

Investments

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Buddhists Shanghai

ACTIVE USE OF FUNDS, INVESTMENTS and BUSINESSES

We will advocate for investment funds to bring benefit to the communities on environment protection. As one of China's better-developed cities some Buddhist followers and Buddhist monasteries are in a strong financial situation. These people and monasteries could be mobilised to invest in a better environment and to bring benefit to the local residents, or at least not to do any harmful things to the environment in their investments and businesses.

WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT and LOCAL COMMUNITIES

We will communicate actively with the relevant departments of the community to incorporate the monastery's environment actions into related government plans or government-organised activities. This could ensure the funds are resources, and will also strengthen the ability to appeal to people.

A SPECIFIC FUND TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

The plan is that Buddhists should set up specific funds for Environment Offices - which would probably involve a regular team from the monastery to be set up to ensure monastery's environment protection work to become regular, systematic, standardised and in good scale. This would be carried out in conjunction with the existing programmes recognized by the Shanghai administration, including the "Civilised Religious Site in Shanghai Programme, the Environmentally Healthy Site for Visitors Programme and the Hygienic site for visitors Programme.

Christian

Australian Catholics

- Undertake an ethical purchasing policy as part of the organisations strategic and environmental management plan (EMP).

Alexandria and All Africa

The steady organization of an ecological Library and Research Centre will constitute a long-term aim, according to financial means and funding.

f) Every Metropolitan Archdiocese and every Diocese of the Patriarchate of Alexandria should examine land use, the buildings and investments within its care or influence and make sure that they are used or they function in a way that is not detrimental to the environment, but actually improve it.

American Vineyard

For example, the missions director for the Great Lakes Region of Vineyard USA, Ross Naylor-Tatterson, has been leading a church planting movement in Indonesia, which has assisted in reforestation and the planting of rubber trees to help the local economy. Pastor Naylor-Tatterson has agreed to advocate for including environmental care in the missions strategy of the national missions task force on which he serves.

Armenian Church

In order to increase the use of solar heating systems in church-run institutions, as well as in rural areas of the country, negotiations are already underway to secure the required financing from potential funding institutions.

The Mother Church has around 4.9 hectares of land plot, two hectares of which ought to be green. On the 1st of May 2009, a tree planting session was carried out. This notwithstanding, so much still needs to be done to implement the comprehensive green-design of the plot. The negotiations for securing finance have been initiated, looking to begin the project in the spring of 2010.

Presbyterian Church of Cameroon

<p>Sensitization and Awareness raising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Energy use • Waste and waste management • Water catchments protection • Agriculture/natural resource management • Land use management • Population planning • Wetlands / wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All PCC Schools / Colleges - PCC Radio, magazines - All PCC Congregations through Pastors - PCC Movements for men, women and youths - Posters, leaflets banners - Message development - All PCC business units 	<p>2010 – 2017</p>	<p>Funding for the production of literature such as posters, leaflets, media coverage and extension activities will be necessary. PCC might not be able to support these in a larger context</p>
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<p>Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All PCC Schools / Colleges - All PCC movements (women, men and youths) - Presbyterian University - PCC Congregations and institutions 	<p>2012 – 2017</p>	<p>Funding for scholarship in the discipline of Environmental Sciences will be appreciated</p>
<p>Develop / strengthen climate change working group</p>	<p>PCC Synod</p>	<p>2010 – 2017</p>	<p>Some funding will be necessary to carry out research and publication</p>

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS FOR PCC 7 YEAR ACTION PLAN

ACTIVITY	INSTITUTION/ACTORS	TIME	OBSERVATIONS
<p>Capacity building and Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Trainers • Conferences / workshops • Scholarships in Environmental Studies • Scholarship for Vocational Institutions 	<p>- Consultancies and specialized governmental/international organizations</p>	<p>2010 – 2015</p>	<p>This will facilitate better comprehension, skills and knowledge acquisition for pro-action activities by PCC actors</p>
<p>Energy Conservation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel efficient cookers for communities / PCC boarding educational facilities • Biogas Plants 	<p>- PCC Development Department - Prescraft - All PCC Institutions - Rural Communities</p>	<p>2010 – 2017</p>	<p>Construction / provision of efficient cookers will significantly reduce exploitation of forest for Community fuel needs while biogas facilities for boarding schools will provide alternative eco-friendly energy sources.</p>
<p>Tree Planting / Agro-forestry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Green: Plant a Tree now! (A tree planting project already developed) 	<p>- Presbyterian Rural Training Centre (PRTC) Fonta - PCC Development department - PCC movements (women, men and youths) - PCC Congregations - NGOs and governmental agencies</p>	<p>2010 – 2017</p>	<p>This will significantly reduce carbon Currently we are in the process to work out a partnership on tree planting with Interfaith Power and light as well as with a local governmental agency - ANAFOR</p>
<p>Waste and Waste Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Incinerators • Waste Recycling 	<p>- Prescraft - PCC Health, Education and Development departments</p>	<p>2010 – 2017</p>	<p>This will help control solid and liquid waste management</p>

The PCC runs several development projects / programmes which includes a rural development agricultural programme by the Presbyterian Rural Training centre, a gender and women project, micro financing, several vocational training projects in wood work, auto mechanics, hospital equipment repair, catering, sewing / embroidery, computer knowledge and maintenance.

