials or nutrients for the industrial economy, and managing human activities in a way that uses natural resources only at the rate that they can self-regenerate (the ideas embodied in sustainable forestry, fishing, and agriculture).

“To produce such a literate workforce and citizenry, America will need to make major new investments in our educational systems to implement the green economy....” (end of quote from Worldwatch Institute letter)

12) ...so that all the “little events” in the circumstances of everyday community life have a positive and cumulative effect on the challenges they have identified as priority challenges.

Time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives, supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”, are one way people at the local community level can learn how to make wise choices about how they use their time, energy, and money... so that all the “little events” in the circumstances of everyday community life have a positive and cumulative effect on the challenges they have identified as priority challenges.

13) The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through the clearinghouse websites would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of learning experiences worldwide...

The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through the clearinghouse websites would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of learning experiences worldwide—and such sharing would surely contribute much to transforming the many challenges ahead into inspiring experiences of collaboration, peacebuilding, and community revitalization.

14) This approach (the “Constellation of Initiatives” approach, featuring Community Visioning Initiatives) is especially appropriate to the goals of creating large numbers of solution-oriented and sustainable jobs.

[Note: These passages are the last two paragraphs in “The Potential of Community Visioning Initiatives (in 500 words)”

This approach emphasizes “asking for ideas”, giving people an opportunity to become actively involved in a solution-charged environment, and providing a means for unemployed people to earn a living—and is especially appropriate to the goals of creating large numbers of solution-oriented and sustainable jobs, reducing future-oriented uncertainty, minimizing the risk of “transformation unemployment”, and reducing the likelihood of future debt crises.

1000 time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives, in communities around the world, would create an exponential increase in solution-oriented investment, an exponential increase in solution-oriented employment, and an exponential increase in our collective capacity to overcome the challenges of our times.

F. Local Currency

1) ...people (especially unemployed people) who deliberately direct their investments of time, energy, and money towards assisting the Community Visioning process—and supporting and sustaining the solutions identified by the Community Visioning Initiative—could receive, as encouragement, local currency.

The job fairs which come at the end of the Community Visioning Initiative process provide opportunities for all key stakeholders in the community (businesses, organizations, institutions, government, etc) to demonstrate their upgraded awareness—and their interest in the welfare of the community—by offering and facilitating new employment opportunities.

One possible addition to this kind of citizen participation approach can be that people (especially unemployed people) who deliberately direct their investments of time, energy, and money towards

assisting the Community Visioning process—and supporting and sustaining the solutions identified by the Community Visioning Initiative—could receive, as encouragement, local currency. Such local currency can, in its turn, be spent in ways which are particularly helpful to building stable and sustainable local economies.

2) “The purpose of a local currency is to function on a local scale the same way that national currencies have functioned on a national scale—building the local economy by maximizing circulation of trade within a defined region.

[From the “What are Berkshares?” subsection in the “FAQ” section of the Berkshares website at <http://www.berkshares.org/whatareberkshares.htm#faqs>]

“The purpose of a local currency is to function on a local scale the same way that national currencies have functioned on a national scale—building the local economy by maximizing circulation of trade within a defined region. Widely used in the early 1900s, local currencies are again being recognized as a tool for sustainable economic development. The currency distinguishes the local businesses that accept the currency from those that do not, building stronger relationships and a greater affinity between the business community and the citizens of a particular place.”

3) Examples of Local Currencies in the United States—“Launched in the fall of 2006, BerkShares had a robust initiation, with over one million BerkShares circulated in the first nine months and over 4.3 million to date. Currently, more than four hundred businesses have signed up to accept the currency.”

a) “BerkShares are a local currency for the Berkshire region of Massachusetts.”

[From the “What are Berkshares?” subsection in the “About Berkshares” section of the Berkshares website (at <http://www.berkshares.org/whatareberkshares.htm>)]

“BerkShares are a local currency for the Berkshire region of Massachusetts. Dubbed a “great economic experiment” by the *New York Times*, BerkShares are a tool for community empowerment, enabling merchants and consumers to plant the seeds for an alternative economic future for their communities. Launched in the fall of 2006, BerkShares had a robust initiation, with over one million BerkShares circulated in the first nine months and over 4.3 million to date. Currently, more than four hundred businesses have signed up to accept the currency. Five different banks have partnered with BerkShares, with a total of thirteen branch offices now serving as exchange stations.”

b) “Ithaca Hours is a local currency system that promotes local economic strength and community self-reliance in ways which will support economic and social justice, ecology, community participation and human aspirations in and around Ithaca, New York.”

From essay “Local Currencies: Catalysts for Sustainable Regional Economies” (An essay based on one of the Eighth Annual E. F. Schumacher Lectures, presented by Robert Swann in 1988; edited by Hildegard Hannum)

(at <http://neweconomicsinstitute.org/publications/authors/witt/susan/local-currencies>)

“Individuals and stores agreeing to accept Ithaca Hours notes are issued two free Hours to begin trading and are listed in the free monthly paper, *Ithaca Money*. This newspaper features articles about the local economy and tells the stories of small home-businesses that have prospered by accepting payment in scrip. Only Ithaca Hour vendors can advertise in *Ithaca Money*, and although the ad will run for two months, it costs only half an Hour (five dollars).

“Consumers are led to shop locally because Ithaca Hours can be used only in Ithaca. One market farmer who had difficulty paying bills during the winter was able to secure a loan in Ithaca Hours from a customer who had accumulated more than she could use. She preferred to recirculate them rather than let them lie idle. The farmer's family paid for child care, movie tickets, and other goods and services in Ithaca Hours and then repaid the loan in produce in the summer. The Alternative Credit Union in Ithaca accepts partial repayment of mortgage loans in Hours because its employees have agreed to accept part of their salaries in scrip.

“Ithaca Hours is a local currency system that promotes local economic strength and community self-reliance in ways which will support economic and social justice, ecology, community participation and human aspirations in and around Ithaca, New York. Ithaca Hours help to keep money local, building the Ithaca economy.

4) Local Currency Projects in Europe—“Co-funded by the European Regional Development Program Interreg IVb, CCIA brings together...three expert organisations in community currencies: Qoin, Spice and nef. It's the biggest transnational collaboration project in this field to date, and connects the public and non-profit sectors.”

a) “Community currencies (CCs) have long since been utilised as an answer to local problems in communities all over the world...”

[From the webpage “Introducing CCIA” at the Community Currencies in Action (CCIA) website (see <http://communitycurrenciesinaction.eu/intro/>)

The Community Currencies in Action project (CCIA) is a transnational partnership working to develop and deliver community currency demonstrations in several member states across the North West of Europe. Community currencies can be designed and executed in a number of different ways: they can take the form of reward programmes, credit card schemes savings accounts or even traditional banking products. CCIA will lead the way in sharing knowledge and best practice to enable communities throughout Europe to grow stronger in their ability to achieve vibrant and prosperous networks that are efficient from social, economical and environmental perspectives.

Community currencies (CCs) have long since been utilised as an answer to local problems in communities all over the world, and thanks to advances in technology and a massive increase in the awareness of the need to form sustainable communities, the CCIA project can take the initiative and utilise leading experts in the field to design, deliver and evaluate the success of several CC pilots. These

will ultimately provide precedent and a toolkit for the implementation of CCs by businesses and communities.

Part funded through INTERREG NWE IVB (ERDF), CCIA will design, develop and implement community currencies across NW Europe; providing a rigorously tested package of support structures serving CC-practitioners and the general public. Knowledge transfer across the partnership will drive the innovative development of a centralised, formalised and empirically-driven set of tools that can be picked up and used by various governmental and non-governmental actors at a community level and that provides a rigorously-tested package of support structures to facilitate the development of CCs across NWE as well as promoting CCs as a credible vehicle for achieving positive outcomes.

b) "...complementary currencies provide a valuable supplement to conventional money and the narrowly profit orientated economies it created. They allow people to build connections across their communities – whether SME networks or local neighbourhoods - that don't depend on Euros or Pounds."

[From article "Why Europe needs community currencies" by Leander Bindewald (November 7, 2013) (at the Resilience website (see <http://www.resilience.org/stories/2013-11-06/why-europe-needs-community-currencies>)]

Time banking, business-to-business currencies, local payment schemes: community currencies such as these are rapidly rising to prominence in the wake of the financial crisis, in Europe and elsewhere. By creating new ways to exchange time and goods, complementary currencies provide a valuable supplement to conventional money and the narrowly profit orientated economies it created. They allow people to build connections across their communities – whether SME networks or local neighbourhoods - that don't depend on Euros or Pounds.

nef's longstanding role in supporting such economic innovation reached an exciting milestone last year when we co-founded the Community Currencies in Action (CCIA) project.

Co-funded by the European Regional Development Program Interreg IVb, CCIA brings together the city of Amsterdam, the city of Nantes, the borough of Lambeth in London, a large public company in Belgium and three expert organisations in community currencies: Qoin, Spice and nef. It's the biggest transnational collaboration project in this field to date, and connects the public and non-profit sectors.

Six currency pilots will be launched or scaled-up by 2015 and the foundation for international research and knowledge sharing will be laid. This will support further currency start-ups internationally and provide the data and research needed to improve the practice of the schemes already making changes in their communities.

c) "nef provides training, dissemination and evaluation expertise to the CCIA community currency pilot projects, and other currency initiatives across North West Europe"

[From the "Community Currencies in Action" at the New Economics Foundation (nef) website (see <http://www.neweconomics.org/projects/entry/communitycurrencies>)]

“With the Community Currencies in Action project (CCIA) nef has joined seven international partners to develop and deliver community currency demonstrations in the UK, Belgium, The Netherlands and France. CCIA will lead the way in sharing knowledge and best practice to enable communities throughout Europe to grow stronger in their ability to achieve vibrant and prosperous networks that are efficient from social, economic and environmental perspectives

“This project is co-funded for 3 years by an ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) grant of the INTERREG IVB North-West-Europe (NWE) program.

“nef provides training, dissemination and evaluation expertise to the CCIA community currency pilot projects, and other currency initiatives across North West Europe. Find more details on the project website: www.ccia.eu “

5) “...the introduction of local currency (especially as payment to those who are unemployed)—for assisting with a Community Visioning Initiative, and workshops in Community Teaching and Learning Center supporting the Community Visioning Initiative—can begin a cycle of volunteer assistance, workshops, solution-oriented action plans, careful and deliberate investment by local residents, and new employment opportunities that can minimize upfront and overhead educational expenses, and maximize citizen employment in solution-oriented activity.

The job fairs which come at the end of the Community Visioning Initiative process provide opportunities for all key stakeholders in the community (businesses, organizations, institutions, government, etc) to *demonstrate their upgraded awareness (relating to the challenges, solutions, and action plans perceived as high priority by community residents)—an their interest in the welfare of the community—by offering and facilitating new employment opportunities...* and thus assisting with a just transition from patterns of investment which in only limited ways represent solution-oriented activity to patterns of investment which in many ways represent solution-oriented activity.

Even more, one aspect of this just transition can be that people who do deliberately focus their investments of time, energy, and money towards solutions identified by the Community Visioning Initiative being carried out in their community may receive, as encouragement, local currency. Thus, the introduction of local currency (especially as payment to those who are unemployed)—for assisting with a Community Visioning Initiative, and workshops in Community Teaching and Learning Center supporting the Community Visioning Initiative—can begin a cycle of volunteer assistance, workshops, solution-oriented action plans, careful and deliberate investment by local residents, and new employment opportunities that can minimize upfront and overhead educational expenses, and maximize citizen employment in solution-oriented activity.

G. Many Community Service Opportunities for Local Newspapers

1) Community Service Opportunities associated with Community Visioning Initiatives

[From section titled “Opportunities for Local Newspapers to contribute very valuable community service” in “The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Winter 2010-2011 issue)” at http://www.ipcri.net/The_IPCR_Journal_Newsletter_Winter_2010_2011.pdf (see p. 43)]

This writer is an advocate for comprehensive Community Visioning Initiatives [which may require as much as 18 months to complete (see Appendix 1 for a 15 step outline of the kind of Community Visioning Initiatives he advocates for). This “Invitation” document, and also this particular section describing a “Constellation of Initiatives” approach to collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding, provide sufficient information and inspiration to suggest that there are many opportunities for local newspapers to contribute very valuable community services in the planning, implementation, evaluation, and follow up stages associated with Community Visioning Initiatives. Here is a list of some of the community services local newspapers could contribute:

- a) provide information about the potential of Community Visioning Initiatives
- b) advocate for the implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives
- c) be directly involved in making Preliminary Surveys accessible, provide in-depth coverage of the response compilation process to assure credibility, and provide a variety of summary and analysis of the responses
- d) provide ongoing public access to details of each stage of the Community Visioning process
- e) provide ongoing public access to details of workshops and other educational experiences at “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”
- f) report on inspirational role models and organizations in key fields of activity, which will assist the process of creating apprenticeships, internships, volunteer opportunities, and training.
- g) provide in-depth coverage of the all response compilation processes to assure credibility
- h) provide a variety of summary and analysis of the responses at each stage of the process
- i) provide follow-up coverage of the projects and initiatives which spin-off from the action plans receiving significant community support
- j) encourage citizen input as a way of further evaluating the successes and failures of the process

2) A collective effort by even a small community, to apply the different elements of this “Constellation of Initiatives” approach to collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding would easily identify, develop, and create enough (of the items listed below).... to justify the weekly publication of an Journal/Newsletter.

A collective effort by even a small community, to apply the different elements of this “Constellation of Initiatives” approach to collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding would easily identify, develop, and create enough—

“good news makers;” descriptions of inspirational sharing meetings featuring “good news makers;” examples of questionnaires that help build caring communities; results at various stages of community visioning initiatives; examples of carefully channeling our “investments” of time, energy, and money; examples of how we determine the markets that supply the “ways of earning a living”; statistics associated with ecological footprint analysis; successful practices associated with building ecovillages;

practical ways of applying the principles of permaculture; examples and descriptions associated with: energy descent pathways, relocalization projects; village support centers; village industries, cottage industries, and home industries; community supported agriculture and community supported manufacturing; community land trusts and co-housing projects; community revolving loans; ecological tipping points; fair trade practices; extended producer responsibility; barter networks and local currencies; energy farms; achieving zero waste; building civic skills and building community; inspiring role models; service-oriented initiatives; right livelihood employment listings; accountability indicators and statistics; model project case studies; apprenticeship programs; workshop and conference information; volunteer work; commentary; essays; letters to the editor; “community journal entries”; resource reviews; and, in general, “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives....”

-- and links to other service-oriented organizations, initiatives, and projects—

to justify the weekly publication of an Journal/Newsletter... and, by its very nature, such a publication would be an ongoing contribution to the goals of

- a) “... bringing to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help as well as to those who receive it”
- b) increasing our collective capacity to encourage and inspire individuals spiritual formation—with all the beneficial consequences that follow for individuals, communities, regions, etc.
- c) building trust among people from different faith communities and cultural traditions
- d) increasing our capacity to be responsible “stewards” of our time, energy, and money
- e) increasing our capacity to access what is necessary for basic human needs and quality of life through principles and practices of ecological sustainability and permaculture, especially in light of the implications of ecological footprint analysis, global warming, and the “peaking” of oil production
- f) increasing our awareness of the countless number of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in our own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world
- g) reducing the incidence of violence—and all the costs associated with war
- h) increasing emergency assistance to people with basic human needs
- i) reflecting an understanding of the value of silence.

Wouldn't you like the opportunity to discuss the contents of such a publication with your family, friends, neighbors, etc.?

3) “Community Journals”—located at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers), would be collections of formal and informal input on the visioning process (and etc) which may be contributed to or accessed at all times

“Community Journals”—which will contain handwritten and signed or printed and signed entries/contributions on any aspect of the CVI process, the issues being explored by the CVI process, and/or any subject of interest to a resident of the community where the “Community Journal” is located. Entries may be categorized according to topics, and may include comments, questions,

suggestions, resource recommendations, links, etc. There may be as many as 5 copies of a “Community Journal” in each CTLC.

“Community Journals” (collections of formal and informal input which may be contributed to or accessed at all times) would be located at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers).

This writer has had three different experiences with “Community Journals” (all of them positive).

First, at a youth hostel on the Appalachian Trail, he read entries in a journal that had been there for years, and learned about many people’s hiking experiences (and other stories which they were inspired to contribute).

Second, an instructor at the University of New Hampshire (in the Department of Outdoor Education) had a farm near the university, and had constructed a “yurt” on the property. Many individuals and groups had visited the yurt, and/or stayed overnight in the yurt. There was a journal inside the yurt, and this journal had many, many fascinating entries, from people of all ages, and from many children.

Third, this writer rented a room in an 8 bedroom house with 7 other housemates, at one time in his life. Most of the other people living in the house were part of a Community Theater group. The “extended family” associated with the “Theater People” in the house had been keeping “Community Journals” for years, and were on Volume 3 during this writer’s stay at the house.

A “Community Journal” in a Neighborhood Learning Center would make it possible for many insights and observations which could be helpful to identifying challenges, and sharing ideas for solution-oriented activity—and provide much informal feedback for evaluating the effectiveness of the Community Visioning Initiative (and the Neighborhood Learning Center).

H. Sister Community Relationships

1) This writer advocates for sister community relationships... for communities (with the resources to do so) to enter into “sister community” relationships with communities in other countries where there has been well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs.

From the “Sister Community Relationships” section of article “Community Visioning Initiatives or General Elections” (at http://www.ipcri.net/Community_Visioning_Initiatives_or_General_Elections.pdf)

“It is in the context of the leanings of human aspirations regarding human morality—and in the context of emphasizing the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings—that this writer advocates for sister community relationships...for communities (with the resources to do so) to enter into “sister community” relationships with communities in other countries where there has been well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs. Such community-to-community relationships can provide critical assistance with capacity building (especially if communities make best

use of already established humanitarian aid organizations specializing in capacity building). “Sister community” relationships can also create service work capable of uniting diverse communities of people, and a variety of opportunities for person-to-person peacebuilding (as can be seen by the work of organizations such as “Sister Cities International”; webpage at [http://www.sister-cities.org/.](http://www.sister-cities.org/))”

2) “Sister Community” relationships can provide whole communities with opportunities to assist other communities with the transition for dysfunctional systems which are very complex to functional systems which are much less complex—or with the transition to functional systems, which provide for basic human needs.

“Sister Community” relationships can provide whole communities with opportunities to assist other communities with the transition for dysfunctional systems which are very complex to functional systems which are much less complex—or with the transition to functional systems, which provide for basic human needs. In addition, such community-to-community relationships create service work capable of uniting diverse communities of people, and a variety of opportunities for person-to-person peacebuilding.

And there are many communities in the world who *already have* “sister community” relationships with communities in other parts of the world. The organization most responsible for developing the idea of “sister communities”, and the organization most experienced in facilitating and monitoring such relationships, is “Sister Cities International”.

About “Sister Cities International”

(from a Sister Cities International Fact Sheet which is no longer accessible online)

a) “Our mission is to promote peace through mutual respect, understanding, and cooperation—one individual, one community at a time.”

b) “Sister Cities International is a nonprofit citizen diplomacy network that creates and strengthens partnerships between U.S. and international communities. As an international membership organization, we officially certify, represent and support partnerships between U.S. cities, counties, states and similar jurisdictions in other countries.”

c) “Sister Cities International” represents more than 2,500 communities in 134 countries around the world.”

d) Key program areas include: Sustainable Development, Youth and Education, Humanitarian Assistance, Arts and Culture

e) Services provided to communities joining “Sister Cities International” include:

eligibility to apply for seed grants to support sister city projects
access to information and how-to guides
mentoring and staff consultation

f) Link to the Sister Cities International publication [“Building a Local Program: A Guide to Creating Successful Sister City Programs”](#)

3) Developing a “sister community” relationship could be a way for diverse people in any particular community to find common ground. *And common ground associated with increasing compassion for our fellow human beings would be a very special kind of common ground.*

Ten Examples of Humanitarian Aid Which Can be Explored Through “Sister Community” Relationships

Developing a “sister community” relationship could be a way for diverse people in any particular community to find common ground. *And common ground associated with increasing compassion for our fellow human beings would be a very special kind of common ground.* Exploring these possibilities could make it possible for many people to have first hand experience with “... bringing to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help, as well as to those who receive it.”

Unfortunately, because there are often so many different activities which require our attention during the course of any given day, many of us simply do not know how much good can be done in the world with even minor contributions of time, energy, and money. To help increase awareness of how much good can be done through “sister community” relationships, this writer has included (below) the names of ten organizations (or fields of activity). There are countless numbers of organizations associated with these organizations and concepts, and these examples are only a sample of the many different kinds of positive outcomes could result from such “sister community” relationships.

The Ten Organizations (or concepts) are:

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
World Food Programme
Doctors Without Borders
Teachers Without Borders
S3IDF (Small-Scale Sustainable Infrastructure Development Fund)
IDE (International Development Enterprises)
Heifer International
Peace Corps
Foreign Student Exchange
Adopt a Child

I. Interfaith Peacebuilding

1) Preliminary Surveys (as preparation for such Community Visioning Initiatives)(administered to 150 local community leaders from a variety of fields of activity) may indicate that the local community recognizes the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings. In such circumstances, workshops which would be a response to that need could be offered at Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

Preliminary Surveys (as preparation for such Community Visioning Initiatives)(administered to 150 local community leaders from a variety of fields of activity) may indicate that the local community recognizes the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings. In such circumstances, workshops at the Community Teaching and Learning Centers could include workshops on the following topics: “Community Good News Networks”, “Community Faith Mentoring Networks”, “Spiritual Friendships”, “Questionnaires That Help Build Caring Communities”, and “Spiritually Responsible Investing” ...topics which are featured in the cornerstone IPCR document [“Brief Descriptions of The Eight IPCR Concepts”](#). (IPCR = Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization. This writer has given much attention, in the past 12 years, to building The IPCR Initiative.)

