

UPDATE: NONGOVERNMENTAL & GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

This UPDATE section highlights the environment, population, and security activities of academic programs, foundations, nongovernmental organizations, government offices, and intergovernmental organizations. If your organization is not listed or if you have an organization to recommend, please contact Robert Lalasz at lalaszrl@wwic.si.edu.

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ACADEMIC PROGRAMS

Carolina Population Center

The Carolina Population Center was established at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (UNC-CH) in 1966 to coordinate university-wide programs in population. Forty-eight scholars are currently holding faculty appointments in fifteen UNC-CH departments. The Carolina Population Center provides a multidisciplinary community to carry out population research and train students. The Center's research projects are: the Cebu Longitudinal Health and Nutrition Survey; China Health and Nutrition Survey; Lead and Pregnancy Study; the MEASURE *Evaluation* Project; Nang Rong Projects; the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health; Distance Advancement of Population Research; Alternative Business Models for Family Planning; Life Course Studies; Pregnancy, Infection and Nutrition Study; Dietary Patterns and Trends in the U.S.; and Russia Longitudinal Monitoring Survey. *For more information, contact:* Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 123 W. Franklin St., CB#8120 University Square, Chapel Hill, NC 27516-2524; *Tel:* 919/966-2157; *Fax:* 919/966-6638; *Email:* cpcweb@unc.edu; *Internet:* <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/>

Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM)

The Centre for Development and the Environment (SUM) is a part of the University of Oslo and aims to generate and communicate knowledge in the field of development and environment, by promoting and undertaking interdisciplinary work in collaboration with the established departments of the University. In addition, SUM conducts courses and disseminates research results through publications, seminars, conferences, and workshops. The Centre's research is explicitly policy-oriented using an interdisciplinary approach on the specific theme of environment and development. The three guiding principles of the Centre are: (1) to address the problems and challenges of poverty and environmental degradation; (2) to emphasize that the multi-disciplinary approach of development or environment is insufficient; and (3) to bridge the gap between research and policy to meet the needs of policymakers. *For more information, contact:* the Centre for Development and the Environment, the University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1116, Blindern N-0317 Oslo, Norway; *Tel:* 47-22-85-89-00; *Fax:* 47-22-85-89-20; *Email:* Liv.Norderud@sum.uio.no; *Internet:* <http://www.sum.uio.no>

Center for Environmental Systems Research

The goals of the Center for Environmental Systems Research are: a) to increase understanding about the functioning of environmental systems and the causes of environmental problems, and b) to identify "sustainable" pathways into

the future, i.e. pathways that allow development of society in harmony with nature. The uniqueness of the Center, created in 1995, lies in its systems approach—the use of methods and instruments of systems thinking such as systems analysis and computer simulation; and in its interdisciplinary approach, in this case meant to be the coupling of social sciences with natural sciences. To accomplish the Center's goals, research activity is carried out in four research groups: Ecosystems Modeling, Human-Environment Interactions, Global and Regional Dynamics, and Environmental Balances. The Center strongly emphasizes collaboration with other institutions both inside and outside Germany. As a young Center, many new projects and themes are under development, which will give greater emphasis to the social and economic aspects of environmental systems, and to topics of global environmental change. Cross-cutting themes under development include: the World Water Program, Society-Environment Interactions, and Global Environmental Security. The Center will also intensify its link between science and policy by using its research findings to help develop national and international environmental policy. *For more information, contact:* Dr. J. Alcamo, Director, or Dr. K.H. Simon, Deputy Director, The Center for Environmental Systems Research, University of Kassel, Kurt-Wolters-Strasse 3, 34109 Kassel, Germany; *Tel:* 49-561-804-3266; *Fax:* 49-561-804-3176; *Email:* alcamo@usf.uni-kassel.de or simon@usf.uni-kassel.de; *Internet:* <http://www.usf.uni-kassel.de/usf/>

Cornell University: Program on Environment and Community (PEC)

The Program on Environment and Community (PEC), housed in Cornell's Center for the Environment, seeks to foster more effective management of environmental, community, and public policy conflicts. To meet this goal, the program aims to build community, institutional, and individual capacities for collaborative decision-making over a broad range of issues. The approach includes: 1) integrating research and practice in selected field-based collaborative decision-making initiatives; 2) providing assistance in conflict assessment and stakeholder analysis, process design, capacity building, and mediation; 3) developing networks and working partnerships among stakeholder groups; and 3) creating multiple learning opportunities through seminars, field studies, program cross visits, applied research, peer exchange, and capacity-building workshops. In the United States, programs have focused on: county planning facilitation; collaborative initiatives with federal, state, and local forestry programs; public issues education; and watershed management. The Program also pursues similar projects in Central America and Southeast Asia. *For more information, contact:* Program on Environment and Community, Center for the Environment, 306 Rice Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853; *Tel:* 607/255-4523; *Fax:* 607/255-8207; *Email:* busters@cornell.edu; *Internet:* <http://www.cfe.cornell.edu/pec/>

Environmental Policy and Society (EPOS)

Environmental Policy and Society (EPOS) is a research network with a small secretariat at Linköping University in Sweden, led by Professor Anders Hjort-af-Ornäs. EPOS's concern has, since the start 1991, been on societal impacts of environmental policy change. This encompasses not only the environmental, but also the socio-cultural and socio-economic security of the local community under the impact of regional, national, and global policies. EPOS's approach is to depart from a community perspective as a means to seek the more general principles that form political dimensions of both environmental and socio-economic processes of change. This approach means, by definition, an interdisciplinary mode of operation; problems addressed are essentially social, but aspects other than those of social science are also required. The problem comprehension of individuals and groups on different levels as well as the capacity of social institutions for problem solving are central in formulating a framework for comprehensive security. The current focus is put on action and policy research with an emphasis on institutional capacity, awareness, and social capital. The special focus of ongoing activities spans from sustainable livelihoods in Eastern African drylands to the socio-cultural framework of small and medium-sized enterprises in Swedish local communities, and from representation of cultural and social attributes of human landscapes in application of EIA to processes of socio-cultural, economic and environmental adaptation among ethnic groups in the mountainous areas of Northern Vietnam. *For more information, contact:* EPOS, Tema Institute, Linköping University, 581 83 Linköping, Sweden; *Tel:* 46-13-28-25-10; *Fax:* 46-13-28-44-15; *Email:* epos@tema.liu.se; *Internet:* <http://www.tema.liu.se/epos>

The George Washington University: Space Policy Institute

The Space Policy Institute was established in 1987 as an element of the Center for International Science and Technology Policy of George Washington University's Elliott School of International Affairs. The Institute focuses its activities

on examining policy issues related to the space efforts of the United States and cooperative and competitive interactions in space between the United States and other countries. Using a combination of staff analysis, commissioned papers, groups of experts, research interviews, seminars focused on space and security issues, and a major conference to review the project's recommendations, this project focuses on the following primary issues: 1) understanding the key trends in dual-purpose space technologies; 2) regional security implications of the proliferation of space technology; 3) implications for U.S. military force planning and operations; and 4) recommendations for effective policy responses. *For more information, contact:* Ray A. Williamson or John C. Baker, Space Policy Institute, 2013 G St. NW, Suite 201, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052; *Tel:* 202/994-7292; *Fax:* 202/994-1639; *Email:* rayw@gwu.edu or jcbaker6@gwu.edu or spi@gwu.edu; *Internet:* <http://www.gwu.edu/~spi/>

The Global Environmental Change and Human Security Project (GECHS)

In May 1996, the Scientific Committee of the International Human Dimensions of Global Change Programme (IHDP) formally adopted the Global Environmental Change and Human Security (GECHS) initiative developed by the Canadian Global Change Programme and the Netherlands Human Dimensions Programme as a core project of the IHDP. At present, there are three other major projects in the IHDP: Land Use and Cover Change (LUCC), which is a joint initiative with the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program (IGBP); Institutional Dimensions of Global Environmental Change (IDGC); and Industrial Transformation (IT). The scientific steering committee is under the directorship of: Mike Brklacich (Canada), Steve Lonergan (Canada), Nils Petter Gleditsch (Norway), Fred Langeweg (Netherlands), Elena Nikitina (Russia), Okechukwu Ibeanu (Nigeria), Chou Meng Tarr (Cambodia), Chris Cocklin (Australia), Edgar Gutierrez-Espeleta (Costa Rica), Elizabeth Hartmann (USA), and Richard Matthew (USA). The objectives of the project are three-fold: to promote research activities in the area of global environmental change and human security (which recognizes the essential integrative nature of the relationship among individual, community, and national vulnerability to environmental change); to encourage the collaboration of scholars internationally; and to facilitate improved communication and cooperation between the policy community/user groups and the research community. *For more information, contact:* GECHS International Project Office, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. Canada V8W 2Y2; *Tel:* 250/472-4337; *Fax:* 250/472-4830; *Email:* info@gechs.org; *Internet:* <http://www.gechs.org>

GECHS at University of California-Irvine

Established in 1999, the GECHS project at the University of California-Irvine combines discussions, research, and policy initiatives in the broad area of environment and security. There are three broad objectives of the project: (1) to promote research activities in the area of global environmental change and human security; (2) to promote dialogue and encourage collaboration among scholars from around the world; and (3) to facilitate improved communication (and cooperation) between the policy community, other groups, including NGOs, and the research community. Research activities are coordinated through the GECHS International Project Office (see above listing). At present, research is being done in areas such as: effects of war, poverty and exploitation on children; environmental security; impacts of environmental stress on small island states; social and ecological effects of landmines; environmental stress, conflict, and insecurity in Pakistan; the linkages between environmental degradation and violent conflict; and environmental stress in Guatemala. *For more information, contact:* Dr. Richard A. Matthew, GECHS at UCI, 212C Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, Irvine, CA 92697-7075; *Tel:* 949/824-4852; *Fax:* 949/824-2056; *Email:* gechs@uci.edu; *Internet:* <http://www.gechs.org/uci>

Hampshire College: Population and Development Program

The Population and Development Program at Hampshire College was established in 1986 as the international companion to the Civil Liberties and Public Policy Program. The Program aims to provide students with a multi-disciplinary framework to understand population dynamics and reproductive rights issues internationally. It combines teaching, research, activism, and advocacy in the fields of international women's health, reproductive rights, and population and environment. It monitors changing trends in population policies and critiques conventional neo-Malthusian analyses of population and the environment from a pro-choice, feminist perspective. The Program also serves as the institutional base for the Committee on Women, Population, and the Environment (CWPE), a multiracial network of feminist scholars and activists. CWPE has played an active role in challenging anti-immigrant initiatives

in the U.S. environmental movement. *For more information, contact:* Population and Development Program, Hampshire College/CLPP, Amherst, MA 01002; *Tel:* 413/559-5506; *Fax:* 413/559-6045; *Email:* popdev@hampshire.edu; *Internet:* <http://hamp.hampshire.edu/~clpp/popdev.html>

Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies

The Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies is a university-wide research center, founded in 1964 as part of the Harvard School of Public Health. The Center's primary aim is to advance understanding of world population and development issues—especially those related to health, natural resources and the environment, human security, and socioeconomic development. The Center's work is characterized by a multidisciplinary approach, a commitment to integrate gender and ethical perspectives in its research, and a strong policy orientation. The Center attempts to advance knowledge through collaborative research, publications, seminars and a working paper series. In addition to advancing knowledge, the Center seeks to foster capacity-building and promote international collaboration to improve health and well-being around the world. About thirty-five full-time residents—including faculty, research fellows, and graduate students—pursue work mainly through multidisciplinary working groups. Other participants are drawn from Harvard faculties and Boston-area universities. The Center also regularly invites visiting scholars from around the world. The Center's current research programs focus on: gender and population policies, demographic transitions, burden of disease, health equity, and human security. The human security program explores concepts of security through research on ethics and international policy, human survival crises during complex humanitarian emergencies, environmental security and new diseases, and population and security. *For more information, contact:* Winifred M. Fitzgerald, Executive Director, Harvard Center for Population and Development Studies, 9 Bow Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; *Tel:* 617/495-2021; *Fax:* 617/495-5418; *Email:* cpds@hsph.harvard.edu; *Internet:* <http://www.hsph.harvard.edu/hcpds>

Korea University: Imin International Relations Institute (IRI)

Imin International Relations Institute (IRI) at Korea University is currently conducting the Environmental Security in East Asia project. The objective of the project is to review and examine major environmental security issues in East Asia. The project is one of the three projects sponsored by the United Nations University (UNU) under the title of Non-Traditional Security Issues in East Asia. Dr. Ramesh Thakur, Vice Rector of UNU, is Project Head. The Project focuses on three main areas: (1) Environment and Security-Theoretical Overview and Analytical Framework; (2) Issues and Cases; and (3) Coping with Environmental Security Problems in East Asia. *For more information, contact:* Imin International Relations Institute, Korea University, 5th floor, Incheon Memorial Bldg, 5-1 Anam-dong, Sungbuk-ku, Seoul 136-201, Korea; *Tel:* 82-2-927-5265; *Fax:* 82-2-927-5265; *Email:* irikor@unitel.co.kr; *Internet:* <http://www.korea.ac.kr/~ilmin/>

The Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Inc. (IFPA)

The Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis (IFPA) is a non-profit policy research organization affiliated with the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. Founded in 1976, the Institute has performed a wide range of studies of a variety of foreign policy and security affairs issues, as well as the sources, scope and impact of ethnic conflict in the post-Soviet security environment. The Institute specializes in national security, foreign policy, political economics, and government-industrial relations. It has also conducted research on the environment and ethnic conflict. IFPA, and its small business subsidiary, National Security Planning Associates, Inc., is well-known internationally for its ability to organize a wide range of fora that bring together key decision-makers and experts from the international community. These meetings have included senior-level, formal gatherings involving the participation of heads of state and government, leaders of key multinational organizations, and senior parliamentarians; expert-level workshops and round tables; and seminar series on Capitol Hill and elsewhere. With offices in Washington, DC and Cambridge, MA, IFPA has extensive resources upon which to draw in both the worlds of policy and academe. *For more information, contact:* in Cambridge, MA: IFPA, Central Plaza Building, 10th floor, 675 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02139; *Tel:* 617/492-2116; *Fax:* 617/492-8242; *Email:* mail@ifpa.org; in Washington, DC: IFPA, 1725 DeSales Street, NW, Ste. 402, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/463-7942; *Fax:* 202/785-2785; *Email:* dcmail@ifpa.org; *Internet:* <http://www.ifpa.org/>

MIT Project on Environmental Politics and Policy

The Project on Environmental Politics and Policy sees policymaking first and foremost as a political process—the collision of political, economic, social, and philosophical interests—and only secondarily as an exercise in technical problem solving. Addressing environmental problems as though they were fundamentally engineering problem sets most often produces solutions that are politically infeasible, regardless of the technical merits. Accordingly, the Project’s goal is to advance an understanding of environmental policymaking as a political process and thereby improve the chances of designing responsive and effective technical policies that can be more readily adopted and implemented. The Project has a broad research agenda. A major line of research examines the ongoing struggle between environmental and economic interests to influence national, state, and local policies. A second line of research investigates the continuing failure of federal agencies to bring ecologically sound management practices to public lands and natural resources held in common. A third line of research explores how local governments and the public absorb and respond to the complex scientific-technical content of local environmental problems and, in turn, how their responses affect technical options for environmental policy. *For more information, contact:* MIT Project on Environmental Politics and Policy, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Bldg. E53-402, Cambridge, MA 02139; *Tel:* 617/253-8078; *Fax:* 617/258-6164; *Email:* smmeyer@mit.edu; *Internet:* <http://web.mit.edu/polisci/mpepp>

Monterey Institute of International Studies: Monitoring Newly Independent States Environmental Developments Project (MNISED)