CBCEW

We encourage all people of faith to form a rigorous and ethical purchasing policy. Ethical investments need to be considered when forming a financial policy.

Catholic Coalition on Climate Change

In addition, the Coalition has the ability to help fund pilot projects or provide resources to assist member organizations and others to help them implement climate change and environmental justice activities within their spheres of influence. As an example, in 2008, we provided grants to 11 national Catholic organizations for the purpose of designing and implementing climate change programs.

- Investments: the Coalition will initiate conversations with treasurers and development officers of Coalition partners and other Catholic institutions and dioceses to discuss ways in which Catholic investment portfolios can be better tailored to encourage renewable energy technology and support companies seeking to systematically reduce their energy use and promoting sustainable energy use.

1. Lifestyles: Can we encourage an ethic that simplifies our lifestyles, reduces consumerism, and lowers our energy use? Can we unite to create greater purchasing power for more sustainable energy sources and products?

- Bulk purchasing of renewable energy and green products: the Coalition will explore with facilities managers and others ways to use the collective purchasing power of our institutions (locally, regionally and nationally, where possible) to reduce the costs of such resources and materials.

Again, such practices will become opportunities for users to see the benefits of this approach and implement them in their own lives.

Catholic Facilities Managers: The Coalition has begun conversations with Catholic facilities managers to encourage a more comprehensive and green approach to renovating older buildings and making new structures as environmentally responsible as possible. Emphasis will be placed on the money saved with such practices but also ensure that even costly retrofitting or materials are consistent with God's injunction to live in harmony with the gifts God has given.

At the *domestic level*, the *Catholic Campaign for Human Development*, the largest funder of community-based and church-based organizing in the U.S., promotes a program that urges wealthier Catholic churches to support the efforts of organizing efforts based in lower-income communities and parishes. In turn, many of these organizing efforts work to secure funding for hazardous waste clean-up and job incubators in low-income communities, including green jobs (from weatherizing homes to starting new green businesses).

In the United States, the Catholic Church is a powerful presence in many local communities and on many issues. It also has untapped potential to be a serious player. The U.S. Catholic community is:

- the largest funder of community organizing projects

The work of the Coalition is funded through the generous assistance of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment (NRPE) based in Massachusetts. The Coalition works with other NRPE members to strengthen the faith response to climate change across the spectrum of religious life in the U.S. NRPE members include the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, the National Council of Churches, the Evangelical Environmental Network and the Committee on Environment and Jewish Life.

Church of Norway

The committee recognises that a reform like this will depend on structural changes and new priorities in the way the church works. This will also imply the need for additional means for environmental efforts. We challenge the Government to contribute

economically to make it possible for the church to carry through this sustainability reform.

As a petroleum producer and a manager of enormous incomes from this production, Norway has a particular responsibility. This responsibility must have the effect:

- that the petroleum industry does not lead to increased strain on vulnerable environments, particularly not in Arctic and other northern areas.
- that foreign investments of the Government Pension Fund be moved to sectors promoting climate-friendly energy.
- that a larger part of the Government Pension Fund be reserved for climate research.
- that considerable amounts of money be spent on immediate measures, as preventing the deforestation of areas with tropical rain forest.

The economic philosophy of growth, dominating in national as well as in private economy, is immoral. The UN Development Programme has stated that the consumption of resources in industrialised countries must be reduced to one tenth of the present level in order to be globally sustainable. Political authorities must implement necessary measures and demand that we all contribute.

We must all renounce some of our consumption for the benefit of the fellowship. Thus, political authorities must:

- present clear requirements to industry and formulate necessary regulations.
- adopt courageous and unpopular resolutions demanding something from us all.

Thus, there is urgent need for a national strategy and an action plan for sustainable development.

As a church we are not only challenged by climate change but also by the poverty that a large part of the world's population are living under. Churches in the south are calling out to us. We have been reminded that this also has to do with how the international economic institutions are functioning, i.a. via the World Council of Churches AGAPE process. We refer to another item at this year's General Synod, "Economic globalisation as a challenge to churches" (KM- 10/07), where this perspective has been developed.

Church of England

The Church of England comprises 43 dioceses, with 13,000 parishes and 16,200 churches. There are 1,266,000 electoral roll members. In addition there are the

Cathedrals in every diocese, 4,700 church schools, bishops' see houses and other clergy homes, and also a portfolio of commercial properties and investments.

To enable churches to move along this *StF Path* from energy assessment and savings to more ambitious projects and investments, the *StF* team commissioned a set of tools for guidance on energy management for churches, cathedrals, schools and clergy houses.

Also the Commissioners had, by 2007, already increased from seven to 18 the number of fuel-efficient hybrid-power cars provided to bishops; and have since established a new ethical investment policy with a strong environmental dimension.

Gloucester has set up a new fund for environmental investments, based on contributions from its electricity supplier Ecotricity, in exchange for signing-up church members to its service. Projects supported by the Environment Fund must help shrink the diocesan carbon footprint. It is planned to offer churches investment in low-energy LCD floodlights, to cut emissions and showcase low-impact technology for churches. The Diocese will pay the initial cost and recoup it from a share of savings in energy bills; proceeds to be ploughed back into the Environment Fund.

The Gloucester team on environment and sustainable development aims to explore the scope for collaborations with other dioceses in the region on similar joint funding schemes, for example to build renewable energy installations where suitable on church land. Gloucester Diocese is a partner with Exeter in the new South-West Network of Dioceses for Environmental Action (right).