Here are some partial descriptions of some of the Eight IPCR Concepts

a) On “Community Good News Networks”

“One way to begin creating ‘Community Good News Networks’ is as follows: ongoing intergenerational programs—programs that bring together elders of the community with young people (ages 5-18) of the community—are created at appropriate meeting places such as local places of worship. Such intergenerational programs would include the following activities: a) collecting and sharing good news articles, stories, etc., and making contributions to “Good News Reference Resources,” specific to local communities and regions b) sending notecards of gratitude and encouragement—and invitations to visit—to people who are making good news in the local community or region c) inspirational sharing meetings featuring “good news makers” from the local community or region.”

b) On “Spiritual Friendships”

“One way of developing ‘Spiritual Friendships’ is as follows... Within a particular faith community—or among people from different religious, spiritual, or moral traditions—small groups are formed which would include the following three elements: a) Participants (at least most participants) declare an intention to take a specific step towards achieving a goal associated with their personal spiritual growth (By making such a declaration, participants will thereby be motivated to “do their homework” before the next meeting... that is, they will, by their desire to be true to their word—and by their desire to encourage the integrity of the process as a whole—feel some sense of urgency and responsibility about making an honest effort related to their declaration.) b) All participants are provided with an opportunity, in a respectful and considerate small group environment, to speak about their efforts they made in the interval between meetings c) Participants have the right to choose how they will benefit from the small group process (they can choose to speak about their efforts, or choose not to speak about them; they can seek feedback or encouragement, or prefer no response; they can remain silent and listen, etc.)”

c) On “Spiritually Responsible Investing”

“As J.C. Kumarappa expresses it in his book ‘Why the Village Movement?’: ‘A buyer hardly realizes he owes any duties at all in his everyday transactions.’² (And yet), ‘... every article in the bazaar has moral and spiritual values attached to it.... Hence it behooves us to enquire into the antecedents of every article we buy.’³ But, as we ourselves well know, the task of inquiring into the moral or spiritual history of every article we buy (and, similarly, the task of inquiring into the consequences of our ‘investments’

of time and energy) is becoming increasingly complex... and is, for most of us, simply beyond our capacity to accomplish.

“This level of complexity in our everyday circumstances should not discourage us to the point of abdicating our roles as responsible stewards of our time, energy, and money—for that would only increase the distrust and violence we are, hopefully, trying to minimize. Instead, we can make it a priority to carefully channel our ‘investments’ of time, energy, and money into activities which are in accordance with our spiritual convictions or core values (as indicated by a full disclosure of information which is readily available)—and which are in accordance with circles of activity which are closer to the community we live in [‘The smaller the circumference, the more accurately can we gauge the results of our actions and (the) more conscientiously shall we be able to fulfil our obligations as trustees.’]”

2) 24/7 Peace Vigils-- A possible goal for participating traditions would be to have one member participating in the Peace Vigil at all times (24/7)(in such time intervals as they choose). *With an emphasis on silence*, participants could silently recite prayers for peace, forgiveness, and reconciliation... and/or carry on with any kind of silent practice or silent spiritual discipline which is relevant and appropriate for a sacred space dedicated to cultivating world peace.

a) ...the question arises: how can the relevance of attaining advanced levels of wisdom and compassion be made crystal clear—especially since there is so much “wariness” in people’s perceptions about religious, spiritual, and moral practices which they do not in any way understand.

Much of what we see in the world today is more about people who have not learned from the best examples of what-to-do-with-this-gift-of-life that 5,000 years of human history has to offer, than it is about the perversity of religious, spiritual, and moral truths. So the question arises: how can the relevance of attaining advanced levels of wisdom and compassion be made crystal clear—especially since there is so much “wariness” in people’s perceptions about religious, spiritual, and moral practices which they do not in any way understand. This is where “24/7 Peace Vigils” can help.

Here I ask you to imagine sacred spaces in (a town or small city you know best), and around the world, which are dedicated to a “24/7Peace Vigil”—undertaken by members of as many as possible of the different religious, spiritual, and moral traditions within a given local community or region. A possible goal for participating traditions would be to have one member participating in the Peace Vigil at all times (24/7)(in such time intervals as they choose). *With an emphasis on silence*, participants could silently recite prayers for peace, forgiveness, and reconciliation; silently invoke the “name” of the spiritual personage who is their foremost inspiration; and/or carry on with any kind of silent practice or silent spiritual discipline which is relevant and appropriate for a sacred space dedicated to cultivating world peace.

b) One inspiration for this idea is the Prayer Room (which this writer has visited many times to reinforce my own spiritual practices) at Kunzang Palyul Choling, a Tibetan Buddhist Temple in Poolesville, Maryland (USA)/ “The Prayer Room is used by KPC students to maintain the [24 Hour Prayer Vigil for World Peace](#) which began in 1985 and continues unbroken to this day.”

One inspiration for this idea is the Prayer Room (which I have visited many times to reinforce my own spiritual practices) at Kunzang Palyul Choling, a Tibetan Buddhist Temple in Poolesville, Maryland (USA). Here is a description of that Prayer Room (from <http://www.tara.org/visit-us/maryland-temple/>)—

“The Prayer Room, the main shrine room at KPC, is filled with altars, prayer benches, and an extensive crystal collection. The express wish of KPC Spiritual Director, Jetsunma Ahkon Lhamo, is that a sacred space for meditation and prayer always be available for those who seek it. For that reason, visitors are welcome to use the Prayer Room for prayer and meditation at any time, night or day. (If you come between midnight and 6 a.m., please ring the doorbell.) Cushions and chairs for meditation are available. The Prayer Room is also used by KPC students to maintain the [24 Hour Prayer Vigil for World Peace](#) which began in 1985 and continues unbroken to this day.”

c) The discipline required for each tradition to maintain a presence would sharpen the spiritual (and other) practices of many participants./Much good fellowship and friendship could be created by such a project—fellowship and friendship which could result in many more common service-oriented projects, and much improved interfaith relations.

If a non-profit organization unaffiliated with a particular religious, spiritual, or moral tradition were to take a lead role in establishing “24/7 Peace Vigils” of an Interfaith Nature in (a town or small city you know best), and elsewhere, many positive and constructive results could be realized:

- i) the discipline required for each tradition to maintain a presence would sharpen the spiritual (and other) practices of many participants
- ii) the Interfaith Nature of the Prayer Vigil would bring people from many different traditions together, with an emphasis on silent and respectful cooperation on a most sacred and meaningful project
- iii) it would seem likely that, besides the immediate participants, there would be many other people, from various traditions and backgrounds, who would recognize these Prayer Vigil sites as inspiring places to reinforce their own silent spiritual (or other) practices
- iv) much good fellowship and friendship could be created by such a project—fellowship and friendship which could result in many more common service-oriented projects, and much improved interfaith relations.

J. Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse and Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse

1) Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse and Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse-- ideas which would seem critical to achieving problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before.

The “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” website offers suggestions for a Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse (see <http://cpcsc.info/community-visioning-initiatives-clearinghouse/>) and a Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse (see <http://cpcsc.info/ctlc->

[clearinghouse/](#))—ideas which would seem critical to achieving problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before

2) The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through the clearinghouse websites would surely contribute much to transforming the many challenges ahead into inspiring experiences of collaboration, peacebuilding, and community revitalization.

The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through the clearinghouse websites would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of learning experiences worldwide—and such sharing would surely contribute much to transforming the

many challenges ahead into inspiring experiences of collaboration, peacebuilding, and community revitalization.

K. Cost of Community Visioning Initiatives—rough estimate: \$10 million for a time-intensive (year or more) Community Visioning Initiative (introduced by Preliminary Surveys, and supported by many Community Teaching and Learning Centers)

The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives Proposal” (described earlier in the “Constellations of Initiatives” section) advocates organizing and implementing Community Visioning Initiatives in 1000 communities (communities—or segments of rural areas, towns, or cities—with populations of 50,000 or less) around the world.

A rough estimate by this writer for a time-intensive (year or more) Community Visioning Initiative (introduced by Preliminary Surveys, and supported by many Community Teaching and Learning Centers) is \$10 million (10 million in U.S. dollars).

Thus, 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives, in communities around the world, would cost \$10 billion.

1) 9 different ways of looking at where 10 billion dollars might come from, so that 1000 communities could carry out Community Visioning Initiatives.

a) \$10 billion is only .005% of the \$207 trillion in personal wealth held by the richest 10 percent.

[Statistics used for comparison are from article “Global Wealth Reaches New All-Time High” (Text: Richard Kersley, Head of Global Securities Products and Themes, Credit Suisse; Text: Michael O'Sullivan, Chief Investment Officer, UK & EEMEA, Credit Suisse; Video: Cushla Sherlock, Editor, Credit Suisse, at the “News and Videos” section of the Credit Suisse website (see <https://www.credit-suisse.com/ch/en/news-and-expertise/research/credit-suisse-research-institute/news-and-videos.article.html/article/pwp/news-and-expertise/2013/10/en/global-wealth-reaches-new-all-time-high.html>)]

“The richest 10 percent hold 86 percent of the world’s wealth”, estimated to be “\$241 trillion”.

\$10 billion is only .005% of the \$207 trillion in personal wealth held by the richest 10 percent.

b) \$10 billion is .07% of the \$14 trillion of “stranded carbon assets” on the books of publicly listed companies, ...private companies, state governments and sovereign wealth funds.

[Statistics used for comparison are from article “Al Gore: world is on brink of 'carbon bubble': Gore and partner David Blood call on companies to 'do their fiduciary duty' and identify carbon risks in their portfolios” by Fiona Harvey (October 31, 2013) in the Environment section of the Guardian online newspaper (see <http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/nov/01/gore-warns-carbon-bubble>)] (confirmed November 1, 2013)

“Stranded carbon assets’ such as coal mines, fossil fuel power stations and petrol-fuelled vehicle plants represent at least \$7tn on the books of publicly listed companies, and about twice as much again is owned by private companies, state governments and sovereign wealth funds.

\$10 billion is .07% of the \$14 trillion of “stranded carbon assets” on the books of publicly listed companies, ...private companies, state governments and sovereign wealth funds.

c) \$10 billion is only .57% (a little more than half of 1%) of \$1,750 billion in military expenditures in 2012.

From SIPRI Fact Sheet “Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2012” by Sam Perlo-Freeman, Elisabeth Skons, Carina Solmirano, and Helen Wilandh (in “Key Facts” sidebar) (April, 2013) (at <http://books.sipri.org/files/FS/SIPRIFS1304.pdf>)

“Total world military expenditure in 2012 was \$1.75 trillion (in U.S. Dollars).”

\$10 billion is only .57% (a little more than half of 1%) of \$1,750 billion in military expenditures in 2012.

d) \$10 billion is 1.8% of (est.) \$557 billion in worldwide advertising spending in 2012.

[Statistics used for comparison are from article “Global Ad Spend Up 3.2% in 2012” by MarketingCharts staff April 15, 2013 at the MarketingCharts website (see <http://www.marketingcharts.com/wp/topics/asia-pacific/global-ad-spend-up-3-2-in-2012-28665/>)] (confirmed October 18, 2013)

“Worldwide advertising spending grew by 3.2% year-over-year in 2012 to reach \$557 billion, per data from Nielsen’s latest quarterly Global AdView Pulse report.”

\$10 billion is 1.8% of (est.) \$557 billion in worldwide advertising spending in 2012.

e) \$10 billion is 2.4% of the \$419 billion of worldwide gambling revenues in 2011.

[Statistics used for comparison are from the article “2011 Global Gambling Revenues Passed US\$ 400 billion” at the Global Gambling and Betting Consultants website (see <http://www.gbgc.com/2012/02/2011-global-gambling-revenues-passed-us-400-billion/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“GBGC’s provisional figures show that gambling activities generated US\$ 419 billion in revenues across the world in 2011.”

\$10 billion is 2.4% of the \$419 billion of worldwide gambling revenues in 2011.

f) \$10 billion is 6% of the \$162 billion people in the United States spent on beer, wine, and liquor in 2011.

[From the “Americans and Alcohol: Spending More and Drinking Less” webpage, at the Face the Facts USA: A Project of The George Washington University website (at <http://www.facethefactsusa.org/facts/americans-and-alcohol-spending-more-drinking-less>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“Alcohol in America is big business. We spent \$162 billion buying beer, wine and liquor in 2011.”

[From the “Facts Sheets—Alcohol Use and Health” webpage at the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (see <http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/fact-sheets/alcohol-use.htm>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

“The economic costs of excessive alcohol consumption in 2006 were estimated at \$223.5 billion.”

\$10 billion is 6% of the \$162 billion people in the United States spent on beer, wine, and liquor in 2011.

g) If 18% of cable TV subscribers in the United States unsubscribed from cable TV, they could re-direct that money to finance 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.

[Statistics for comparison are from article “Cable TV Model Not Just Unpopular But Unsustainable” by Amadou Diallo (October 13,2013) at the Forbes website (see <http://www.forbes.com/sites/amadoudiallo/2013/10/14/cable-tv-price-hikes-unsustainable/>) (confirmed November 3,2013)

“Nationwide, the average pay TV bill (excluding internet and phone service) was \$86 in 2011 and is expected to reach \$123 by 2015, based on estimates by the NPD Group. With consumer income and spending remaining relatively flat, industry analysts agree that the current business model is not sustainable in the long term. Yet despite widespread customer complaints over price hikes and channel bundling, the cable industry still manages to hold on to a nationwide customer base of about 56 million

video subscribers, more than their satellite (34 million subscribers) and telco (10 million subscribers) rivals combined, according to a recent report from SNL Kagan.”

The calculations: \$90 per month = approximately \$1,000 per year. 56 million subscribers in the United States are paying approximately \$1,000 per year each. So cable subscribers in the United States are spending \$56 billion per year for cable TV service. \$10 billion is 18% of \$56 billion. Thus, if 18% of cable TV subscribers in the United States unsubscribed from cable TV, they could re-direct that money to finance 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.

h) Companies marketing cigarettes in the United States could use that \$10 billion per year to fund the costs of implementing 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.

[Statistics used for comparison are from “The Tobacco Atlas” (joint publication of the American Cancer Association and the World Lung Foundation (see p. 30) (at <http://www.who.int/tobacco/en/atlas22.pdf> ; one section of the complete 113MB Tobacco Atlas, accessible at at <http://www.tobaccoatlas.org/>] (confirmed October 19, 2013)

and

[From the American Lung Association (Colorado state subsection) webpage on “Tobacco” (see <http://www.lung.org/associations/states/colorado/tobacco/>]

“In the USA alone over \$10 billion is spent a year on marketing cigarettes.”

“Yet every year tobacco kills more Americans than did World War II — more than AIDS, cocaine, heroin, alcohol, vehicular accidents, homicide and suicide combined.”

Companies marketing cigarettes could use that \$10 billion per year to fund the costs of implementing 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.

i) “Many hands make much work light.”—The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

The challenges of our times are not something the experts will resolve while the rest of us are doing something else.

Everyone is involved when it comes to determining the markets which supply the “ways of earning a living”.

All of us have important responsibilities associated with resolving a significant number of very serious challenges in the months and years ahead.

The ways we “invest” our time, energy, and money have a direct impact on the “ways of earning a living” that are available.

The investments of time, energy, and money that each of us make in our everyday circumstances

becomes the larger economy.

People who are not sufficiently informed about critical issues are everywhere, and they are investing their time, energy, and money—voting—all the time.

There are countless numbers of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

Somehow or other, we need to realize how much we need to be learning so that we can be part of the solutions... and how much we really need to be on the same side, helping each other.

L. Some Notes on Evaluating Community Visioning Initiatives

(Note: a more comprehensive overview of “Evaluating Community Visioning Initiatives” is in Appendix 3)

1) Evaluating the Action Plans

Here are some possible approaches to evaluating the action plans produced by a Community Visioning Initiative...

Evaluation of action plans developed in response to the 20 most frequently identified challenges

[Important Note: Please answer in as much detail as you wish to the first two questions, and then check the appropriate box in each of the three categories for the third question.]

--How would you describe the response of (your community) as a whole to the specific challenge of _____?

--Do you feel that your community significantly closer to resolving this challenge as a result of carrying out this Community Visioning Initiative?

--Please check the box in the following three categories which most closely represents your view of the community’s plans to resolve this particular challenge

Resources

- I believe we have more than enough resources to resolve this challenge.
- I believe we have sufficient resources to resolve this challenge.
- I am not sure if we have enough resources to resolve this challenge.
- I am sure we do not have enough resources to resolve this challenge.

Plans

- I believe we have a relevant, practical, and doable action plan for resolving this challenge.
- I believe we are taking the steps necessary to develop a relevant, practical, and doable action plans for resolving this challenge.
- I am not sure if we know how to resolve this challenge.
- I do not believe we know how to resolve this challenge.

Confidence of Success

- I am confident we can resolve this challenge
- I believe we are moving in the right direction to resolve this challenge.
- I am not sure if we will be able to resolve this challenge.
- I have no confidence in our ability to resolve this challenge.

2) Most Valuable Lessons Learned (during the Community Visioning Initiative)

Here are some possible approaches to encouraging feedback on the subject of lessons learned as a result of carrying out a Community Visioning Initiative....

What are the most valuable lessons you have learned? Please comment in response to as many of these topics as you can. Please give the most time and attention to the areas where you learned the most valuable lessons.

About:

Community visioning initiatives
American culture
Stepping up to face challenges
Your neighbors
Constructive dialogue
Yourself
The value of education
The capacity of media for community service
Community leadership

About sorting out what is valuable and what is less important
About the virtue of honesty
About the virtue of hard work
About the value of compassion

3) Most Valuable Resources, Greatest Obstacles

Here are some possible approaches to encouraging feedback on the questions of “most valuable resources” and “greatest obstacles”, as experienced by residents who have just finished participating in a Community Visioning Initiative...

--What contributed most to:

- identifying essential actions needed
- consensus building necessary to implement actions needed
- knowledge base and skill sets necessary to wisely use time, energy, and money
- financial support necessary to implement actions needed

--What were the greatest obstacles to:

- identifying essential actions needed
- consensus building necessary to implement actions needed
- knowledge base and skill sets necessary to wisely use time, energy, and money
- financial support necessary to implement actions needed

[Special Note: In 1994, as part of coursework for a Statistics course at the University of Maryland, College Park, this writer designed a survey for Advisory Neighborhood Commissions in Washington D.C., and sent the survey to possibly 100 of these smallest governmental units in D.C. There might have been 15 or 20 detailed responses. Two of the questions were: What are the most valuable resources for achieving the goals of the (your) ANC? And what are the most difficult obstacles to achieving the goals of (your) ANC? This writer does not have a copy of that survey (and the results) now (and doubts there is any record of it remaining at any of the ANCs)—but one of the clear conclusions from the responses made (and this writer did send a summary of conclusions and supporting evidence to all the ANCs who were sent the original survey) was that “People” (in different variations, but with ultimately the same meaning) were both the most valuable resource, and the most difficult obstacle. This writer can well imagine that that survey was not the only survey ever administered which resulted in a conclusion of that nature.

Appendices

for “Invitation Package for Possible Board of Advisors (for www.cpcsc.info)”

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Appendix 1

15 Step Outline for the kind of Community Visioning Initiatives advocated by The IPCR Initiative

Approximate Time Required: 1 year and 6 months (18 months)

Approximate Cost: 10 million dollars

Introduction

The following “15 Step Outline” is an example of collaborative problem solving at the local community level—and an example of the kind of problem solving which encourages all residents (or at least all participating residents) to “actualize in our own lives” practices and processes which turn polarizing circumstances into collaborative efforts (and thus which make best use of the knowledge and skills each one of us has). There are difficult challenges ahead. We will need the best efforts we can make at working together to overcome such challenges.

This writer realizes that there will be many people who examine this outline, and discover ways in which the Steps can be improved—especially if some of the readers have much experience in stakeholder engagement and collaborative problem solving practices (like the possible Board of Advisor members in the “Stakeholder Engagement, etc” part of Section III. The main idea here is to provide one kind of model to illustrate that there are ways of maximizing citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activities. Thus, this model can be a starting point for discussion, and the development of other models, on how to achieve such goals.

Step 1 Steering Committee Selection, Administrative Assistant Selection (and Securing Volunteers for Advisory Board)

(Approximate Time Required: 8 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) Contracts with 5 people for steering committee
at a salary of \$80,000 for duration of CVI process
- 2) Contracts with 5 people for administrative assistants
at a salary of \$40,000 for duration of CVI process
- 3) Development of Advisory Board
(50+ volunteers)

B. Suggestions

1. Identify 150 key leaders from a significant variety of fields of activity in the community
2. Prepare Executive Summary of approach to Community Visioning Initiative (CVI), and importance of CVI

3. Prepare “Steering Committee Selection” Questionnaire [for ideas, see IPCR Initiative document “39 Suggestions for Preliminary Survey Questions (in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives)”, at http://www.ipcri.net/39_Suggestions_for_Preliminary_Survey_Questions_2.pdf]

4. Send Executive Summary and “Steering Committee Selection” Questionnaire to 150 key leaders

- a) to increase awareness of intention to carry out CVI
- b) as way of identifying leaders with interest, understanding, and experience for Steering Committee
- c) as way of identifying possible volunteer Advisory Board members
- d) as way of gathering input and leading into Step 2 and Step 3

[Note: Recipients of the above package should be encouraged to save a copy of their responses, as many of these leaders may be asked to participate in the “Preliminary Survey” (see Step 3)]

5. People selected for the Steering Committee will carry out their own selection process for an administrative assistant

Step 2 Initial Preparation

(Approximate Time Required: 6 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) Identifying Volunteer Resources
- 2) Establishing “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (CTLC’s)
- 3) Outreach
- 4) Consulting
- 5) Etc.

