

## Chapter 1 : Creating a Sustainable Future

*Sep 09, 10 ways to build a sustainable future Link planners and communities to create Smart planning takes the lead from the people and enables local initiatives to be transformed in sustainable.*

Yet through humanity, the Earth is awakening as a conscious global organism. These two facts are intimately related: The human family confronts a future of great opportunity and great peril. On the one hand, a communications revolution is sweeping the planet, providing humanity with the tools needed to achieve a dramatic new level of understanding and reconciliation that, in turn, can support a future of global sustainable development. On the other hand, powerful countervailing trends are also at work—climate change, overpopulation, dwindling reserves of oil, the ruin of rainforests, soil erosion, ozone depletion, and many more. In the next few decades these driving trends will either devastate or transform the economic, cultural, and political fabric of the planet. It is bewildering to see how quickly economic progress has turned into ecological devastation. Yet, with a deteriorating biosphere already stretched past the limits of its ability to carry the burden of humanity, the views and values that have served us so well in the past must now be reconsidered. If the Earth is to awaken in good health and a sustainable future, then we need to stand back, look at the larger sweep of human evolution, and ask ourselves basic questions: What are we doing here? What is the nature and purpose of human evolution? Where do we go from here as a species? Are we destined to wander blindly into the future, or are there major stages along the way that we can anticipate? Is the universe coldly indifferent to our struggles, sufferings, and joys—or is it compassionately non-interfering? Just as there are recognizable stages in the movement of an individual from infancy to early adulthood, so, too, do there seem to be stages of learning that describe our maturation as a species. In my view humanity is roughly halfway through seven stages of development that must be realized if we are to experience a sustainable future and become a planetary civilization that is able both to maintain itself and to surpass itself into the distant future. Free Enlightened Living Course: Discovering the story of our evolutionary journey is vital. Confronted with a global crisis and lacking a vision of a sustainable future, we can lose confidence in ourselves, our leaders, and our institutions. A disoriented world civilization faced with dwindling resources, mounting pollution, and growing population is a recipe for ecological collapse, social anarchy, religious fanaticism, and authoritarian domination. We need to get our bearings for the journey ahead if we are to move swiftly towards our early adulthood as a planetary civilization. Sustainability—and Beyond To be sustainable in its development, a civilization must maintain the integrity of the physical, social and spiritual foundations upon which it is established. To seek only to survive—to do no more than simply exist—is not a sufficient foundation for long-term sustainability. An insight from Simone de Beauvoir clarifies our challenge: If industrial societies are to turn away from materialism and commercialism as organizing values, then other values and purposes are needed that are at least as compelling. The survival and integrity of our biosphere, the quality of life for our children and friends, and the coevolution of culture and consciousness—these are life purposes that offer a sustainable future and a powerful alternative to those of the industrial era. There is growing evidence that a substantial majority of the human family would support this shift in life orientation. We do not have a vision of the future that is sufficiently realistic, comprehensive, and compelling to be able to coalesce the enthusiasm of the human family into a process of sustainable and surpassing development. We have economic forecasts, but these are bloodless projections that do not inspire civilizations to reach new heights. We have technological forecasts—trends for computers, cars, air travel, nuclear technology, and so forth—but we have few integrative views that combine technology, psychology, spirituality and sociology into persuasive scenarios of a diverse, creative and sustainable future. When we can collectively envision a sustainable and satisfying pathway into the future, then can we begin to construct that future consciously. We need to draw upon our collective wisdom and discover images of the future that awaken our enthusiasm for evolution and mobilize our social energies. With a clear vision of a positive sustainable future, we can proceed with confidence on our evolutionary journey. If humanity is successful in building an enduring civilization on the Earth, then it will come from the synergy of the collective experience and wisdom of the entire human