South-West Network of Dioceses for Environmental Action

....The aim of the network is to explore the scope for joint action and to establish collaborative projects that will cut the carbon footprint of the Church, raise awareness and lobby for change, open up potential for regional initiatives for ambitious investments (for example, renewable energy schemes on suitable church land) and sustainable procurement, and share leading practice.

4.2 Route-map, guidelines, general initiatives 1. In the wake of the new strategic plan, the *Shrinking the Footprint* team will draw up a „route-map“, costed in outline, for the

programme over the next seven years and beyond, setting out detailed implementation for the Church and goals to be reached by key dates – with scope for dioceses, churches and other members of the church family to go faster if they can. This work should be completed by the end of 2010; dates proposed in sections following are subject to this route-map. 2. The route-map should: • Form the basis for action plans covering specific areas for investment, policy implementation and partnerships over the coming decade.

An Ethical Policy and an Environmental Policy have been adopted for national church investment funds.

Property, financial and professional partners will be sought in support of energy-saving and renewable energy installations – known as „retrofitting“ – and other associated adaptations, developments and reordering to churches. *StF* and participating dioceses will seek funding for investment in such projects, which will need to be carried out across the whole historic building stock in planned phases, from not later than 2012 up to 2050. It is expected that a small number of pilot projects would be put in hand during 2010.

- The feasibility will be examined of establishing a non- profit agency to act as an intermediary between churches on the one hand, and the finance and engineering companies funding and undertaking retrofitting, on the other. Such an agency would contract mutually between the parties, and would need to be protected by suitable financial subscriptions and/or guarantees.

The Church will continue to monitor and influence the companies in which it invests, and implementation of the Environmental and Ethical Investment Policies of the Church Commissioners. It is suggested these should then be developed into a „*Sustainable Investment Policy*“, integrated with the goals of *StF*, and working by 2020 towards dis-investment from fossil fuel extraction and supply companies and towards a portfolio that is carbon- neutral, whilst offering maximal return for minimal environmental and social impacts.

Sustainable, and unsustainable, development have several dimensions in the context of this plan: primarily, in relation to development of the Church’s activities and the buildings which serve them, in fulfilment of Christian mission; secondarily and much more broadly, the development we are driving by the provision of goods and services in pursuit of our lifestyles, especially in developing nations from which we are purchasing; and thirdly, those developments directly sponsored or funded by Christians or Christian

agencies – eg the *Climate Justice Fund*. Sustainability needs to be secured along all of these dimensions; frequently it is not, at least not in the first two areas just mentioned.

Exeter Diocese.... • It is planned to purchase all electricity from renewable energy suppliers and to offer deals to church schools and other community partners. A motion on this subject seeking government collaboration is also being promoted to other diocesan synods.

- Many churches and dioceses have embraced *Fair Trade* produce and encouraged purchasing of locally grown foods and organic produce along with *Fair Trade* goods.

6. Chelmsford Chelmsford Diocese is the home of the first designated „*Eco-cathedral*“ in the Church of England. The Diocese has an environment group with all areas represented, which is bidding for funding for youth initiatives, while encouraging parishes to reduce their carbon footprints and become *Eco-congregations*.

In Southwark, St Alban’s Church, Streatham is using 18 solar panels to help power its buildings. This was a multi-partner project funded by EDF Energy’s Green Fund and the Government’s Low Carbon Building programme, with support from the consultancy Creative Environmental Networks. It followed a full energy audit of the church.

The Climate Justice Fund is a new adaptation fund, launched in September 2009 by Tearfund, for and with the Church of England, to compensate communities overseas who are suffering most from the impacts of climate change. It is a voluntary scheme through which church members and congregations will be encouraged to make contributions, for the purpose of funding climate change adaptation in developing countries, initially through three Anglican church projects. These will support poor communities directly in dealing with the present and expected effects of climate change, and in giving them access to clean energy.

- Dioceses will be encouraged to strengthen existing regional networks and establish new ones, on the model of the South-West Network of Dioceses for Environmental Action. In liaison with the national *Shrinking the Footprint* team, such networks should

take coordinated action on climate change and the environment: for example, sharing information and experience, investing in renewable energy systems, creating environmental funds, and developing local systems for sustainable procurement of goods and services.

The basis for environmental action. This includes the physical science basis for our understanding of climate change, its observed and predicted consequences and those of other causes of environmental degradation, as well as associated trends in economics and security, and the need to move towards sustainability; with the moral, biblical and theoretical grounding for Christian responses to these challenges.

Church of South India

3.TAP THE SUN

Solar power plants are truly going mega, both in size and output. Plants that can generate over 150 MW of power are coming up in several countries. Though it does require heavier capital investment, solar power plants are increasingly becoming viable with the rise in oil prices. India should collaborate with major countries to build numerous such plants across the country.

When purchasing appliances, look for low-energy, high-efficiency models. Conduct a thorough audit of the energy use in your church buildings and programs. Look for ways that energy can be saved. Turn off lights, fans, and air conditioners when not in use.

When purchasing a new car or two-wheeler, look for the most fuel-efficient model you can find.