Very Important Note: On Establishing a Sufficient Number of CTLC’s

Establishing a sufficient number of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (CTLCs) is a critical prerequisite to going forward with Community Visioning Initiatives of the nature described in this proposal. The Community Visioning Initiative process outlined in this document has a critical need for somewhere near 20 public access buildings (per community area with a population of 50,000) which can function as described in Section B, Part 2 on the next page (p. 4) Special Note: Establishing many CTLCs—which can accommodate as many as 300 people per day coming in and out at different times for an extended period of time (possibly a year, or more) (with associated parking considerations) (and with, hopefully, no rent associated with it)—may narrow the available possibilities to a point that probable requires a sense of shared urgency among many members of the community. Unfortunately (or fortunately), such a sense of shared urgency may be approaching. In the time period preceding such urgency, word may get around about Community Visioning Initiative approaches (like the kind described in this document) through the efforts of people who believe that we can overcome the challenges ahead, and are ready to go forward with constructive and practical solutions. Such people may, by their efforts in advance, prepare the way for a sufficient number of CTLCs to be established on short notice. The importance of CTLCs is so critical that without a sufficient number of assurances relating to CTLCs as a prerequisite, there will be no advantage to proceeding any further in the 15 step Community Visioning Initiative process described in this document.

B. Suggestions

1. Partnership formation with volunteer service organizations, places of worship, educational institutions, etc.

- a) seeking volunteers for an extended amount of time for a variety of support positions
 - i) specifically seeking volunteers for CTLC coordinator positions
(a very important role, which will require a careful selection process)
 - ii) specifically seeking volunteer secretaries and journalists to transcribe, report, and create “actions taken” logs, and overviews of the CVI process for the “Sharing the Lessons” element of the process (see Step 15)
 - iii) specifically seeking volunteer journalists to document and verify the “voting” process (see Steps 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10)
 - iv) specifically seeking volunteers for compiling and summarizing “voting” (responses) during Steps 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10)
 - v) specifically seeking volunteer website design for official CVI website

2. Establishing a sufficient number of CTLC’s as local community points of entry

which (hopefully) are donated building space (with sufficient parking) for the duration of the CVI process

which are accessible to the public 7 days a week

and which can function as

- a) information centers, clearinghouses (on how residents can focus their time, energy, and money) and central locations for listings of employment opportunities
- b) locations for workshops on topics suggested by the “Preliminary Survey” (see Step 3), and as determined by the CTLC Coordinators
- c) community centers for meetings, both planned and informal
- d) locations for “Community Journals” (which are collections of formal and informal input—which may be contributed or accessed at all times)
(Note: each CTLC may need to have 5 hard copies of these “Community Journals”....)
- e) locations for “Final Version Document” Notebooks associated with Steps 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 (Note: early submissions to these notebooks will help others with format and provide ideas for topics they might explore....)
- f) locations for “Summary of the CVI Process to Date” Notebooks, for latecomers, and as assistance to the media

3. Revised and updated “Executive Summary” of approach to CVI and importance of CVI offered to public through CTLC’s and media, so residents can prepare and begin to participate—and so that more residents will be encouraged to “step up” and provide volunteer support

4. Neutral parties with sufficient experience and recognized authority (ombudpersons, etc.) identified to oversee integrity of CVI process

5. Contacts—and lines of communication for community service announcements—established with local information services providers (newspapers, television, radio, service-oriented websites, etc.)

a) CVI spokespersons identified as authorities to approach for critical information

6. With (hopefully) assistance from the organization “Teachers Without Borders”, the development of “teacher-leaders” is initiated. (The training and apprenticeships of “teacher-leaders” will be ongoing.)

[As an example of the process of developing “teacher-leaders”, see the “Mission and Vision” webpage at “Teachers Without Borders”, at <http://teacherswithoutborders.org/about-us/mission-and-vision>]

The development of “teacher-leaders” will be critical, as it anticipates a time when

a) additional teachers will be required to meet the needs for increasing the community’s knowledge base, and for the introduction of new skill sets

b) “ways of earning a living” will be created for these new teachers, so that they become a permanent addition to the community workforce

7. Consulting with questionnaire development experts

a) for assistance with creating a “Preliminary Survey” (see Step 3)

b) for assistance with creating an “Evaluation Survey” (see Step 13)

8. Preparation of a brochure titled “Suggestions for Making Best Use of the CVI Process” (see Appendix H in this “Multi-Angle” document)

Step 3 Preliminary Surveys

(Approximate Time Required: 6 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) Summary of responses to Preliminary Survey, to be published in newspapers, posted on official CVI website, and made accessible in CTLC’s

B. Suggestions

1. Note: The IPCRI Initiative document “39 Suggestions for Preliminary Survey Questions (in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives)”, provides many ideas for possible questions. See http://www.ipcri.net/39_Suggestions_for_Preliminary_Survey_Questions_2.pdf]

2. Send Preliminary Surveys to 150—or more—key leaders from a significant variety of fields of activity in the community

a) selection of recipients will be decided by Steering Committee with input from Advisory Board Members and Partnerships established in Step 2

3. Responses and Summarized of Results from Preliminary Survey will provide
- a) evidence from local leaders of the need for a re-assessment of current priorities
 - b) examples of local leaders stepping up in support of CVI
 - c) starting points for public discourse about the importance of the CVI
 - d) starting points for CTLC workshop content
 - e) starting points for some participants as they develop “Final Version” decisions (“votes”) on challenges, solutions, and action plans
 - f) an aid to mobilizing a high level of interest in the CVI, and a high level of citizen participation
 - g) an initial sense of support or non-support for the “sister community” element [an action plan which is advocated by the IPCR Initiative “1000Communities²” proposal (see Appendix C)]

Step 4 Secondary Preparation

(Approximate Time Required: 4 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) Additional CTLC’s opened
- 2) Announcements for workshops already scheduled
- 3) Announcements for “voting” times already scheduled

B. Suggestions

- 1. Training and apprenticeships of “teacher-leaders” is ongoing (they continue to facilitate workshops and meetings....)
- 2. As awareness of the value of the CVI process increases, additional donations of appropriate building space will result in additional CTLC’s in the community
- 3. Publications (available at CTLC’s) and press releases announce workshops already scheduled (workshops which derive their content mostly from the results of the Preliminary Surveys) (Note: Additional workshops will result from input received by local CTLC Coordinators, and will vary according to specific needs perceived).
- 4. Publications (available at CTLC’s) and press releases announce the “voting” times already scheduled (for Steps 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10)

Step 5 Workshops, Meetings, and “Voting” associated with the question:

What are the challenges which require our most immediate attention? (Or... What are the challenges with the greatest potential to de-stabilize economic systems, community life, and basic survival in community, regional, national, and international settings?)

(Approximate Time Required: 4 weeks)

A. Goal

- 1) A List (compiled and summarized through a transparent, well-documented, and fair process) of all Challenges mentioned by participating residents, will be published in local newspapers, posted on the official CVI website, and many copies will be made available in CTLC’s
 - a) Challenges categories mentioned most often will include some examples of the different ways that challenge was described
 - b) The summary list will begin with the challenges identified most often, and list the challenges in order from most often identified to least often identified

B. Suggestions

Note: For more information about “Verifying the Integrity of the Voting Process”, see Section 8 in the IPCR Initiative document “1000Communities²”, at <http://www.ipcri.net/1000Communities2.pdf>

1. Residents are encouraged to follow the “Suggestions for Making Best Use of the CVI Process” ((see Appendix H in this “Multi-Angle” document)
2. Workshops, resources, informal meetings, etc. will be offered in the CTLC’s to help residents sort through what could seem like an overwhelming and complex assessment process
3. Residents are encouraged to submit one (1) “Final Version” document for this step. The document for this step should include a list of 10-20 items, and must be limited to 4 well-organized and easily read pages (to help with the compilation and summary process). Examples will be provided, and copies of documents submitted during the early part of this step will be available for participants to consider as they prepare their “vote”. Some evidence supporting the items mentioned, or some clarifying comments, may be included to help identify the challenges listed, but citing extensive evidence is unnecessary and discouraged. References to resources of any length can be suggested to local CTLC Coordinators—and entered into the CTLC “Community Journal”.
4. Submitting “Final Version” Documents
 - a) Such “Final Version” documents should be submitted to the local CTLC Coordinator during the days and hours designated for this part of the process.
 - b) When submitting “Final Version” documents, residents will be required to provide some proof of residency.

5. The compilation and summarizing of all “challenges identified” “Final Version” documents will be carried out by thoroughly screened volunteers, supervised by local CTLC Coordinators, and independently reported on by volunteer journalists and neutral parties such as ombudpersons (who will also observe the process to evaluate transparency, thoroughness of documentation, and fairness).

6. A Summary List of the Challenges Identified will then be published in local newspapers, posted on the CVI website, and many copies will be made accessible in the CTLC’s.

a) The summary list will begin with the challenges identified most often, and list the challenges in order from most often identified to least often identified

Important Note: This summary list will not be considered a list of challenges prioritized however, for the reason that there may be many participants who have not given much importance to a number of very important challenges, and who may change their mind once they see the content and order of the summary list from this step.

Step 6 Workshops, Meetings, and “Voting” Associated with Prioritizing the List of Challenges

Identified created in Step 5

(Approximate Time Required: 3 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) The List of Challenges Identified (created in Step 5) is prioritized by participating residents
- 2) Prioritized lists properly submitted by residents are compiled and summarized through a transparent, well-documented, and fair process; and the summary is published in local newspapers, posted on the CVI website—and many copies are made available in CTLC’s.
 - a) A “scoring system” common to this kind of “voting” will be applied, so that challenges which are prioritized as most important (first on the list) by some, and which are chosen by many residents as significant in some way, will receive more points than a challenge which is prioritized as most important by some, but not recognized at all by most residents

B. Suggestions

Note: For more information about “Verifying the Integrity of the Voting Process”, see Section 8 in the IPCR Initiative document “1000Communities²”, at <http://www.ipcri.net/1000Communities2.pdf>

1. Residents are encouraged to follow the “Suggestions for Making Best Use of the CVI Process” (see Appendix H in this “Multi-Angle” document)
2. Workshops, resources, informal meetings, etc. will be offered in the CTLC’s to help residents discover tools and resources useful in prioritizing the list of identified challenges
3. Residents are encouraged to submit one (1) “Final Version” document for this step. The document for this step should include a list of 10-20 items, and must be limited to 4 well-organized and easily read pages (to help with the compilation and summary process). Examples will be provided, and copies of documents submitted during the early part of this step will be available for participants to consider as they prepare their “vote”. Some evidence supporting the items mentioned, or some clarifying comments, may be included to help identify the challenges listed, but citing extensive evidence is unnecessary and discouraged. References to resources of any length can be suggested to local CTLC Coordinators—and entered into the CTLC “Community Journal”.
4. Submitting “Final Version” Documents
 - a) Such “Final Version” documents should be submitted to the local CTLC Coordinator during the days and hours designated for this part of the process.
 - b) When submitting “Final Version” documents, residents will be required to provide some proof of residency.
5. A “scoring system” common to this kind of “voting” will be applied, so that challenges which are prioritized as most important (first on the list) by some, and which are chosen by many residents as significant in some way, will receive more points than a challenge which is prioritized as most important by some, but not recognized at all by most residents

Special Commentary: Some residents may feel uneasy concerning the problem of residents who are less educated and less informed having as much of a say in the process as those who have spent years working on these issues. This is a fundamental problem, which is not confined to Community Visioning Initiative processes like this; as people who are not sufficiently informed about critical issues are everywhere, and they are investing their time, energy, and money—“voting”—all the time. If we are honest with ourselves about this issue, we must admit that there are very few people who have successfully aligned all of their investments of time, energy, and money with all of the values of the religious, spiritual, or moral tradition they feel closest to. This writer believes that there are many serious challenges before us now, and that we will need to invest our time, energy, and money very wisely to overcome these challenges. How can we do it? We must help each other. The Community Visioning Initiative outlined in this proposal is time-intensive so that we will have time to learn much more than we know now about how to encourage and support each other in community building processes like CVIs.

6. The compilation and summarizing of all “challenges identified” “Final Version” documents will be carried out by thoroughly screened volunteers, supervised by local CTLC Coordinators, and independently reported on by volunteer journalists and neutral parties such as ombudpersons (who will also observe the process to evaluate transparency, thoroughness of documentation, and fairness).

7. A Summary List of the Challenges Identified will then be published in local newspapers, posted on the CVI website, and many copies will be made accessible in the CTLC’s.

Step 7 A Two Week Interval from the Publication of the Challenges Prioritized Summary List to the Beginning of Step 8

(Approximate Time Required: 2 weeks)

A. Goal

- 1) To allow a time of public comment (in local newspapers, on websites, etc.) —and discussion—on the content of the Challenges Prioritized Summary List

Step 8 Workshops, Meetings, and “Voting” to brainstorm solutions to the Challenges Prioritized Summary List

(Approximate Time Required: 4 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) A List (compiled and summarized through a transparent, well-documented, and fair process) of all the Solutions mentioned by participating residents (in response to the “Challenges Prioritized Summary List”) will be published in local newspapers, posted on the CVI website—and many copies will be made available in local CTLC’s
 - a) Solutions categories mentioned most often will include some examples of the different ways that solution was described
 - b) The summary list will begin with the solutions identified most often, and list the challenges in order from most often identified to least often identified
 - c) The listings will include, in the first line, a reference to the challenge, or challenges, targeted

B. Suggestions

Note: For more information about “Verifying the Integrity of the Voting Process”, see Section 8 in the IPCR Initiative document “1000Communities²”, at <http://www.ipcri.net/1000Communities2.pdf>

1. Residents are encouraged to follow the “Suggestions for Making Best Use of the CVI Process” (see Appendix H in this “Multi-Angle” document)
2. Workshops, resources, informal meetings, etc. will be offered in the CTLC’s to help residents sort through what could seem like an overwhelming and complex assessment process
3. Residents are encouraged to submit one (1) “Final Version” document for this step. The document for this step should include a list of 10-20 items, and must be limited to 4 well-organized and easily read pages (to help with the compilation and summary process). Examples will be provided, and copies of documents submitted during the early part of this step will be available for participants to consider as they prepare their “vote”. Some evidence supporting the items mentioned, or some clarifying comments, may be included to help identify the solutions listed, but citing extensive evidence is unnecessary and discouraged. References to resources of any length can be suggested to local CTLC Coordinators—and entered into the CTLC “Community Journal”.

Important Note: If the “sister community” idea is being identified as a possible solution, it will enter into formal consideration if it is submitted by even one (1) resident during this step of the process. Naturally, if the “sister community” idea, or any other idea proposed as a solution to one or more challenges, is among the top five or ten solutions mentioned by many residents, it will receive more attention in workshops, formal and informal meetings, resources available through the CTLC’s—and in public discourse in local newspapers, in websites, etc.

4. Submitting “Final Version” Documents
 - a) Such “Final Version” documents should be submitted to the local CTLC Coordinator during the days and hours designated for this part of the process.
 - b) When submitting “Final Version” documents, residents will be required to provide some proof of residency.
5. The compilation and summarizing of all “solutions identified” “Final Version” documents will be carried out by thoroughly screened volunteers, supervised by local CTLC Coordinators, and independently reported on by volunteer journalists and neutral parties such as ombudpersons (who will also observe the process to evaluate transparency, thoroughness of documentation, and fairness).
6. A Summary List of the Solutions Identified will then be published in local newspapers, posted on the CVI website, and many copies will be made accessible in the CTLC’s.
 - a) The summary list will begin with the solutions identified most often, and list the solutions in order from most often identified to least often identified
 - b) The listings will include, in the first line, a reference to the challenge, or challenges, targeted.

Important Note: This summary list will not be considered a list of solutions prioritized however, for the reason that there may be many participants who have not given much importance to a number of very important solutions, and who may change their mind once they see the content and order of the summary list from this step.

Step 9 Workshops, Meetings, and “Voting” Associated with Prioritizing the List of Solutions Identified created in Step 8

(Approximate Time Required: 3 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) The List of Solutions Identified (created in Step 8) is prioritized by participating residents
- 2) Prioritized lists properly submitted by residents are compiled and summarized through a transparent, well-documented, and fair process; and the summary is published in local newspapers, posted on the CVI website—and many copies are made available in CTLC’s.
 - a) A “scoring system” common to this kind of “voting” will be applied, so that solutions which are prioritized as most important (first on the list) by some, and which are chosen by many residents as significant in some way, will receive more points than a solution which is prioritized as most important by some, but not recognized at all by most residents

B. Suggestions

Note: For more information about “Verifying the Integrity of the Voting Process”, see Section 8 in the IPCR Initiative document “1000Communities²”, at <http://www.ipcri.net/1000Communities2.pdf>

1. Residents are encouraged to follow the “Suggestions for Making Best Use of the CVI Process” (see Appendix H in this “Multi-Angle” document)
2. Workshops, resources, informal meetings, etc. will be offered in the CTLC’s to help residents discover tools and resources useful in prioritizing the list of identified solutions
3. Residents are encouraged to submit one (1) “Final Version” document for this step. The document for this step should include a list of 10-20 items, and must be limited to 4 well-organized and easily read pages (to help with the compilation and summary process). Examples will be provided, and copies of documents submitted during the early part of this step will be available for participants to consider as they prepare their “vote”. Some evidence supporting the items mentioned, or some clarifying comments, may be included to help identify the solutions listed, but citing extensive evidence is unnecessary and discouraged. References to resources of any length can be suggested to local CTLC Coordinators—and entered into the CTLC “Community Journal”.

4. Submitting “Final Version” Documents

- a) Such “Final Version” documents should be submitted to the local CTLC Coordinator during the days and hours designated for this part of the process.
- b) When submitting “Final Version” documents, residents will be required to provide some proof of residency.

5. A “scoring system” common to this kind of “voting” will be applied, so that solutions which are prioritized as most important (first on the list) by some, and which are chosen by many residents as significant in some way, will receive more points than a solution which is prioritized as most important by some, but not recognized at all by most residents

(Note: The following Special Commentary is repeated, from an earlier section of this proposal, for emphasis)

Special Commentary: Some residents may feel uneasy concerning the problem of residents who are less educated and less informed having as much of a say in the process as those who have spent years working on these issues. This is a fundamental problem, which is not confined to Community Visioning Initiative processes like this; as people who are not sufficiently informed about critical issues are everywhere, and they are investing their time, energy, and money—“voting”—all the time. If we are honest with ourselves about this issue, we must admit that there are very few people who have successfully aligned all of their investments of time, energy, and money with all of the values of the religious, spiritual, or moral tradition they feel closest to. This writer believes that there are many serious challenges before us now, and that we will need to invest our time, energy, and money very wisely to overcome these challenges. How can we do it? We must help each other. The Community Visioning Initiative outlined in this proposal is time-intensive so that we will have time to learn much more than we know now about how to encourage and support each other in community building processes like CVIs.

6. The compilation and summarizing of all “solutions identified” “Final Version” documents will be carried out by thoroughly screened volunteers, supervised by local CTLC Coordinators, and independently reported on by volunteer journalists and neutral parties such as ombudpersons (who will also observe the process to evaluate transparency, thoroughness of documentation, and fairness).

7. A Summary List of the Solutions Identified will then be published in local newspapers, posted on the CVI website, and many copies will be made accessible in the CTLC’s.

Step 10 Workshops, Meetings, and “Voting” Associated with Developing Action Plans to Implement Prioritizing Solutions

(Approximate Time Required: 6 weeks)

A. Goal

- 1) Specific outlines of relevant, practical and doable steps for implementing prioritized solutions, so that as many residents as possible can understand how to use their time, energy, and money in ways that will resolve the challenges of our times

B. Suggestions

1. Residents are encouraged to follow “Suggestions for Making Best Use of the CVI Process” (see Appendix H in this “Multi-Angle” document)
2. Residents are encouraged to work at home, in informal groups, and/or through meetings, workshops etc. at the CTLCs, to arrive at point by point answers to the following questions
 - a) Who would they like to see as the lead organization, agency, institution,, etc. for implementing which solutions?
 - b) How would they like that organization, etc. to proceed?
 - c) What are the most practical and doable steps in such an action plan, and how can they be clearly stated so that they can be understood by as many people as possible?
 - d) How will the general public know if the desired results are being achieved?

Important Note: This is where “accountability indicators” will be identified. They are an important part of the evaluation process—but are only a part of that process. [For more on evaluation, see Section 13 “Some Thoughts About Evaluation” in “The IPCR Workshop Primer” for specific suggestions (at http://www.ipcri.net/The_IPCR_Workshop_Primer_Feb_2010.pdf)]

3. Workshops, resources, informal meetings, etc. will be offered in the CTLC’s to help residents discover tools and resources useful to developing these kind of action plans
4. Residents are encouraged to submit one (1) “Final Version” document for this step. The document for this step should include a list of 10-20 items, and must be limited to 8 well-organized and easily read pages (to help with the compilation and summary process). Examples will be provided, and copies of documents submitted during the early part of this step will be available for participants to consider as they prepare their “vote”. Some evidence supporting the items mentioned, or some clarifying comments, may be included to help identify the action plans listed, but citing extensive evidence is unnecessary and discouraged. References to resources of any length can be suggested to local CTLC Coordinators—and entered into the CTLC “Community Journal”.
5. Submitting “Final Version” Documents
 - a) Such “Final Version” documents should be submitted to the local CTLC Coordinator during the days and hours designated for this part of the process.
 - b) When submitting “Final Version” documents, residents will be required to provide some proof of residency.

6. The compilation and summarizing of all “action plans” “Final Version” documents will be carried out by thoroughly screened volunteers, supervised by local CTLC Coordinators, and independently reported on by volunteer journalists and neutral parties such as ombudpersons (who will also observe the process to evaluate transparency, thoroughness of documentation, and fairness).

Special Commentary

1. While there may be much in the way of action plans suggestions which relate to supplementing work already in progress by existing organizations, agencies, etc.—there will also be a significant amount of suggestions which require the creation of new organizations and partnerships.

2. It is inevitable that some or many of the action plans will require involvement from organizations, agencies, etc. which are outside the community. Actions plans will need to be creative to avoid being stagnated by overdependence on complex global interdependencies. There can be no doubt that steady, consistent efforts over a long period of time will be necessary to bring about solutions to some of the more difficult challenges. This is exactly why it is so important to emphasize that efforts are needed from as many communities of people as possible. (“1000Communities²”)

C. An Important Note About Community Building

This kind of time-intensive Community Visioning Initiative is community building in a most comprehensive and deliberate form. Many of us will have experienced community building in a comprehensive and deliberate form in the past. Ideas about what would assist us in realizing our visions about quality of life were brought forward—and some attracted the time, energy, and money of many people, and some not.