The Monitoring Newly Independent States Environmental Developments Project (MNISED) primary activities involve collecting and disseminating information on environmental and health problems associated with nuclear weapons, missiles, and the civilian nuclear industry in the former Soviet Union. The project is no longer active. However, some of the environmental topics formerly covered by MNISED (such as radioactive waste storage, submarine dismantlement, and spent fuel reprocessing) are currently covered in the Newly Independent States Nuclear Profiles database maintained by the Center for Nonproliferation Studies at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. The database contains the most comprehensive collection of open-source information on nuclear nonproliferation in the former Soviet Union. In 1995, MNISED discontinued publication of its semiannual journal NIS Environmental Watch. Back issues 1-7 are available upon request. *For more information, contact:* Elena K. Sokova, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Monterey Institute of International Studies, 425 Van Buren St., Monterey, CA 93940; *Tel:* 831/647-4638; *Fax:* 831/647-6672; *Email:* esokova@miis.edu; *Internet:* <http://cns.miis.edu>

Population Information Program (PIP)

The Population Information Program (PIP) supplies health and family planning professionals and policymakers with authoritative, accurate, and up-to-date information in its journal *Population Reports*, the POPLINE bibliographic database, and the Media/Materials Clearinghouse (M/MC). PIP is supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). *For more information, contact:* Population Information Program, 111 Market Place, Suite 310, Baltimore, MD 21202; *Tel:* 410/659-6300; *Fax:* 410/659-6266; *Email:* webadmin@jhuccp.org; *Internet:* <http://www.jhuccp.org/pip.stm>

Stanford University Center for Environmental Science and Policy (CESP)

The Center for Environmental Science and Policy (CESP), one of the five research centers that make up Stanford University’s Institute for International Studies (IIS), operates an integrated teaching and research program in environmental studies. CESP employs an international, interschool, and interdisciplinary approach to seek answers to a number of environmental policy questions. Some of these areas of study include: the consequence of increasing population and per capita energy demand on the global climate, the effect of economic globalization on environmental quality, how to modify farming practices to make agricultural production less sensitive to climate change and less harmful to surrounding environments, the relationship between regional environmental quality and the propensity for conflict, and the potential roles for market-based environmental regulations in national and international environmental protection efforts. In all of its efforts, CESP seeks to promote linkages among environmentalists both within and outside of Stanford. The Center serves as the focal point for work at Stanford on science and policies on global change. Most recently, Center faculty members published a paper entitled, “Policy Reforms and

Mexican Agricultures: Views from the Yaqui Valley,” *For more information, contact:* Lori McVay, Assistant Director for Finance and Administration, Center for Environmental Science and Policy, Encina Hall, Suite 400, Stanford, CA 94305-6055; *Tel:* 650/725-6851; *Fax:* 650/725-1992; *Email:* lmcvay@leland.stanford.edu; *Internet:* <http://cesp.stanford.edu>

U.S. Army War College: Center for Strategic Leadership

The U.S. Army War College’s Center for Strategic Leadership (CSL) supports the College’s curriculum and serves outside customers as well, both governmental and non-governmental. CSL conducts and hosts strategic war games, political-military simulations, peacekeeping courses and exercises, crisis management exercises, and conferences. The Center also conducts research. CSL’s national security issues branch, the outreach arm to the national security community, helps senior decision-makers address national security issues and emerging threats. Recent events have included a Nigeria Delta Game, a Population and Migration Game (co-sponsored by USAID and the Wilson Center), a Pan-African Environmental Security Conference, and a Russian National Security Conference. *For more information, contact:* Center for Strategic Leadership, 650 Wright Avenue, Carlisle, PA 17013-5049; *Tel:* 717/245-4093; *Fax:* 717/245-3030; *Email:* CSL_Info@csl.carlisle.army.mil; *Internet:* <http://carlisle-www.army.mil/usacsl/>

University of Maryland: Harrison Program on the Future Global Agenda

Global environmental change, demographic trends, and the diffusion of technological innovations are rapidly reshaping the international system. Disregarding national borders, these forces are transforming international relations, deepening interdependence, and forging a global system from a world of sovereign states. Creating a more sustainable planet for the next century will require dealing with a wide range of policy issues raised by this rapid acceleration of events. The Harrison Program on the Future Global Agenda engages in futures-oriented teaching and research that will contribute to humanity’s ability to anticipate and deal effectively with these important currents of change. The Program makes an effort to understand the nature and interaction of environmental, technological, social, and political systems, and to suggest potential means of breaking out of destructive patterns of behavior. To this end, faculty develop new and innovative educational materials, conduct scholarly research, and organize conferences and workshops that bring together scientists, social theorists, advocates, and policymakers to examine key components of the future global agenda. *For more information, contact:* Harrison Program on the Future Global Agenda, Department of Government and Politics, 3140 Tydings Hall, University of Maryland College Park, College Park, MD 20742; *Tel:* 301/405-7490; *Fax:* 301/314-9690; *Email:* harrison@gvpt.umd.edu; *Internet:* <http://www.bsos.umd.edu/harrison/>

University of Michigan Population Fellows Programs

The University of Michigan Population Fellows Programs was first established in 1984 and is funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Programs place Fellows with a wide variety of organizations that address family planning and reproductive health issues in developing countries. The Programs provide a modest professional stipend to the Fellows and aim to both enhance the Fellows’ skills as well as to build capacity within host organizations for development of effective and sustainable family planning and reproductive health interventions. Since the Programs’ inception, there have been more than 200 professionals placed in the field and an expansion of the Programs’ original focus to include several new initiatives, including: the Population-Environment Fellows Program (PEFP); the Population, Environmental Change, and Security (PECS) Initiative; and the Minority-Serving Institutions Initiative (MSI). The Environmental Change and Security Project is a key element of the PECS Initiative. Fellows work in a wide variety of settings and perform a wide range of roles for their host organizations. All Fellows, however, gain the opportunity to develop a network of professional contacts and the chance to master new skills in the field of international development assistance. They also gain the opportunity to support meaningful projects around the world. Fellows generally come into the Programs with a Master’s degree in a related field and less than five years of professional experience. They leave the Fellows Programs in a position to pursue mid-level career placements in the field of international population/family planning assistance or population-environment. *For more information, contact:* Mita Sengupta Gibson, Manager, Population-Environment Fellows Program, Center for Population Planning, University of Michigan, 1214 South University Avenue, Second Floor, Ann Arbor, MI 48104; *Tel:* 734/763-9456; *Fax:* 734/647-0643; *Email:* pop.fellows@umich.edu or popenv@sph.umich.edu; *Internet:* <http://www.sph.umich.edu/pfps/>

University of Toronto: Project on Environmental Scarcities, State Capacity, and Civil Violence

The Project on Environmental Scarcities, State Capacity, and Civil Violence at the University of Toronto has investigated the impacts of water, forests, and cropland resource scarcities on governmental capabilities in the developing countries of China, India, and Indonesia. The project asks if capacity declines, is there an increased likelihood of widespread civil violence such as riots, ethnic clashes, insurgency, and revolution? The project has targeted its finding for the public and policymakers in Canada, the United States, China, India, and Indonesia. Funding has been provided by The Rockefeller Foundation and The Pew Charitable Trusts. Publications to emerge from the project include *Ecoviolence: Links Among Environment, Population, and Security*, edited by Thomas F. Homer-Dixon and Jessica Blitt, and a new second edition of *Environment, Scarcity, and Violence* by Homer-Dixon. *For more information, contact:* Thomas Homer-Dixon, Principal Investigator, Peace and Conflict Studies Program, University College, 15 King's College Circle, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 3H7; *Tel:* 416/978-8148; *Fax:* 416/978-8416; *Email:* pcs.programme@utoronto.ca; *Internet:* <http://www.library.utoronto.ca/pcs/state.htm>

Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy

The Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy was established in 1994 by the Yale Law School and the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (YSFES). The Center draws on resources throughout Yale University to develop and advance environmental policy locally, regionally, nationally, and globally. *For more information, contact:* Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, 301 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511; *Tel:* 203/432-6065; *Fax:* 203/432-5594; *Email:* epcenter@minerva.cis.yale.edu; *Internet:* www.yale.edu/envirocenter

FOUNDATIONS

Carnegie Corporation

Formed in 1911 by Andrew Carnegie, the Carnegie Corporation awards grants in four broad areas: Education, International Peace and Security, International Development, and Strengthening U.S. Democracy. The grants are made to non-profit organizations and institutions for work that fall in one of these categories and promise to have national or international impact. Areas of interest under international peace and security include: nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction; fostering democracy and integration of the former Soviet states with the world economy; and new threats to world peace. In addition, it also awards approximately 20 fellowships for one or two years of study for a maximum amount of \$100,000 to young scholars whose research is in the corporation's fields of interest. *For more information, contact:* The Carnegie Corporation, 437 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022; *Tel:* 212/371-3200; *Fax:* 212/754-4073; *Internet:* <http://www.carnegie.org/>

Compton Foundation, Inc.

The Compton Foundation was founded to address community, national, and international concerns in the fields of peace and world order, population, and the environment. In a world in which most problems have become increasingly interrelated and universal in dimension, and where survival of human life under conditions worth living is in jeopardy, the Foundation is concerned first and foremost with the prevention of war and the amelioration of world conditions that tend to cause conflict. Primary among these conditions are: the increasing pressures and destabilizing effects of excessive population growth; the alarming depletion of the earth's natural resources; the steady deterioration of the world's environment; and the tenuous status of human rights. To address these problems, the Compton Foundation focuses most of its grant-making in the areas of peace and world order, population, and the environment, with special emphasis on projects that explore the interconnections between these three categories. The Foundation believes that prevention is a more effective strategy than remediation; that research and activism should inform each other; and that both perspectives are needed for productive public debate. *For more information, contact:* Compton Foundation, Inc., 545 Middlefield Road, Suite 178, Menlo Park, CA 94025; *Tel:* 650/328-0101; *Fax:* 650/328-0171; *Email:* info@ComptonFoundation.org; *Internet:* <http://www.comptonfoundation.org>

Ford Foundation

The Ford Foundation is a resource for innovative people and institutions worldwide. Its goals are: to strengthen

democratic values, reduce poverty and injustice, promote international cooperation, and advance human achievement. A fundamental challenge facing every society is to create political, economic, and social systems that promote peace, human welfare, and the sustainability of the environment on which life depends. The Foundation believes that the best way to meet this challenge is to encourage initiatives by those living and working closest to where problems are located; to promote collaboration among the non-profit, government, and business sectors; and to assure participation by men and women from diverse communities and at all levels of society. It works mainly by making grants or loans that build knowledge and strengthen organizations and networks. Since its financial resources are modest in comparison to societal needs, it focuses on a limited number of problem areas and program strategies within its broad goals. Founded in 1936, the Foundation operated as a local philanthropy in the state of Michigan until 1950, when it expanded to become a national and international foundation. Since inception, it has been an independent, non-profit, nongovernmental organization. It has provided over \$10 billion in grants and loans. *For more information, contact:* The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd St., New York, NY 10017; *Tel:* 212/573-5000; *Fax:* 212/351-3677; *Email:* office-communications@fordfound.org; *Internet:* <http://www.fordfound.org/>

Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund

The Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund is a private, charitable family foundation that supports non-profit organizations that enhance the quality of life, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area. The Fund's areas of focus include: environment, population, Jewish affairs, children and youth, the elderly, social and human services, health, education, and the arts. In 2000, the Fund provided \$17,430,587 in grants for environment projects and \$2,589,666 for population projects. *For more information, contact:* Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund, One Lombard Street, Suite 303, San Francisco, CA 94111; *Tel:* 415/788-1090; *Fax:* 415/788-7890; *Internet:* <http://www.goldmanfund.org>

W. Alton Jones Foundation: Sustainable World and Secure World Programs

The W. Alton Jones Foundation seeks to build a sustainable world by developing new ways for humanity to interact responsibly with the planet's ecological systems as well as a secure world by eliminating the possibility of nuclear war and providing alternative methods of resolving conflicts and promoting security. The Sustainable World Program supports efforts that will ensure that human activities do not undermine the quality of life of future generations and do not erode the Earth's capacity to support living organisms. The Foundation addresses this challenge with a tight focus on issues whose resolution will determine how habitable the planet remains over the next century and beyond: maintaining biological diversity; ensuring that human economic activity is based on sound ecological principles; solving humanity's energy needs in environmentally sustainable ways; and avoiding patterns of contamination that erode the planet's capacity to support life. The Secure World Program seeks to build a secure world free from the nuclear threat. The Foundation addresses this challenge by: promoting Common Security and strategies related to how nations can structure their relationships without resorting to nuclear weapons; devising and promoting policy options to control and eventually eliminate existing nuclear arsenals and fissile materials; stemming proliferation of nuclear weapons and related materials; addressing threats to global sustainability by preventing the massive release of radioactive material; and assessing and publicizing the full costs of a nuclear-weapon state. *For more information, contact:* W. Alton Jones Foundation, 232 East High St., Charlottesville, VA 22902-5178; *Tel:* 804/295-2134; *Fax:* 804/295-1648; *Email:* earth@wajones.org; *Internet:* <http://www.wajones.org/wajones>

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation: Program on Global Security and Sustainability

The objective of the Program on Global Security and Sustainability of the MacArthur Foundation is to promote peace within and among countries, healthy ecosystems worldwide, and responsible reproductive choices. The Foundation encourages work that recognizes the interactions among peace, sustainable development, reproductive health, and the protection of human rights. It supports innovative research and training, the development of new institutions for cooperative action, and new strategies for engaging U.S. audiences in efforts to advance global security and sustainability. The Foundation recognizes the importance of three specific global issues: arms reduction and security policy; ecosystems conservation; and population. These are three core areas of the Program. In addition, support is provided in three key aspects of the global context: the state of understanding of the concepts of security and sustainability; the need for new partnerships and institutions to address global problems; and the education of

the public about the United States' interests and responsibilities regarding global issues. *For more information, contact:* The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, 140 South Dearborn St., Chicago, IL 60603; *Tel:* 312/726-8000; *Fax:* 312/920-6258; *Email:* 4answers@macfound.org; *Internet:* <http://www.macfdn.org>

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

The David and Lucile Packard Foundation is a private family foundation created in 1964 by David Packard (1912-1996), co-founder of the Hewlett-Packard Company, and Lucile Salter Packard (1914-1987). The Foundation provides grants to non-profit organizations in the following broad program areas: science, children, population, conservation, arts, community, and special areas that include organizational effectiveness and philanthropy. The Foundation provides national and international grants and also has a special focus on the Northern California counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Monterey. The Foundation had \$13 billion in assets at the end of 1999 and awarded more than \$500 million in grants during 2000. The Foundation is directed by an eight-member Board of Trustees which includes the four children of the founders. A staff of 115 employees conducts the day-to-day operations of the Foundation. *For more information, contact:* The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, 300 Second Street, Suite 200, Los Altos, California 94022; *Tel:* 650/948-7658; *Fax:* 650/948-5793; *Email:* inquiries@packfound.org; *Internet:* <http://www.packfound.org>

Ploughshares Fund

Founded at a time when global nuclear conflict seemed a real and immediate possibility, the Ploughshares Fund set out to unite concerned individuals in efforts to end the nuclear arms race and the threat of nuclear annihilation. In the intervening years, the character of the nuclear threat has changed but not dissipated. With gifts from thousands of people and a few foundations, Ploughshares has made grants totaling more than \$20,000,000. The Ploughshares Fund supports national and grassroots organizations that over the years have forced the closure of nuclear weapons production lines around the country, charging safety and environmental abuses at those facilities. With direct support and technical assistance, Ploughshares enables citizens to monitor and expose the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) continued efforts to design, test, and produce nuclear weapons at the expense of environmental cleanup. A coalition of these groups is now suing the DOE to halt construction of new stockpile stewardship facilities, claiming that it has failed to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act. Ploughshares also supports the development of an indigenous network of citizens' groups in the former Soviet Union who are facing equal or greater environmental challenges caused by the production of nuclear weapons in their countries. *For more information, contact:* Ploughshares Fund, Fort Mason Center, Bldg. B, Suite 330, San Francisco, CA 94123; *Tel:* 415/775-2244; *Fax:* 415/775-4529; *Email:* ploughshares@ploughshares.org; *Internet:* <http://www.ploughshares.org/>

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund: “One World: Sustainable Resource Use” and “Global Security Program”