Karimnagar Diocese runs fundraising and ecological orientation through Diocesan Magazine,

The proposal to promote their planting in all lands touched by CSI has been accepted and if any Dioceses would like to plant the above the plants in a massive scale, funding will be given. In addition the Director of BDM has agreed to provide necessary assistance to the dioceses to prepare a project report and simultaneously will also

explore possibilities of providing financial assistance from different agencies for other planting programmes.

Eco-leadership Programme The Synod Ecological Concerns Committee decided to give Green Leader Manager Training to Diocesan leaders. A Green Leader should: “organise programmes, raise funds, propagate ecological ideas, be a coordinating link between the diocesan authorities and the people...

Donate money to an environmental organisation or to an international ministry among the poor.

Green Church recognizes: In poor countries, sustainable development requires first and foremost addressing the following interrelated tasks: the establishment of a just and stable political power; economic development to provide jobs and alleviate poverty; capital investments in human development to stabilize populations and enable people to improve their well-being and their livelihoods; protection of God’s creation, in large part by providing poor and landless peoples with alternatives to the over-exploitation of marginal lands; and support for improved development practices that are both appropriate within the culture and to the task.

Green Church recognizes the need of low-income countries, communities, and economies in transition to receive technological, educational and financial assistance to meet the incremental costs of caring for the creation while promoting economic development. Technological possibilities must be in a framework of Christian understanding, the socio-cultural context, and the natural environment. Uncontrolled development of technologies can ultimately threaten the very existence of humanity

Environmental tithing: We challenge ourselves, particularly those of us who are economically secure, to tithe environmentally. Tithers would reduce their burden on the earth’s bounty by producing 10 percent less in waste, consuming 10 percent less in non-renewable resources, and contributing the financial savings we have made to Earthcare efforts. Environmental tithing also entails giving time to learn about environmental problems and to work with others toward solutions.

Presbyterian Church of Ghana

The E.P. Church through its leadership remains committed to their continued interest in the project and requests that action be expedited to enable the project take advantage of the impending major raining seasons especially in the North of Ghana. The EPC project was subsequently handed over to the Inter- Power and Light Ministries in the United States for possible funding. We still await a positive response for the project from the funding partners.

New Psalmist Baptist Church

Activities:

Financial empowerment workshops to maximize financial potential and spiritual wealth.
Business entrepreneurs institute to aid in making faith consistent investments
Development of options to make our new, 41 million dollar edifice more energy efficient, including review of lighting, heating, materials and energy efficiency strategies.

Our plan is to increase our involvement in our international schools by providing pastoral care, educational and medical services to Nairobi's Redeemed Gospel Church and the Shadrack primary school. Additionally, New Psalmist would like to bring in its corporate partners, such as Feed the Children, to assist with providing food, feminine hygiene products, and HIV support at both Shadrack and RGC schools but will require funding to sustain effort.

Activities:

In just two years, the congregation has recycled 46.2 tons of paper. This activity continues, and has resulted in enough funding to assist students in a local Baltimore school, with further plans to expand into the areas of plastics and other recyclable material.

. This effort in conjunction with the Dutch government, we will work on pilot efforts, through 2011, in the use of these alternative systems for sanitation, including an assessment of its utility and possibilities for replication. NPBC's Financial Empowerment, Entrepreneurship, and Foreign Outreach ministries are working on this project collaboratively. Additionally, as our Entrepreneurship ministry has begun this new venture with Micro Water Facility, the ministry is exploring how to incorporate

modules that develop new and existing businesses to be cleaner, greener and ecologically friendly.

Quakers

Quakers in Britain are in the process of reaching an agreement with Rathbones Greenbank, their investment managers, to work with them to improve the environmental impact of companies with whom we have investment positions.

Lutheran Church of Tanzania

There are two rainy seasons, the major one extending from March to May and a minor one between October and December. The pattern of economic activity is very much influenced by the amount of rain and actual distribution of the same. In many areas of Kilimanjaro, rainfall has to be supplemented with irrigation.

The highlands of Kilimanjaro, however, where most farming takes place, have a population density of over 350 people per km². The region has four ecological zones, namely: the mountain peaks, the highlands, the midlands and the lowland plains. Each of these zones has unique ecological characteristics which determine patterns of socio-economic activities and investment opportunities. These characteristics are as shown in Table 1.

6.0 OBJECTIVES

- To introduce and popularize economic charcoal cookers and alternative sources of cooking energy to gradually take the place of charcoal

Table 1: Kilimanjaro Agro-Ecological Zones.

ZONE	ALTITUDE RANGE METRES	DOMINANT SOILS	RAINFALL mm	TEMPERATURE 0 ^c	POTENTIAL; ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES
Kilimanjaro Mountain Peaks	1800-5895	Volcanic	2000+	Below 15	Tourism Timber Forest products, NTFP

Highlands	1100-1800	Volcanic	1250-2000	15-20	Tourism, temperate crops, fruits, vegetables Fodder, dairy and, NTFP
Intermediate Zone	900-1100	Moderately Fertile Soils	900-1250	20-30	coffee, bananas cereals and beans Livestock, NTFP, Folder
Lowlands Plains	Up to 900	Variable Fertile Soils	700-900	Above 30	Variety of tropical Crops, beef, goats, Fishery, NTFP.