What is different here is that although the “developed” countries in the world are very complex, it is possible for participants in these kind of intensive Community Visioning Initiatives to become keenly aware of how each and every one of the residents in their community has—by their “investments” of time, energy, and money—funded what has come before... and how each resident is a fundamental and critical part of the funding for the action plans and doable steps which will determine what will come next.

Participants will surely wish to increase their awareness of

- a) what patterns of investment they would like to move away from
- b) what patterns of investment they would like to affirm or continue to affirm and
- c) how cooperation with other residents in their community will help them do both.

Step 11 A Six Week Interval for Completion of Lists to be Published and Completion of Summary Reports for Upcoming Presentations in Step 12

(Approximate Time Required: 6 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) This extra time may be needed for the process of compiling and summarizing the action plans.
- 2) This extra time will also allow those people chosen to make presentations in Step 12 to complete their summary reports.

Step 12 Summary Presentations and Job Fairs

(Approximate Time Required: 4 weeks)

A. Goals

- 1) Steering Committee members (with help from volunteer Advisory Board members, etc.) will summarize the Community Visioning Initiative process
- 2) Steering Committee members-- and key community leaders who were very much involved in the CVI process—will make presentations based on the summaries
- 3) Specifically, information will be provided on how residents can deliberately focus their time, energy, and money so that their actions
 - a) can have positive repercussions on many fields of activity relating to solutions
 - b) can result in an increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are related to solutions and action plans
- 4) Job Fairs will provide a forum for organizations and businesses working in solution oriented fields of activity to describe employment opportunities and future prospects, to discover local talent, to hire qualified prospects, and to build knowledge bases and skill sets for the future

B. Suggestions

1. Although a final published summary of the CVI process (with overall statistics and evaluation survey results) will not yet be available, input on challenges priorities, solution priorities, and action plan summaries will be sufficient for

- a) Steering Committee members-- and key community leaders who were very much involved in the CVI process—to make presentations based on the preliminary summaries
- b) Booths in local auditoriums to be allocated to businesses and organizations for very practical and informative job fairs

Special Commentary: By now, there will have been sufficient public discourse for those people with understanding about high level shifts in investment portfolios to have learned something about what directions future shifts will be leaning towards. The job fairs which come at the end of the CVI process provide opportunities for all key stakeholders in the community (businesses, organizations, institutions, government, etc.) to demonstrate their upgraded awareness—and their interest in the welfare of the community—by offering and facilitating new employment opportunities... and thus helping with a just transition from patterns of investment which in only limited ways represent solutions to prioritized challenges to patterns of investment which in many ways represent solutions to prioritized challenges.

One possible element of this just transition can be that people who do deliberately focus their investments of time, energy, and money towards solutions identified by the Community Visioning Initiative being carried out in their community may receive, as encouragement, local currency. *And then such local currency can, in its turn, be redeemed in ways which will be particularly helpful to people transitioning from less solution-oriented employment to more solution-oriented employment.*

2. People who want CVI processes of this nature to truthfully reflect the challenges before us-- and the solutions which will help us overcome those challenges—will provide resources and supporting evidence at the appropriate steps in the process which is worthy of that kind of conclusion.

Step 13 Evaluating the Process

(Approximate Time Required: 3 weeks)

A. Goal

- 1) Provide evaluation surveys for as many residents as possible and encourage residents to answer as many questions in the survey as possible, with as much careful attention to detail as possible

B. Suggestions

[Special Note: See Section 13 “Some Thoughts About Evaluation” in “The IPCR Workshop Primer” for specific suggestions (at http://www.ipcri.net/The_IPCR_Workshop_Primer_Feb_2010.pdf]

[Here, in this document, suggestions will related to the actual administration of the evaluation surveys]

1. Developing a well-designed evaluation survey will be most helpful to the process of sharing the lessons learned with other communities. Therefore, careful attention should be given to compensating the specialists and consultants who will help create the evaluation surveys. (See Step 2 “Initial Preparation”)
2. Announcements will be made in advance detailing designated days and hours when Evaluation Survey Workshops will be scheduled—workshops which will provide assistance for residents filling out the surveys, and which will encourage fellowship and mutual support in the process.
3. Residents can also come to a CTLC, pick up an evaluation survey, fill it out at their convenience, and return it to a local CTLC Coordinator before the deadline.

Step 14 An 8 week interval for compiling and summarizing the evaluation surveys—and for printing the Final CVI Summary Reports (pdf files accessible on websites will be the preferred form of sharing this report)

(Approximate Time Required: 8 weeks)

Step 15 Sharing the Lessons, Carrying the Lessons into the Future

A. Goals

- 1) Final CVI Summary Reports are made available to residents through hard copies at CTLC’s, and pdfs on the CVI website, and made accessible to other communities through pdf’s on the CVI website, and other CVI clearinghouse websites

Note: There will be a section in the Summary Report which will identify the Action Plans most relevant to carrying the lessons into the future

B. Suggestions

1. Final CVI Summary Reports will include (and incorporate)
 - a) notes and reporting which make up an “actions taken” log summary

- b) Steering Committee Selection questionnaire
- c) Progress Reports Summary
- d) Preliminary Surveys (and summary of responses)
- e) Examples of “Final Version” documents (residents “votes”) from each step which requested a vote
- f) A Description of the process used to verify the integrity of the “Voting” process (including summaries from volunteer journalists who reported on the process, ombudpersons who observed and reported on the process, local CTLC Coordinators, and Steering Committee members)
- g) Summaries of Challenges Identified, Challenges Prioritized, Solutions Identified, Solutions Prioritized, and Summaries of Priority Action Plans (including preferred lead organizations and doable steps)
- h) Impact Analysis including relevant statistics from job fairs, accountability indicators, employment statistics, investment statistics, etc.
- i) Steering Committee Summaries
- j) Evaluation Summaries [which will include excerpts from “Community Journals” (see Section 14 “Evaluating the Process”)]

2. Copies of these Final CVI Summary Reports will be accessible at CTLC’s, and pdf’s accessible by way of the CVI website

Important Note: Special emphasis will be given to making copies of this Final CVI Summary Report accessible to other communities through pdf’s on the CVI website, and on other CVI clearinghouse websites

3. Action Plans associated with

- a) CTLC’s
- b) ongoing CTLC workshops
- c) re-evaluation of knowledge base and skill set needs
- d) re-evaluation of nature of educational institutions (see questions in Preliminary Survey and Evaluation Survey)
- e) possible “sister community” relationships
- f) other and etc.

will provide some of the many building blocks for carrying the lessons into the future

4. This kind of CVI process may be repeated at intervals into the future until new patterns of responding to the challenges of our times become such a natural part of everyday community life that the transition to an economically stable, environmentally sustainable and peaceful way of life featuring widespread compassion for our fellow human beings seems to be near completion...

or until the transition to “the kind of future a majority of the residents in any particular community prefers” seems to be near completion.

Appendix 2

“15 Sample Preliminary Survey Questions”

Introduction

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a way of creating local community specific and regional specific “constellations of initiatives” responses to the challenges of our times.

The questions included in this section have been selected from the IPCR document “39 Suggestions for Preliminary Survey Questions (as Preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives)” (with subtitle: and a beginning database for “Questionnaires That Help Build Caring Communities”) (not currently accessible on the Internet) Subsection C in Section VII (“Constellations of Initiatives” Approach...) of this document on Preliminary Surveys can provide background information on how such Preliminary Surveys could be a key support for Community Visioning Initiatives, and a most helpful educational resource for residents of a community carrying out a Community Visioning Initiative.

As emphasized in many locations in this document, a Preliminary Survey sent out to 150 key leaders from a variety of fields of activity in a community can do much to identify urgent issues previously under the radar for most residents, suggest key topics to explore in Community Teaching and Learning Center workshops, and build up awareness of the need for both the Community Visioning Initiative, and resident participation in many of the activities related to the visioning process.

The 15 Questions:

1. Home Territory

Please name one—or two—communities/towns/cities/regional areas which you would identify as your “home territory” [i.e. where you have the most significant personal reasons for making your home, and living many years of your life... (even if you are not currently living there)]. Please list your 5 most significant personal reasons for identifying your “home territory”—and rank them as most significant, next most significant, etc., using 1 as most significant, 2 as next most significant, and so on.

2. Definition of “the good life”

What is your definition of “the good life?” Please describe your definition of “the good life”—including both those parts of “the good life” which you already have, and those parts of “the good life” which you still hope to attain. (Note: Please clearly indicate which parts of “the good life” you already have, and which parts you still hope to attain.)

3. An Initial Assessment

For the questions below, please check the box which best corresponds to the way you view the following statements:

a) “As a result of the unprecedented opportunities created by the expansion of the Internet, we have now arrived at a very auspicious moment in time... for at no other time in the course of history has so many people had access to so much in the way of time-tested guidelines, inspiring role models, and service-oriented initiatives relevant to peace, prosperity, and happiness for all humanity.”

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I believe it-- and there is much evidence to support it | I believe it-- and there is sufficient evidence to support it | I would like to believe it, but there isn't enough evidence to support it | It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now | I don't believe it— there is no evidence to support it |

b) “There are countless numbers of ‘things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives’ which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.”

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I believe it-- and there is much evidence to support it | I believe it-- and there is sufficient evidence to support it | I would like to believe it, but there isn't enough evidence to support it | It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now | I don't believe it— there is no evidence to support it |

c) “Even now, as you are reading this, truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances—by countless numbers of people in communities around the world.”

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| I believe it-- and there is much evidence to support it | I believe it-- and there is sufficient evidence to support it | I would like to believe it, but there isn't enough evidence to support it | It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now | I don't believe it— there is no evidence to support it |

d) Who would you identify as your “preferred provider” in the following areas of life in your community? [Note: To realize the benefits of this question, it will be sufficient to answer with what first comes to mind for as many categories as you can.]

Building Construction
Building Supplies

Health Care
Home Furnishings

Clothes Manufacturer
Communication Services
Disaster Relief
Education System Development
Emergency Health Care
Energy Production and Distribution
Food Distribution
Food Processing
Food Production
Government

Home Repair
Information Services
Recycling
Religious, Spiritual, and Moral Instruction
Road Building, Maintenance, and Repair
Shoemaker
Teachers/Educators
Transportation
Waste Treatment and Disposal
Water Purification and Distribution

i) Considering this group of people as a whole, how well do you know the people who you think of as your “preferred providers” in these areas of your community life? (Please check the appropriate box below to indicate your answer).

closely connected-- many personal relationships
 closely connected in some ways
 only slightly connected-- very few personal relationships
 solely as service providers

ii) Is the way your “preferred providers” (as a whole) carry out their responsibilities consistent with your idea of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives’ which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts in your community and region—and in other parts of the world?” (Please check the appropriate box below to indicate your answer).

most of the time
 in some ways
 almost never
 I don’t know

4. Most Difficult Challenges, Most Valuable Resources

Included in Appendix 4 (of this “Invitation” document) is a list of challenges which this writer feels are most important to make significant progress on in the months and years ahead. Consider that “Ten Point...” list provided as one example of a response to part a) of this question. Then, following your own independent thinking on this important subject, please respond as best you can to the following questions.

a) From your point of view, what are the most difficult challenges of our times?

b) Do you believe that we—collectively—have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges you have identified as the most difficult challenges of our times?

c) If your answer to Question #2 is yes, please describe the resources you believe will contribute the most to helping us—collectively—overcome the challenges you identified.

d) If your answer to Question #2 is no, please offer any and all sincere, constructive, relevant, and practical suggestions for what we— collectively—can do to inspire, encourage, and/or create the resources you believe *would be necessary* to overcome the challenges you identified.

5. Engines of Economic Stability

Many people seem to be worried that “the economy” will collapse if there is widespread movement from “consuming material goods and ecological resources indiscriminately” to “discriminating carefully about use of material goods and ecological resources”... and yet many of the challenges of our times are very deeply rooted in cultural traditions, which suggest that it may require decades, generations, or even centuries to resolve such challenges. Surely, there will be work to do...

Please carefully consider the above introduction to this question, and then respond to the following questions.

a) Please name as many engines of economic stability and methods of economic conversion as you can which you believe would result in communities that

minimize resource requirements
maintain ecological sustainability
maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings

and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.

b) Please check the box below which best corresponds to your view of the following statement:

“It is possible to create, support, and sustain communities which can minimize resource requirements, maintain ecological sustainability, maintain a high level of compassion for fellow human beings— and which represent what a significant majority of community residents surveyed would describe as a high quality of life.”

I believe it-- and
there is much evidence
to support it

I believe it-- and
there is sufficient
evidence to
support it

I would like to
believe it, but there
isn't enough evidence
to support it

It is difficult to
believe it, with the
way things are
going now

I don't believe it—
there is no evidence
to support it

6. Seeking Information about Our Moral Compasses

For the question below, please check the box (or boxes) which best correspond(s) to the way you view the following statements:

a) “Cultures” of violence, greed, corruption, and overindulgence:

- i) have become so common that many of us accept such as inevitable
- ii) are a significant part of the current crises of confidence in financial markets
- and iii) are in many ways slowing the restructuring of investment priorities needed to respond to an increasing number of other critical challenges.

- agree
- agree in some ways
- have different view—or different way of understanding our present circumstances
- disagree in some ways
- disagree

Your different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances:

b) “The most advanced societies are the ones which are successful at integrating spiritual wisdom into the everyday circumstances of community life.”

- I believe it—and there is much evidence to support it
- I believe it—and there is sufficient evidence to support it
- I would like to believe it, but there isn’t enough evidence to support it
- It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now
- I don’t believe it—there is no evidence to support it

- agree
- agree in some ways
- have different view—or different way of understanding our present circumstances
- disagree in some ways
- disagree

Your different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances:

7. Global Drugs Trade, Global Arms Trade—and Solutions?

Consider the following excerpt from the “World Report of Violence and Health: Summary (Recommendations for Action)” (by the World Health Organization, 2002):

“The global drugs trade and the global arms trade are integral to violence in both developing and industrialized countries. Even modest progress on either front will contribute to reducing the amount and degree of violence suffered by millions of people. To date, however—and despite their high profile in the world arena—no solutions seem to be in sight for these problems.”

a) Do you believe there are “solutions in sight” for the above mentioned problems, or do you agree with the authors at the World Health Organization? If you believe there are “solutions in sight”, please be specific and describe such solutions. Or, if you agree that “no solutions seem to be in sight”, offer your view on as to why we seem to be at a point where “no solutions seem to be in sight” for those problems.

b) Please check the box (or boxes) which best corresponds to the way you view of the following statement.

How much daily contact with the treasured wisdom of religious, spiritual, and moral traditions do you feel people in general would need before we would see noticeable progress on the above mentioned problems (the global drugs trade and the global arms trade)?

				X	Y
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
more than is likely to happen	a profound increase from current levels	a lot more	a little more	additional solutions will be essential to make noticeable progress	have different view—or different understanding of our present circumstances

c) If you checked boxes X and/or Y, please describe below any solutions to the above two problems (drugs trade and arms trade) which you feel would be helpful contributions to making noticeable progress on resolving these problems.

8. Difficult World Conflicts, Difficult Personal Conflicts, and Living Harmoniously

Consider what you believe are the 5 most difficult conflicts in the world today... and then consider the 5 most difficult personal relationships you have (relationships which are ongoing, relationships which somehow require your involvement on a regular basis, etc.)....

The question: How could the parties associated with the conflicts ultimately be helped so that they could live harmoniously with each other?

Please offer any and all responses to this question which you believe might be helpful to other people who might read what you have written.

9. Arriving at Working Definitions of “Right Livelihood”

Consider what ways of earning a living you would identify as “right livelihood.”

Now imagine a local community resource guide relating to employment, apprenticeships, training, and volunteer opportunities associated with “right livelihood.”

And further: imagine a committee commissioned to produce such a “right livelihood” resource guide.... And the individuals who make up the committee commissioned to produce such a resource guide....

a) What background (qualifications, experiences, etc.) would you like such individuals to have?

b) What local institutions would you consider most appropriate to commission such a resource guide, and oversee its production?

10. Identifying Experienced Practitioners, Stakeholders, and People Needing Assistance

Consider the assessment of the most difficult challenges of our times which you created as a response to question #6 part a).

a) Who are the Experienced Practitioners, who are most qualified to be educating people on how to successfully overcome each of the ten challenges you identified?

(Special Notes: Please be specific, as in times of emergency, it will be most important for leaders to understand which people are perceived as most qualified by the majority of the residents in a particular community. Also, please be straightforward and honest: if you do not know who would be most qualified to respond, please respond accordingly.)

b) Who are the Stakeholders (the people who will be affected by the education provided and guidance given by the Experienced Practitioners)?

c) Who are the People Needing Assistance (the people who do not know how to respond to the challenges you identified)?

11. Curriculum Changes in Local Educational Institutions?

Consider again the assessment of the most difficult challenges of our times which you created as a response to question #4, part a), and also any other responses you have made to any of the 15 questions in this list. With these considerations in mind, please respond to parts a) and b) below.

a) Please check the appropriate box—and also offer comments if you wish—to indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:

The curriculum in our local and regional educational institutions will _____ for our community to build the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| need to
be transformed | need to
be modified often | have a different view
or different way of
understanding our
present circumstances | need to
be modified some | be sufficient
as it is |

Your different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances:

b) Please use the scale below and, for each section below, indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

Scale:

- (3) = high level of agreement
- (2) = moderate level of agreement
- (1) = low level of agreement
- (0) = do not agree with the statement

Creating the knowledge base, skill sets, and the compassion for our fellow human beings necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require

- __ i) recognizing deficiencies in the knowledge base and skill sets of our communities as they are now
- __ ii) recognizing deficiencies in compassion for our fellow human beings
- __ iii) curriculum development “on the fly”
- __ iv) teacher training “on the fly”
- __ v) community centers which are neighborhood-friendly, and which provide ongoing workshops which are deliberately affordable
- __ vi) encouraging as much formal and informal meetings with other people in the local neighborhoods for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the result will include the building of a close-knit community of people with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, and a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges.

Please use the space below for ways of completing the above statement “Creating the knowledge base....” which are not listed above, and which you would have the highest level of agreement with.

12. A Visioning Exercise on the Subject of Educational Institutions

For this question, please consider the difficult challenges you identified in question #6 (see above).

- a) Please describe the kind of educational institution which you believe is most appropriate for creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to overcome the difficult challenges you identified. (Note: You may describe an educational institution similar to one in your community or region, or create a description of an educational institution which does not currently exist. Either way, please try to include, in your description, answers to the following questions.... What would it look like? What would it be called? Where might it be located? What would be essential as “structures” and “departments” of such an educational institution? What would be an appropriate “land use layout” for such an institution?)

- b) What kind of certification or experience would be required to become an instructor at such an educational institution?

- c) What kind of appropriate technology would be in use to reduce the ecological footprint and the carbon footprint of building construction, food production, and special materials acquisition?

- d) How would such an institution be funded?

13. Making a Community Visioning Initiative Happen in Your Community

For this question, please consider the list A (below) , which offers a brief description of Community Visioning Initiatives, and Appendix 1, which offers a more specific description of a Community Visioning Initiative, by providing a 15 Step Outline for a comprehensive 18 month long Community Visioning Initiative.

List A

1. Well organized efforts to identify problems and brainstorm solutions are a universally recognized approach to problem solving which is commonly used in family, community, business, and government settings in every part of the world.
2. In its most basic format, a Community Visioning Initiative (CVI) is simply a more comprehensive variation of the above mentioned approach to problem solving.
3. Community Visioning Initiatives (CVIs) can be described as a series of community meetings designed to facilitate the process of brainstorming ideas, organizing the ideas into goals, prioritizing the goals, and identifying doable steps.
4. Community Visioning Initiatives (CVIs) are especially useful as a means of increasing or maximizing citizen participation in the planning phase of community revitalization efforts.
5. In 1984, the non-profit organization Chattanooga Venture [Chattanooga, Tennessee (USA)] organized a Community Visioning Initiative that attracted more than 1,700 participants, and produced 40 community goals—which resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs, the creation of 1,300 permanent jobs, and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars.

This question—question #13—is about how to make a Community Visioning Initiative happen in your community.

Here is the two part question:

Consider the elements of preparation, education, funding, and organization necessary for a successful Community Visioning Initiative in your local community or region.

- a) Describe 3 steps which are practical and doable and which would help make a Community Visioning Initiative more likely to happen in your local community or region.
- b) Describe 3 obstacles or difficulties which would make a Community Visioning Initiative less likely to happen in your local community or region.

14. Proactive Measures to Encourage Constructive Activity during Community Visioning Initiatives

Consider the following commentary on preparation for carrying out a Community Visioning Initiative....

People who are doing preliminary planning for carrying out a Community Visioning Initiative should be aware that there may be people in the community who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears, manipulating people’s trust, and/or encouraging people to abandon hope in higher aspirations, and indulge in unhealthy, or immoral behavior. Such behavior is clearly counterproductive to the building of caring communities; it can be very dangerous for community morale, and it can become a crippling obstacle in times of crises. Responsible people will take sufficient preventative measures to proactively encourage a high percentage of constructive thinking and constructive action in their community.

The question: please list at least 5 preventative measures which you believe would proactively encourage a high percentage of constructive thinking and constructive action during the carrying out of a Community Visioning Initiative in your community.

15. Identifying the Most Important Elements of Community Life and Cultural Traditions

In the best of times, even the most profound challenges can be overcome; for in the best of times, _____ is/are nurtured, supported, and sustained by family, teachers, mentors, elders, and the everyday influences of community life and cultural traditions.

Please “brainstorm” on the subject of what would best fill in the blank in the above statement. Then choose 5-10 items from the “brainstormed list”, and rank them according to most important, and next most important, using 1 as most important, 2 as next most important, and so on.