The goal of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund's sustainable resource use program is to “foster environmental stewardship which is ecologically-based, economically sound, culturally appropriate, and sensitive to questions of intergenerational equity.” At the global level, the program promotes international discussions on climate change and biodiversity preservation and supports and publicizes practical, cost-effective models that can contribute to international agreements on these issues. The Global Security Program comprises grant-making in the pursuit of “a more just, sustainable, and peaceful world by improving the cooperative management of transnational threats and challenges,” working with public and private actors in North America, East Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, and Southern Africa. The program focuses on constituency building, transparency and inclusive participation, the challenges of economic integration, and emerging transnational concerns. *For more information, contact:* The Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc., 437 Madison Avenue, 37th floor, New York, NY 10022-7001; *Tel:* 212/812-4200; *Fax:* 212/812-4299; *Email:* rock@rbf.org; *Internet:* <http://www.rbf.org/>

Rockefeller Foundation: Global Inclusion Program

The Global Inclusion Program's goals are: a) to build international leadership capable of initiating and carrying out innovative approaches to sustainable development, and b) to facilitate the transition to a new energy paradigm based on sustainability, renewable resources, efficient use, economic viability, and equity in access. The Global Inclusion

program seeks to catalyze the transition to a new energy paradigm in both developed and developing countries by reducing dependence on fossil fuel, and replacing it with renewable-energy sources and increased energy efficiency. In the United States, the Global Inclusion program supports the Energy Foundation's efforts to promote policies, practices, and technologies that help utilities to generate, and end-users to employ, energy at the least financial and environmental cost. The Foundation conceived the Global Energy Initiative, which seeks to demonstrate to high-level, national decision-makers in developing countries the viability of renewable-energy sources by emphasizing their equity and quality-of-life benefits. This Initiative aims to facilitate dialogue among political, business, and community leaders to catalyze selective projects designed to demonstrate an improved quality of life for the rural and urban poor, and simultaneously reduce the threats of pollution and global climate change. *High Stakes: The United States, Global Population and Our Common Future* is a book published by the Foundation. *For more information, contact:* Rockefeller Foundation, Global Inclusion, 420 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10018; *Tel:* 212/869-8500; *Fax:* 212/764-3468; *Internet:* <http://www.rockfound.org/global>

Soros Open Society Institute (OSI)

The Open Society Institute (OSI) is a private operating and grant-making foundation that promotes the development of open societies around the world and is active in nearly 60 countries located in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union, Haiti, Guatemala, and Southern and West Africa. Established in 1993 and based in New York City, OSI is part of an informal network of autonomous foundations that together form the Soros Foundations network. Both OSI and the Foundations share a common mission of promoting democracy through support to a range of programs in education, civil society, media, and human rights, as well as social, legal, and economic reform. The three broad categories for OSI programs are: Network Programs, U.S. Programs, and Other Initiatives. *For more information contact:* Office of Communications at the Open Society Institute-New York, 400 West 59th Street, New York, NY 10019; *Tel:* 212/548-0668; *Fax:* 212/548-4605; *Internet:* <http://www.soros.org>

Summit Foundation

The Summit Foundation's grantmaking addresses four main program areas: (1) addressing global population issues; (2) protecting biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean; (3) linking population and the environment; (4) innovations in sustainable design. The Foundation supports the mutually-reinforcing goals of expanding access to family planning and reproductive health care as well as of empowering women and youth through educational and economic opportunity, particularly for those living in the world's poorest regions. The Foundation also supports linked field-based projects that stress the close connections among population growth, poverty, unsustainable consumption, and natural resource depletion. *For more information, contact:* The Summit Foundation, 2099 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, 10th Floor, Washington, DC 20006; *Tel:* 202/912-2900; *Email:* info@summitfdn.org; *Internet:* www.summitfdn.org

The Turner Foundation

The Turner Foundation, established by philanthropist and CNN founder Ted Turner, provides grants to organizations for projects in the areas of environment and population. The Foundation seeks to protect water and reduce toxic impacts on the environment; improve air quality by promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy and promoting improved transportation policies; protect biodiversity through habitat preservation; and develop and implement sound, equitable practices and policies designed to reduce population growth rates. The Foundation focuses on domestic (U.S.) projects but will consider international programs. For habitat protection programs, the Foundation gives priority to programs in Russia, Brazil, and British Columbia, Canada, in addition to domestic projects. *For more information, contact:* The Turner Foundation, One CNN Center, Suite 1090, South Tower, Atlanta, GA 30303; *Tel:* 404/681-9900; *Fax:* 404/681-0172; *Internet:* <http://www.turnerfoundation.org>

United Nations Foundation

The goal of the United Nations Foundation, which was started with a donation from businessman and philanthropist Ted Turner, is to promote economic, social, environmental, and humanitarian causes through the goals and objectives of the United Nations Charter. The foundation engages in grantmaking; establishes partnership networks between UN agencies, the private sector, and NGOs to build support for the UN and to enhance the effectiveness of its

programs; sponsors and conducts outreach efforts aimed at educating the public about the UN's activities; and fundraises. At present, the foundation works with UN agencies and outside partners in two environmental areas: sustainable energy/climate change and ecosystem conservation and biodiversity. *For more information, contact:* United Nations Foundation, 1301 Connecticut Avenue, Suite 700, N.W. Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/887-9040; *Fax:* 202/887-9021; *Internet:* <http://www.unfoundation.org/>

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Adelphi Research

Building bridges across the Atlantic on global environmental issues is the mission of Adelphi Research, a recently established not-for-profit think tank on sustainable development based in Berlin, Germany. Adelphi Research focuses in particular on global environmental change and international environmental regimes. It utilizes research, public policy consulting, and policy dialogues to foster transboundary cooperation on sustainable resource management. The institute's program on "Environment and Sustainable Peace" is composed of a series of research and consulting projects and dialogue forums conducted on behalf of a variety of international organizations and national governments. Adelphi Research is also a partner in a multidisciplinary research team analyzing the impacts of extreme weather events (Security Diagram) and quantitatively linking environmental stress, susceptibility, and crisis. The institute is directed by Alexander Carius (former director of Ecologic) and Walter Kahlenborn. Senior scientists with different academic backgrounds form the core of the consulting team. *For information, e-mail:* office@adelphi-research.de *Internet:* <http://www.adelphi-research.de>

African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS): Ecological Conflicts E-Discussion Group

The African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), a Nairobi-based international policy research organization, has established a new e-discussion group on the ecological or environmental sources of conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa. The Centre established the group as a part of the Ecological Sources of Conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa project, which focuses on policy research, information dissemination, and capacity-building. The project has two overall objectives: 1) to assess the extent to which ecological or environmental factors, such as natural resources scarcity or abundance and environmental improvement or degradation, contribute to political conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa; and 2) to promote the integration of ecological or environmental considerations into regional conflict prevention and management policies and mechanisms. The e-discussion group is intended: 1) to contribute to the implementation of the project; 2) to disseminate and share research findings with a geographically and disciplinarily diverse group of scholars; 3) to disseminate reference information, Web site links, and announcements of meetings, fellowships, and study opportunities; 4) to share and debate viewpoints on the multiple sources of conflict in sub-Saharan Africa; and 5) to encourage collaborative research on issues of common interests. *For more information, contact:* African Centre for Technology Studies, P.O. Box 45917, Nairobi, Kenya; *Tel:* 254-2-524000/524700; *Fax:* 254-2-522987/524001; *Email:* acts@cgiar.org; *Email to subscribe:* Ecologicalconflicts-subscribe@yahoo.com; *Internet:* <http://www.acts.or.ke> or <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Ecologicalconflicts>

The Aspen Institute: International Peace, Security, and Prosperity and Energy, the Environment, and the Economy Programs

The Aspen Institute is an international non-profit educational institution dedicated to enhancing the quality of leadership and policymaking through informed dialogue. The Institute's International Peace, Security, and Prosperity Program conducts high-level international leadership conferences to suggest strategies and actions through which greater peace, equity, prosperity, and sustainable development can be achieved in the early 21st century, particularly in face of the challenges globalization brings. Participants are influential leaders of diverse backgrounds and perspectives from all global regions. Topics have included the new dimensions of national security, the role of intervention in managing conflict, conflict prevention, international poverty, and promoting peace in the Balkans. Conference reports are useful for policymakers, public education, and academic material. The goal of the Aspen Institute Program on Energy, the Environment, and the Economy is to provide the leadership and the forum for consensus building dialogue in the areas of energy and environmental politics. It brings together individuals from many different

segments of government, industry, the investment community, environmental and other public interest groups, and the academic world to address critical issues related to energy and the environment. Recent or current activities include: a series on the Environment in the Twenty-first Century, an annual Energy Policy Forum, a Mexico-U.S. Border Environmental Dialogue, a series on integrating environmental and financial performance, a series on non-proliferation and environmental aspects of nuclear waste policies, and an annual Pacific Rim energy workshop. *For more information, contact:* Nancy Bearg Dyke (International Peace, Security, and Prosperity Program) or John A. Riggs (Program on Energy, the Environment, and the Economy), The Aspen Institute, One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/736-5800; *Fax:* 202/466-4568; *Email:* nancy.dyke@aspeninstitute.org; *Internet:* <http://www.aspeninst.org>

Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL)

Founded in 1990, the Canadian Foundation for the Americas (FOCAL) aims to develop greater understanding of important hemispheric issues and help to build a stronger community of the Americas. As a policy center, FOCAL fosters informed and timely debate and dialogue among decision-makers and opinion leaders in Canada and throughout the Western Hemisphere. FOCAL studies a range of issues in four policy areas: Inter-American Relations, Governance and Human Security, Social Policies, and Economic Integration. In 1999, FOCAL dealt with topics such as: drug trafficking and human security in the Americas; the negotiations of the Free Trade Areas of the Americas; improved health strategies; and Canada's relations with the countries in the Americas. Topics examined by FOCAL on an ongoing basis include the environment and sustainable development. FOCAL is an independent, not-for-profit charitable organization that is guided by a Board of Directors. It receives funding from the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, the Canadian International Development Agency, and other public and private sector organizations, as well as inter-American institutions. *For more information, contact:* Canadian Foundation for the Americas, 1 Nicholas St., Suite 720, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 7B7, Canada; *Tel:* 613/562-0005; *Fax:* 613/562-2525; *Email:* focal@focal.ca; *Internet:* <http://www.focal.ca>

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Managing Global Issues Project

The Managing Global Issues Project identifies lessons drawn from attempts in the international community to manage a wide range of global issues (including environment, weapons proliferation, organized crime, terrorism, trade, the Internet, and other issues). It examines how innovative mechanisms and techniques used in one arena (such as the NGO-government partnership in drafting and negotiating a land mine accord) can offer positive or negative lessons for the management of other transnational issues (such as negotiating agreements on climate change or global crime). By bringing together experts from a variety of different disciplines and professions, the project aims to strengthen practice and enrich the growing theoretical literature on international organizations and global governance with the insights of actual experience. The project is currently drawing to a close and will publish *Managing Global Issues: Lessons Learned?*, edited by P.J. Simmons and Chantal de Jonge Oudraat, this fall. In addition, the Project has produced the Managing Global Issues Online Information Network, which will continue beyond the life of the Project and allows users to search a database for global governance experts and publications. The Network aims to enlarge the growing community of experts from a variety of different disciplines and professions interested in comparing lessons about managing global problems across diverse issue areas—from environment to arms proliferation. *For more information, contact:* P.J. Simmons, Director, Managing Global Issues Project, 1779 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/939-2259; *Fax:* 202/483-4462; *Email:* pjsimmons@ceip.org; *Internet:* <http://www.ceip.org>

Center for Defense Information (CDI)

The Center for Defense Information (CDI) is an independent monitoring institution of military activities such as military spending, policies, and weapons systems. Research at CDI can be classified into seven broad categories: Defense and Foreign Policy, Military Forces and Strategy, Arms Trade Issues, European Issues, Nuclear Issues, International Peacekeeping, and Military Spending. *For more information contact:* The Center for Defense Information, 1779 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/332-0600; *Fax:* 202/462-4559; *Email:* Info@cdi.org; *Internet:* <http://www.cdi.org/>

The Center for Economic Conversion (CEC)

Founded in 1975, the Center for Economic Conversion (CEC) is a non-profit organization dedicated to creating positive alternatives to dependence on excessive military spending. One of the CEC's top priorities is "green conversion," the transfer of military assets (money, talent, technology, facilities, and equipment) to activities that enhance the natural environment and foster sustainable economic development. This work includes: studies of green conversion efforts already underway in industry, national laboratories, and military bases; a pilot project in green military base conversion; the promotion of public policies that encourage green conversion; and various educational activities that build support for green conversion. *For more information, contact:* Joan Holtzman, Center for Economic Conversion, 222 View St., Mountain View, CA 94041; *Tel:* 650/968-8798; *Fax:* 650/968-1126; *Email:* cec@igc.org; *Internet:* <http://www.conversion.org>

Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN)

The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) was established in 1989 as a non-profit, non-governmental organization to provide information that would help scientists, decision-makers, and the public better understand their changing world. CIESIN specializes in global and regional network development, science data management, decision support, and training, education, and technical consultation services. CIESIN is the World Data Center A (WDC-A) for Human Interactions in the Environment. One program CIESIN implemented is the U.S. Global Change Research Information Office (GCRIO). This office provides access to data and information on global change research, adaptation/mitigation strategies and technologies, and global-change-related educational resources on behalf of the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) and its participating federal agencies and organizations. CIESIN is located on Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory campus in Palisades, New York. *For more information, contact:* CIESIN, PO Box 1000, 61 Route 9W, Palisades, NY 10964; *Tel:* 845/365-8988; *Fax:* 845/365-8922; *Email:* ciesin.info@ciesin.columbia.edu; *Internet:* <http://www.ciesin.org>

Center for International Studies (CIS)

The Center for International Studies (CIS) is a private, independent, non-profit, Baku-based research and public organization, which was founded in May 1998. The CIS Center focuses on the most challenging issues of international and regional security: oil pipeline politics, energy, environment, conflict resolution, peace, and new geopolitics of great powers within the Caucasus and in the former Soviet Union. The CIS Research Groups work independently on research projects and analyze contemporary geopolitical and international security issues, as well as energy and environmental problems from an Azeri perspective in order to give the public a better profile of the ongoing complex processes and the general situation in the region. *For more information, contact:* Center for International Studies, 528 H. Javid Avenue, Suite 36, Baku 370138, Azerbaijan Republic; *Tel:* 011-994-12-39-5357 or 64-4097; *Email:* cis@iatp.baku.az or Kabdullayev@iatp.baku.az; *Internet:* <http://cis.aznet.org/cis>

Center for Public Environmental Oversight (CPEO)

The Center for Public Environmental Oversight (CPEO) is an organization that promotes and facilitates public participation in the oversight of environmental activities, including but not limited to the remediation of U.S. federal facilities, private "Superfund" sites, and Brownfields. It was formed in 1992 as CAREER/PRO (the California Economic Recovery and Environmental Restoration Project) by the San Francisco Urban Institute, in response to the large number of military base closures in the San Francisco Bay Area. CPEO has its roots in community activism, and it provides support for public advocacy, but it is not a political organization. Its work is based upon six principles: Empowerment, Justice, Education, Communications, Partnership, and Credibility. CPEO publishes two newsletters: "Citizens' Report on the Military and the Environment" and "Citizens' Report on Brownfields." *For more information, contact:* SFSU Center for Public Environmental Oversight, 425 Market St., 2nd Floor, San Francisco, CA 94105; *Tel:* 415/405-7751; *Fax:* 415/904-7765; *Email:* cpeo@cpeo.org; *Internet:* <http://www.cpeo.org>

The Center for Security Policy

The Center for Security Policy exists as a non-profit organization to stimulate and inform the national and international debates about all aspects of security policy, including their strategic and environmental implications, particularly as they relate to the all-encompassing question of energy. The Center is committed to preserving the credibility of U.S.