family—the entire species. The world has become so interdependent that we must make it together, transcending differences of race, ethnicity, geography, religion, politics and gender. It is the human species that is devastating the planet, and it is the entire species that must learn to live together as a civilized and mutually supportive community. Humanity must begin consciously to develop a planetary-scale, species civilization that is able to live in a harmonious relationship with the rest of the web of life. A New Paradigm for Evolution Two views of evolution—materialism and transcendentalism—are dominant in the world today; but a third view is emerging that integrates them both into a co-evolutionary perspective. All three paradigms involve assumptions regarding not only our material and biological nature but also our consciousness and spiritual nature. Materialist View—In this view, prominent in Western industrial societies, matter is considered the primary reality. Consciousness is secondary and is thought to emerge with high levels of complexity in the organization of brain matter. The materialistic paradigm views evolutionary progress in terms of material achievements in science, architecture, art, literature, and so on. The material world is seen as being constructed from consciousness, so undue attention to material things represents a distraction from, and a substitute for, the unfolding of consciousness. Evolutionary progress is a journey of transcendence that moves from matter to body to mind to soul to spirit. With their co-evolution we ultimately discover that we are identical with the vast and subtle life-force from which everything continuously arises and can move toward a more sustainable future for all life. Each view of evolution has a dramatically different social expression. The materialistic paradigm emphasizes material growth, unsustainable development and growth, worldly expressions of significance, status, and power. The transcendentalist paradigm emphasizes rising above the material world with its seeming distractions and substitutions for the perfect peace of ultimate transcendence. The meta-universe is assumed to have been present before the big bang and is the generative ground out of which our universe including the fabric of space-time emerges in a flow of continuous creation. The meta-universe thus infuses, underlies and transcends our cosmos. As a further note of definition, I will use the term universe to refer to the still-expanding system that emerged roughly fifteen billion years ago with the Big Bang. We need to return to these basics of definition because the old approaches are no longer working in isolation from one another. For the past several thousand years the materialistic view has been dominant in the West and the transcendentalist view has been dominant in the East. Our time of planetary crisis demonstrates that both views have exhausted their evolutionary potential in isolation from each other. We need to move into a new era of co-evolutionary sustainable development that integrates them both into an organic whole. The West has pursued external, material growth without a balanced regard for the interior human potentials and the result has too often been a life-denying and self-serving social order that is exhausting its vitality and sense of direction. The East has pursued the evolution of internal consciousness without a balanced regard for the exterior human potentials of material and social growth and the result is that the development of consciousness has too often become a spiritual escape for the few, leaving many locked in a struggle for sheer survival. Where the West has concentrated on the finite and the momentary, the East has concentrated on the infinite and the eternal. The Eastern approach has been world-denying in its excessively transcendental orientation, while the Western approach has been world-destroying in its excessively materialistic orientation. To achieve a balanced and sustainable future way of living, each perspective requires the participation of the other. Only if they are joined together can they reach beyond themselves to a new, unifying paradigm, involving neither the material passivity of the transcendentalist perspective nor the all-consuming worldly obsession of the materialist perspective. A co-evolutionary perspective fosters entirely new dimensions of sustainable development. If the human family rises to this integrative challenge, we will embark on a breathtaking evolutionary journey—one that would not have been possible, and could not have been imagined, by either perspective working in isolation. The energy and creativity released by combining a balanced concern for the material and consciousness aspects of life are not simply additive, they are synergistic. In the partnership of the material and consciousness dimensions are the seeds of a new era of human growth that we have only scarcely begun to envision and explore. A co-evolutionary perspective reveals an elevated pattern and purpose to human evolution that can guide us toward a future bursting with creative possibility. We are accustomed to the phrase *Homo sapiens*, but our full designation is *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Development of our capacity for

reflective knowing is a complex and multifaceted process. We are moving through a series of stages, each of which draws out different aspects of this potential. As we develop our capacity for reflective knowing, we acquire new levels of mastery in our personal and social evolution; for example, an enhanced capacity for self-determination, reconciliation, cooperation and creativity. With reflective knowing comes a double registering of experience and the ability to assess the appropriateness of our actions against the guide of our own knowing. With reflective consciousness, we become self-directing agents of our own evolution who are more than capable of building a sustainable future. Reflective consciousness is basic to social as well as to personal evolution. To do this, we need to consciously use our mass media for vigorous public learning and dialogue regarding the critical choices for our future. Developing our capacity for reflective consciousness, both personally and socially, is a paramount evolutionary challenge. The 7 Stages of Development It will be helpful to gain some perspective by summarizing the broad outlines of human history thus far. For roughly two million years our ancestors struggled in the twilight of self-recognition and self-discovery. Then, sometime during the rugged conditions of the last great ice age, roughly 35,000 years ago, physically modern humans broke free from the limited consciousness of the animal kingdom. With this initial awakening we entered an epoch of growth lasting nearly 25,000 years, during which time we developed sophisticated language, art, trading networks, musical instruments and new tools of stone, wood, and bone. Then, roughly 10,000 years ago, we began another momentous transition by gradually shifting from the nomadic life of gathering and hunting to a settled life in small villages that relied upon subsistence agriculture for survival. With the blossoming of agrarian-based civilizations, a new level of drive and dynamism entered the world. Major civilizations emerged in Mesopotamia, India, China and the Americas. For nearly 5,000 years these agrarian-based civilizations matured, generating the bulk of recorded human history. The next momentous leap forward began roughly 200 years ago, when a revolution in science and technology propelled a portion of humanity into the urban-industrial era. The gradual pace of urbanization and material development was transformed into an explosion of technological progress, moving forward with such ferocity and speed that it now threatens to devastate the entire biosphere of the planet. If we stand back from these immensely complex historical dynamics, there seems to be a relatively simple process of development under way that involves three major phases in the evolution of culture and consciousness. The first phase lasts for several million years and is the time when our human-like ancestors lived without any appreciable degree of self-recognition or reflective consciousness. The second phase began roughly 35,000 years ago when humanity became decisively self-aware and we moved into an era of rapid and less sustainable development. Since then we have been working through a series of developmental stages, increasing our capacity for reflective consciousness and building corresponding forms of civilization. Humanity appears to be working its way through a relatively brief but critical phase of development. Millions of years were required to get to this transitional phase of evolution, and if we are successful in realizing its potentials, millions of years of future sustainability can follow. To fully coevolve our capacity for self-referencing consciousness along with a supportive planetary culture, I believe that humanity must work through seven major stages of development. Described simply, these are as follows: Nonetheless perceptions were extremely limited, social organization was on a tribal scale, and life was centered around a gathering and hunting existence. Nature was viewed as intensely alive and filled with mysterious forces. A progressing time sense coupled with a materialistic view of reality fostered an unprecedented emphasis on material progress, which moved in the direction of an unsustainable future. Technical innovation brought with it the rise of mass production, the extreme division of labor, the unsustainable development of massive urban centers, and the rise of strong nation-states. The opportunity for global communication provided by these new technologies is arriving just in time to allow the human family to enter into serious dialogue about how to cope with the intertwined system of problems that threaten our collective future. With communication we can discover a shared vision of a sustainable future.