Appendix 3

Evaluating the Effectiveness of Community Visioning Initiatives

1) Maximizing the lessons which can be learned

a) It will be valuable to seek input from a variety of sources to arrive at a comprehensive evaluation of the a Community Visioning Initiative (especially the “Constellations of Initiatives” kind of visioning initiative advocated by this writer)

It will be valuable to seek input from a variety of sources to arrive at a comprehensive evaluation of the a Community Visioning Initiative (especially the “Constellations of Initiatives” kind of visioning initiative advocated by this writer). Specifically, it will be most important to establish some of the evaluation procedures at the very beginning of the process, so that relevant information can be accumulated, systematically organized, and summarized as the process goes along. However, since there has not yet been a Community Visioning Initiative of this nature carried out in conditions similar to the urgent circumstances we are now in, new approaches to evaluation will need to be explored.

b) To facilitate the exchange of ideas and best practices, this writer advocates for clearinghouses for both Community Visioning Initiatives and Community Teaching and Learning Centers

The importance of establishing a Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse and a Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse are again emphasized here—as developing stakeholder engagement and collaborative problem solving processes which maximize citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity will be a trial-and-error process, from which much can be learned.

To facilitate the exchange of ideas and best practices, this writer advocates for clearinghouses for both Community Visioning Initiatives and Community Teaching and Learning Centers. The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through such website clearinghouses would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of learning experiences worldwide—and such sharing would surely contribute much to transforming the many challenges ahead into inspiring experiences of collaboration, peacebuilding, and community revitalization.

Note: Some of the sample evaluation questions in this section may seem to require much time and effort from participating residents, and requiring much time from people who are already busy may ensure a low response rate. However, we are in uncharted territory (from this writers’ point of view), and in need of problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before. Once this point of view is shared by even a significant segment of the community (as in after the Preliminary Survey to 150 key leaders), residents willingness to “make time”—to help get the most out of the problem solving processes that are being used—will, it is hoped, increase significantly.

2) The Purpose of this Section (Appendix 3)

The purpose of this section is to provide enough ideas for possible approaches to evaluation to emphasize how important it will be for the steering committee to decide on evaluation procedures early in the process—and to provide a starting point for discussion on actual best practices in evaluation (which can be led by people such as have been included in the “Stakeholder Engagement, etc” category in Section III (“List of Possible Board of Advisors...”). By giving much importance to developing evaluation procedures, organizers of these Community Visioning Initiatives will have the tools necessary to maximize the lessons which can be learned from the experience.

3) Some general suggestions for evaluating Community Visioning Initiatives of the kind advocated by this writer

In the Final Summary Report on the Community Visioning Initiative (referencing this writers [“15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative”](#)—also in Appendix 1), readers will be hoping to learn the most valuable lessons there are to learn about the experience. The “Evaluation” section of the Final Summary Report will be developed using input from people involved in other Community Visioning Initiatives that have already been carried out, from experts in questionnaire/survey construction, from the Preliminary Survey to 150 key leaders in the community, from suggestions received from community members, and from other sources. The following is a list of suggestions from this writer.

a) The Community Visioning Initiative organizers initial presentation would have provided some idea of the “community of people” or segment of population who would be asked to participate in the initiative.

- How did they define this “community of people?”
- Did this “community of people” change during the process?
- How did a representative sample of residents describe what they thought of as their community before the Community Visioning Initiative began?
- How did those same people—or another representative sample of residents—describe what they thought of as their community after the Community Visioning Initiative was completed?

b) Documented evidence relating to the following:

- population of area encompassed by the Community Visioning Initiative
- number and percentage of residents involved
 - [(including composition of residents: age, gender, first language (and proficiency in language of country of residence)]
- how participants described their involvement
- final summaries: lists of challenges identified and challenges prioritized
- final summaries: lists of solutions identified and solutions prioritized
- action plan summaries (including accountability indicators)
- number of projects created
- number of jobs created
- financial investment created
- total cost of community visioning initiative

c) Documented evidence from newspaper, television, and radio coverage; from published articles in magazines and journals, and information, news stories, and commentary from websites and blogs

d) Documented evidence from the informal comments in the “Community Journal”

e) Summary of Responses to evaluation questions (see Section C below for possible evaluation questions)

4) Specific Suggestions for Evaluation Questions

a) General Information About the Respondent

Please, if you are willing, and in a way that does not identify you, so that you can remain anonymous—

--state your age

--describe where you live (rural area, town, suburb, city), the region you live in (Greater Metropolitan Washington D.C.; southwestern part of Virginia; the mountains of North Carolina; etc.), and include the country you live in

(Example: I live in the downtown historical section of a medium sized town on the outer edge of development associated with the Greater Washington D.C. Metropolitan area, in the United States)

--how long have you lived at your current residence

--describe your occupation, your “way of earning a living”, or what you do during the course of any given month which requires the majority of your time

--describe what you do during the course of any given month which you feel is the most important or most fulfilling work you do

--share your reasons for participating in this Community Visioning Initiative

b) Rating Each Part of the Community Visioning Initiative Process

Please rate each part of the Community Visioning Initiative process according to the scale provided (and provide specific examples, if possible, to support your choice)

essential most helpful somewhat helpful not helpful created more problems than it resolved

local community points of entry

community journals

community teaching and learning center workshops

volunteer services

meeting spaces
progress reports
media commentary and analysis
preliminary survey
instructors/facilitators
advance notice of steps in process
brainstorming challenges
prioritizing challenges
brainstorming solutions
prioritizing solutions
developing action plans to prioritized solutions

c) Evaluating the Action Plans

Evaluation of action plans developed in response to the 20 most frequently identified challenges

[Important Note: Please answer in as much detail as you wish to the first two questions, and then check the appropriate box in each of the three categories for the third question.]

--How would you describe the response of (your community) as a whole to the specific challenge of _____?

--Do you feel that your community significantly closer to resolving this challenge as a result of carrying out this Community Visioning Initiative?

--Please check the box in the following three categories which most closely represents your view of the community's plans to resolve this particular challenge

Resources

- I believe we have more than enough resources to resolve this challenge.
- I believe we have sufficient resources to resolve this challenge.
- I am not sure if we have enough resources to resolve this challenge.
- I am sure we do not have enough resources to resolve this challenge.

Plans

- I believe we have a relevant, practical, and doable action plan for resolving this challenge.
- I believe we are taking the steps necessary to develop a relevant, practical, and doable action plans for resolving this challenge.
- I am not sure if we know how to resolve this challenge.
- I do not believe we know how to resolve this challenge.

Confidence of Success

- I am confident we can resolve this challenge
- I believe we are moving in the right direction to resolve this challenge.
- I am not sure if we will be able to resolve this challenge.
- I have no confidence in our ability to resolve this challenge.

d) Most Valuable Lessons Learned

What are the most valuable lessons you have learned? Please comment in response to as many of these topics as you can. Please give the most time and attention to the areas where you learned the most valuable lessons.

About:

Community visioning initiatives
American culture
Stepping up to face challenges
Your neighbors
Constructive dialogue
Yourself
The value of education
The capacity of media for community service
Community leadership
About sorting out what is valuable and what is less important
About the virtue of honesty
About the virtue of hard work
About the value of compassion

e) Most Valuable Resources, Greatest Obstacles

--What contributed most to

identifying essential actions needed
consensus building necessary to implement actions needed
knowledge base and skill sets necessary to wisely use time, energy, and money
financial support necessary to implement actions needed

--What were the greatest obstacles to

identifying essential actions needed
consensus building necessary to implement actions needed
knowledge base and skill sets necessary to wisely use time, energy, and money
financial support necessary to implement actions needed

f) Effect of Community Visioning Initiative on Building a Close-Knit Community

--What are your feelings about the effect of this Community Visioning Initiative on helping to build close-knit communities, where people know each other well, cooperate towards well-defined goals, and believe that they are living in a community which cares about the people in it, and people in other parts of the world?

--Before there was any notice about planning for a Community Visioning Initiative, how many people did you know—within the geographical boundaries you understand as your community—as more than acquaintances (as people with whom you have a personal relationship with “defined guidelines, reasonable expectations, reciprocal considerations, and clear plans for the future”)?

--Now, after a year of having an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative, how many people—within the geographical boundaries you understand as your community—do you know as more than acquaintances?

g) Has the Community Visioning Initiative Changed Your Life In Any Way?

Are you going to do anything differently in your life as a result of participating in this Community Visioning Initiative?

If yes, please describe _____

g) On the Idea of “Sister Community” Relationships

--Did your community give a high priority to the solution of creating a “sister community” relationship with a community in another country which has made well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs?

--If yes, are you going to participate in any way in the action plan to help develop the “sister community” relationship?

--If yes, please describe what you would like to do:

h) Feelings About Community Visioning Initiatives

--Would you participate in another Community Visioning Initiative?

--Would you recommend the kind of Community Visioning Initiative your community carried out to others?

j) About the "1000Communities²" document and Community Visioning Initiatives

Was the "1000Communities²" document helpful to your understanding of how useful a Community Visioning Initiative could be? (to your idea of the potential of Community Visioning Initiatives?) If yes, how was it most helpful? If no, why do you feel it was not helpful? Any suggestions, comments, recommendations on how to make proposals like this more helpful, and thus more useful?

j) About Leadership in Your Community

- What are your feelings about leadership in your community?
- Was leadership in your community helpful during the Community Visioning Initiative process?
- Would you like to see leadership improve?
- If yes, what solutions or action plans would you recommend to improve community leadership?

k) About the "Community Journal" Concept

- How often did you visit the "Community Teaching and Learning Center" nearest your home?
- How many times did you look into the "Community Journal"?
- How many times did you submit entries to the "Community Journal"?
- Do you feel that having a "Community Journal" is a good idea? Why or why not?
- Any additional comments on the "Community Journal" concept?

l) Media Coverage of the Community Visioning Initiative

--Do you feel that the coverage, in general, by newspapers, television stations, and radio stations, of this Community Visioning Initiative, was a positive and constructive service to your community? Why or why not? (Please provide specific examples if you can.)

--Please share any comments, suggestions, recommendations, etc. which may help newspapers, television stations, and radio stations provide more positive and constructive services to the community.

*m) Curriculum in Educational Institutions Sufficient?
Community Support of Teachers Sufficient?*

--Do you feel that the curriculum in the local (or regional) educational institutions (both public and private, and from elementary through college level) is sufficient to give students the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to carry out the actions plans which emerged from the Community Visioning Initiative? Why or why not?

--Please check the box below which most closely reflects your view of the following statement:

“Teachers in the educational institutions in your community are given enough support (financial, resource access, community partnerships, parent involvement, etc.) to fulfill their role in these challenges times.”

100% of the time Most of the time Some of the time Rarely Never

--How can your community be more supportive of the teachers in educational institutions? Please be specific.

--Please share any comments, suggestions, recommendations, etc. which may help educational institutions understand how they can be more of a positive and constructive force in your community.

n) Most Memorable Experience, Most Difficult Experience

--What was your most memorable experience or experiences during the Community Visioning Initiative—the one or ones which you are most likely to tell others about as an example of the good that can come from participating in Community Visioning Initiatives?

--What was the most difficult experience or experiences for you during the Community Visioning Initiative—the one or ones which you are most likely to tell others about as an example of the difficulties of participating in a Community Visioning Initiative?

Appendix 4

A List of Ten Critical Challenges

Supporting evidence summarized in the IPCC Initiative document

[“IPCC Critical Challenges Assessment 2011-2012: Summary Report”](#) (444 pages), and in the document

[“Many Danger Signs Flashing Red”](#) (62 pages) (November, 2012)

1. **Global warming and reducing carbon emissions**--a) “...the energy industry’s ability to boost production of oil, coal, and natural gas in North America is feeding a global surge in demand for these commodities, ensuring ever higher levels of carbon emissions.....” b) “Scientists agree that countries’ current United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change emission pledges and commitments would most likely result in 3.5 to 4°C warming. And the longer those pledges remain unmet, the more likely a 4°C world becomes.” (Dr. Jim Yung Kim—President, World Bank)

2. **“Cultures” of violence, greed, corruption, and overindulgence**—which have become so common that many of us accept such as inevitable; which are a significant part of the current crises of confidence in financial markets; *and which are in many ways slowing the restructuring of investment priorities needed to respond to an increasing number of other critical challenges*

3. **The end of the era of “cheap energy”**—“Our industrial societies and our financial systems were built on the assumption of continual growth—growth based on ever more readily available cheap fossil fuels” “But...one day it will definitely end...” “We should have stopped to ask ourselves, what can we do with this to provide the most good for the most people for the longest time?” However, at the present time: lifestyles and habitats are becoming more and more dependent on high energy input infrastructures, machinery, and devices; becoming more and more dependent on energy intensive transportation; and running greater and greater “ecological deficits” (“resource consumption and waste discharge...in excess of locally/regionally sustainable natural production and assimilative capacity”)

4. **The increasing world population and its implications relating to widespread resource depletion**—a) with special focus on the increasing number of people who are consuming material goods and ecological resources *indiscriminately* b) “More than half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted....”

5. **Current trends indicate that we are creating more and more “urban agglomerations”**—(cities with a population of more than 1 million people—more than 400), which require more and more complex and energy intensive infrastructures, where it is more and more difficult to trace the consequences of our individual investments of time, energy, and money—and which are the least appropriate models when it comes to implementing resolutions to many of the other challenges in this ten point assessment

6. **The U.S. and many other countries will enter the next 15 to 20 years burdened by substantial public debt**—a) Unfortunately, the kind of “economic growth” which is most often being referred to (as needed to resolve the sovereign debt crises)... requires the continued exploitation of flaws and weaknesses in human nature, fragile ecosystems, and already significantly depleted natural resources—

and which are much of the reason why cultures of violence, greed, and corruption have become so common that most people believe they are inevitable. b) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

7. A marginalization of the treasured wisdom associated with religious, spiritual, and moral traditions—treasured wisdom which includes many teachings relating to sacrificing personal desires for the greater good of the whole, and finding contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services

8. Global inequities and the tragic cycles of malnutrition, disease, and death

9. Community building associated with responding to the above eight challenges may or may not be accompanied by an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings—shortages of goodwill in times of unprecedented transition could tilt already precarious systems into further disarray, and thus erode established systems in even the most stable communities and regions

10. Sorting out what are real challenges and what are sound and practical solutions is becoming more and more difficult—as there are now, in most communities of the world, *a multitude of ideas of all kinds coming to the fore in personal, family, community, and cultural life—all at the same time*. Thus, even analysis supported by much credible evidence—that there are many danger signs flashing now (involving significant threats to ecological stability and social cohesion)—can be easily lost amidst a swirl of misinformation, other more trivial information, and the “siren song” of multiple entertainment venues.

Appendix 5

125 Related Fields of Activity

This writer has identified 125 fields of activity related to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts. These fields of activity are examples of topics which can be explored through workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs). This list is offered as a way of illustrating how providing affordable workshops in neighborhood community centers can help citizens participate in identifying challenges, and solution-oriented activity during a Community Visioning Initiative. Many educational resources can be shared in CTLCs, resulting in maximum educational benefits for minimum cost. In addition, if readers consider the number of organizations, initiatives, and individuals associated with efforts in these fields of activity, they will likely share this writers' view that there are countless number of "things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives" which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in our own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

1. adult literacy
2. agrarian reform
3. alleviating hunger
4. alternative gifts
5. apprenticeships
6. appropriate technology
7. barter networks
8. capacity building
9. car sharings
10. car-free zones
11. carbon footprint
12. charitable foundations
13. child sponsorship
14. citizen participation
15. citizen peacebuilding
16. co-housing
17. community banks
18. community development
19. community economics
20. community education
21. community gardens
22. community good news networks
23. community journals
24. community land trusts
25. community membership agreements
26. community organizing
27. community revitalization
28. community revolving loans
29. community service work
30. community supported agriculture
31. community supported manufacturing
32. community visioning initiatives
33. composting toilets
34. conflict resolution
35. consensus decision making
36. cradle to cradle
37. cultural diversity
38. development assistance
39. disease control
40. ecological footprint analysis
41. ecological tipping points
42. economic conversion
43. ecovillages
44. edible schoolyards
45. education—spiritual, moral, religious, interfaith
46. emergency humanitarian aid
47. emergency medical assistance
48. employment training/green job training
49. energy conservation
50. energy descent pathways
51. energy return on energy invested (EROEI)
52. evaluation strategies
53. fair trade
54. faith mentoring
55. farmers markets
56. food autonomy
57. food co-ops
58. food security
59. food sovereignty
60. green living

“125 Related Fields of Activity”
(continued)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 61. green politics | 96. recycling |
| 62. green purchasing | 97. renewable energy |
| 63. green retrofitting | 98. renewable resources |
| 64. holistic education | 99. right livelihood |
| 65. holistic health care | 100. right livelihood employment listings |
| 66. homesteading | 101. school business partnerships |
| 67. indicators/sustainability indicators | 102. service learning |
| 68. individual spiritual formation | 103. sister community relationships |
| 69. inspiring role models | 104. slow money |
| 70. interfaith dialogue | 105. socially engaged spirituality |
| 71. interfaith peacebuilding | 106. socially responsible investing |
| 72. intergenerational projects | 107. spiritual discipline/spiritual practice |
| 73. life cycle assessment | 108. spiritual diversity (religious pluralism) |
| 74. local community points of entry | 109. spiritual friendships |
| 75. local currency | 110. spiritually responsible investing |
| 76. locally based food processing | 111. sustainable design/natural building |
| 77. locally grown food | 112. sustainable health care |
| 78. low impact transport systems | 113. urban agriculture |
| 79. meditation | 114. vegetarianism |
| 80. mentoring | 115. village design |
| 81. microfinance | 116. village industries/cottage industries |
| 82. microgeneration | 117. violence prevention |
| 83. neighborhood revitalization | 118. voluntary simplicity |
| 84. oil depletion protocol | 119. water supply management |
| 85. open courseware | 120. waste water treatment |
| 86. open source social solutions | 121. water conservation |
| 87. open space technology | 122. water purification |
| 88. organic farming | 123. world population awareness |
| 89. peace studies programs | 124. yoga |
| 90. peacebuilding | 125. zero waste |
| 91. peak oil | |
| 92. permaculture | |
| 93. positive news | |
| 94. preventative health care | |
| 95. questionnaires/surveys | |

Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

Appendix 6

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(Long Version—27 pages)

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11. Gaia Education	
12. Global Ecovillage Network	
13. The Global Women of Faith Network (a Religions for Peace program)	
14. Heifer International	
15. ICLEI (Local Governments for Sustainability)	
16. International Biochar Initiative	
17. La Via Campesina	
18. Oxfam International	
19. Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement	
20. Sister Cities International	
21. Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future	
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- 9) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”
- 10) “Existing policies and market incentives have contributed to this problem of capital misallocation because they allow businesses to run up significant, largely unaccounted for, and unchecked social and environmental externalities.”
- 11) Derivatives Market—(est.) \$615 trillion (2009)
- 12) “Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks” (“Millions of Americans have lost their jobs, their homes and their businesses in the recession that the crisis sparked....”)
- 13) “Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks” (“...the jargon is complicated, the transactions are complicated—you’ve relied on that complicated situation to avoid a lot of scrutiny. “)
- 14) “... a sort of tolerance within the culture for this sort of irregular kind of self-enrichment....” (p. 210)
- 15) “Again and again, in references to the debt crises, there is mention of the need for ‘economic growth’.... Unfortunately, the kind of “economic growth” which is most often being referred to includes a vast array of ‘enterprises’ which require the continued exploitation of flaws and weaknesses in human nature, fragile ecosystems, and already significantly depleted natural resources...”
- 16) “If you don’t believe that growth rate is going to be that great, then you have to ask yourself some very fundamental questions....”
- 17) “The world is on the brink of the ‘largest bubble ever’ in finance, because of the undisclosed value of high-carbon assets on companies’ balance sheets, and investment managers who fail to take account of the risks are failing in their fiduciary duty to shareholders and investors, Al Gore and his investment partner, David Blood, have said.”