antiproliferation efforts, and the message to allies and potential adversaries that the U.S. is serious about ensuring the safe and benign global development of nuclear energy. The Center has extensively studied the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Cienfuegos nuclear power project in Cuba, and expressed concern over the Department of Energy's Environmental Management program for cleaning up the nuclear legacy of the Cold War. In addition, the Center calls for increased attention to the strategic importance of the vast oil reserves of the Caspian Basin, and to the deterioration of the sensitive ecosystems and waterways of the region (for example Turkey's imperiled Bosphorus Straits). The Center makes a unique contribution to the debate about these and other aspects of security and environmental policies, through its rapid preparation and dissemination of analyses and policy recommendations via computerized fax, published articles, and electronic media. *For more information, contact:* The Center for Security Policy, 1920 L St., NW, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/835-9077; *Fax:* 202/835-9066; *Email:* info@security-policy.org; *Internet:* <http://www.security-policy.org/aboutcsp.html>

Climate Institute (CI)

The Climate Institute (CI) is an international organization devoted to helping maintain the balance between climate and life on Earth. In all its efforts, including the Climate Alert newsletter, the Institute strives to be the world's foremost authority on climate change information, science, and response and serves as a facilitator of dialogue among scientists, policymakers, business executives, and citizens. CI has informed key policymakers and heightened international awareness of climate change and has worked to identify practical ways of achieving substantive emissions reductions. Currently, the Institute has taken the role of catalyst in policy discussions on energy efficiency and renewable energy. CI provides expert advice at ministerial and heads of state briefings and at sessions with business executives and private citizens. CI's Green Energy Investment project works to mobilize investors to finance and accelerate the development of renewable and "greenhouse-benign" energy technologies. The Small Island States Greening Initiative assists the island states in adapting to climate change and transforming their energy systems to renewables. *For more information, contact:* The Climate Institute, 333 1/2 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003; *Tel:* 202/547-0104; *Fax:* 202/547-0111; *Email:* info@climate.org; *Internet:* <http://www.climate.org>

The Club of Rome

Members of the Club of Rome are convinced that the future of humankind is not determined once and for all, and that it is possible to avoid present and foreseeable catastrophes when they are the result of human selfishness or of mistakes made in managing world affairs. In 1972 the Club published *Limits to Growth*, a companion book to their world computer model indicating trends for growth on this planet. The model considered the effects on growth of population, agricultural production, consumption of non-renewable natural resources, industrial production, and pollution. *Limits to Growth* was followed in the early 1990s by *Beyond the Limits: Confronting Global Collapse, Envisioning a Sustainable Future*. *Beyond the Limits* encouraged a comprehensive revision of policies and practices that perpetuate growth in material consumption and in population and a drastic increase in the efficiency with which materials and energy are used. The modeling work for these projects spread to the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna, where it inspired many more projects and conferences. Both the books and the computer model, and many successive ones, have become teaching tools and have been instituted in training games. *For more information, contact:* Uwe Möller, Secretary General, The Club of Rome, Rissener Landstr. 193, 22559 Hamburg, Germany; *Tel:* 49-40-81960714; *Fax:* 49-40-8960715; *Internet:* <http://www.clubofrome.org>

Committee on Population

The Committee on Population was established in 1983 by the National Academy of Sciences to bring the knowledge and methods of the population sciences to bear on major issues of science and public policy. The Committee's work includes both basic studies of fertility, health and mortality, and migration, and applied studies aimed at improving programs for the public health and welfare in the United States and developing countries. The Committee also fosters communication among researchers in different disciplines and countries and policymakers in government and international agencies. Recent reports of the Committee include *Forced Migration and Mortality*, *Cells and Surveys: Should Biological Measures Be Included in Social Science Research*, and *Beyond Six Billion: Forecasting the World's Population*. *For more information, contact:* National Research Council, Committee on Population, 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, HA-172,

Washington, DC 20418; *Tel:* 202/334-3167; *Fax:* 202/334-3768; *Email:* cpop@nas.edu; *Internet:* <http://www4.nas.edu/cbsse/cpop.nsf/web/homepage>

Ecologic—Institute for International and European Environmental Policy

Ecologic was established in 1995 as a not-for-profit institution for applied research and policy consulting. Ecologic is part of the network of Institutes for European Environmental Policy with offices in Arnhem, London, Madrid, Paris, and Brussels, as well as a wider network of associated researchers. The mission of this network is to analyze and advance environmental policy in Europe. The main themes of Ecologic's work are: strategic dimensions of environmental policy, the environmental policy of the European Union and its member states, multilateral environmental agreements, trade and environment, environment and development, environment and security policy, environmental policy instruments, green finance, regulation, and enforcement, as well as various issues of air pollution control, waste management, and water management and policy. Ecologic works for diverse sponsors and clients including: international and supranational organizations, parliaments, governments, national agencies, and local authorities. In addition, research is carried out for or in cooperation with industry, trade unions, and environmental or conservationist NGOs. Some completed and ongoing projects include "Impact of EU Enlargement on European Environmental Policy," "Water Rights," and "International Workshop on Environment and Security." *For more information, contact:* Ecologic, Pfalzburger Strasse 43/44, D-10717 Berlin, Germany; *Tel:* 49-30-86880 0; *Fax:* 49-30-86880 100; *Email:* office@ecologic.de; *Internet:* <http://www.ecologic.de>

Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI)

The Environmental and Energy Study Institute (EESI) is a non-profit organization dedicated to promoting environmentally sustainable societies. EESI believes meeting this goal requires transitions to social and economic patterns that sustain people, the environment and the natural resources upon which present and future generations depend. EESI produces credible, timely information and innovative public policy initiatives that lead to these transitions. These products are developed and promoted through action-oriented briefings, workshops, analysis, publications, task forces, and working groups. *For more information, contact:* Carol Werner, Executive Director, 122 C Street, NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20001; *Tel:* 202/628-1400; *Email:* eesi@eesi.org

Evidence Based Research, Inc. (EBR)

Evidence Based Research (EBR) is a for-profit research and analysis firm specializing in applied social science to support decision-makers in government and private industry. EBR believes that decision-making is best supported by the appropriate balance of social theory and relevant empirical evidence. In keeping with this philosophy, the company provides policymakers in business, government, and other organizations with clear and concise analyses of important issues. EBR has expertise in several program areas, including environmental security, globalization, command and control, indicators and warning, and instability analysis. EBR research on environmental security has focused on providing clients with support on relations between environmental factors and national security. EBR has provided research and technical support to the Department of Defense and participated in the NATO CCMS Pilot Study "Environment and Security in an International Context." EBR has also supported the development of regional strategies for the US Southern and European Commands and in the Asia Pacific region. *For more information, contact:* Evidence Based Research, Inc., 1595 Spring Hill Rd., Suite 250, Vienna, VA 22182-2228; *Tel:* 703/893-6800; *Fax:* 703/821-7742; *Email:* rehayes@ebrinc.com; *Internet:* <http://www.ebrinc.com>

Federation of American Scientists (FAS)

The Federation of American Scientists (FAS) has several projects that address environment and security linkages. FAS is collaborating with Dr. Walter Parham of the South China Agricultural University on an effort to call attention to the degraded tropical lands of South China. Restoration of these lands will not only benefit Chinese economic stability and improve living conditions for the farmers, but will have the global consequence of significantly reducing the threat of climate change. FAS also sponsors a project that addresses policy surrounding global security issues impacted by outbreaks of animal and zoonotic diseases called AHEAD (Animal Health/Emerging Animal Disease), as well as a related pilot program in Tanzania to monitor disease outbreak. *For more information, contact:* Federation of

American Scientists, 1717 K Street, N.W., Suite 209, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/546-3300; *Fax:* 202/675-1010; *Email:* fas@fas.org; *Internet:* http://www.fas.org

Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI)

Established in 1958, the independent Fridtjof Nansen Institute (FNI) conducts applied and basic social science research on international issues of energy, resource management, and the environment. Placing a particular emphasis on an interdisciplinary approach, FNI strives to meet academic quality standards while producing user-relevant and topical results. Projects of particular relevance for environmental change and security include the International Northern Sea Route Programme and the Green Globe Yearbook. *For more information, contact:* Professor Willy Østregren, Director, the Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Fridtjof Nansens vei 17, Postboks 324, Lysaker, Norway N-1324; *Tel:* 47-67-53-89-12; *Fax:* 47-67-12-50-47; *Email:* willy.ostregren@fni.no; *Internet:* www.fni.no/

Future Harvest

Future Harvest seeks to promote the importance of agriculture and international agricultural research by raising awareness of their wider social benefits, including peace, prosperity, environmental renewal, health, and the alleviation of human suffering. Future Harvest commissions studies on the links between agriculture and critical global issues. Study results are widely disseminated through the media and global influencers who serve as ambassadors. Current work explores the connection between food insecurity and the degradation of natural resources and violent conflict, as well as the consequences of this conflict for migration, international intervention, and global peace. *For more information, contact:* Barbara Alison Rose, Director of Operations, Future Harvest, PMB 238, 2020 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, 20006; *Tel:* 202/473-4734; *Fax:* 202/473-8110; *Email:* info@futureharvest.org

Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN)

Global Disaster Information Network (GDIN) is a voluntary, independent, self-sustaining, non-profit association of nations, organizations, and professionals, from all sectors of society with an interest in sharing natural and technological (e.g. oil spills) disaster information. This partnership will utilize existing (ground and ocean sensors, satellites, etc.) and new technologies (see GDIN-endorsed pilot projects on the Web). By facilitating the flow of critical information, GDIN aims to improve the effectiveness and interoperability of current disaster information systems. One of the most important benefits of this partnership will be the improvement of early warning systems that will lessen losses of life and property. *For more information, contact:* Larry Roeder, Executive Director, GDIN International, U.S. Department of State, IO/SHA, Rm 5336, Main State, Washington, DC 20520; *Tel:* 202/647-5070; *Fax:* 202/647-4628; *Email:* lroeder@hotmail.com; *Internet:* www.gdin-international.org

Global Environment and Energy in the 21st Century (GEE-21)

Global Environment and Energy in the 21st Century (GEE-21) is a not-for-profit organization, which carries out research and education activities dealing with issues of environment and energy. It is incorporated in Hawaii, with an international Board of Directors. The initial program areas of GEE-21 are: global climate change, with the emphasis on strategies for reducing emissions of greenhouse gases from energy systems; water and security in South Asia; and cooperation in the transfer and diffusion of environment-friendly energy technologies. The activities undertaken by GEE-21 are carried out in collaboration with institutions in several countries, such as the Asian Institute of Technology (Thailand), the Fridtjof Nansen Institute (Norway), and the School of Advanced International Studies of the Johns Hopkins University (U.S.). *For more information, contact:* GEE-21: 1765 Ala Moana Boulevard, #1189, Honolulu, HI 96815-1420; *Tel:* 808/951-5672; *Fax:* 808/394-0814; *Email:* gee.21@att.net; *Internet:* www.gee21.org

Global Green USA

Founded in 1994 by Mikhail Gorbachev, Global Green USA works in cooperation with individuals, industry, and government to foster a global value shift toward a sustainable and secure future. Major activities include addressing environmental problems arising out of the Cold War, such as military toxic waste, and promoting environment-friendly strategies in the power sector. The Business and Environmentalists Allied for Recycling (BEAR) is an alliance of businesses, recyclers, environmentalists, and other stakeholders working to maximize the recycling of beverage

containers. Other focus areas include: reducing resource consumption, fostering sustainable communities, and shifting patterns of consumption by addressing the issues of land-use, energy, infill development and brownfields, open space, and reuse/ rehabilitation of homes and workplaces. *For more information, contact:* Global Green USA, 227 Broadway, Suite 302, Santa Monica, CA 90401; *Tel:* 310/39 47700; *Fax:* 310/39 47750; *Email:* ggusa@globalgreen.org; *Internet:* <http://www.globalgreen.org>

Global Green USA: Legacy Program

The goal of the Legacy Program is to create a legacy of peace by creating a sustainable and secure future. It works toward this goal by facilitating communication and dialogue among stakeholders in the U.S. and abroad to advance the proper, accelerated cleanup of the legacy of military toxic contamination. The Legacy Program also supports the safe and sound demilitarization of both conventional and mass destruction weapons, and thereby full implementation of arms control treaties, and promotes the sustainable re-use of affected facilities. Current efforts include a Washington, DC office focused on public education and policy advocacy to strengthen military-related pollution clean-up and CHEMTRUST, a five-year project designed to build public participation in Russian and American decision-making for chemical weapons demilitarization. *For more information, contact:* GG USA Legacy Program, 1025 Vermont Ave. NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20005-6303; *Tel:* 202/879-3181; *Fax:* 202/879-3182; *Email:* jleas@globalgreen.org or pwalker@globalgreen.org; *Internet:* <http://www.globalgreen.org>

Global Security and Cooperation Program

The Global Security and Cooperation Program, the successor to the International Peace and Security Program, aims to encourage new thinking about security issues through encouraging scholars and practitioners to work together, understand each other's frameworks and mine each other's bodies of knowledge. The program is supported by the MacArthur Foundation and springs from the understanding that a practically oriented international security studies field must be constituted by scholars and practitioners from all over the world. To fulfill this goal, the program offers 16 two-year fellowships annually to doctoral students, professors, and practitioners (lawyers, journalists, activists). The program also runs a small grants program for "Research Collaboration in Conflict Zones," which is open to applicants living or working in conflict zones. *For more information, contact:* Social Science Research Council, 810 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10019; *Tel:* 212/377-2700; *Email:* gsc@ssrc.org; *Internet:* www.ssrc.org

Global Water Partnership (GWP)

The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network comprising a large number of developed and developing country government institutions, United Nations agencies, development banks, professional associations, research institutions, NGOs, and private sector organizations. GWP initiatives are based on the Dublin-Rio principles articulated in 1992 and are intended to support national, regional, and international cooperation and coordination of activities and to foster investment in water resource activities. These initiatives include: supporting integrated water resources management; information-sharing mechanisms; developing innovative solutions to conflicts over water resources; suggesting practical policies based on these solutions; and helping to match needs to available resources. GWP also hosts an independent, on-line interactive venue for knowledge and networking called the Water Forum at <http://www.gwpforum.org>. The Water Forum serves as a tool for information exchange and exploration among individuals, organizations, the private sector, and academia with interest in fresh water management. *For more information, contact:* GWP Secretariat, c/o Sida, Sveavägen 24-26, 7th floor, SE 105,25, Stockholm, Sweden; *Tel:* 46-8-698 5000; *Fax:* 46-8-698 5627; *Email:* gwp@sida.se; *Internet:* <http://www.gwpforum.org>

The Heinrich Böll Foundation

With headquarters in Berlin, Germany, the Heinrich Böll Foundation is a political foundation for the promotion of democratic ideas, civil society, and international understanding. It is associated with the political party Alliance 90/ The Greens, and its work is oriented towards ecology, democracy, solidarity, and non-violence. At present, one of the key themes of the Foundation's international work is "Ecology and Sustainable Development." The Foundation's projects, in cooperation with partner organizations, include exchanges, educational programs, and study tours. The Foundation maintains offices in eleven countries outside of Germany. *For more information, contact:* Sascha Muller-Kraenner, Heinrich Böll Foundation, Washington Office, Chelsea Gardens, 1638 R St. NW, Suite 120, Washington,

DC 20009; *Tel:* 202/462-7513; *Fax:* 202/462-5230; *Email:* washington@boell.de; *Internet:* <http://www.ased.org/> or <http://www.boell.de>

Institute for Alternative Futures (IAF)

The Institute for Alternative Futures (IAF) is a non-profit futures research think-tank founded by Clement Bezold, James Dator, and Alvin Toffler in 1977. IAF aims to help individuals and organizations more wisely choose and create the futures they prefer. The Institute provides clients with services to enable them to understand the accelerating pace of change and focus their energies on clarifying their highest aspirations. IAF conducts projects in a broad variety of areas, such as anticipatory democracy, environment, government, health, and pharmaceuticals. Environmental projects include sustainable future programs, while government programming has included working with the President's Council on Sustainable Development. IAF's longest running program, the Foresight Seminars, initiated in 1978, are the Institute's primary public education program. The Seminars provide Congress, federal agencies, and the public with health futures research and future-oriented public policy analysis. *For more information, contact:* Institute for Alternative Futures, 100 N. Pitt St., Suite 235, Alexandria, VA 22314-3134; *Tel:* 703/684-5880; *Fax:* 703/684-0640; *Email:* futurist@altfutures.com; *Internet:* <http://www.altfutures.com>

Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA)

The Institute for Defense Analysis (IDA) is a non-profit corporation whose purpose is to promote national security and the public interest and whose primary mission is to assist the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Staff, the unified commands and defense agencies in addressing important national security issues, particularly those requiring scientific and technical expertise. To avoid institutional pressures, IDA does not work directly for the military departments. It also does not work for private industry or foreign governments. IDA's research focuses on defense systems, technologies, operations, strategies, and resources. The work addresses issues of both long-term and immediate concern. IDA's research program includes multi-year efforts and quick response analyses in areas of established expertise. *For more information, contact:* The Institute of Defense Analysis, 1801 N. Beauregard Street, Alexandria, VA 22311-1772; *Tel:* 703/845-2000; *Internet:* <http://www.ida.org/index.html>

Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC)

The Institute for Sustainable Communities (ISC) is an independent, non-profit organization, founded in 1991 by former governor of Vermont Madeleine Kunin. ISC provides training, technical assistance, and financial support to communities in existing and emerging democracies to help them build better futures. The mission of ISC is to promote environmental protection and economic and social well-being through integrated strategies at the local level. ISC projects emphasize participating actively in civic life, developing stronger democratic institutions, and engaging diverse interests in decision-making. ISC is based in Montpelier, Vermont with offices in Russia, Macedonia, and Bulgaria. *For more information, contact:* George Hamilton, Executive Director, Institute for Sustainable Communities, 56 College St., Montpelier, VT 05602; *Tel:* 802/229-2900; *Fax:* 802/229-2919; *Email:* isc@iscvt.org; *Internet:* <http://www.iscvt.org>

International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)

The International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting social and economic development with women's full participation. ICRW generates quality, empirical information and technical assistance on women's productive and reproductive roles, their status in the family, their leadership in society, and their management of environmental resources. The Center's publications included "New Directions for the Study of Women and Environmental Degradation" and "Women, Land, and Sustainable Development." ICRW advocates with governments and multilateral agencies, convenes experts in formal and informal forums, and engages in an active publications and information program to advance women's rights and opportunities. ICRW was founded in 1976 and focuses principally on women in developing and transition countries. *For more information, contact:* International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), 1717 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 302, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/797-0007; *Fax:* 202/797-0020; *Email:* info@icrw.org; *Internet:* <http://www.icrw.org>

International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was established in 1975 to identify and analyze policies for sustainably meeting the food needs of the poor in developing countries and to disseminate the results of the research to policymakers and others concerned with food and agricultural policy. IFPRI research focuses on economic growth and poverty alleviation in low income countries, improving the well-being of poor people, and sound management of the natural resource base that supports agriculture. IFPRI is a member of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), an association of sixteen international research centers, and receives support from a number of governments, multilateral organizations, and foundations. IFPRI supports Future Harvest, a public awareness campaign that builds understanding of the importance of agricultural issues and international agricultural research. *For more information, contact:* International Food Policy Research Institute, 2033 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20006; *Tel:* 202/862-5600; *Fax:* 202/467-4439; *Email:* ifpri@cgiar.org; *Internet:* <http://www.ifpri.cgiar.org>

International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP) on Global Environmental Change

The International Human Dimensions Programme (IHDP) is an international, nongovernmental and interdisciplinary research program that fosters high quality research to address the most pressing questions on the human dimensions of Global Environmental Change. IHDP aims at producing research results relevant to the policymaking community. Promoting, supporting and coordinating research are key activities. In addition, IHDP facilitates research capacity building and international scientific networking. One of the four core projects of IHDP is entitled Global Environmental Change and Human Security (GECHS). The GECHS project focuses on developing a better understanding of issues such as: food security and vulnerability to disruption in food supply as a result of GEC; the role of cooperative agreements in conflicts over water management; and effects of land degradation and global warming on human life and security. *For more information, contact:* IHDP, Walter-Flex-Strasse 3, 53113 Bonn, Germany. *Tel:* 49-228-739050; *Fax:* 49-228-789054; *Email:* ihdp@uni-bonn.de; *Internet:* www.ihdp.org

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)

The mission of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) is to champion innovation, enabling societies to live sustainably. The IISD contributes new knowledge and concepts, undertakes policy research and analysis, demonstrates how to measure progress, and identifies and disseminates sustainable development information. Its focus is on such topics and issues as international trade and investment, economic policy, climate change, measures and indicators, and natural resource management to make development sustainable. The theme of environment and security is common across their work. *For more information, contact:* International Institute for Sustainable Development, 161 Portage Ave. East, 6th Floor, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0Y4, Canada; *Tel:* 204/958-7700; *Fax:* 204/958-7710; *Email:* info@iisd.ca; *Internet:* <http://www.iisd.org>

International Institute of Applied System Analysis (IIASA)

The International Institute of Applied System Analysis (IIASA) is a non-governmental research organization located in Austria. International teams of experts from various disciplines conduct scientific studies on environmental, economic, technological, and social issues in the context of human dimensions of global change. Since its inception in 1972, IIASA has been the site of successful international scientific collaboration in addressing areas of concern for all advanced societies, such as energy, environment, risk, and human settlement. The Institute is sponsored by National Member Organizations in North America, Europe, and Asia. *For more information, contact:* International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, A-2361 Laxenburg, Austria; *Tel:* 43-2236-807-0; *Fax:* 43-2236-71313; *Email:* inf@iiasa.ac.at; *Internet:* <http://www.iiasa.ac.at/>

International Peace Research Institute, Oslo (PRIO)

The International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO) was founded in 1959 as one of the world's first centers of peace research. Research at PRIO is divided into four Strategic Institute Programmes: conditions of war and peace; foreign and security policies; ethics, norms, and identities; and conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Researchers at PRIO have published significant theoretical contributions on the concept of security while also investigating the specific linkages between environment, poverty, and conflict. PRIO also makes ongoing contributions as the editorial home to both *The Journal of Peace Research* and *Security Dialogue*. *For more information, contact:* International Peace Research

Institute (PRIO), Fuglehauggata 11, N-0260 Oslo, Norway; *Tel:* 47-22-54-77-00; *Fax:* 47-22-54-77-01; *Email:* info@prio.no; *Internet:* <http://www.prio.no/>

International Policy Council on Agriculture, Food, and Trade (IPC)

The International Policy Council on Agriculture, Food, and Trade (IPC) is dedicated to developing and advocating policies that support an efficient and open global food and agricultural system that promotes production and distribution of food supplies adequate to meet the needs of the world's population. IPC was founded in 1987 as an independent group of leaders in food and agriculture from twenty developed and developing countries. It conveys its recommendations directly to policymakers, and publishes a variety of papers and studies. *For more information, contact:* International Policy Council on Agriculture, Food, and Trade, 1616 P Street NW, Suite 100, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/328-5056; *Fax:* 202/328-5133; *Email:* IPCAFT@RFF.ORG; *Internet:* <http://www.agritrade.org>

IUCN-The World Conservation Union

IUCN is an international conservation organization with a membership of over 900 bodies, including states, government agencies, and non-government organizations across some 140 countries, as well as scientific and technical networks. The mission of IUCN is to influence, encourage, and assist societies to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable. It has been an important actor: in promoting effective global governance through contributions to multilateral agreements such as CITES and the Biodiversity Convention; in environmental mediation (e.g. OkaVango Delta, Victoria Falls); and at the regional and national levels (e.g. national conservation strategies and transboundary ecosystem management). IUCN, with the World Bank, created the World Commission on Dams, which has recently released *Dams and Development – A New Framework for Decision-Making*, a report on the future of large dams, including environmental and social dimensions. IUCN has also conducted an important study for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on environment and security. In October 2000, The Second IUCN World Conservation Congress was held in Amman, Jordan, at which environment and security was one of the important topics discussed. Environment and Security remains an important area of IUCN's work, translating practical lessons learned on issues drawn from its field experience into the policy arenas, and is an important function of IUCN's Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy. IUCN's chief scientist has written a book on the relationship between war and biodiversity, *Nature in War – Biodiversity Conservation During Conflicts*. *For more information, contact:* Scott A. Hajost, Executive Director, IUCN-US, 1630 Connecticut Ave. NW, 3rd Floor, Washington, DC 20009; *Tel:* 202/387-4826; *Fax:* 202/387-4823; *Email:* postmaster@iucn.us; *Internet:* <http://www.iucn.org/>

Migration Policy Institute (Formerly the International Migration Policy Program of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace)

The Institute is a leading source of expert analysis and policy ideas on migrant and refugee issues. It focuses on bridging the worlds of research and policy, bringing an independent voice to migrant and refugee policy debates, and enhancing public understanding of these and related issues. Its activities extend to Russia and other post-Soviet states, as well as numerous other governments, leading independent institutions, the UN, and other international agencies. *For more information, contact:* Demetrios Papademetriou and Kathleen Newland, Migration Policy Institute, 1400 16th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/266-1940; *Fax:* 202/266-1900; *Email:* Info@migrationpolicy.org; *Internet:* www.migrationpolicy.org

The National Council for Science and the Environment (NCSE)

The National Council for Science and the Environment (NCSE) is a non-profit organization, which works to improve the scientific basis for environmental decision-making. Guided by the needs of stakeholders, NCSE educates society about the importance of comprehensive scientific programs that integrate crosscutting research with knowledge assessments, education, information dissemination, and training. The objectives of NCSE are: a) bringing about the full implementation of the recommendations of the National Science Foundation's (NSF's) report, *Environmental Science and Engineering for the 21st Century: The Role of the National Science Foundation*; b) facilitating stakeholder actions to develop a shared understanding of science, science needs and priorities; c) working to link science with decision-making; and d) providing and creating an on-line information dissemination system that allows all users to find

understandable, science-based information about the environment. *For more information, contact:* National Council for Science and the Environment, 1725 K Street N.W., Suite 212, Washington, DC 20006-1401; *Tel:* 202/530-5810; *Fax:* 202/628-4311; *Email:* info@NCSEonline.org; *Internet:* <http://ncseonline.org>

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)

The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is a U.S. non-profit environmental protection organization with over 400,000 members and a staff of attorneys, scientists, and specialists addressing the full range of pressing environmental problems. The NRDC has had a long and active program related to environment and security. NRDC has engaged in extensive advocacy with the U.S. government and international institutions on climate change and other global common problems and on environmental challenges in developing countries. Since the 1992 Earth Summit, NRDC has worked on the creation and approach of new mechanisms to hold governments accountable to commitments they have made to move toward “sustainable development.” NRDC has a new initiative in China on energy efficiency and renewables. NRDC continues to undertake research, analysis, and advocacy related to nuclear weapons production and dismantlement, nuclear materials and proliferation, and nuclear energy. *For more information, contact:* Natural Resources Defense Council, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011; *Tel:* 212/727-2700; *Fax:* 212/727-1773; *Email:* nrdcinfo@nrdc.org; *Internet:* <http://www.nrdc.org>

The Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainable Development

The Nautilus Institute is a policy-oriented research and consulting organization. Nautilus promotes international cooperation for security and ecologically sustainable development. Programs embrace both global and regional issues, with a focus on the Asia-Pacific region. Nautilus has produced a number of policy-oriented studies on these topics which are available on the Internet and in hard copy. Current projects include the Energy, Security, and Environment Program, which studies the intersection of these three issues in Northeast Asia, especially Japan, and seeks sustainable policy alternatives, and the Global Peace and Security Program, which identifies ways to avoid and resolve conflict without force, especially in Northeast Asia. The Northeast Asia Peace and Security Network (NAPSNet) and the South Asia Nuclear Dialogue Network (SANDNet) are among the information services the Institute offers to subscribers free of charge via Email. *For more information, contact:* The Nautilus Institute, 125 University Ave., Berkeley, CA 94710; *Tel:* 510/295-6100; *Fax:* 510/295-6130; *Email:* nautilus@nautilus.org; *Internet:* <http://www.nautilus.org>

Overseas Development Institute (ODI)

The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) is one of Britain’s leading independent think tanks on international development and humanitarian issues. Its mission is to inspire and inform policy and practice, which lead to the reduction of poverty, the alleviation of suffering, and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods in developing countries. ODI does this by linking together high-quality applied research, practical policy advice, and policy-focused dissemination and debate. The Institute works with partners in the public and private sectors, in both developing and developed countries. ODI’s work centers on five research and policy programs: the Humanitarian Policy Group, the International Economic Development Group, the Forest Policy and Environment Group, the Rural Policy and Environment Group, and the Poverty and Public Policy Group, which includes the Centre for Aid and Public Expenditure. ODI publishes two journals, the *Development Policy Review* and *Disasters: The Journal of Disaster Studies, Policy and Management* and manages three international networks linking researchers, policymakers, and practitioners: the Agricultural Research and Extension Network, the Rural Development Forestry Network, and the Humanitarian Practice Network. ODI also manages the ODI Fellowship Scheme, which places up to twenty young economists each year on attachment to the governments of developing countries. As a registered charity, ODI is dependent on outside funds and is supported by grants and donations from public and private sources. *For more information, contact:* Overseas Development Institute, 111 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7JD, United Kingdom; *Tel:* 44-(0)20-7922-0300; *Fax:* 44-(0)20-7922-0399; *Email:* odi@odi.org.uk; *Internet:* <http://www.odi.org.uk>

The Pacific Institute

The Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, directed by Peter H. Gleick, is an independent, non-profit research center created in 1987 to conduct research and policy analysis in the areas of

environmental degradation, sustainable development, and international security, with an emphasis on the nexus of these issues. The Institute has three broad goals: 1) to conduct policy-relevant research on the nexus of international security, environmental change and degradation, and economic development; 2) to collaborate on complementary research efforts with other organizations and individuals; and 3) to actively work on developing solutions with policymakers, activists, and members of the general public. The Institute has been a leader in research on how resource issues may fuel instability and conflict, focusing on freshwater resources, climate change, and resource management. Recent projects include: assessments of the impact of climate change on freshwater ecosystems and small island nations, the role of the International Whaling Commission in protecting cetaceans from climate change, and the rise of ecoterrorism. *For more information, contact:* The Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, 654 13th St., Oakland, CA 94612; *Tel:* 510/251-1600; *Fax:* 510/251-2203; *Email:* pistaff@pacinst.org; *Internet:* <http://www.pacinst.org>

Pew Center on Global Climate Change

Joining forces under a new organization, the Pew Center On Global Climate Change, diverse sectors of society are now coming together to steer our nation and the world toward reasonable, responsible, and equitable solutions to our global climate change problems. The Center brings a new cooperative approach and critical scientific, economic, and technological expertise to the global debate on climate change. Established in 1998 by the Pew Charitable Trusts, the Center is directed by Eileen Claussen, former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs. Major companies and other organizations are working together through the Center to educate the public on the risks, challenges and solutions to climate change. These efforts at cooperation and education are spearheaded by the Center's Business Environmental Leadership Council. The Pew Center is committed to the development of a wide range of reports and policy analyses that will add new facts and perspectives to the climate change debate in key areas, such as economic and environmental impacts, and equity issues. *For more information, contact:* Pew Center on Global Climate Change, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 550, Arlington, VA 22201; *Tel:* 703/516-4146; *Fax:* 703/841-1422; *Internet:* <http://www.pewclimate.org>

Population Action International (PAI)