-To educate on LPG/Natural gas use and demonstrate economy over charcoal

Daoist

Recently, the Chinese government has paid great attention to environment protection, and issued a clear environment protection policy. This includes, for example, raising the awareness of environment protection in society, encouraging green purchasing and promoting the technical advances and industrial restructuring necessary for the development of a low carbon, energy saving, low pollution industrial base in China, which will also use natural resources more carefully and reduce waste.

c. Charity

We will carry forward the Daoist traditions of charity and benevolence, and we will also participate in public welfare and poverty alleviation through three means: material support, providing compassionate care, and healthcare practice. We will recommend that Daoist communities and Temples set up charity money boxes and also to set up relevant funds and foundations. We will make these into part of our structure after 2016.

Public welfare and charity

Daoism has a great tradition of altruism. According to their own capacity, Daoist temples should work well on public welfare and charity. At present only one or two specific temples have developed public welfare projects with the purpose of Daoist health maintenance. In future, all temples with the economic capacity and qualified

staff to do so will gradually set up Daoist medical clinics, health-maintenance centres and welfare accommodation for elderly people. We will run and manage these places in environmentally friendly ways.

Hindu

Hindu labeling scheme

The Hindu community has purchasing power. We want to develop a set of standards based on the principle of ahimsa (non-violence) that will assist the community in ethical buying in line with its ethos and values. We propose a 'Hindu benchmark' for a range of products and services including renewable energy, ethically sourced food, transport, and other products and services that assist sustainable lifestyles.

The labelling scheme will award a mark of recognition of adherence to ahimsa principles.

We will initially work with temples to raise the environmental standards of food and other offerings, and the ingredients used in food sold in temple shops. We will also create a website that will list products and services that meet our standards.

Once such a scheme is established in the major Hindu temples in the UK we will start to work with other faith groups who have successfully developed similar labelling systems. We will also approach government bodies and other organisations for advice and guidance.

We hope to start the labelling scheme in the UK before 2014 and to encourage the process in other countries.

This nine-year plan is a work in progress and we hope that it will improve and expand as time goes on.

We ask volunteers from any Hindu background, or none, to help fill our teams, conduct research, offer networks, advice, expertise, and financial support. Working together for such a universal cause will be a nurturing experience for all and a positive contribution to our shared environment.

To achieve this, an Energy Efficiency Pack will be created. Researched and developed by a core group, the Pack will help temples of all sizes to reduce their carbon footprint. The Pack will give information ranging from the importance of and financial incentives for energy efficient light bulbs to recommended suppliers of solar panels.

Interfaith

Operation Noah

After 2 years of campaigning, our supporter base currently numbers around 4,500, nationwide. We will of course work hard to expand our membership, through our physical and online outreach to communities and individuals.

Our funding comes primarily through sizeable donations from grant-making foundations and private individuals. Our strategy is to become self-financing through our membership at the earliest opportunity. We are heartened to see a sustained increase already in supporter donations and proceeds from some of our print resources, but we expect to continue to rely on grant-making organisations for several years, although to a decreasing extent within 2 years.

Our plan for the next 7 years is ambitious. We want to expand our current activities and add new ones to generate a groundswell of support for and action on reform to our lifestyles and economic systems which are commensurate with the challenge we face from climate change.

Interfaith Power and Light

Continue to invest in building a broad and stable funding base.

Commentary: TRP has nearly quadrupled its budget in the past three years, and has added some significant new funders. While we have enjoyed strong and loyal support from foundations, we recognize that foundation priorities can change. Therefore, over the next five years we intend to broaden and stabilize our funding base. Specifically, we intend to take advantage of current funding opportunities to invest in and build more constant, sustainable funding programs, including an extensive individual donor base.

Diversify our funding (including increasing funding for the IPL grants program) and provide models for resource development on both a national and state level

Commentary: Over the past three years, the IPL budget has grown significantly and the IPL grants program (the grants we raise and re-distribute to state

affiliates) has tripled. However, 85% of that funding still comes from foundations. In order build a stable, long-term, funding base, we will explore new models for individual and membership based development that will benefit both state affiliates and the national program.

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C2) Objective: Increase the capacity of state IPLs to engage in local, state, and/or policy initiatives (for example, renewable energy standards, green energy utility options)
Raise and distribute policy-focused Rapid Response funding

D. Grantmaking

Goal: To increase and diversify the resources available for state IPL affiliates

Background: IPL has a robust grantmaking program that awards both seed and challenge grants, as well as targeted program-specific grants. Our challenge grant program incentivizes additional resources.

In order to support an eventual 50 state network, we will need to expand this “re-grant” fund significantly. In order to achieve this we need to both increase the size of grants for this program and find new sources of funding. A major strategy is to attract new funding for program-specific grants.

D1) Objective: Increase and diversify funding for seed and challenge grant program for state affiliates

Request increased funding from existing funders based on growth of network

Identify new funders who are interested in helping us support and build a national network

Continue to fund seed grants for new state IPLs

- Continue to fund challenge grants/ongoing financial support of state IPLs
- Recognize that capacity and resources at the state levels vary widely, and include provision for need-based grantmaking

D2) Objective: Identify funds for targeted, program-specific regrants

- Focusing on a foundation's priorities and our network's needs, earmark regrants for specific purposes with clear deliverables
- Provide policy-focused rapid response grants to states
- Provide grants targeted for specific strategic goals, such as diversity
- Provide grants for expert trainers or consultants, e.g. media, fundraising, and advocacy trainers.
- Facilitate state IPL participation in national or regional proposals
- Provide referrals to local and state funders to state IPLs

Fundraising

Goal: Maximize the resources available to support the growth and maintenance of the IPL affiliated network and continue to diversify and increase funding for national and state IPL programming and policy work.