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- 4) “Plan B is shaped by what is needed to save civilization, not by what may currently be considered politically feasible ...It also involves cutting carbon dioxide emissions 80% by 2020...We must move at wartime speed, restructuring the world energy economy at a pace reminiscent of the restructuring of the U.S. industrial economy in 1942 following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.” [Plan B 3.0 (2008)—Lester R. Brown] (p. 218)
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- 9) “The world is incurring a vast water deficit—one that is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.” (p.225)
- 10) “Unsettling Infographic Details the Impending Disappearance of World’s Natural Resources”
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- 13) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”
- 14) “All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment--exhausting non-renewable resources, shrinking wetlands, decimating forests, draining aquifers, driving thousands of plant and animal species to extinction, degrading soil, and generating levels of pollution and waste far beyond the natural world's capacity to assimilate.” (from 2005 review of three books) (p.236)
- 15) “There can be no doubt that these challenges are immense, but fortunately, rapid and positive change on a global scale is feasible, thanks to rising incomes, unprecedented scientific and technological progress, the information revolution, a growing political awareness of the need for sustainable development pathways, and the positive lessons from the MDGs regarding the strength of global partnerships.”
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- 2) Worldwide Advertising Spending (2012)--\$557 billion
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- 3) "The international market is saturated with American entertainment programming"
- 4) "What is basic is that advertising...ultimately regards man as a consumer and defines its own mission as one of stimulating him to consume or to desire to consume."
- 5) "Finally, the media do not merely reflect or reinforce culture, but in fact shape attitudes, values, behavior, preoccupations, and myths."
- 6) Number of violent acts seen on TV by age 18: (150,000)/Number of 30 second commercials seen in a year by an average child: (16,000) (p. 242)
- 7) "Video games, many of which involve players committing simulated violence, are increasingly popular with children... "
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- 15) "We can imagine that they (people in developing countries) can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?"
- 16) "The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence." (Mahatma Gandhi)
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- c) “Tropical deforestation, also by human hands, is another major contributor. When these forests are burned, they release huge amounts of carbon into the atmosphere and because the forests no longer exist, they are no longer available to absorb CO₂.”
- d) “Because of slow removal processes, atmospheric CO₂ will continue to increase in the long term even if its emission is substantially reduced from present levels.”
- e) “...it will take many decades for an equilibrium temperature to be reached between the air and the sea.”
- f) “Although the range of uncertainty for future temperatures is large, even the lower end of the range is likely to have many undesirable effects on natural and human systems.”
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- b) “An Inconvenient Truth” —“ 2006 documentary film about former United States Vice President Al Gore's campaign to educate citizens about global warming via a comprehensive slide show....”
- c) “...A strategy for eradicating poverty will not succeed if an economy’s environmental support systems are collapsing.” (“Plan B 2.0”—Lester R. Brown; January, 2006) (p. 275)

d) The Nobel Peace Prize of 2007--shared by the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert (Al) Gore

e) "Global GHG (Green House Gas) emissions due to human activities have grown since pre-industrial times, with an increase of 70% between 1970 and 2004." [Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report (November 12, 2007): "152 Lead Authors and 26 Review Editors from 32 countries/498 Contributing Authors from 28 countries"]

f) "Avoiding the unprecedented threats posed by dangerous climate change will require an unparalleled collective exercise in international cooperation." ["UN Human Development Report 2007/2008 Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World" (November 27, 2007)]

g) "On **January 31, 2008**, over 1900 universities, schools, and civic groups nation-wide participated in what amounted to the largest teach-in in U.S. history, involving over a million people in an event designed to educate and engage Americans in a discussion of global warming solutions." (Focus the Nation)

h) "It also involves cutting carbon dioxide emissions 80% by 2020...We must move at wartime speed, restructuring the world energy economy at a pace reminiscent of the restructuring of the U.S. industrial economy in 1942 following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor." (Plan B 3.0—Lester R. Brown; January, 2008)

i) "During the last global mobilization, the 1939-1945 war, more than 30% , and in some cases more than half, of the economy was devoted to military expenditure (a table with statistics is provided). Is not the cause and the need much greater now?" ("Climate Code Red: The Case for a Sustainable Emergency"; **February, 2008**)

j) "... confin(ing) the temperature rise to 2° Celsius to avoid unmanageable climate risks...can only be achieved with a peak of global emissions of all greenhouse gases by 2015 and at least a 50% emissions reduction by 2050 from a 1990 baseline." ("St. James Place Memorandum"—**May 28, 2009**) (p.281)

k) "Based on comprehensive data from multiple sources, the report defines 10 measurable planet-wide features used to gauge global temperature changes. The relative movement of each of these indicators proves consistent with a warming world." (NASA "2009 State of the Climate Report"—**July 28, 2010**)

l) 'The world's mountain glaciers have shrunk for 18 consecutive years. Many smaller glaciers have disappeared. Nowhere is the melting more alarming than in the Himalayas and on the Tibetan plateau where the ice melt from glaciers sustains not only the dry-season flow of the Indus, Ganges, Yangtze, and Yellow rivers but also the irrigation systems that depend on them. Without these glaciers, many Asian rivers would cease to flow during the dry season...'" (Plan B 4.0—Lester R. Brown; October, 2009)

m) "'The new reality,' says Brown, 'is that the world is only one poor harvest away from chaos. It is time to redefine security. The principal threats to our future are no longer armed aggression but instead climate change, population growth, water shortages, spreading hunger, and failing states. What we now need is a mobilization to reverse these trends on the scale and urgency of the U.S. mobilization for World War II.'" ("World on the Edge"—Lester R. Brown; **January, 2011**)

- n) “Indeed there is no reason why the international community cannot avoid escalating conflicts, tensions and insecurity related to a changing climate if a deliberate, focused and collective response can be catalyzed that tackles the root causes, scale, potential volatility and velocity of the challenges emerging.” (“UNEP Chief Addresses UN Security Council Debate on Climate Change and Security”-- UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner; 20 July 2011)
- o) “Author Bill McKibben is a foremost authority on climate change... His latest book, *The Global Warming Reader*, is a well-chosen and arranged collection of climate-related writings by the likes of James Hansen, Al Gore and George Monbiot...” (from Frank Kaminski review; **September, 2011**)
- p) “By 2017, there will be no room for manoeuvre at all – the whole of the carbon budget will be spoken for, according to the IEA’s calculations.” (article by Fiona Harvey, including comments by Dr. Fatih Birol; November 11, 2011)
- q) “Some even question whether the UN is the right forum for climate talks, since the so-called accords have produced only meager results, while the world’s climate continues to heat up inexorably.” (article “The World from Berlin: The Durban Climate Agreement 'Is Almost Useless” by David Crossland; December 12, 2011)
- r) “If we turn to these dirtiest of fuels, instead of finding ways to phase out our addiction to fossil fuels, there is no hope of keeping carbon concentrations below 500 p.p.m. — a level that would, as earth’s history shows, leave our children a climate system that is out of their control.” (article “Game Over for the Climate” by James Hansen; May 9, 2012)
- s) “2,795 Gigatons: ‘This number is the scariest of all – one that, for the first time, meshes the political and scientific dimensions of our dilemma...’” (article “McKibben Must Read: ‘Global Warming Terrifying New Math’” by Joe Romm; July 24, 2012)
- t) “Scientists agree that countries’ current United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change emission pledges and commitments would most likely result in 3.5 to 4°C (7.2 F^o) warming. And the longer those pledges remain unmet, the more likely a 4°C world becomes.” (report “Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4^o Warmer World Must Be Avoided”--for the World Bank by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and Climate Analytics; November, 2012) (p. 290)
- u) “...the energy industry’s ability to boost production of oil, coal, and natural gas in North America is feeding a global surge in demand for these commodities, ensuring ever higher levels of carbon emissions.” (article “World Energy Report 2012: The Good, The Bad, and The Really, Truly, Ugly” by Michael T. Klare; November 27, 2012) (p.293)
- v) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.” [article titled “Sovereign Environmental Risk” by Achim Steiner (under-Secretary General, United Nations and Executive Director of United Nations Environmental Programme) and Susan Burns (Founder of the Global Footprint Network); October 27, 2012] (p. 295)

w) "...we are still perfectly on track for a temperature increase increase up to 5.3 degrees C" (9.5 F⁰)..." [video presentation "Redrawing the Energy-Climate Map" by Dr. Fatih Birol (Chief Economist, IEA); **June 10, 2013**] (p. 295)

x) "They calculate that there is 'more than enough available fossil fuels' to generate emissions capable of unleashing 'amplifying feedbacks' that could trigger a 'runaway' greenhouse effect 'sustained for centuries.'" (article "James Hansen: Fossil fuel addiction could trigger runaway global warming: Without full decarbonisation by 2030, our global emissions pathway guarantees new era of catastrophic climate change"; **July 10, 2013**) (p.296)

y) "In such a world, one thing is guaranteed: global carbon emissions will soar far beyond our current worst-case assumptions...." (article "The Third Carbon Age" by Michael Klare; **August 8, 2013**) (p.297)

z) "No more than one trillion metric tons of carbon could be burned and the resulting gases released into the atmosphere, the panel found, if planetary warming is to be kept below 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius)..." / "More than three trillion tons of carbon are still left in the ground as fossil fuels." (article "U.N. Climate Panel Endorses Ceiling on Global Emissions"; **September 27, 2013**) (p.298)

aa) "Achieving such a deep transformation of the energy, industrial, and agricultural systems over the next few decades will represent one of the greatest technical, organizational, and financing challenges that humanity has faced." ("An Action Agenda for Sustainable Development: Report for the UN Secretary-General"; **October 23, 2013**) (p. 299)

bb) "The report shows that emissions should peak at 44 GtCO₂e by 2020 and fall to 22GtCO₂e by 2050 to stay within a 2C target, but under a business-as-usual scenario, which includes no emissions pledges, emissions would reach 59 GtCO₂e in 2020." (United Nations Environment Programme "Gap Report"; **November 5, 2013**) (p.300)

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c) Again—for emphasis-- our unsustainable relationships with trees and wood/"...the last remaining rainforests could be consumed in less than 40 years." (p.303)

d) "Coal—The Ignored Juggernaut" (p. 305)

e) Transport--"Nearly a quarter of total of the global energy-related carbon dioxide emissions can be attributed to the transport sector. Globally, carbon dioxide emissions from transport have increased 85 per cent between 1973 and 2007." / "The number of cars on the world's roads surpassed one billion last year..."; "Earlier this year, the OECD's International Transport Forum forecast that the number of cars worldwide would reach 2.5 billion by 2050."

f) Livestock—"More than 18% of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are attributed to livestock and livestock-related activities such as deforestation and increasingly fuel-intensive farming practices."

g) “Why the Arctic sea ice death spiral matters” (p. 309)

h) Institutional Investors—“Quite simply, if institutional investors do not systematically reallocate capital from high-carbon to low-carbon investments, particularly in corporate equity and debt, a transition to a low-carbon economy will be virtually impossible.”

i) “The world is on the brink of the ‘largest bubble ever’ in finance, because of the undisclosed value of high-carbon assets on companies’ balance sheets, and investment managers who fail to take account of the risks are failing in their fiduciary duty to shareholders and investors, Al Gore and his investment partner, David Blood, have said.” (p. 313)

j) Bond Markets--“IFC, a member of the World Bank Group, today issued its second \$1 billion green bond in less than a year to support climate-smart investments in emerging markets.”

i) Equivalence Numbers (Celsius and Fahrenheit): Changes in degrees Celsius (C^o) = how much change in degrees Fahrenheit (F^o)?

V. Marginalization of the Treasured Wisdom of Religious, Spiritual, and Moral Traditions..316

With a special focus on teachings which encourage people to

- a) sacrifice personal desires for the greater good of the whole and
- b) find contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services

A. What is being “marginalized”? (“... there are truths which none can be free to ignore, if one is to have that wisdom through which life can become useful. These are the truths concerning the structures of the good life and concerning the factual conditions by which it may be achieved....”)

[Note: The above “What is...” section is a list of 30 statements, observations, etc offered as a way of providing contrast and perspective to the critical challenge details, in earlier sections, and in this section.]

B. Obesity, Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, and Prison Populations (p.321)

1) Introduction--“The educational system of a country plays a significant role in an individual’s selection and use of the media.”

2) Obesity-- “...in 1997 the World Health Organization (WHO) formally recognized obesity as a global epidemic.”

3) Tobacco Use--“Tobacco use is the world’s leading cause of preventable death, according to the World Health Organization.”

4) “Alcohol is the world’s third largest risk factor for disease burden...”

5) Gambling—“...gambling activities generated US\$ 419 billion in revenues across the world in 2011.”

6) Illegal Activity and Prisons (U.S.)—“The United States has the highest documented incarceration rate in the world.”

7) Obesity, Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling, and Prison Populations
--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

“If many people can learn to find contentment and quality of life while consuming much less this limiting of desires at the ‘root’ will save much trouble trying to respond to the symptoms as they materialize worldwide. This is part of the ‘spiritual teachings’ element which often gets overlooked....”

Selected Entries

a) “For most of the 20th Century, and especially since the Second World War, higher education has been largely a secular enterprise. The goal of a college or university education has been to provide students with scholarly ways of understanding both themselves and the world around them that required little or no appeal to God, religion, or the sacred. The underlying assumption seemed to be that as research and rational reflection explained more and more of the world, religion would become an increasingly unnecessary part of human life. Higher education prepares students for the future, and religion was not particularly relevant for the future as it was envisioned at most universities.”

d) “There may be many people in our communities who use irresponsible and disrespectful language in ways which do not suggest that their motive is to respectfully provide good service to their fellow human beings, and contribute to the greater good of the whole. And there may be people in our communities who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears, manipulating people’s trust, and/or encouraging people to abandon hope in higher aspirations, and indulge in unhealthy, or immoral behavior. Such behavior is clearly counterproductive to the building of caring communities; it can be very dangerous for community morale; and it can become a crippling obstacle in times of crises.

f) “The satisfaction of one’s physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

C. War, Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Firearms, Television Violence, Video Game Violence, Conscientious Objector Status (p. 325)

1) Introduction—“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’”

2) Worldwide Military Expenditures—“Total world military expenditure in 2012 was \$1.75 trillion. This is equivalent to 2.5 per cent of global GDP.”

3) Global Drugs and Global Arms Trade--“The global drugs trade and the global arms trade are integral to violence in both developing and industrialized countries. Even modest progress on either front will contribute to reducing the amount and degree of violence suffered by millions of people. To date, however—and despite their high profile in the world arena—no solutions seem to be in sight for these problems.”

- 4) Intentional Homicides, Worldwide (2010)—468,000
- 5) Major Causes of Death, 20th Century (by “Humanity”)—980 million
- 6) Violence on Television—“Number of violent acts seen of TV by age 18: 150,000
- 7) Details about Conscientious Objector Status, and Question: How many of us would qualify as someone who could legitimately be excused from a military service requirement based on our religious, spiritual, or moral convictions? [\(p.327\)](#)
- 8) War, Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter, Firearms, Television Violence, Video Game Violence, Conscientious Objector Status
--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

“Thus it is that there is a great responsibility on those people who are in any way representatives of religious, spiritual, and/or moral tradition... to help restore confidence in the higher values of life.”

- b) “Many people may think it is naïve to imagine that people from so many diverse religious, spiritual, moral, and cultural traditions can decide to come together in such a way as to not only encourage, but participate in, a high percentage of constructive thinking and constructive action in response to the difficult challenges ahead (as in the high levels of participation and collaboration encouraged by comprehensive Community Visioning Initiatives). From this writers’ point of view, such skepticism and cynicism depend for their existence on doubts as to whether it is possible for people to achieve highly advanced forms of wisdom and compassion through genuine instruction and sincere effort. *Thus it is that there is a great responsibility on those people who are in any way representatives of religious, spiritual, and/or moral traditions—to demonstrate what is possible along the lines of wisdom and compassion, to provide genuine instruction when sincere efforts are being made, to contribute to the greater good of the whole, and to help restore confidence in the higher values of life.*”
- d) “The most advanced societies are the ones which are successful at integrating spiritual wisdom into the everyday circumstances of community life.”

D. World Population, Oceans, Wood, Water Usage, Fisheries [\(p. 330\)](#)

- 1) Introduction—“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’.”
- 2) World Population--7,118,361,550 (October 17,2013)
- 3) Ocean Degradation—“An international panel of marine scientists is demanding urgent remedies to halt ocean degradation based on findings that the rate, speed and impacts of change in the global ocean are greater, faster and more imminent than previously thought. “

4) Our unsustainable relationships with forests and wood—“A growing world population, expanding industrialization, and rising incomes is driving materials extraction to an increasingly unsustainable rate.”

5) “The world is incurring a vast water deficit—one that is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.”

6) Unsustainable Fishing—“53% of the world’s fisheries are fully exploited, and 32% are overexploited, depleted, or recovering from depletion”

7) “Globally, as Gary Gardner, Erik Assadourian, and Radhika Sarin write in the opening chapter, private consumption expenditures have more than quadrupled in the last 40 years, driven by both overall population growth and rapidly escalating rates of per capita consumption. Consequently, the same time period has witnessed an exponential rise in the use of basic goods such as paper, water, fossil fuels, metals, wood, minerals, synthetics, and resource-intensive foodstuffs, alongside a continual proliferation of ever-more elaborate consumer "needs" and the ephemeral commodities designed to satisfy them. Such trends, as we've acknowledged, are overwhelmingly concentrated in North America and Western Europe, where 12 per cent of the global population now account for over 60 per cent of consumer spending--in marked contrast to areas such as sub-Saharan Africa, where 11 per cent of the world's population consume at roughly one fiftieth of that rate. All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment--exhausting non-renewable resources, shrinking wetlands, decimating forests, draining aquifers, driving thousands of plant and animal species to extinction, degrading soil, and generating levels of pollution and waste far beyond the natural world's capacity to assimilate.”

8) World Population, Oceans, Wood, Water Usage, Fisheries
--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

Selected Entries

a) “...A strategy for eradicating poverty will not succeed if an economy’s environmental support systems are collapsing.”

b) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

c) “Developing countries seek the same modern conveniences—dishwashers, televisions, computers, and cars—enjoyed by the developed world and which are currently powered mostly by fossil fuels. We can imagine that they can improve their standard of living without increasing their fossil fuel consumption, but what do we have to point to in order to show that it can be done?.... This is why I am extremely skeptical that carbon emissions will be reined in.”

e) “Confidence is likely to dwindle even more in societies in which it is already weak – in particular if it is becoming obvious in crisis regions that governments have in the past failed to develop suitable solution strategies and provide orientation for society.”

“It cannot be ruled out that the people’s confidence in state institutions as well as politics would be considerably shaken. This confidence is likely to dwindle even more in societies in which it is already weak – in particular if it is becoming obvious in crisis regions that governments have in the past failed to develop suitable solution strategies and provide orientation for society during this period of transition. This personalised loss of confidence, which can express itself, for example, in ‘dressing down’ politicians, could – depending on intensity and duration – consolidate into a general and lasting crisis of confidence towards central national institutions and their ability to solve problems. A society, however, cannot survive without confidence. Sullenness with politics can give rise to lethargy or fatalism and can increase the likelihood of growing political instability and extremism.”

E. Obesity, Hunger, Food Waste (p.333)

1) Introduction—“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they ‘understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important’”

2) Obesity-- “...in 1997 the World Health Organization (WHO) formally recognized obesity as a global epidemic.”

3) Hunger—“The world produces enough food to feed everyone.”

4) Food Waste--“About 1/3 of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year; approximately 1.3 billion tonnes gets lost or wasted

5) Whose Food System Is It?

6) Obesity, Hunger, Food Waste

--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

Selected Entries

b) “... there are truths which none can be free to ignore, if one is to have that wisdom through which life can become useful. These are the truths concerning the structures of the good life and concerning the factual conditions by which it may be achieved....”

c) “The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.”

F. U.S. Public Debt, U.S. Consumer Debt, U.S. Financial Crisis, Derivatives, Global Wealth Statistics (p.339)

- 1) Introduction--“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide ‘frameworks’ by which they “understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important”.
- 2) U.S. Government Debt, Liabilities, and Unfunded Obligations—\$67.7 trillion
- 3) American consumers are \$11.1 trillion in debt
- 4) “Wall Street and the Financial Crisis: The Role of Investment Banks” (“Millions of Americans have lost their jobs, their homes and their businesses in the recession that the crisis sparked....”)
- 5) Derivatives Market—(est.) \$615 trillion (2009)
- 6) Personal wealth and Income Disparities—“Personal wealth...now totals \$241 trillion.”
- 7) “...there's a sort of tolerance within the culture for this sort of irregular kind of self enrichment...” (repeated, for emphasis)
- 8) U.S. Public Debt, U.S. Consumer Debt, U.S. Financial Crisis, Derivatives, Global Wealth Statistics
--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

Selected Entries

- a) Honesty is the best policy.

“Oh! What a tangled web we weave
when first we practice to deceive.”

- b) “Some might assume that bond markets are shielded from the effects of climate change, ecosystem degradation, and water scarcity. With more than \$40 trillion of sovereign debt in global markets at any given time, that is a very high-risk game.”

- d) “The misery with them all was, clearly, that they sought to interfere, for good, in human matters, and had lost the power for ever.”

G. Challenges at the Very Core of Our Difficulties with Being Human (p. 344)

- 1) Introduction—“As young children grow into adults, the everyday circumstances of community life and cultural traditions provide “frameworks” by which they “understand their experiences and make judgments about what is valuable and important”.

- 2) These cultural differences become even more problematic when groups have radically different expectations about what is virtuous, what is right, and how to deal with moral conflicts.”
- 3) “There may be people in our communities who—regardless of the difficulties and urgencies associated with resolving multiple crises—choose to focus their attention of trying to make money by preying of people’s fears....”
- 4) Personal Wealth and Income Disparities—“Personal Wealth now totals \$241 trillion.” / “...the richest 10 percent hold 86 percent of the world’s wealth, and the top 1 percent alone account for 46 percent of global assets.”
- 5) “What does not attract attention is the peacebuilding power of religion.”
- 6) “‘It suited the white man to break the tribe,’ he continued gravely. ‘But it has not suited him to build something in the place of what is broken.’”
- 7) “...a feeling that something fundamental has broken.”
- 8) “Such are the contemporary human beings who produce the symbols we psychologists investigate.”
- 9) Challenges at the Very Core of Our Difficulties with Being Human
--Additional Comments of a Philosophical and Spiritual Nature

Selected Entries

- a) “Human morality is not a constant—it is not something which is the same throughout the centuries of human existence; and thus it is something which can become degraded or raised up, depending on the leanings of human aspirations.”
- d) “The mariner uses his compass to guide him aright amidst the dark storm clouds and raging waves. When Man is overwhelmed by the dark clouds of despair and the raging confusion of irrepressible desires, he too, has a compass which will point to him the direction he has to take.... That compass is a society that is dedicated to the propagation of Spiritual Discipline.”

VI. Large Cities (with a Population of 1 million or more) vs. Villages, Towns, and Small Cities..... 368

(Which models for human settlements are more likely to be ecologically sustainable, more likely to achieve carbon neutral economies—and more likely to achieve resolutions to most or all of the other challenges brought forward in this “Invitation” document?)

A. Urbanization Trends and Challenges

1) Introduction--“During the course of history, urbanization has been associated with economic and social progress, the promotion of literacy and education, the improvement of the general state of health, greater access to social services, and cultural, political and religious participation.”

2) World Population Milestones—7,118,361,550 (October 17, 2013)

3) Urbanization Trends--“By 2030, China and India will have more than 221 cities and 68 cities, respectively, with populations of more than one million people each, according to research by the McKinsey Global Institute.” (p. 372)

4) Definitions and 25 Largest Cities—In 2011, there were 10 cities with more than 20 million people

5) Ecological Footprint Analysis: “These data emphasize that all the countries listed, except for Canada, are overpopulated in ecological terms—they could not sustain themselves at current material standards if forced by changing circumstances to live on their remaining endowments of domestic natural capital.”