Population Action International (PAI) promotes the early stabilization of world population through policies that enable all women and couples to decide for themselves, safely and in good health, whether and when to have children. The organization advocates for voluntary family planning programs, other reproductive health services, and education and economic opportunities for girls and women. PAI works to foster the development of U.S. and international population policy through policy research, public education, and political advocacy. PAI has conducted research and published on the relationship of population dynamics to the sustainability of natural resources critical to human well-being. The program also considers interactions between population dynamics and economic change, public health and security. Most recently, the program has begun an initiative related to community-based population and environment activities, defined as provision of services linking natural resources management and reproductive health at the request of communities. In 1998 PAI published *Plan and Conserve: A Source Book on Linking Population and Environmental Services in Communities*. Other departments within PAI explore issues related to population policy and funding, provision of reproductive health services, the education of girls, and legislative initiatives related to international population issues. *For more information, contact:* Population Action International, 1300 19th St. NW, 2nd floor, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/557-3400; *Fax:* 202/728-4177; *Email:* pai@popact.org; *Internet:* <http://www.populationaction.org>

Population and Environment Program, National Wildlife Federation

The Population and Environment Program is an effort to educate the public about the link between population growth and its effect on wildlife habitat and the global environment. The program maintains a list of activists known as the Fast Action Network who receive newsletters as well as legislative updates about the funding status of beneficial international family planning (IFP) programs. IFP reduces population growth and aids in improving the quality of life for impoverished women, children, and men. The Federation's Population and Environment Program works with similar organizations, such as Zero Population Growth, Audubon's Population and Habitat Program, and Population Action International. Several free educational materials are available, including factsheets, an

informational video, and a poster. *For more information, contact:* Population & Environment Program, National Wildlife Federation (NWF), 1400 16th Street, NW, Suite 501, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/797-6800; *Fax:* 202/797-5486; *Email:* population@nwf.org; *Internet:* <http://www.nwf.org/population/>

Population and Habitat Program

National Audubon Society has launched a major new initiative to build a public mandate for population and family planning and to connect the issues of population growth with habitat. Through this program, Audubon will draw upon its chapters and other community leadership to educate and mobilize citizens from around the country to confront population and environment problems and to communicate with policymakers. The National Audubon Society has embarked on a broad-based effort to strengthen U.S. leadership on population, utilizing its expertise in grassroots activism. The Population & Habitat Program focuses on: 1) restoration of international population funding and 2) connecting population issues to state and local habitat issues. To these ends, the Population Program has already put three State Coordinators in place in Colorado, Pennsylvania, and New York, with plans for additional Coordinators in California, Florida, Ohio, and Texas. These Coordinators will design a three-year plan identifying local population issues and their impacts on birds, wildlife, and habitat. They will conduct training for activists and provide chapters and the public with ways to become involved in the Program. The Program produced a publication in 1998 called *Population & Habitat in the New Millennium*, by Ken Strom, that helps activists make the connections among population growth, consumption, and environmental issues and includes provocative discussions and possible solutions. *For more information, contact:* Population & Habitat Program, National Audubon Society, 1901 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20006; *Tel:* 202/861-2242; *Email:* population@audubon.org; *Internet:* <http://www.audubonpopulation.org>

Population Council

The Population Council, a non-profit, nongovernmental research organization established in 1952, seeks to improve the well-being and reproductive health of current and future generations around the world and to help achieve a humane, equitable, and sustainable balance between people and resources. The Council analyzes population issues and trends; conducts research in the social and reproductive sciences; develops new contraceptives; works with public and private agencies to improve the quality and outreach of family planning and reproductive health services; helps governments design and implement effective population policies; communicates the results of research in the population field to diverse audiences; and helps strengthen professional resources in developing countries through collaborative research and programs, technical exchange, awards, and fellowships. Research and programs are carried out by three divisions—the Center for Biomedical Research, the Policy Research Division, and the International Programs Division—and by two Distinguished Colleagues. Council headquarters and the Center for Biomedical Research are located in New York City and the Council also has five regional and 15 country offices overseas. Over 500 women and men from more than 70 countries work for the Council; more than a third hold advanced degrees. Roughly 50 percent are based in developing countries. Council staff collaborate with developing country colleagues to conduct research and programs in over 40 countries in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The organization's funds come from governments, multilateral organizations, foundations and other nongovernmental organizations, corporations, individuals, and internal sources. The Council's annual budget for 2000 was \$70.9 million. *For more information, contact:* Population Council, 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, NY 10017; *Tel:* 212/339-0525; *Fax:* 212/755-6052; *Email:* pubinfo@popcouncil.org; *Internet:* www.popcouncil.org

The Population-Environment Research Network

The Population-Environment Research Network, a non-profit, Web-based information source, aims to further academic research on population and environment by promoting on-line scientific exchange among researchers from social and natural science disciplines worldwide. The Network provides: (1) an on-line research database that offers bibliographies, project descriptions, and reviews of research on population-environment dynamics; (2) a cyber seminar series, featuring on-line discussions of selected research papers; and (3) a "what's new?" page on their Web site. The project is sponsored by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the International Human Dimensions Program (IHDP) on Global Environmental Change. Technical support is provided by the Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC) at the Center for International Earth Science

Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University. The Network is funded by the MacArthur Foundation. *For more information, contact:* www.populationenvironmentresearch.org

The Population Institute

The Population Institute is a private, non-profit organization working for a more equitable balance among the world's population, environment, and resources. The Institute was founded in 1969. Since 1980, it has dedicated its efforts exclusively to creating awareness of international population issues among policymakers, the media, and the public. In pursuing its goals, the Institute works in three specific programmatic areas: the development of the largest grassroots network in the international population field; providing the media with timely and accurate information on global population issues; and the tracking of public policy and legislation affecting population. The Institute's Future Leaders Program recruits college students and recent graduates as fellows for a one-year period in its community leaders, information and education, and public policy divisions. The Institute annually presents Global Media Awards for Excellence in Population Reporting to journalists in 15 media categories, and the Global Statesman Award to world leaders. It is also the official sponsor of World Population Awareness Week (WPAW), a week of awareness-raising activities co-sponsored by organizations worldwide. The Institute publishes: the bimonthly newspaper, *POPLINE*, the most widely circulated newspaper devoted exclusively to population issues; the 21st Century monologue series, exploring the interrelationships between population and other major issues; educational materials and books. Regional representatives of the Population Institute are located in Bogota, Columbia; Colombo, Sri Lanka; and Brussels, Belgium. *For more information, contact:* Werner Fornos, President, The Population Institute, 107 Second St. NE, Washington, DC 20002; *Tel:* 202/544-3300; *Fax:* 202/544-0068; *Email:* web@populationinstitute.org; *Internet:* www.populationinstitute.org

Population Matters

In 1996, RAND launched Population Matters, a program for research communication that uses different means, methods, and formats for reaching audiences that influence the making of population policy in the United States and abroad. With support from a consortium of donors led by the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation and including the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and the Rockefeller Foundation, the program is addressing the concern that empirical population research is missing opportunities to inform policymaking and public awareness. RAND's involvement is also intended to fill the need for an objective "information broker" who does not espouse a political or ideological point of view on population issues. The program has two principal goals: 1) to raise awareness of and highlight the importance of population policy issues, and 2) to provide a more scientific basis for public debate over population policy questions. To date, the project has examined 12 topics: the record of family planning programs in developing countries; population growth in Egypt; congressional views of population and family planning issues; American public opinion on population issues; Russia's demographic crisis; immigration in California; the national security implications of demographic factors; interrelations between population and the environment; global shifts in population and their implications; U.S. demographic changes; policy, health, and development in Asia; and the value of U.S. support for international demographic research. *For more information, contact:* Dr. Julie DaVanzo, RAND, 1700 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90407-2138; *Tel:* 310/393-0411-7516; *Fax:* 310/260-8035; *Email:* Julie_DaVanzo@rand.org; *Internet:* <http://www.rand.org/popmatters>

The Population Reference Bureau (PRB)

The Population Reference Bureau (PRB) provides information to policymakers, educators, the media, opinion leaders and the public around the world about U.S. and international population trends. PRB examines the links among population, environment, and security. PRB conducts a number of projects that deal with these linkages. Under the Southern Population and Environment Initiative, PRB works with developing country policy research institutions that work on the relationship between population variables, health impacts, and the environment to enhance the quality and impact of their work. Other PRB projects include MEASURE Communication, a USAID-funded program to help institutions in developing countries improve their communication of research findings; World Population and the Media; and Japan's International Population Assistance, a study of Japan's foreign population assistance; and U.S. in the World, which helps Americans relate population-environment interactions in the U.S. to those in developing nations. *For more information, contact:* Population Reference Bureau, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW,

Suite 520, Washington, DC 20009-5728; *Tel:* 202/483-1100; *Fax:* 202/328-3937; *Email:* popref@prb.org; *Internet:* <http://www.prb.org>

Population Resource Center

The Population Resource Center seeks to improve public policymaking by keeping policymakers informed on the latest demographic data and trends. The Center publishes numerous reports on domestic and international demographic trends and issues and brings experts and policymakers together through educational programs, ranging from small discussion groups and policy briefings to large symposia. The educational programs respond to policymakers' questions on issues such as immigration, teen pregnancy, child care, aging, and international population growth. The Center's Web site provides demographic profiles for a number of countries as well as several regions of the world and offers links to a number of governmental and nongovernmental organizations focused on international population issues. The Center's most recent international programming covered such topics as AIDS and infectious diseases, the status of women, and family planning. *For more information, contact:* in New Jersey: Population Resource Center, 15 Roszel Road, Princeton, NJ 08540; *Tel:* 609/452-2822; *Fax:* 609/452-0010; *Email:* prc@prcnj.org; *Internet:* <http://www.prcnj.org>; or in Washington, DC: Population Resource Center, 1725 K Street, NW, Suite 1102, Washington, DC 20006; *Tel:* 202/467-5030; *Fax:* 202/467-5034; *Email:* prc@prcdc.org; *Internet:* <http://www.prcdc.org>

Resources Conflict Institute (RECONCILE)

The phenomenal population growth in Kenya since independence has exerted immense pressure on the natural resource base, leading to an escalation in both the intensity and the scope of natural resource conflicts. In order to address natural resources conflicts it is necessary to recognize and utilize existing capacities within resource dependent communities as well as build new capacities in response to new forms and manifestations of conflict over natural resources. It is this challenge that the Resources Conflict Institute (RECONCILE) seeks to meet. RECONCILE works for the reconciliation of competing resource needs to promote the sustainable management of natural resources and the promotion of sustainable development. In this work, it is guided by a commitment to achieve the following objectives: (a) to understand, articulate and promote the use of traditional natural resource management systems, institutions, concepts, and practices in addressing existing and emerging natural resource conflicts; (b) to use natural resource conflicts as an entry point for understanding and addressing the resource needs, opportunities and constraints of resource dependent communities and for devising and promoting policy options for equitable access to and control of natural resources by these communities; and (c) to engage and use the legal system and the legal process in Kenya in addressing conflicts over access to and control of natural resources by resource dependent communities. *For more information, contact:* Executive Director, Resources Conflict Institute (RECONCILE), Printing House Road, P.O. Box 7150, Nakuru, Kenya; *Tel:* 254-37-44940; *Fax:* 254-37-212865; *Email:* Reconcile@net2000ke.com

Resources for the Future (RFF)

Resources for the Future (RFF) is an independent, non-profit research organization that aims to help people make better decisions about the environment. RFF is committed to elevating public debate about natural resources and the environment by providing accurate, objective information to policymakers, legislators, public opinion leaders, and environmentalists. RFF has four main research areas: environment; natural resources; intersections; and methods, tools, and techniques. Currently, RFF has several programs which address environment and security linkages including a program on nuclear weapons cleanup and the International Institutional Development and Environmental Assistance Program (IIDEA). IIDEA is aimed at helping countries and institutions become more effective environmental actors by focusing on implementation and management of environmental law and policy. IIDEA's mission is to reduce environmental risk and enhance environmental security by working to bridge the gap between formal commitment and actual practice. *For more information, contact:* Resources for the Future, 1616 P St. NW, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/328-5000; *Fax:* 202/939-3460; *Internet:* <http://www.rff.org>

Rocky Mountain Institute

The Rocky Mountain Institute is an independent, non-profit research and educational foundation, which works to foster the efficient and restorative use of resources to create a more secure, prosperous, and life-sustaining world.

Its research focuses on the interlinked areas of: energy, transportation, real-estate development, water and agriculture, community economic development, corporate practices, and security. The Institute endeavors to develop a balanced concept of national and global security that will ensure a better quality of life for future generations. *For more information, contact:* Rocky Mountain Institute, 1739 Snowmass Creek Rd., Snowmass, CO 81654-9199; *Tel:* 970/927-3851; *Fax:* 970/927-3420; *Email:* outreach@rmi.org; *Internet:* <http://www.rmi.org>

The Royal Institute of International Affairs Energy and Environmental Programme

The Energy and Environmental Programme is the largest of the research programs based at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House). The Programme works with business, government, academic, and NGO experts to carry out and publish research and stimulate debate on key energy and environmental issues with international implications, particularly those just emerging into the consciousness of policymakers. *For more information, contact:* Energy and Environmental Programme, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE, England; *Tel:* 44-(0)20 7957-5711; *Fax:* 44-(0)20 7957-5710; *Email:* eep-admin@riia.org; *Internet:* <http://www.riia.org/eep.html>

Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)

The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), established in 1989, is an independent, international research institute specializing in sustainable development and environment issues. It works at local, national, regional, and global policy levels. The SEI research program aims to clarify the requirements, strategies, and policies for a transition to sustainability. These goals are linked to the principles advocated in Agenda 21 and Conventions such as Climate Change, Ozone Layer Protection, and Biological Diversity. SEI examines the policy connections and implications of scientific and technical analysis. The Institute carries out its mission through five main program areas: sustainable development studies, atmospheric environment, water resources, climate and energy resources, and risk and vulnerability. The results of SEI research are made available to a wide range of audiences through publications, electronic communication, software packages, conferences, training workshops, specialist courses, and roundtable policy dialogues. The Institute has its headquarters in Stockholm with a network structure of permanent and associated staff worldwide and centers in Boston (USA), York (UK), and Tallinn (Estonia). The collaborative network consists of scientists, research institutes, project advisors, and field staff located in over 20 countries. *For more information, contact:* Roger Kaspersen, Executive Director, Stockholm Environment Institute, Lilla Nygatan 1, Box 2142, S-103 14 Stockholm, Sweden; *Tel:* 46-8-412-1400; *Fax:* 46-8-723-0348; *Email:* postmaster@sei.se; *Internet:* <http://www.sei.se>

Tata Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)

The Tata Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) is an independent, not-for-profit research institute in New Delhi, India, with a focus on multidisciplinary, applied, and integrated research. Its mission is to develop and promote technologies, policies, and institutions for the efficient and sustainable use of natural resources. TERI focuses on all aspects of natural resource protection and management—energy, environment, biotechnology, forestry, infrastructure, and various facets of sustainable development. The Institute also focuses on information dissemination across India and to a select international audience including the training of professionals from India and abroad. Topics covered in these training activities include energy, environment, and development. TERI was formed as part of an Indian national effort to identify and tackle some of the long-term challenges facing the energy sector and includes a Centre on Environmental Studies. It was established in 1974 with generous funding from the Tata group of companies. *For more information, contact:* TERI, Darbari Seth Block, Habitat Place, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110 003, India; *Tel:* 91-11-462-2246 or 460-1550; *Fax:* 91-11-462-1770 or 463-2609; *Email:* mailbox@teri.res.in; *Internet:* <http://www.teriin.org>. *TERI also has a North America office at:* 1600 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 710, Arlington, VA 22209; *Tel:* 703/841-1136; *Fax:* 703/243-1865; *Email:* teri@igc.org

Wild Aid

Wild Aid, formerly the Global Security Network, is a non-profit organization that provides direct protection to wildlife in danger by strengthening the field protection for animals, combating illegal wildlife trafficking, and working to convincing wildlife consumers to change their habits. Wild Aid combines investigations, public media campaigns, direct action programs, and global networking to identify, expose, and address flagrant violations of environmental

and human rights. Some of their accomplishments include establishing a successful, world-renowned wildlife recovery program in the Russian Far East, reducing the consumption of endangered species through their international multimedia Asian Conservation Awareness Program (ACAP), and addressing human trafficking and associated human rights abuses. *For more information, contact:* Wild Aid, 450 Pacific Avenue, Suite 201, San Francisco, CA 94133; *Tel:* 415/834-3174; *Fax:* 415/834-1759; *Email:* info@wildaid.org; *Internet:* www.wildaid.org