Background: TRP has been growing its budget significantly each year. However, we estimate that it must at least double in the next few years to achieve our ambitious goals and to nearly double the number of state IPL affiliates. (The 2008 budget is approximately \$1.2 million plus net assets of \$800,000)

H1) Objective: Build on our track record with foundation funders to secure additional grant funding, larger grants and multi-year grants

- Use our strategic plan to illustrate our growth potential and our goals

H2) Objective: Identify new foundation funders

- Dedicate significant amount of staff time to reach out and introduce ourselves to new potential funders
- Ask existing funders to help us with this objective

H3) Objective: Create a strong major donor program

- Organize major donor events and opportunities for participation
- Cultivate existing donors to become major donors (\$1,000 or more)
- Identify and recruit new people who are committed to the cause, expanding beyond "friends of Sally"
- Facilitate board member recruitment of major donors

H4) Objective: Build an individual donor base

- Reach out to congregational members as well as individuals
- Consider using other organizations' lists
- Consider making individual donors "members"

H5) Objective: Expand online fundraising

Make regular appeals via our email list

Raise funds online for special appeals, such as auctions and events

H6) Objective: Ensure we have adequate funding and a legal structure that allow us to meet our policy goals

Pursue nonrestricted funding sources

Develop a robust individual donor base

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Consider whether any organizational structural changes need to be made in order to do advocacy that supports our mission

B. Vision

External Vision

The IPL campaign strives to create a world in which:

Green collar jobs are a reality, and low-income communities are able to fully participate in the new clean energy economic opportunities

Currently, all of TRP's efforts are focused on building and sustaining our IPL campaign. Through this campaign, The Regeneration Project:

1) Fosters a network within the faith community. This affiliated network enables groups to help each other. Through connection to others, groups feel supported and encourage their members to develop mutually sustaining spiritual, economic, and environmental practices.

Jewish

Jewish communities around the world own and operate a large network of buildings, campuses, business and institutions outside of Israel. Within Israel, we are responsible for the planning and management of cities, forests, and a system of agriculture. The Jewish communities also manage and invest significant sums of money for charities and investment funds.

Together, the facilities and investment funds represent some of the Jewish Assets addressed in this plan.

Investment and banking decisions will be made with environmental and social investment criteria ; by the end of seven years 20% of money invested by Jewish institutions will use environmental criteria without sacrificing returns.

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Investment and banking decisions will be made with environmental criteria; by the end of next year 5% of money invested by Jewish institutions will use environmental criteria without sacrificing returns.

By 2015 US Jewish foundations will aim to invest 18% of their endowments in Israeli clean energy companies, simultaneously fulfilling Jewish, Zionist, environmental and business goals.

The Jewish community runs training seminars for charitable foundation boards, endowment committees, and professionals to promote environmentally responsible investment decisions.

Feed-in tariff for renewable energy, and substantial investment in Israel's world-leading clean-energy technologies and companies.

- Commits the US to take up the American share of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by the developed countries by 40% of 1990 levels by 2020, and commits the US to help achieve by 2020 the limit of 350 parts per million carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, using whatever combination of cap-and invest, carbon fees on high-carbon fuels, early replacement of wasteful coal power plants and low-mileage autos, and other steps that will produce that result.

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Israel's environmental organizations and clean energy companies should combine to lobby the government for a significant feed-in tariff for renewable energy, and substantial investment in Israel's world-leading clean-energy technologies and companies. US Jewish organizations should support the Israeli ecology movement in

lobbying. Some proportion of US government aid should be funneled into sustainable power projects including cross-border peace-building initiatives.

Legislation has been fielded in the Knesset which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 25% by 2020 and by 50% in 2050 – yet the bill was not passed in the 17th Knesset. High level Israeli representation at the annual meeting of the UN Climate Convention has been conspicuously absent.

In fact, Israel has conducted the required inventories. It has also been the site of “Clean Development Mechanism” projects, where developed countries, invest in inexpensive emissions reductions in developing countries, and use the credit towards meeting their own carbon equivalent ceilings. But, with the exception of Israel’s remarkable afforestation efforts, there is little impressive about Israel’s efforts to reduce its greenhouse burden.

Reading resources that help guide sustainable food purchases

Make small changes—ex: avoiding dairy products with hormones, purchasing cage free eggs.

Where Jews United for Justice has published a Green and Just Celebrations guide used by Jewish Communities across the Greater Washington area for making greener purchasing decisions.

Jewish organizations are most focused on fundraising and financing, topics related to Israel, anti-Semitism and Jewish education. Each of these concerns can be addressed through an environmental lens; in fact, sustainability is an opportunity to address each one.

On Budgets: Efficiency is part of sustainability. Greening is both efficient and economic: good for the planet and good for the bottom line. Many green measures present an opportunity to reduce inefficiency, save money, rationalize and avoid duplication – while reducing an organization’s impact on the planet.

The move to a green economy requires the creation of new green jobs. Jewish Funds for Justice has begun a campaign in the Jewish community to support job training and the

creation of new entry level green jobs at a liveable wage.

The Jewish community should use their power as consumers and their professional positions to advocate for better systems at industrial and institutional levels.