6) Failing Infrastructure-- U.S. Infrastructure Funding Gap (2013) (calculated by ASCE)--\$1.611 trillion (p. 378)

7) “The big energy user in the food system is the kitchen refrigerator, not the farm tractor. While oil dominates the production end of the food system, electricity dominates the consumption end. In short, with higher energy prices and a limited supply of fossil fuels, the modern food system that evolved when oil was cheap will not survive as it is now structured.”

8) “The world is incurring a vast water deficit—one that is largely invisible, historically recent, and growing fast. Half the world’s people live in countries where water tables are falling as aquifers are being depleted. And since 70 percent of world water use is for irrigation, water shortages can quickly translate into food shortages.”

9) Food Waste--“About 1/3 of the food produced in the world for human consumption every year; approximately 1.3 billion tonnes gets lost or wasted.” (p. 388)

10) From German military report on the Implications of Peak Oil (or, as this writer understands it—The end of the era of “cheap oil”)(“A possible consequence would be bottlenecks in the supply of existentially important goods.”) (p.389)

11) “Birol: Yes, one day it will definitely end. And I think we should leave oil before it leaves us. That should be our motto. So we should prepare for that day - through research and development on alternatives to oil, on which living standards we want to keep and what alternative ways we can find.” (p. 389)

12) “All told, our overheated consumption regime is putting unprecedented demands upon the environment--exhausting non-renewable resources, shrinking wetlands, decimating forests, draining aquifers, driving thousands of plant and animal species to extinction, degrading soil, and generating levels of pollution and waste far beyond the natural world's capacity to assimilate.” (p.390)

13) “...cities are massive users of resources, e.g. water and energy for transportation, industry, heating and cooling of buildings, and appliances...” (p.391)

14) “Humanity is now being challenged as never before to grow in wisdom, maturity, and understanding.” (p. 392)

B. Re-considering the Urbanization Trend (p. 393)

1) “Many rural and urban development schemes have overlooked the importance of locally specific ways of meeting needs for food, health, shelter, energy, education and other fundamental human needs...”

2) Small-Scale Sustainable Farming—“...the answer to a more food secure world isn’t bound to complicated or sophisticated technology. Rather, it lies in organic, environmentally conscious farming practices that nourish the Earth.”

3) Letter to the New Education Secretary by Worldwatch Institute on December 19, 2008--“To produce such a literate workforce and citizenry, America will need to make major new investments in our educational systems to implement the green economy...”

4) Global Ecovillage Network—“GEN provides information, tools, examples and global representation to the expanding network of those dedicated to developing and demonstrating sustainability principles and practices in their lifestyles and communities around the world.”

5) Gaia Education--“Gaia Educations’ flagship curriculum is the Ecovillage Design Education course...developed over a number of years by a group of Ecovillage educators from around the world... The programme is a 4 week holistic introduction to designing sustainable settlements.” (p. 398)

6) Permaculture--“It should be possible to design land use systems which approach the solar energy harvesting capacities of natural systems while providing humanity with its needs. This was the original premise of the permaculture concept.”

7) “Village Earth (originally called the Consortium for Sustainable Village-Based Development)—Appropriate Technology Library “...contains the full text and images from over 1050 of the best books dealing with all areas of do-it-yourself technology.”

8) Findhorn Ecovillage—“is a tangible demonstration of the links between the spiritual, social, ecological and economic aspects of life and is a synthesis of the very best of current thinking on human habitats.”
(p.404)

9) Centre for Alternative Technology—“...an eco-centre in Powys, mid-Wales, dedicated to demonstrating and teaching sustainable development....”“Our site is a unique and valuable practical demonstration centre, a living laboratory with an enormous range of live examples of sustainable solutions.” (p. 407)

10) The Transition to More Solution-Oriented Employment—the example of Booker T. Washington
(p. 408)

11) A Key Role for Philanthropy--“... the Rosenwald Fund spent over four million dollars to help build 4,977 schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings in 883 counties in 15 states, from Maryland to Texas.” (p. 410)

12) “... fortunately, new innovations, policies, and initiatives are working to build a more sustainable and just food system in cities, villages, and on farms all over the world.”

13) Local Food Policy Councils--“Many organizations, both local and national in scope, have developed tools, informational resources, or successful model policies that support an integrated, sustainable and equitable food system at the city or regional level. We have collected a sample of those experiences and resources to provide community advocates with practical tools and ideas for creating local food policy change.” (p. 412)

14) Maine Town Passes Landmark Local Food Ordinance

15) Community Supported Agriculture—“LocalHarvest has the most comprehensive directory of CSA farms, with over 4,000 listed in our grassroots database.” (p. 414)

16) Excerpt from a “Farmer Seeking Apprentice” Application Form—“We feel we have a broad education to offer to an apprentice.” (p. 415)

17) “In India, people have lived for thousands of years in a relative harmony with their surroundings: living in their homesteads, weaving homespun clothes, eating homegrown food, using homemade goods...”/“The satisfaction of one's physical needs must come at a certain point to a dead stop before it degenerates into physical decadence.” (p. 416)

18) “There is hardly anything of daily use in the home which the villagers have not made before and cannot make even now. If we perform the mental trick and fix our gaze upon them, we immediately put millions of rupees into the pockets of the villagers, whereas at the present moment we are exploiting the villagers without making any return worth the name.”

19) J.C. Kumarappa—“We do not live unto ourselves, and the more we realize the repercussions of our actions on our neighbors and strive to act according to the highest we are capable of, the more shall we advance in our spiritual development.” (p. 418)

20) Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne—Sarvodaya Shramadan Movement--“‘Awakening’ means developing human potential, and is a comprehensive process taking place on the spiritual, moral, cultural, social, economic and political levels. Sarvodaya strives for a model of society in which there is neither poverty nor excessive affluence.”/“‘Shramadana’ means ‘sharing work, knowledge, talents,and time.’” (p. 419)

21) 125 Related Fields of Activity—agrarian reform, alleviating hunger, community visioning initiatives, ecovillages, employment training, food autonomy, holistic education, inspiring role models, local currency, low impact transport systems, peacebuilding, permaculture, renewable resources, right livelihood, socially engaged spirituality, voluntary simplicity, zero waste, etc (p.422)

22) “A Modern Agriculture-Based Village can contribute to community and regional decision-making--by giving anyone the opportunity to experience first hand what products and innovations are basic and essential to individual, community, and regional well-being.”

23) Visualizing a Reversal of the Urbanization Trend: 52 megacities to 13,000 ecologically sustainable small cities and towns (p.426)

24) On the subject of finding contentment and quality of life while consuming less material goods and ecological services (p.428)

25) “The transition from an unsustainable fossil fuel-based economy back to a solar-based (agriculture and forestry) economy will involve the application of the embodied energy that we inherit from industrial culture.”

26) An Example of a Question for a Preliminary Survey—On Engines of Economic Stability (p. 430)

27) Will more and more people discover that it is possible to have high quality of life while using much less resources?

28) “...based on the idea that beneath the multitude of identities, the differences in culture, language, ritual, and beliefs, we all desire contact that comes in forms of love, community, respect, dignity, recognition, and acknowledgment.” (p. 431)

VII. A Constellation of Initiatives Approach to Collaborative Problem Solving and Citizen Peacebuilding..... 432

A. Introduction--This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a starting point for accelerating solution-oriented activity, and creating more “close-knit” communities

B. Community Visioning Initiatives-- One of the main goals of Community Visioning Initiatives is to maximize citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity.

Selected Entries

3) The 1984 Chattanooga Community Visioning Project (“Vision 2000”)... resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs...and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars./This writer’s interest in Community Visioning Initiatives was inspired instantly when, in 1994, he watched a documentary titled [“Chattanooga: A Community With A Vision”](#) (13 minutes). [\(p. 434\)](#)

5) “The Potential of Community Visioning Initiatives (in 500 words)” [\(p.435\)](#)

6) The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives Proposal” [\(p.436\)](#)

8) The “constellations of initiatives” approach this writer advocates for is not a narrative or agenda hidden as a problem solving approach—it is a way in which “narratives” can be grown... with no preconceived idea of “which ideas will attract consensus, and which will not”, and in contrast to a competitive match, with winners and losers.

11) This writer believes that what we need more of are collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding approaches which would... [\(p. 438\)](#)

12) A Well-Organized Community Visioning Initiative is...a reliable means of drawing out solutions to the many challenges of our times, and a reliable means of building consensus for the collective efforts necessary to implement such solutions.

13) The Community Visioning Initiative approach to collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding...is especially appropriate to the building of “close-knit” communities of people... communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges.

15) An example question—for preliminary surveys to 150 key leaders, and for workshops introducing the Community Visioning Concept to residents... (“The mission of a community visioning initiative (in the area where I am a resident) should be to....) [\(p. 439\)](#)

19) If many people could see and feel the practical value of carrying out similar forms of Community Visioning Initiatives, such collaborative, solution-oriented activity could become a common experience... a common cultural tradition.... [\(p.441\)](#)

C. Preliminary Surveys and Ongoing Questionnaires—a Key Support Piece for Community Visioning Initiatives [\(p. 442\)](#)

[Note: Even with a well designed Community Visioning process, there will be a need for other supporting pieces. One supplemental piece this writer advocates for is preliminary surveys, and ongoing questionnaires.]

Selected Entries

1) Why are preliminary surveys so important?—Preliminary surveys to at least 150 key leaders can provide evidence of the need for a visioning initiative, and provide a key starting point for topics to cover in workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers. ([p. 442](#))

2) Are we prepared to resolve the challenges ahead? (Some Sample Questions) ([p. 444](#))

4) Identifying 150 Key Leaders from a Variety of Fields of Activity in the Community ([p.447](#))

6) Summarizing the Importance of Preliminary Surveys ([p. 449](#))

D. Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers) ([p. 451](#))

Selected Entries

1) Introduction—Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors....

2) Appreciating just how important a Community Teaching and Learning Center (Neighborhood Learning Center) can be—especially if it is actively supporting an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative—requires a different view of civic responsibility, and an awareness of how residents could become better informed through affordable workshops and local learning networks. ([p. 451](#))

3) Workshop Content at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs)—especially during an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative (CVI) ([p. 454](#))

4) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a multi-purpose support center for implementing Community Visioning Initiatives (CVIs) ([p. 462](#))

5) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a neighborhood meeting place ([p. 466](#))

6) Community Teaching and Learning Centers as a critical part of a low cost lifelong learning education system (which would include questionnaires and surveys, neighborhood learning centers and neighborhood learning networks, and Community Visioning Initiatives). ([p. 467](#))

7) Neighborhood Learning Centers as central locations for listings of employment opportunities ([p. 474](#))

8) Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse and Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse—and associated Discussion Forums ([p.475](#))

9) Key opportunities for philanthropy ([p. 476](#))

E. Maximizing Employment—Job Fairs, Employment Listings at CTLCs, Local Currency ([p.480](#))

Selected Entries

1) [Surely, there will be work to do....](#) ([p. 480](#))

2) Preliminary surveys in preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives, the actual implementation of Community Visioning Initiatives, and affordable and accessible education in support of Community Visioning Initiatives (at “Community Teaching and Learning Centers”) can result in apprenticeships, internships, volunteer opportunities, and training in key fields of activity—all of which would minimize “transformation unemployment”. [\(p. 481\)](#)

3) Summary Presentations and Job Fairs—Step 12 from the document [“A 15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative”](#) (also in Appendix 1) [\(p.481\)](#)

4) The “1000 Community Visioning Initiative” Proposal—helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges

6) Maximum citizen participation in identifying challenges and solution-oriented activity would generate investment, create training, and result in higher levels of employment—a virtuous cycle—and close the gaps on the challenges—solutions—training—employment sequence. [\(p. 483\)](#)

7) Responses (from the 150 key leaders surveyed before the visioning process begins—and by way of ongoing questionnaires, from residents) which will build consensus for action plans, and raise employment outlooks in specific fields of activity associated with those action plans. [\(p. 484\)](#)

8) Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.” [\(p.486\)](#)

9) One of the most persistent ironies in life is that with so many opportunities to provide real assistance to fellow human beings, there are still many, many people in this world who cannot find a “way to earn a living” providing such assistance... there is the potential—and the need—to overcome such ironies. [\(p. 487\)](#)

10) Workshop curriculum contributed by (for example) Gaia Education, Oxfam, BALLE, Fairtrade, and Sister Cities International etc. can guide Socially Responsible and Sustainable Investing, and support Community Visioning Initiatives, Community Teaching and Learning Centers, Food Sovereignty, Ecovillages, Permaculture, job training, emergency assistance, “sister community” relationships, local currencies, and a just transition from dysfunctional systems which are very complex to functioning systems which are much less complex. [\(p. 487\)](#)

11) “Creating millions of new green jobs through targeted investment and spending is one thing; filling those jobs with qualified candidates is quite another thing. This transition will require a massive job training (and retraining) effort on the part of business, government, and education if it is to scale up quickly. [\(p. 488\)](#)

13) The sharing of Community Visioning Initiative experiences and Community Teaching and Learning Center experiences through the clearinghouse websites would be a key (if we will use it) to making the most of learning experiences worldwide...

F. Local Currency (p. 489)

Selected Entries

1) ...people (especially unemployed people) who deliberately direct their investments of time, energy, and money towards assisting the Community Visioning process—and supporting and sustaining the solutions identified by the Community Visioning Initiative—could receive, as encouragement, local currency.

3) Examples of Local Currencies in the United States—“Launched in the fall of 2006, BerkShares had a robust initiation, with over one million BerkShares circulated in the first nine months and over 4.3 million to date. Currently, more than four hundred businesses have signed up to accept the currency.” (p. 490)

4) Local Currency Projects in Europe—“Co-funded by the European Regional Development Program Interreg IVb, CCI A brings together...three expert organisations in community currencies: Qoin, Spice and nef. It’s the biggest transnational collaboration project in this field to date, and connects the public and non-profit sectors.” (p. 491)

5) ...the introduction of local currency (especially as payment to those who are unemployed)—for assisting with a Community Visioning Initiative, and workshops in Community Teaching and Learning Center supporting the Community Visioning Initiative—can begin a cycle of volunteer assistance, workshops, solution-oriented action plans, careful and deliberate investment by local residents, and new employment opportunities that can minimize upfront and overhead educational expenses, and maximize citizen employment in solution-oriented activity. (p.493)

G. Many Community Service Opportunities for Local Newspapers (p. 493)

1) Community Service Opportunities associated with Community Visioning Initiatives

2) A collective effort by even a small community, to apply the different elements of this “Constellation of Initiatives” approach to collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding would easily identify, develop, and create enough (of the items listed below)... to justify the weekly publication of an Journal/Newsletter. (p.494)

3) “Community Journals”—located at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers), would be collections of formal and informal input on the visioning process (and etc) which may be contributed to or accessed at all times

H. Sister Community Relationships (p. 496)

Selected Entries

1) This writer advocates for sister community relationships... for communities (with the resources to do so) to enter into “sister community” relationships with communities in other countries where there has been well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs.

3) Developing a “sister community” relationship could be a way for diverse people in any particular community to find common ground. *And common ground associated with increasing compassion for our fellow human beings would be a very special kind of common ground.* (p.498)

I. Interfaith Peacebuilding (p.498)

1) Preliminary Surveys (as preparation for such Community Visioning Initiatives)(administered to 150 local community leaders from a variety of fields of activity) may indicate that the local community recognizes the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings. In such circumstances, workshops which would be a response to that need could be offered at Community Teaching and Learning Centers.

2) 24/7 Peace Vigils-- A possible goal for participating traditions would be to have one member participating in the Peace Vigil at all times (24/7)(in such time intervals as they choose). *With an emphasis on silence*, participants could silently recite prayers for peace, forgiveness, and reconciliation... and/or carry on with any kind of silent practice or silent spiritual discipline which is relevant and appropriate for a sacred space dedicated to cultivating world peace. (p. 500)

J. Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse and Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse (p.501)

Selected Entries

1) Community Visioning Initiatives Clearinghouse and Community Teaching and Learning Centers Clearinghouse-- ideas which would seem critical to achieving problem solving on a scale most of us have never known before.

K. Cost of Community Visioning Initiatives—rough estimate: \$10 million for a time-intensive (year or more) Community Visioning Initiative (introduced by Preliminary Surveys, and supported by many Community Teaching and Learning Centers) (p.502)

1) 9 different ways of looking at where 10 billion dollars might come from, so that 1000 communities could carry out Community Visioning Initiatives. (p. 502)

- a) \$10 billion is only .005% of the \$207 trillion in personal wealth held by the richest 10 percent.
- b) \$10 billion is .07% of the \$14 trillion of “stranded carbon assets” on the books of publicly listed companies, private companies, state governments and sovereign wealth funds.
- c) \$10 billion is only .57% (a little more than half of 1%) of \$1,750 billion in military expenditures in 2012.
- d) \$10 billion is 1.8% of (est.) \$557 billion in worldwide advertising spending in 2012.
- e) \$10 billion is 2.4% of the \$419 billion of worldwide gambling revenues in 2011.
- f) \$10 billion is 6% of the \$162 billion people in the United States spent on beer, wine, and liquor in 2011.
- g) If 18% of cable TV subscribers in the United States unsubscribed from cable TV, they could re-direct that money to finance 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.
- h) Companies marketing cigarettes in the United States could use that \$10 billion per year to fund the costs of implementing 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.
- i) “Many hands make much work light.”—The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

K. Some Notes on Evaluating Community Visioning Initiatives (p. 506)

- 1) Evaluation of action plans developed in response to the 20 most frequently identified challenges (p.506)

Resources

- I believe we have more than enough resources to resolve this challenge.
- I believe we have sufficient resources to resolve this challenge.
- I am not sure if we have enough resources to resolve this challenge.
- I am sure we do not have enough resources to resolve this challenge.

Plans

- I believe we have a relevant, practical, and doable action plan for resolving this challenge.

- I believe we are taking the steps necessary to develop a relevant, practical, and doable action plans for resolving this challenge.
- I am not sure if we know how to resolve this challenge.
- I do not believe we know how to resolve this challenge.

Confidence of Success

- I am confident we can resolve this challenge
- I believe we are moving in the right direction to resolve this challenge.
- I am not sure if we will be able to resolve this challenge.
- I have no confidence in our ability to resolve this challenge.

2) Most Valuable Lessons Learned (during the Community Visioning Initiative) [\(p.507\)](#)

Here are some possible approaches to encouraging feedback on the subject of lessons learned as a result of carrying out a Community Visioning Initiative....

What are the most valuable lessons you have learned? Please comment in response to as many of these topics as you can. Please give the most time and attention to the areas where you learned the most valuable lessons.

About:

Community visioning initiatives
 American culture
 Stepping up to face challenges
 Your neighbors
 Constructive dialogue
 Yourself
 The value of education
 The capacity of media for community service
 Community leadership
 About sorting out what is valuable and what is less important
 About the virtue of honesty
 About the virtue of hard work
 About the value of compassion

3) Most Valuable Resources, Greatest Obstacles [\(p. 508\)](#)

Here are some possible approaches to encouraging feedback on the questions of “most valuable resources” and “greatest obstacles”, as experiencing by residents who have just finished participating in a Community Visioning Initiative...

--What contributed most to:

- identifying essential actions needed
- consensus building necessary to implement actions needed
- knowledge base and skill sets necessary to wisely use time, energy, and money
- financial support necessary to implement actions needed

--What were the greatest obstacles to:

- identifying essential actions needed
- consensus building necessary to implement actions needed
- knowledge base and skill sets necessary to wisely use time, energy, and money
- financial support necessary to implement actions needed

Appendices

“Invitation Package for Possible Board of Advisors (for www.cpcsc.info)”

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Appendix 7

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

A. Arriving at the belief that a positive outcome is possible...

Arriving at the belief that a positive outcome is possible is an important step towards actually achieving a positive outcome, and a step which needs to be attended to with much care, to encourage practical and constructive public discourse. One way of attending to this step in our current circumstances would be to "... bring to the fore what is often hidden: how many good people there are, how many ways there are to do good, and how much happiness comes to those who extend help, as well as to those who receive it"... or, in other words, increase our collective awareness of the significant numbers of people who are currently accumulating valuable experience and establishing constructive understandings relevant to overcoming the challenges of our times.

B. The "Solution-Oriented Pathways" section of this "Invitation" document

Many of the Solution Oriented Pathways needed to overcome the challenges of our times have already been well established by organizations which (in almost every case) have been working in their respective fields for decades

The 29 organizations, businesses and initiatives described in the "Solution-Oriented Pathways" section of this "Invitation" document represent only a tiny fraction of the organizations, businesses, and initiatives working along pathways that make significant contributions to a peaceful and sustainable future. And the organizations, business, and initiatives listed below represent a select group, as they are the ones this writer has selected to include here. If there was a crowdsourcing effort made to provide a list of organizations, businesses, and initiatives making significant contributions to a peaceful and sustainable future, the list would be too long to be of practical use in a document like this one.

The section "Solution-Oriented Pathways" is provided as evidence of the "countless number of things people can do" in the everyday circumstances of community life to contribute to the peacebuilding and sustainability efforts needed to overcome the challenges of our times.

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

The "Solution-Oriented Pathways" section is also provided to suggest some of the sources for resources to offer in Community Teaching and Learning Centers (Neighborhood Learning Centers).

C. Descriptions of 272 People Being Invited to be on the Board of Advisors for the CPCS Initiative—This list of descriptions provides more than enough evidence that truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances—by countless numbers of people in communities around the world.

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a way of creating local community specific and regional specific “constellations of initiatives” responses to the challenges of our times.

What if a significant majority of people on this list were advancing such a constellations of initiatives approach for resolving the challenges ahead? We live in a complex world, with unprecedented challenges ahead (see “A List of Ten Critical Challenges”—in Appendix 4). There is much that can be done to generate goodwill and promote peace that has not yet been done. Invitations to the people on this list are being sent out as an effort to discover an answer to the above question.