World Resources Institute (WRI)

Established in 1982, the mission of the World Resources Institute (WRI) is to move human society to live in ways that protect the Earth's environment and its capacity to provide for the needs and aspirations of current and future generations. Because people are inspired by ideas, empowered by knowledge, and moved to change by greater understanding, WRI provides—and helps other institutions provide—objective information and practical proposals for policy and institutional change that will foster environmentally sound, socially equitable development. To further its mission, WRI conducts policy research, publicizes policy options, encourages adoption of innovative approaches, and provides strong technical support to governments, corporations, international institutions, and environmental NGOs. WRI's current areas of work include: biological resources; climate, energy and pollution; economics; information; and institutions and governance. *For more information contact:* World Resources Institute, 10 G Street, NE, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20002; *Tel:* 202/729-7600; *Fax:* 202/729-7610; *Email:* front@wri.org; *Internet:* http://www.wri.org/wri/

Worldwatch Institute

Worldwatch Institute is dedicated to informing policymakers and the public about emerging global problems and trends and the complex links between the world's economy and its environmental support systems. The Institute aims to foster the evolution of an environmentally sustainable society through inter-disciplinary, non-partisan research on emerging global environmental concerns, including population and security issues. The Institute recently published Paper 155, "Still Waiting for the Jubilee: Pragmatic Solutions for the Third World Debt Crisis," and a book entitled *Vanishing Borders: Protecting the Planet in the Age of Globalization* by Hilary French. Worldwatch researcher Michael Renner published in late 1997 Paper 137 on the destructive effects of small arms proliferation entitled *Small Arms, Big Impact: The Next Challenge of Disarmament*; Mr. Renner's 1996 publication *Fighting for Survival: Environmental Decline, Social Conflict, and the New Age of Insecurity* deals with international security and environment/sustainable development. Lester Brown's 1995 book, *Who Will Feed China? Wake-up Call for a Small Planet*, examines the challenges associated with sustainably meeting the needs of a rapidly expanding population. The Institute's annual publications, *State of the World* and *Vital Signs*, provide a comprehensive review and analysis of the state of the environment and trends that are shaping its future. The Institute's bimonthly magazine, *World Watch*, complements these reports with updates and in-depth articles on a host of environmental issues. Other Worldwatch publications discuss redefining security in the context of global environmental and social issues, the impact of population growth on the earth's resources, and other major environmental issues; and Worldwatch will continue these analyses into the future. *For more information, contact:* Worldwatch Institute, 1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; *Tel:* 202/452-1999; *Fax:* 202/296-7365; *Email:* worldwatch@worldwatch.org; *Internet:* http://www.worldwatch.org

U.S. GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Editor's Note: Many of these offices were still being reorganized under the transition to the Bush administration at press time. Please consult the Web sites of these departments and activities for the latest mission, staffing, or contact information.

U.S. Army Environmental Policy Institute (AEPI)

The U.S. Army Environmental Policy Institute (AEPI) was established in 1989. The AEPI mission is to assist the Army Secretariat in developing proactive policies and strategies to address both current and future Army environmental challenges. Study topics include: developing an environmental training strategy for Department of Defense's (DoD)

approach to Native Americans/Alaskan Indian environmental issues; environmental justice; pollution prevention policy in weapon systems acquisition; privatization and competitive outsourcing; implementing the Army's National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); environmental legislation monitoring and impact analysis; and environmental issues that are likely challenges or opportunities for the Army in future years. Expert consultant services recently included such areas as public involvement policy; environmental issue management for overseas military operations; and environmental policy for exploded and unexploded ordnance on training ranges. AEPI augments its small, multi-disciplined permanent staff with experts from the private sector, academia, and other Army, DoD, and governmental agencies. The Institute has published more than twenty policy papers on pertinent environmental issues. Recent titles include "Installations and Watersheds: An Examination of Changes in Water Management on Army Installations," "Defining Environmental Security: Implications for the U.S. Army," "Interagency Cooperation on Environmental Security," and "Mending the Seams in Force Protection: From the Pentagon to the Foxhole." These publications and others may be ordered from AEPI. *For more information, contact:* Director, AEPI, 101 Marietta St., Suite 3120, Atlanta, GA 30303; *Tel:* 404/524-9364; *Fax:* 404/524-9368; *Email:* mlulofs@aeppi.army.mil; *Internet:* <http://www.aeppi.army.mil/>

REORGANIZATION AT USAID TAKES SHAPE

A May 2001 press release entitled "The Four Pillars of USAID" outlined the reorganization plans of new U.S. Agency for International Development Administrator Andrew Natsios. The excerpts below describe the new pillars: (1) the Global Development Alliance, (2) Economic Growth and Agriculture, (3) Global Health, and (4) Conflict Prevention.

"In order to improve USAID's effectiveness as a key foreign policy instrument, this Administration intends to coordinate and focus Agency resources and capabilities to address globalization and conflict. USAID will bring together programs and activities into three program pillars that cut across all USAID funding accounts. By aggregating current and new programs that are mutually reinforcing into these pillars, USAID will be able to use scarce budget and human resources more effectively, and to describe its programs more clearly.

The Global Development Alliance (GDA)

"The Global Development Alliance (GDA) is USAID's commitment to change the way we implement our assistance mandate. We propose to serve as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America, the higher education community, and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives. For example, a critical development need is to help poor countries have access to new information technologies, so they aren't left permanently off the digital highway.

Economic Growth and Agriculture

"More than 1.2 billion people live on less than a dollar a day; more than 800 million people continue to go to bed hungry; and more than 113 million children are not in school. The Economic Growth and Agriculture pillar will strengthen U.S. efforts to ensure that these people are able to take advantage of the potential of globalization, rather than becoming its victims. It highlights the interrelationship and interdependence of economic growth and agricultural development, environmental sustainability, and the development of a country's human capital—with the ultimate goal of creating and cultivating viable market-oriented economies.

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Programs in this pillar will encourage economic opportunity, agricultural development, education and training, and effective management of natural resources.

Global Health

“USAID intends to include in this pillar maternal and child health, nutrition, women’s reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and programs that address other infectious disease such as malaria and tuberculosis. These are global issues with global consequences: the health of a population directly affects their productivity, and unchecked infectious diseases in other countries pose threats to our own.

Conflict Prevention and Developmental Relief

“USAID continues to stand at the forefront of agencies around the world in its ability to respond to man-made and natural disasters. The request will enable USAID to maintain this capability to provide needed help rapidly when international emergencies occur. This initiative will integrate the existing portfolio of USAID democracy programs with new approaches to crisis and conflict analysis, and new methodologies to assist conflicting parties resolve their issues peacefully. Our experience has proven that by promoting and assisting the growth of democracy—by giving people the opportunity to peacefully influence their government—the United States advances the emergence and establishment of societies that will become better trade partners and more stable governments. By facilitating citizens’ participation and trust in their government, our democracy efforts can help stop the violent internal conflicts that lead to destabilizing and costly refugee flows, anarchy and failed states, and the spread of disease.”

U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID)

The U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) leads the Department of Defense’s medical research for defenses against biological warfare. USAMRIID studies naturally occurring infectious diseases requiring special containment, such as anthrax, plague, and hemorrhagic fevers. Its scientists develop vaccines, drugs, and diagnostics for laboratory and field use, as well as generating strategies, information, procedures, and training programs for medical defense against biological threats. The Institute is the only DoD laboratory capable of handling highly dangerous viruses at Biosafety Level 4. Although USAMRIID mainly focuses on protecting military personnel and preserving fighting strength, its research contributes to overall scientific knowledge and global health. The Institute works with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization, and academic research centers worldwide. In addition, USAMRIID operates a world-renowned reference laboratory for definitive identification of biological threat agents and diagnosis of the diseases they produce. *For more information, contact:* Commander, USAMRIID, Attn: MCMR-UIZ-R, 1425 Porter St., Fort Detrick, Frederick, MD 21702-5011; *Email:* USAMRIIDweb@amedd.army.mil; *Internet:* www.usamriid.army.mil/

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Global Programs, International Research Institute for Climate Prediction (IRI)

The concept of an International Research Institute for Climate Prediction (IRI) (<http://www.cip.ogp.noaa.gov/>) was first presented by the United States (in the first Bush Administration) at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, 1992, and further advanced by the U.S. (Clinton Administration) at the International Forum on Forecasting El Niño: Launching an International Research Institute, in Washington, DC, 1995. It was agreed that the IRI would embody an “end to end” capability for producing experimental climate forecasts based on predicting ENSO phenomena, and generating information that could be

incorporated by decision makers worldwide to mitigate climate-related impacts in sectors such as agriculture, water management, disaster relief, human health, and energy.

The first real world test of this initiative occurred during the 1997-98 El Niño event, the cost of which was estimated to be 22,000 lives lost and \$34 billion in damages worldwide. Because of ongoing efforts, IRI and NOAA were well-positioned to rapidly organize climate research and application activities with international and regional partners in Latin America, the Caribbean, Southern Africa, Southeast Asia, South Asia, and the United States.

For more information, contact: Jim Buizer, Assistant Director for Climate and Societal Interactions, Office of Global Programs (NOAA/OGP), 1100 Wayne Ave., Ste. 1225, Silver Spring, MD 20910; *Tel:* 301/427-2089-115; *Fax:* 301/427-2082; *Email:* buizer@ogp.noaa.gov; *Internet:* <http://www.ogp.noaa.gov>; *or* Kelly Sponberg, Manager, Climate Information Project; *Tel:* 301/427 2089-194; *Fax:* 301/427-2082; *Email:* sponberg@ogp.noaa.gov; *Internet:* <http://www.cip.ogp.noaa.gov/>; *IRI Web site:* <http://iri.ldeo.columbia.edu/>

U.S. Department of Defense/Environment

Environmental security initiatives at the Department of Defense have four major objectives: 1) to comply with the law; 2) to support U.S. military readiness by ensuring continued access to air, land, and water needed for training and testing; 3) to improve the quality of life of military personnel and their families; and 4) to contribute to the development of low-cost, high performance, environmentally friendly weapons systems. *For more information, contact:* U.S. Department of Defense, 3400 Defense Pentagon (Room 3E792), Washington, DC, 20301-3400; *Internet:* <https://www.denix.osd.mil/>

U.S. Department of Energy (DoE)

Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation

Located within the Department of Energy's (DoE) National Nuclear Security Administration, the Office of Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation (a) promotes nuclear nonproliferation, (b) attempts to reduce global dangers from weapons of mass destruction, (c) advances international nuclear safeguards, and (d) supports the elimination of inventories of surplus fissile materials that can be used in nuclear weapons. The Office directs development and coordination of DoE positions, policies, and procedures relating to international treaties and agreements. It also provides technical expertise and leadership to an international program for global nuclear safety and conducts research and development for treaty monitoring. *For more information, contact:* Sarah Lennon (SARAH_LENNON@hq.doe.gov). *Internet:* www.nn.doe.gov/index.html

Office of Environmental Management (EM)

The Office of Environmental Management (EM) interacts with foreign governments, international corporations, and international regulatory and consensus standards bodies. Principle topic areas include: characterization, handling, transport, and storage of nuclear and chemical wastes; addressing the decontamination and decommissioning of nuclear facilities; developing systems with foreign partners to ensure proper control, monitoring, and return of foreign spent fuel provided under the 1950s "Atoms for Peace Program." EM's international agreements allow the United States to obtain unique technical capabilities and engage in exchanges of scientific and technical data and expertise unavailable from U.S. experience, such as comparative designs of waste storage systems.

U.S. Director of Central Intelligence/DCI Environment and Societal Issues Center

The DCI Environmental and Societal Issues Center is the new name for the DCI Environment Center (DEC), which was established in 1997 as a focal point for all intelligence community activities on environmental matters. Housed in the Directorate of Intelligence, the Center produces, integrates, and coordinates assessments of the political, economic, and scientific aspects of environmental and societal issues as they pertain to U.S. interests. The Center also provides data to the environmental community. Specific Center programs include: assessing transboundary environmental crime, supporting environmental treaty negotiations and assessing foreign environmental policies, assessing the role played by the environment in country and regional instability and conflict, supporting the international

environmental efforts of other U.S. government agencies, and providing environmental data to civil agencies. Check the ECSP Web site for updates on the expanded activities of the Center relating to societal issues.



UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)/ CENTER FOR POPULATION, HEALTH AND NUTRITION

The Center for Population, Health and Nutrition's (PHN) goals are to stabilize world population growth and to protect human health. In order to achieve these goals, the Agency has adopted a strategy based on four strategic objectives: reducing unintended pregnancies, reducing maternal mortality, reducing infant and child mortality, and reducing STD transmission with a focus on HIV/AIDS. These are a refinement of the historical strategic direction of the Population, Health and Nutrition sector. Looking to the future, the PHN strategy also incorporates principles from the Cairo Program of Action and reflects Agency mandates in the areas of women's empowerment. The PHN program focus, therefore, is on improving the quality, availability, and use of key family planning, reproductive health, and other health interventions in the PHN sector, with sustainability and program integration as essential crosscutting themes. For over thirty years USAID has supported PHN activities through a variety of programs in many countries.

The PHN Center is composed of three offices with complementary objectives and activities: the Office of Population, the Office of Health and Nutrition, and the Office of Field and Program Support. Each office, its divisions, and activities are described below.

Office of Population (POP)


Commodities and Logistics Management Division (CLM): Provides a centralized system for contraceptive procurement, maintains a database on commodity assistance, and supports a program for contraceptive logistics management.


Communications, Management, and Training Division (CMT): Increases the awareness, acceptability, and use of family planning methods and expands and strengthens the managerial and technical skills of family planning and health personnel.

Family Planning Services Division (FPSD): Increases availability and quality of family planning and related services through strengthening government programs, local private voluntary organizations, for-profit organizations, and commercial channels.

Policy & Evaluation Division (P&E): Collects and analyzes family planning and other reproductive health information; improves the policy environment for family and reproductive health services; and strengthens methodologies for evaluation of family planning and reproductive health programs.

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Research Division (R): Supports biomedical research to increase understanding of contraceptive methods and to develop new fertility regulation technologies. Also, through operations research, the Research division seeks to improve the delivery of family planning and reproductive health services.

Office of Health and Nutrition (HN)

Child Survival Division (CS): Provides technical guidance and assists in strategy development and program implementation in child survival, including interventions aimed at child morbidity and infant and child nutrition.

Nutrition and Maternal/Infant Health Division (NMH): Provides technical guidance and assists in strategy development and program implementation in nutrition and women's health and the health of the newborn.

Health Policy and Sector Reform Division (HPSR): Assists in the design, implementation, research, and evaluation of health and nutrition policy reform, management and financing issues, including health care financing, quality assurance, pharmaceuticals, private sector, and data activities.

Environmental Health Division (EH): Assists in the design, implementation, research, and evaluation of environmental health activities and issues, including water and sanitation, hazardous wastes, vector-borne tropical diseases, food hygiene, solid waste, air pollution, and occupational health.

HIV/AIDS Division (HIV-AIDS): Provides technical guidance and assists in strategy development, program design, and implementation of HIV/AIDS control activities worldwide.

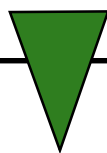
Office of Field and Program Support (OFPS)

The Office of Field and Program Support (OFPS) was created as a demand driven, service-oriented unit within the PHN Center to ensure that state-of-the-art technical direction is translated into field strategies and programs which achieve impact both globally and at the country level. OFPS has two major functions:

Field Support: Coordinates the country teams, which consist of a country coordinator and resource persons for each country included in the Joint Planning and Programming Country Strategy. The Office works with the Global Bureau, Regional Bureaus, and other donors and the field, providing significant technical input into strategic planning and performance monitoring.

Program Support: Carries out programming and budgeting for the Center, personnel management, and other tasks related to the global management of PHN resources.