The Jewish Greening Fellowship, a project of the Isabella Freedman Jewish Retreat Center generously funded by UJA-Federation of New York, is a new program now being piloted with 20 Jewish community centers and camps in the New York area.

The Jewish Greening Fellowship trains key staff from within 20 Jewish agencies to be leaders of green change in their organizations in the areas of facility, operations and programs. The Jewish Greening Fellows engage in an 18 month training program that highlights core Jewish ecological and social justice values and empowers Fellows to build green teams, partner with other organizations and transform the culture of their agencies toward becoming ecological responsible. In addition, each Jewish Greening Fellowship agency is awarded direct financial incentives towards completing energy audits, implementing sustainable facility upgrades and creating green programmatic initiatives to inspire and educate the larger community.

This program can be a model for the kind of training that can happen all over the country and has a capacity for “viral” impact as alumni become trainers. If a Jewish Greening Fellowship were instituted in every region of the United States, each with 20 Fellows, our community would soon benefit from hundreds of Jewish communal professionals with the capacity to champion green change throughout the American Jewish community.

The Israeli environmental movement has been successful in recent years, with relatively few financial and organizational resources. Organizations including the Heschel Center, Adam Teva V’Din, SPNI, and the Arava Institute have scored major legislative victories in areas including coastal development, ocean ecosystem protection and urban planning. Diaspora Jewish communities could influence significant world change by supporting the Israeli environmental organizations.

Carbon Price. There should be an economy-wide price on carbon so that climate costs become incorporated into business and governmental decision-making. We favor a carbon tax as the simplest, most transparent method.

YES: I'll write my elected representatives: "I ask you and our government to build a more sustainable global economy; to support the creation of green jobs; to prioritize protecting vulnerable populations; and to ensure that the UN Climate Change Conference creates the strongest possible framework to ameliorate climate change."

In fact, with Australia and the U.S. now moving into the "Kyoto" family, Israel remains the lone Western country who has not made a commitment to reduce its greenhouse gases. Its aspiration to become an OECD nation will surely force it to change its position. But, surely economically it makes sense to show resourcefulness and embrace the technological opportunities that the climate crisis offers. As the first country in the world to require passive solar heating in building in the 1970s, Israel was once a leader in solar technologies. Its engineers and researchers remain in the front of the field, producing the world's first solar power stations in the U.S. and recently throughout Europe. And yet, notwithstanding the energy savings associated with hot water heating, to date there has not been meaningful electricity generation whatsoever in Israel. Clearly, the Jewish State can do much better.

Israel's first step must be to join the developed nations of the world in setting a clear ceiling for reducing its green house gas emissions and taking concrete measures to meet these targets. Whether Israel needs to use 1990 as a baseline or one based on 1995 (due to the massive immigration experienced during this period from the former Soviet Union) is an issue that remains to be resolved. But clearly, Israeli commitments should be commensurate with other northern Mediterranean countries of comparable economic capacity.

Consumer choices are one of the main drivers of environmental degradation, through the incentives they provide for the manufacturing and disposal of wasteful, superfluous and short-lived items.

It is, of course, impossible and intrusive to attempt to legislate peoples' private consumption decisions. We will influence communal norms by adopting consensus standards limiting conspicuous consumption, for example at public celebrations such as weddings and Bar Mitzvahs, as well as modeling more sustainable practices at various institutions.

This would be in line with the sumptuary laws limiting public displays of wealth that operated in many medieval and early modern Jewish communities. It will also be fully consonant with the ethics of a period of prolonged economic recession during which many more Jewish families will be unable to keep up with previous communal expectations to display affluence.

Shabbat is a precious spiritual and ecological resource. It contains wisdom that is profoundly needed today about how to place limits on the untrammelled pursuit of wealth that is one of the drivers of ecological destruction.

- Reducing consumption of material goods by 10%
- Generally accepted and supported practices of re-using material goods within the community, sometimes referred to as the G'mach.
 - Well designed, chemical free, productive home garden are the norm within the Jewish community. Care for the garden is understood as part of the Jewish experience.
 - Attention is given to the materials, designs and systems within the home, such as plumbing, electricity and recycled materials,
 - A campaign to encourage observance of the Sabbath, as a model for reducing consumption.

At the same time Israel has to aggressively promote a new policy of clean energy production. This should begin with a moratorium on new coal-fired plants, including the Ashkelon facility. If conventional power plants are required during an interim stage, new natural gas reserves, recently discovered off Israel's Mediterranean coasts offer a strong economic justification for non-coal power plants.

Muslim

SG.1 Establish Enabling Institutional Framework

SO.1. Establish an umbrella institution and a **fund** organization to manage the C.C. Plan

Priority	Action	Product O/P	Target Group	Players	Time Frame	I/P	Indicators
A	Establish a temporary group of NGO's to manage developing the ongoing umbrella situation	A protocol of cooperation signed	Islamic and relevant NGO's, Experts, Interested Personalities	EMDC	3 months	Earth mates	Adequate protocol with clear commitments and time frame to establish the UI
A	Develop the plan to a level of good presentation	Final Plan	Scholars, Governments, Research institutions, UN, NGO's	EMDC	4 months	EMDC and other members of the TG	Plan Finalized
	Organise an Islamic International Conf. That includes scholars, NGO's, Government Environmental Agencies to advocate plan and adoption	Conference held and documented	All relevant Islamic partners	EMDC	7 months	Temporary group + \$250,000	Conference documents
A	Establish the main umbrella institution-based on conference outputs. Establish a fund to implement the plan	Agreement signed, fund established	All relevant parties, Governments, UN, Donor Agencies, Waqf Bodies	Earthmates MACCA	9 to 12 months	Temporary group umbrella institution	Signed Accord Fund establishment documents and operation procedures