As this writer compiled the descriptions of the 272 people he was going to formally invite to become a member of the CPCS Board of Advisors, he was amazed over and over again by how inspiring human effort can be when it is made to contribute to the greater good. This writer hopes readers will agree: this list of descriptions provides more than enough evidence that truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances—by countless numbers of people in communities around the world.

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

D. 125 Related Fields of Activity—If readers consider the number of organizations, initiatives, and individuals associated with efforts in these fields of activity, they will likely share this writers’ view that there are countless number of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in our own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

This writer has identified 125 fields of activity related to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts (see Appendix 5). These fields of activity are examples of topics which can be explored through workshops at Community Teaching and Learning Centers (CTLCs). This list is offered as a way of illustrating how providing affordable workshops in neighborhood community centers can help citizens participate in identifying challenges, and solution-oriented activity during a Community Visioning Initiative.

Many educational resources can be shared in CTLCs, resulting in maximum educational benefits for minimum cost. In addition, if readers consider the number of organizations, initiatives, and individuals associated with efforts in these fields of activity, they will likely share this writers’ view that there are countless number of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in our own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

E. The Potential for Service-Oriented Initiatives in the Greater Washington D.C. area (U.S.)

(Note: While these statistics are more than 20 years out-of-date, the purpose of sharing them is to help readers visualize how truly alive with genuine goodwill and assistance large cities can be.)

Human morality is not a constant—it is not something which is the same throughout the centuries of human existence; and thus it is something which can become degraded or raised up, depending on the leanings of human aspirations.

“In the Greater Washington D.C. area (USA), there are:

approximately 2,400 places of worship

well over 1,200 non-profit human service organizations (with services ranging

from food and clothing supplies for needy, homeless shelters, alcohol and drug abuse rehabilitation, healthcare, employment assistance, etc.)

well over 1,000 civic associations and advisory neighborhood commissions

over 1,000 public and private schools

over 350 continuing care retirement communities, independent living retirement communities, assisted living/group homes, nursing care facilities and home health care agencies for elders

over 200 men’s and women’s service clubs

over 125 fire departments and rescue squads

over 50 hospitals

over 50 central and district police stations

over 50 universities, community colleges and theological seminaries

over 30 boys and girls clubs

a multitude of businesses large and small

and many, many local, state, and federal government offices and agencies

(from a database compiled in 1996 by this writer)

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

F. The cross country torch relay for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia (USA) began April 27 in Los Angeles and ended July 19 in Atlanta—and included approximately 10,000 torch-carriers...

The cross country torch relay for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia (USA) began April 27 in Los Angeles and ended July 19 in Atlanta. Of the approximately 10,000 torch-carriers, about 5,000 were “community heroes selected by local United Way panels based on nominating essays.” Thirty-seven of the eighty-five torch-carriers in the Greater Washington D.C. area were “community heroes.”

A graphic—in the newspaper article referenced for this information—listed all thirty-seven “community heroes” (see the Washington Post on June 13, 1996). What follows are some of the brief descriptions, included in that graphic, of those “community heroes”:

“who does volunteer work with the elderly”; “who is active in the Big Brother program in the District”; “who does volunteer work with AIDS patients and people infected with HIV”; “who does volunteer work at hospitals”; “who is active in literacy programs for children”; “who does a range of neighborhood volunteer work”; “who helps abandoned, orphaned and disabled children”; “who does volunteer work with children and elderly in poor neighborhoods”

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

[Source Reference: The brief descriptions of “community heroes”—and the information in the paragraph above these descriptions—are from an article titled “Blazing An Olympian Trail” by Paul Duggan in The District Weekly section of the Washington Post, on June 13, 1996. (The brief descriptions of “community heroes” are in a graphic titled “Olympic Torchbearers”, see p. 2.) [Note: This article is now behind a “paywall” at the Washington Post archives; however a HighBeam Research website preview provides the first three paragraphs (see <http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P2-777572.html>)]

G. Three Propositions at the Foundation of the “Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability” Initiative

As a result of the unprecedented opportunities created by the expansion of the Internet, we have now arrived at a very auspicious moment in time... for at no other time in the course of history has so many people had access to so much in the way of time-tested guidelines, inspiring role models, and service-oriented initiatives.

Even now, as you are reading this, truly inspiring contributions of genuine goodwill are being generated in a variety of ways—and in a variety of circumstances— by countless numbers of people in communities around the world.

There are countless numbers of ‘things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives’ which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

We have the resources to overcome the challenges of our times.

H. The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives” Proposal

The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives” Proposal advocates organizing and implementing Community Visioning Initiatives in 1000 communities (communities—or segments of rural areas, towns, or cities—with populations of 50,000 or less) around the world

1. which are time-intensive, lasting even as much as 1½ years (18 months), so as to give as much importance to developing a close-knit community as it does to

- a) accumulating and integrating the knowledge and skill sets necessary for the highest percentage of people to act wisely in response to challenges identified as priority challenges
- b) helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges
- c) assisting with outreach, partnership formation, and development of service capacity for a significant number of already existing (or forming) organizations, businesses, institutions, and government agencies
- d) helping to build a high level of consensus for specific action plans, which will help inspire additional support from people, businesses, organizations, institutions, and government agencies with significant resources

2. which expand on the concept of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (created by the “Teachers Without Borders” organization) so that such local community points of entry function as information clearinghouses, meeting locations, education centers for ongoing workshops (on a broad range of topics related to the Community Visioning Initiative process, and building the local knowledge base), practice sites for developing “teacher-leaders”, a location for an ongoing “informal” “Community Journal”, a location for listing employment opportunities—and provide a means of responding quickly (by changing the emphasis of workshop content) to new urgencies as they arise

3. and which suggest—as a way of emphasizing the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings—that communities (with the resources to do so) enter into “sister community” relationships with communities in other countries where there has been well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs.

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

l) If even a few...

This writer’s interest in Community Visioning Initiatives was inspired instantly when, in 1994, he watched a documentary titled [“Chattanooga: A Community With A Vision”](#) (13 minutes). The video documents two very successful Community Visioning Initiatives organized by the non-profit organization Chattanooga Venture (Chattanooga, Tennessee USA)—one in 1984, and a follow-up in 1993. The 1984 Chattanooga Community Visioning Project (“Vision 2000”), attracted more than 1,700 participants, and produced 40 community goals—which resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs, the creation of 1,300 permanent jobs, and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars.

If even a few of these kind of Community Visioning Initiatives generated results similar to those achieved by the Chattanooga, Tennessee (USA) Visioning Initiative carried out in 1984 (see references and link to video at the beginning of this section), people in all parts of the world—keenly attuned when it comes to resolving challenges which require urgent solutions at all levels of society— could be inspired to carry out similar Community Visioning Initiatives. And if many communities carried out similar initiatives, and also achieved significant results, our collective capacity to resolve the challenges of our times would surely begin to accumulate at an accelerating rate.

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

J) How 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives Might Be Funded

A rough estimate by this writer for a time-intensive (year or more) Community Visioning Initiative (introduced by Preliminary Surveys, and supported by many Community Teaching and Learning Centers) is \$10 million (10 million in U.S. dollars).

Thus, 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives, in communities around the world, would cost \$10 billion.

Below are 8 different ways of looking at where 10 billion dollars might come from, so that 1000 communities could carry out Community Visioning Initiatives. [Source References in Section VII “Constellations of Initiatives” (see subsection J)]

- 1) \$10 billion is only .005% of the \$207 trillion in personal wealth held by the richest 10 percent.
- 2) \$10 billion is .07% of the \$14 trillion of “stranded carbon assets” on the books of publicly listed companies, ...private companies, state governments and sovereign wealth funds.
- 3) \$10 billion is only .57% (a little more than half of 1%) of \$1,750 billion in military expenditures in 2012.
- 4) \$10 billion is 1.8% of (est.) \$557 billion in worldwide advertising spending in 2012.
- 5) \$10 billion is 2.4% of the \$419 billion of worldwide gambling revenues in 2011.
- 6) \$10 billion is 6% of the \$162 billion people in the United States spent on beer, wine, and liquor in 2011.
- 7) If 18% of cable TV subscribers in the United States unsubscribed from cable TV, they could re-direct that money to finance 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.
- 8) Companies marketing cigarettes in the United States could use that \$10 billion per year to fund the costs of implementing 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives.

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

K) “Many hands make much work light.”—The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

The challenges of our times are not something the experts will resolve while the rest of us are doing something else.

Everyone is involved when it comes to determining the markets which supply the “ways of earning a living”.

All of us have important responsibilities associated with resolving a significant number of very serious challenges in the months and years ahead.

The ways we “invest” our time, energy, and money have a direct impact on the “ways of earning a living” that are available.

The investments of time, energy, and money that each of us make in our everyday circumstances becomes the larger economy.

People who are not sufficiently informed about critical issues are everywhere, and they are investing their time, energy, and money—voting—all the time.

There are countless numbers of “things people can do in the everyday circumstances of their lives” which will contribute to peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts, in their own communities and regions—and in other parts of the world.

Many people can realize the wisdom of deliberately focusing the way they spend their time, energy, and money. The result can be a deliberate increase in the “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to overcoming the challenges identified by residents as priority challenges. As the ancient Chinese proverb says: “Many hands make much work light.”

The result can be that there are countless “ways to earn a living” which contribute to the peacebuilding, community revitalization, and ecological sustainability efforts necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

Somehow or other, we need to realize how much we need to be learning so that we can be part of the solutions... and how much we really need to be on the same side, helping each other.

We have the resources necessary to overcome the challenges of our times.

Appendix 8

The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives” Proposal: Creating a Multiplier Effect of a Positive Nature

This writer advocates for a combination of preliminary surveys to 150 local leaders (as preparation for Community Visioning Initiatives), time-intensive Community Visioning Initiatives supported by many “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (offering workshops suggested by the preliminary surveys), and “sister community” relationships as a starting point for accelerating solution-oriented activity, and creating more “close-knit” communities...communities with a healthy appreciation for each others strengths, communities with a well-developed capacity to resolve even the most difficult challenges—and communities which demonstrate a high level of compassion for their fellow human beings.

This Appendix to the document “Invitation List for Board of Advisors at www.cpcsc.info” is provided so that readers can have a quick way of visualizing the potential of accelerating collaborative problem solving and citizen peacebuilding approaches (like this one, or along similar lines).

About Community Visioning Initiatives

Community Visioning Initiatives can be described as a series of community meetings designed to facilitate the process of brainstorming ideas, organizing the ideas into goals, prioritizing the goals, and identifying doable steps towards those goals. One of the main goals of Community Visioning Initiatives is to maximize citizen participation in identifying challenges, and in solution-oriented activity. [Note: For a detailed look at the kind of Community Visioning Initiatives I advocate for, see [“A 15 Step Outline for a Community Visioning Initiative”](#) (28 pages)—also in Appendix 1.]

My interest in Community Visioning Initiatives was inspired instantly when, in 1994, I watched a documentary titled [“Chattanooga: A Community With A Vision”](#) (13 minutes). The video documents two very successful Community Visioning Initiatives organized by the non-profit organization Chattanooga Venture (Chattanooga, Tennessee USA)—one in 1984, and a follow-up in 1993. The 1984 Chattanooga Community Visioning Project (“Vision 2000”), attracted more than 1,700 participants, and produced 40 community goals—which resulted in the implementation of 223 projects and programs, the creation of 1,300 permanent jobs, and a total financial investment of 793 million dollars. For more about Community Visioning Initiatives, see [“The Potential of Community Visioning Initiatives \(in 500 words\)”](#).]

About Community Teaching and Learning Centers

Community Teaching and Learning Centers have the potential to be

- 1) a multi-purpose support center for implementing Community Visioning Initiatives
- 2) a neighborhood meeting place and workshop center and

3) a critical part of a low cost lifelong learning education system (which would include questionnaires and surveys, neighborhood learning centers and neighborhood learning networks, and Community Visioning Initiatives).

Creating the knowledge base and skill sets necessary to resolve the challenges of our times will require encouraging as much formal and informal meetings as possible between neighbors—and people living in the same local community. Creating many Community Teaching and Learning Centers can provide places—in local neighborhoods—for discussion, information sharing, mutual support and encouragement, fellowship and friendship—so that the exchanging of information and resources will also include further development of the kind of close-knit communities described above (in paragraph 1 on this page). [For more about Community Teaching and Learning Centers, see [“The Potential of Community Teaching and Learning Centers \(in 500 words\)”](#).]

The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives” Proposal

The “1000 Community Visioning Initiatives” Proposal advocates organizing and implementing Community Visioning Initiatives in 1000 communities (communities—or segments of rural areas, towns, or cities—with populations of 50,000 or less) around the world

1. which are time-intensive, lasting even as much as 1½ years (18 months), so as to give as much importance to developing a close-knit community as it does to
 - a) accumulating and integrating the knowledge and skill sets necessary for the highest percentage of people to act wisely in response to challenges identified as priority challenges
 - b) helping people to deliberately channel their time, energy, and money into the creation of “ways of earning a living” which are directly related to resolving high priority challenges
 - c) assisting with outreach, partnership formation, and development of service capacity for a significant number of already existing (or forming) organizations, businesses, institutions, and government agencies
 - d) helping to build a high level of consensus for specific action plans, which will help inspire additional support from people, businesses, organizations, institutions, and government agencies with significant resources
2. which expand on the concept of “Community Teaching and Learning Centers” (created by the “Teachers Without Borders” organization) so that such local community points of entry function as information clearinghouses, meeting locations, education centers for ongoing workshops (on a broad range of topics related to the Community Visioning Initiative process, and building the local knowledge base), practice sites for developing “teacher-leaders”, a location for an ongoing “informal” “Community Journal”, a location for listing employment opportunities—and provide a means of responding quickly (by changing the emphasis of workshop content) to new urgencies as they arise
3. and which suggest—as a way of emphasizing the need for an exponential increase in compassion for our fellow human beings—that communities (with the resources to do so) enter into “sister community” relationships with communities in other countries where there has been well documented calls for assistance with basic human needs.

Concluding Comments

We are living at one of the most critical crossroads in the history of planet Earth. I believe there needs to be stakeholder engagement and collaborative problem solving processes which bring forth the best efforts each one of us can make, if we are to make a transition from dysfunctional systems which are very complex to functional system which are much less complex. I believe such collaborative problem solving processes can be created—and that such processes can include people from every variety of circumstances, in communities around the world.

How many of us are there, who believe it can be done?

(Here is the question in a format which could be used in a questionnaire)

Consider the following statement:

“Stakeholder engagement processes can be created which citizens from every variety of circumstances can trust, and believe in (i.e. trust and believe that such processes will make best use of the knowledge and skills each person has to contribute).”

Please choose from the following options below which best represents your point of view on the above statement:

- I believe it—and there is much evidence to support it
- I believe it—and there is sufficient evidence to support it
- I would like to believe it, but there isn't enough evidence to support it
- It is difficult to believe it, with the way things are going now
- I don't believe it—there is no evidence to support it
- I have different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances

Your different view, or different way of understanding our present circumstances:

About the Writer/Compiler of This “Invitation Package”

Stefan Pasti has been actively involved in peacebuilding and community revitalization work for over 25 years— as a writer (in a variety of genres, including short novel and short story); an editor (newsletters, quotation collections); an advocate of ecologically sustainable communities; a practitioner of voluntary simplicity; and, from 2001--2012, as founder and outreach coordinator for The Interfaith Peacebuilding and Community Revitalization (IPCR) Initiative (see <http://cpcsc.info/the-ipcr-initiative/>). His current interests include advocating for 1000 Community Visioning Initiatives—and for clearinghouse websites for Community Visioning Initiatives and Neighborhood Learning Centers—as ways of accelerating solution-oriented activity in this time of unprecedented challenges. His contributions towards those goals have a “homebase” at the Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability website (at www.cpcsc.info).

This writer sees himself:

- 1) as a person who is good at analyzing complex information regarding challenges of our times, identifying pathways for solution-oriented activity to flow, synthesizing such information into understandable parts, and organizing those parts into a well organized document (much like the work which would need to be done to sort through participant input during a Community Visioning Initiative)
- 2) as a person of faith, who believes that there is a more advanced and more benevolent spiritual entity than ourselves, and such an entity does actually count for something in overcoming the difficult challenges ahead; that the exponential changes that need to happen will happen [Faith helps move from “it hardly seems possible” to “it must be possible” (since faith believes Love will prevail); and who (thus) creates documents and resources as contributions towards that outcome.
- 3) as a person who, for many years, has experienced a dynamic tension between the realities of weaknesses in his physical constitution (allergies, old injuries); his lack of professional and academic credentials; and intuitive understandings gained from access to unprecedented resources, persistent research, and a personal spiritual practice—all of which indicated that the contributions which are his to make would require living with “one foot in another world” (and also that he may never know if such contributions are valued and appreciated by others)
- 4) as a person of faith, who has a capacity to see good in the efforts of people from many different faith communities and cultural traditions, and (thus) a similar capacity to see so much potential for more good—but who has had limited fellowship with other persons of faith because the most important influence in his life has been Sri Sathya Sai Baba (who many regard as a controversial figure, and thus unreliable as an inspiring role model)
- 5) as a person who understands that our world views provide “frameworks” which shape the way people come into contact with each other, and the way they interpret facts, issues, and events—and provide the context by which people decide what are appropriate responses to the circumstances of their lives.... And while it is helpful to understand that many of these “frameworks” are now deficient and dysfunctional, it is even more helpful to understand that we (our very selves) create the “frameworks” from the “inner frameworks” in our hearts (see notes associated with biographical information on Sulak Sivaraksa)
- 6) as a person who can see how much work needed to be done to transition from dysfunctional systems which are very complex to functional systems which are much less complex—and how many people could find employment providing real assistance to fellow human beings during such a transition
- 7) as a person who understands that Community Visioning Initiatives provide a model by which more functional “frameworks” can be “grown” by the very community residents who would be most affected by the results, and that such a process has much potential to reduce polarization, make best use of the knowledge and skills each one of us has, and provide more and more opportunities for people to encourage and support each other in the process
- 8) as a person who would be delighted with nothing more than the opportunities associated with being a “guide” and workshop facilitator in a Community Teaching and Learning Center (which was supporting an ongoing Community Visioning Initiative)—but because there were no such models created as responses to most of the

challenges in his assessment [“A List of Ten Critical Challenges”](#) (also in Appendix 4), and he knew there was much potential for good using those models, he has persisted in his efforts to build appreciation for such models

9) as a person who believes that “beneath the multitude of identities, (and) the differences in culture, language, ritual, and beliefs, we all desire contact that comes in forms of love, community, respect, dignity, recognition, and acknowledgment.”

10) as a person who uses the third person in his writing (“this writer”, “he”) because he feels that using the word “I” on a regular basis can “dry up” his intuitive perception of “currents of energy” which are greater than one person, and feed a resurgence of an “I”, which can have so many more needs (“Let not the bulb think that it is shining through its own will; let it be humble, that it is but an instrument, used by the current, to shed light.”)

11) as a person who has ever been reluctant to say very much about himself, because he feels that the “all this” is not “his story”, but the story of an indescribable and unfathomable entity with an infinite capacity for wisdom and mercy—and thus it would be more helpful for attention to “center on” *that* story

Most of Mr. Pasti’s other writings (and compilations, etc) fit under the category of Community Peacebuilding and Cultural Sustainability, and some of those writings are accessible at www.cpcsc.info .

Here are some selections:

- “The Spirit of the Sacred Hoop” (short story; 9 pages) (1984, 2004, 2006)
- “The Last Map of Root Man Charlie” (short novel; 123 pages) (1987)
- “Where a Village is Tended...” (newsletter; 18 pages) (part of outreach campaign, 1991)
- “An Arrangement of Quotations from ‘Sathya Sai Speaks’ (Vol. 1-15)” (301 pages) (1997)
- “Songs We Love to Sing” (Lyrics of 174 songs--for leading sing-alongs) (2000)
- “Brief Descriptions of The Eight IPCR Concepts” (28 pages) (2005, 2009)
- “The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Spring, 2005 issue)” (14 pages) (part of outreach campaign, 2005)
- “Peacebuilding in its Most Compassionate Form” (41 pages) (2007)
- “An Autobiographical Sketch” (11 pages) (2009, 2012)
- “A Four Page Summary of The IPCR Initiative” (part of outreach campaign, 2011)
- “The IPCR Journal/Newsletter (Winter, 2011-2012)” (58 pages)
- “The IPCR Critical Challenges Assessement 2011-2012: Summary Report” (444 pages) (2012)
- “Many Danger Signs Flashing Red” (62 pages) (2012)
- “The Potential of Community Visioning Initiatives (in 500 words)” (2012)

And here is one passage [from “An Autobiographical Sketch” (2009, 2012)] where this writer used “I” for expressing his thoughts:

“I believe that there are essential and critical pieces to a comprehensive community response to the challenges of our times that are missing from the approaches now at the forefront—and I believe I have some of the pieces. And I want to contribute those pieces. I can see the potential energy which would be actualized if those pieces were in place (I can see that many other people with pieces to contribute would have many more opportunities to contribute their pieces)—and thus I believe my life is most meaningful when I am contributing what I can to the actualization of that energy. And because of the nature of this particular potential energy, the very act of trying to actualize it does actualize it, (in me, at least)... it energizes me... it connects me with the storehouses of wisdom which have accumulated over the many centuries of human experience, and which have been confirmed again and again by the saints, sages, spiritual leaders, and sincere practitioners of all faiths and moral “world views”; it strengthens my belief that it is possible for representatives of the highest spiritual ideals (irrespective of the traditions they are derived from) to become better appreciated, more easily recognized—and more numerous—in the everyday circumstances of community life; and it gives me hope that whole communities in the future will understand that there are currents of good will just as real as currents of electricity... And if this kind of work (actualizing such potential energy) does not, at this particular time, lead directly to financial security and social connectedness for me, such circumstances are not going to deter me from doing everything I possibly can—in my lifetime— so that such work does lead that way for more and more people in the future.”