The PHNC and the Missions have developed and implemented the Joint Programming and Planning Country Strategy (JPPC). JPPC is a framework that identifies priority countries for the PHN sector and



establishes mechanisms to maximize access to resources for the highest priority countries. The joint programming and planning process brings together staff from all areas at USAID to plan the effective allocation of resources in order to achieve the objectives of country programs. Within the JPPC strategy, Joint Programming Countries are those with the highest potential for worldwide, as well as local or regional, impact across sectors in the PHN arena. A significant level of USAID resources, both in terms of technical staffing and field support, will be committed to achieving results in these countries. Joint Planning Countries are other sustainable development countries that are lower priority in terms of global impact but have PHN sector activities in the form of bilateral programs. Although relatively fewer resources are committed to them than to Joint Programming countries, Joint Planning Countries still receive support from USAID. These countries may also access PHN technical resources. Certain countries are termed special circumstance countries because of significant investments made to date, policy considerations, or crisis conditions. USAID is committed to developing and maintaining strong responsive relationships with these countries and to support their initiatives in the PHN sector. One of the important lessons learned over the thirty years of USAID's efforts in the PHN sector is that maintaining a close connection between field implementation and technical innovations is critical to achieving a lasting impact.

USAID's PHN technical staff offers "one-stop shopping" to USAID's field missions. In this capacity, the PHNC has developed projects that provide access to state-of-the-art technical assistance through a network of Cooperative Agreements (CAs) and contractors. The PHNC also works with missions to translate global initiatives to country-specific situations and provides a ready mechanism by which missions can benefit from the experience and knowledge that USAID has gained worldwide. Working closely with Missions, USAID is developing new approaches for the changing needs of the PHN sector. USAID maximizes the global impact of its programs through support for effective strategic planning at the country level and the allocation of resources across country programs.

At the time of this writing, USAID is in the midst of reorganizing. At the end of this process, the PHNC will become the Bureau for Global Health.

For more information, contact Office of Population, USAID, Ronald Reagan Bldg. G-PHN-POP Rm 3.06 -041U, Washington, DC 20523. *Tel:* 202-712-0867; *Fax:* 202-216-3404; *Internet:* http://www.info.usaid.gov/pop_health.



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): Office of International Activities

Through its Office of International Activities (OIA), the EPA works with other countries on the entire range of international environmental issues such as climate change, protection of marine environments, lead phase-out, and international transport of hazardous waste. Among other functions, OIA provides leadership, analysis, and coordination of Agency positions on major international issues such as marine pollution, the environment, and trade; it also coordinates with international policy bodies, including the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation and the World Trade Organization. OIA also develops and implements international technical assistance and designs innovative programs on global environmental challenges such as transboundary pollution and marine pollution. Among the four OIA offices are the Office of International Environmental Policy, the Office of Technology

Cooperation and Assistance, and Office of Western Hemisphere and Bilateral Affairs. *For more information, contact:* Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 2660R, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20460; *Tel:* 202/564-6462; *Internet:* www.epa.gov/oia/

U.S. Institute of Peace

The U.S. Institute of Peace is an independent, nonpartisan institution created and funded by Congress that provides scholarships, intensive teaching seminars, research resources, and curriculum materials to educators, students, scholars, international affairs practitioners, and members of the public who want to understand the complexities of international conflicts and approaches to peace. The Institute also runs a training program to help government officials, military and police personnel, international organization representatives, and employees of non-governmental organizations—both American and international—improve their conflict management skills. It also offers financial support for research, education, and training, and the dissemination of information on international peace and conflict resolution. *For more information, contact:* United States Institute of Peace, Grant Program, 1200 17th Street NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036-3011; *Tel:* 202/429-3842; *Fax:* 202/429-6063; *Email:* grant_program@usip.org; *Internet:* <http://www.usip.org/>

White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)/National Security and International Affairs

The White House Office of Science & Technology Policy (OSTP) advises the President on science and technology priorities that support national needs; leads interagency coordination of the federal government's science and technology enterprise; and fosters partnerships with state and local governments, industry, academe, nongovernmental organizations, and the governments of other nations. One of the principal priorities of OSTP is strengthening the contribution of science and technology to national security and global stability. OSTP's national security priorities include: nuclear materials security, nuclear arms reduction, and nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Commerce-security priorities range from sustainable development to information security. The OSTP supports U.S. goals through international engagement and the use of science and technology to address global threats, science capacity building, and economic growth. *For more information, contact:* Office of Science and Technology Policy, Executive Office of the President, Washington, DC 20502; *Tel:* 202/395-7347; *Email:* ostpinfo@ostp.eop.gov; *Internet:* <http://www.ostp.gov>

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Founded in 1945, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) was set up with a mandate to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity, and to better the condition of rural populations. The main goal of FAO is to alleviate poverty and hunger by promoting agricultural development, improved nutrition, and the pursuit of food security—defined as the access of all people at all times to the food they need for an active and healthy life. FAO provides independent advice on agricultural policy and planning, and on the administrative and legal structures needed for development. The organization also advises developing countries on strategies for rural development, food security, and the alleviation of poverty. In addition, it gives practical help to developing countries through a wide range of technical assistance projects. FAO collects, analyzes, interprets, and disseminates information relating to nutrition, food, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries and provides a neutral forum where all nations can meet to discuss and formulate policy on major food and agriculture issues. *For more information, contact:* The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; *Tel:* 39 06 5705 1; *Fax:* 39 06 5705 3152; *Email:* FAO-HQ@fao.org; *Internet:* <http://www.fao.org/>

Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES)

Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) is part of the European Space Agency (ESA) and European Commission (EC) joint document on the European strategy for space. GMES links Europe's political requirements to the advanced technical capacities of observation satellites. Both the ESA Council and the EU

Research Council adopted GMES resolutions in November 2000. By combining the technical strengths of Europe, GMES will aid in studying global change (global warming, deforestation, resource scarcity); mitigating and preventing environmental disasters (both man-made and natural); and will provide support for peacekeeping operations. However, this program is still in development. The EU Research Council has requested specific implementing proposals by June 2001. *For more information, contact:* Internet: <http://gmes.jrc.it>

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) is a leading advocate for worldwide action against HIV/AIDS. The global mission of UNAIDS is to lead, strengthen, and support an expanded response to the epidemic that will: prevent the spread of HIV; provide care and support for those infected and affected by the disease; reduce the vulnerability of individuals and communities to HIV/AIDS; and alleviate the socioeconomic and human impact of the epidemic. The UNAIDS Secretariat, based in Geneva, Switzerland, operates as a catalyst and coordinator of action on AIDS, rather than as a direct funding or implementing agency. UNAIDS is guided by a Programme Coordinating Board with representatives of 22 governments from all parts of the world, representatives of the 7 UNAIDS Cosponsors, and 5 representatives of nongovernmental organizations, including associations of people living with HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS is the first United Nations program to include NGOs in its governing body. The Cosponsors and Secretariat also meet several times a year as the Committee of Cosponsoring Organizations (CCO). *For more information, contact:* UNAIDS, 20 avenue Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland; *Tel:* 4122 791 3666; *Fax:* 4122 791 4187; *Email:* unaids@unaids.org; *Internet:* <http://www.unaids.org/>

NATO Science Programme

The NATO Science Programme offers support for international collaboration between scientists from countries of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC). The mission of the NATO Science Programme is dedicated to support for collaboration between scientists in Partner countries or Mediterranean Dialogue countries and scientists in NATO countries. The Science Programme is divided into four broad categories: 1) providing science fellowships for NATO's partner countries, 2) establishing personal links between scientists of the NATO and Partner or Mediterranean Dialogue countries, 3) supporting partner countries in structuring the organization of their research programs, and 4) researching applications for industrial purposes and addressing environmental concerns in partner countries. The Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS), established in 1969, aims to attack practical problems already under study at the national level and, by combining the expertise and technology available in member countries, arrive fairly rapidly at valid conclusions and to make recommendations for action to benefit all. Areas covered by CCMS include environmental security, public health, and quality of life and planning. *For more information, contact:* NATO Headquarters, Blvd Leopold III, 1110 Brussels, Belgium; *Email:* natodoc@hq.nato.int; *Internet:* <http://www.nato.int/>

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Through a unique network of 134 country offices, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) helps people in 174 countries and territories to help themselves, focusing on poverty elimination, environmental regeneration, job creation, and the advancement of women. In support of these goals, UNDP is frequently asked to assist in promoting sound governance and market development and to support rebuilding societies in the aftermath of war and humanitarian emergencies. UNDP's overarching mission is to help countries build national capacity to achieve sustainable, and human development, giving top priority to eliminating poverty and building equity. Headquartered in New York, UNDP is governed by a thirty-six member Executive Board, representing both developing and developed countries. The 1999 UNDP Human Development Report outlined a detailed definition of human security and proposed measures to address insecurities. *For more information contact:* UNDP, One United Nations Plaza, New York, NY, 10017; *Tel:* 212/906-5315; *Fax:* 212/906-5364; *Email:* hq@undp.org; *Internet:* <http://www.undp.org>

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

The mission of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is to provide leadership and encourage

partnerships in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and people to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations. UNEP was established as the environmental conscience of the United Nations system and has been creating a basis for comprehensive consideration and coordinated action within the UN on the problems of the human environment. Recognizing that environment and development must be mutually supportive, UNEP advocated a concept of environmentally sound development, which later led to the adoption of the “Sustainable Development” concept in the Brundtland Commission Report and the *United Nations Perspective Document for the Year 2000 and Beyond*. Other notable projects include Managing Water for African Cities, an International Children’s Conference, and a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Dr. Klaus Toepfer is the director of UNEP. *For more information contact:* Mr. Tore J. Brevik, Chief, Information and Public Affairs, UNEP, United Nations Avenue, Gigiri, P.O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya; *Tel:* 254-2-62-1234; *Fax:* 254-2-62-4489/90; *Email:* ipainfo@unep.org; *Internet:* <http://www.unep.org>

United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), a specialized agency of the United Nations, was established as an international financial institution in 1977 as one of the major outcomes of the 1974 World Food Conference. The Conference was organized in response to the food crises of the early 1970s that primarily affected the Sahelian countries of Africa. IFAD was created to mobilize resources on concessional terms for programs that alleviate rural poverty and improve nutrition. Unlike other international financial institutions, which have a broad range of objectives, IFAD focuses on combating hunger and rural poverty in developing countries. The Fund supports projects that are geared toward poverty reduction and fine-tuning human resource and management systems of rural sector projects. *For more information, contact:* The International Fund for Agricultural Development, Via del Serafico, 107 - 00142 Rome, Italy; *Tel:* 39-0654591; *Fax:* 39-065043463; *Email:* ifad@ifad.org; *Internet:* <http://www.ifad.org/>

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the lead UN body in the field of population. UNFPA extends assistance to developing countries, countries with economies in transition, and other countries at their request to help them address reproductive health and population issues. The organization also raises awareness of these issues in all countries, as it has since its inception. UNFPA’s three main areas of work are: to help ensure universal access to reproductive health, including family planning and sexual health, to all couples and individuals on or before the year 2015; to support population and development strategies that enable capacity-building in population programming; and to promote awareness of population and development issues and advocate for the mobilization of the resources and political will necessary to accomplish its areas of work. The Executive Director of UNFPA is Dr. Thoraya Ahmed Obaid. Ongoing projects of note include a project to empower women and goodwill ambassadors for promoting women’s reproductive health issues. *For more information contact:* United Nations Population Fund, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017; *Tel:* 212/297-5020; *Fax:* 212/557-6416; *Email:* ryanw@unfpa.org; *Internet:* <http://www.unfpa.org>

World Food Programme (WFP)

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the frontline United Nations organization whose mission is to fight world hunger. WFP has emergency and development projects in 82 countries worldwide and a staff of more than 5,000, over half of whom are employed on a temporary basis. WFP’s budget is voluntary and based on performance, linked to the tonnage of food it moves. Contributions—either in cash, commodities, or services—to WFP come from donor nations, inter-governmental bodies such as the European Union, corporations, and individuals. WFP also buys more goods and services from developing countries, in an effort to spur their economies, than any other U.N. agency. *For more information, contact:* World Food Programme, Via Cesare Giulio Viola, 68 Parco de’ Medici, Rome 00148, Italy; *Tel:* 39 06 6513; *Fax:* 39 06 6590 632; *Internet:* <http://www.wfp.org/>

World Health Organization (WHO)

The mission of the World Health Organization (WHO) is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Health, as defined in the WHO constitution, is a state of complete physical, mental, social well-being and

not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In support of its main objective, the organization has a wide range of functions, including the following: to act as the directing and coordinating authority for international health; to promote technical cooperation; to assist governments, upon request, in strengthening health services; and to promote and coordinate biomedical and health services research. Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, WHO Director-General, has been a key figure in the integration of environment, population, health, and security issues. *For more information, contact:* WHO, Avenue Appia 20, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland; *Tel:* 41-22-791-2111; *Fax:* 41-22-791-0746; *Email:* info@who.int; *Internet:* <http://www.who.int>

WENGEN – 2001

International Workshop on Environmental Change : Implications for Population Migrations

Hotel Regina

Wengen, Switzerland, September 19-22, 2001

Background Issues

Environmental change in general, and climatic change in particular, are likely to impact significantly upon resources such as water and agriculture, transforming present-day landscapes and their ecologies. As a consequence, we can expect disruptions of socio-economic activities in sensitive regions of the globe. Agriculture is at particular risk, especially in areas where prolonged droughts, sea level rise, enhanced natural hazards, or extreme meteorological events such as floods or mudslides threaten marginal existence. Conversely, large-scale movements of people, goods or capital may also disrupt local environments and further contribute to social problems.

A wide range of factors and processes with both natural and social causes can have widespread impacts, including:

- Air pollution and ozone depletion
- Climatic change
- Land degradation
- Deforestation
- Desertification
- Loss of biological diversity
- Fresh water availability
- Hazardous wastes
- Direct and indirect consequences of human infrastructure, e.g., dams
- Settlements within high-risk zones (e.g., flood-plains, semi-arid regions)
- Inadequate resource management

One of the direct or indirect effects of global environmental change that is increasingly recognized today is forced migration. One such example includes sea-level rise, whereby populations will be forced to move out of low-lying coastal zones or islands. Migrations can also be triggered when essential resources such as water or food fall below critical thresholds in a given region. In addition, environmental causes can be combined with social causes such as large-scale warfare, civil war, political conflicts, and disputes over resources to produce refugee flows. Social disruption can in itself be at the root of environmental degradation which then eventually leads to massive out-migration. Various studies in recent years suggest that if environmental change is to be of the projected magnitude and rapidity, then there could be as many as 150 million “environmental refugees” by the end of the 21st Century (even if this term is, for the moment, not recognized either legally or institutionally). In view of the current barriers to migration in most parts of the world, the social, economic and political consequences of migration at these scales is far from trivial. Most governments are today ill-equipped in legislative terms to deal with this type of situation. The political and economic tensions that will be raised by an increasing number of refugees could lead to conflictual situations in many regions. When investigating the interdisciplinary nature of the problem, it should be stressed that because of the subtle

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interactions between environmental and economic issues, it becomes difficult to separate different drivers of migration, i.e., political, environmental, economic, ethnic, etc.

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Wengen-2001 Workshop: Workshop Topics and Call for Papers

With these issues in mind, an interdisciplinary meeting in the series «International Workshops on Global Change Research» will be held in Wengen (Bernese Alps, Switzerland) from September 19-22, 2001.

Topics which will be addressed through a number of keynote addresses and supporting papers include:

- Environmental change issues: state of our understanding of current issues and probable trends into the future: climate, deforestation, desertification, freshwater resources, biodiversity, land degradation, etc.
- Causes of migration related to environmental change issues: food security, access to water, land-use and land-cover change, etc.
- Causes of migration related to economic changes: urbanization, industrialization, shifting agricultural markets, etc.
- Social driving forces: population growth, poverty, etc.
- Migration-induced environmental changes
- Regional case studies (e.g., small island states, arid zones, mountain regions, etc.)
- Potential for conflict and conflict resolution
- Equity issues; beneficiaries of international relief
- Political strategies for managing migration
- Sensitivity of agriculture to climate change
- Urbanization and population concentration

For more information, contact:

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