Action Plan for Strategic Goals I. Establish Institutional Enabling Framework

1. Establish evaluation and umbrella institution
2. Create a Wakf in 1 year for CC action
3. Revive old Wakfs
4. Establish Islamic Labels for different products
5. Establish an umbrella organization to manage the CC plan
6. Establish an international fund to implement the CC Plan
7. Develop an Annual International Prize for research related to environmental conservation
8. Advocate constitutions amendments to include environmental conservation
9. Give small grants to organizations that are conducting workshops on Islamic values of Conservation

SO.6. Establish and promote Islamic labels for environmentally friendly products

Priority	Action	Product O/P	Target Group	Players	Time Frame	I/P	Indicators
C	Survey labelling systems and design an Islamic environmental labelling system (AlTayeb model) considering strict authenticity standards	System design	Business community	MACCA, business community and consultants	36 months	Consulting fees	System design
C	Promote designed labels	Media campaigns	Media, business community, NGO's	MACCA, business community and consultants	60 months	\$500,000	Number of uptakes of labels
C	Monitor and evaluate the initiative	Regular reporting	Business community	MACCA, business community and consultants	84 months	\$60,000	Value of sales and change of behaviour and attitude

Shinto

Economically viable - means that forest operations are structured and managed so as to be sufficiently profitable, without generating financial profit at the expense of the forest resources, the ecosystem or affected communities. The tension between the need to generate adequate financial returns and the principles of responsible forest operations can be reduced through efforts to market forest products for their best value.

The Shinto plan focuses on forestry and comes out of a commitment to pioneer the drawing up of a new Religious Forestry Standard for religious owned and managed forests by 2013. The plan is for Religious Forests to be managed in ways which are religiously compatible, environmentally appropriate, socially beneficial and economically viable.

EcoSikh

Invest in copper storage pots to kill enteric bacteria in water: see Appendix A •

Consult green architects to improve eco-friendliness of gurdwaras • Invest in solar panels for gurdwaras: Although solar panels may be an expensive upfront cost, the energy saved over time makes it a wise economic decision. You can learn more about solar thermal energy, solar water pumping, and incentives and schemes run by the Indian government through these sites: <http://www.ireda.in> <http://mnes.nic.in> • Purchase reusable plates and cups or materials made out of recycled and compostable material for langar • Print all materials on recycled paper

The Plan seeks to define assets in a broad way. Assets can be particular skills, professions and time commitments, in addition to land and monetary investments and other types of fiscal support. A large number of Sikhs, in both the Diaspora and South Asia, are leaders in business, engineering, farming, education, and many other professional fields. Thus as Sikhs we have access to a great array of resources that we can use to improve our ecological practices.

We include here several suggestions that can be followed by individuals/families, Gurdwaras/Sikh organizations, and the wider community:

The Steering Committee will serve as the liaison between the EcoSikh initiative and the UN/ARC Plans for Generational Change Project. It will also be responsible for establishing a timetable for the full implementation of the EcoSikh Plan over the next five years, raising the necessary funds and resources for the initiative, and keeping the initiative on target throughout its implementation.

Buy locally grown and organic foods: this is a great way to support local farming initiatives. Many communities around the world have outdoor markets or farmer’s markets where local farmers come to sell their produce. Buy from these places when you can, rather than from stores that import their produce, in order to stay healthy and support the local economy.

	Assets	Education	Celebration
Individual / family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in local recycling programs Participate in local co-op gardening programs Buy locally grown and organic foods Plant herb gardens for home cooking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about food choices and their impact in the world Learn about the impact of transportation choices Learn about the energy efficiency of our homes and how we can save energy Learn how to reduce energy consumption by 10% each year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant an ecoSikh garden or tree Visit your local parks monthly as time for spiritual reflection and renewal
Gurdwara / organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in solar panels for gurdwaras Start rainwater harvesting programs Invest in copper storage pots to sterilize water Consult green architects to improve eco-friendliness of gurdwaras Purchase reusable plates and cups or materials made out of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold seminars on home composting, gardening, and energy efficiency Create a space to post weekly ecotips at the gurdwara Learn about and support eco-initiatives at other gurdwaras through eco-twinning programs Incorporate classes that celebrate Sikh eco-theology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have the ragis sing more shabads with environmental themes Distribute tree saplings Participate in EcoSikh holidays

	<p>recycled and compostable material for langar</p> <p>Print all materials on recycled paper</p>	<p>Host "open gurdwaras" (like open houses) where you invite people from around the community to see how they can use your greening practices as a model</p>	
<p>Wider community</p>	<p>Support food sustainability initiatives</p> <p>Help community advocate for local green transportation, bike lanes, etc.</p> <p>Support seed banks and biodiversity initiatives</p>	<p>Join interfaith environmental advocacy groups</p> <p>Invite elected officials and other advocacy groups to speak at the gurdwara about environmental issues</p>	<p>Become an active part of Earth Day celebrations</p> <p>Join interfaith environmental celebrations</p>