*Trump administration rollbacks dominated news about the environment in - but beyond Washington D.C., many researchers are developing innovative visions for a greener future.*

Messenger Much news about the environment in focused on controversies over Trump administration actions, such as proposals to promote more use of coal and budget cuts at relevant federal agencies. At the same time, however, many scholars across the United States are pursuing innovations that could help create a more sustainable world. Here we spotlight five examples from our archives.

Restoring the Rio Grande Although many Americans may not realize it, the United States and Mexico work together on many environmental issues along their joint border, including drinking water, sanitation and flood control. Gabriel Diaz Montemayor, assistant professor of landscape architecture at the University of Texas at Austin, proposes a bolder vision: Restoring vegetation along the river and creating more green space along both sides would help improve river flow and water quality, Montemayor writes. And it could make the border region an attraction that brings Mexicans and Americans together: National Park Service 2. For this and other reasons, including concerns about oil price spikes, there is growing interest in producing jet fuel from nonpetroleum sources. Researchers at the University of Illinois are working on making jet fuel from sugarcane , an abundant and low-cost source. But they are doing it with a twist. Instead of fermenting cane juice into an alcohol-based fuel, as Brazil already does for motor vehicles, they have engineered the cane to produce oil that can be used to make biodiesel. This engineered version, which they call lipidcane, could become a lucrative crop. They also are engineering it to be more cold tolerant so that it can be grown on marginal land in the southeastern United States.

A legal right to a clean environment Are all humans entitled to live in a clean and healthy environment? West Virginia University legal researcher Nicholas Stump and his colleagues are exploring this proposal in a challenging setting: Appalachia, where mining and logging have severely damaged the environment and polluted the air, water and soil. Appalachia is well-suited for a bottom-up, critically informed approach that focuses on human rights at the grassroots level, he writes: It also will help to promote participatory democracy for citizens who have long been denied real self-determination. Appalachia residents protest mountaintop removal coal mining in Washington DC, May 8, Stemming world hunger with marine microalgae Feeding a growing world population sustainably in the coming decades will be a major environmental challenge. Large-scale farm production pollutes air and water, generates greenhouse gas emissions and degrades soil. These tiny organisms live in fresh and salt water, and form the base of marine food chains. They are the sources of the omega-3 fatty acids and amino acids that humans get by eating fish. Microalgae can be grown in open ponds or sealed tubes in a laboratory. Moomaw and Tzachor calculate that producing one kilogram of beef-sourced essential amino acids would require , liters of freshwater and square meters of fertile land. In contrast, producing the same amount from an omega-3 rich microalgae called *Nannochloropsis oculata*, raised in an open pond with brackish water, would require only 20 liters of freshwater and 1. Growing algae indoors in photobioreactors conserves land and water. Geographer Christopher Swan of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, studies biodiversity in parks, backyards and other natural areas around the city of Baltimore. Swan wants to see what species thrive in cities and how human activities affect them. As urban dwellers build and remodel houses and develop neighborhoods, they divide urban space into small units with many edges, Swan has found: As human activities create a more fragmented environment, it becomes increasingly important to create linkages between natural areas, such as preserved forests, to maintain populations and their biodiversity. They bring plants into their yard, and trap and remove nuisance animals such as squirrels. Swan is working with his students to identify native plant species that can thrive in poor urban soils, and to identify species traits “ such as offering habitat for pollinating insects “ that can make species valuable in urban settings. With information like this, city managers can restore and support urban wildlife, making cities more inviting places to live.

### Chapter 3 : Creating a sustainable future: 5 essential reads

*A worldwide war has been declared against an item that no one considered about its harm previously. Plastic. An evident movement has been taking place both locally and internationally with bans against it.*

Urban development needs to link planners and communities to create new participatory frameworks. Bettencourt Luis Cities must be allowed to evolve: Technology can help a lot, but cities are not like machines to be engineered and controlled through big data feeds. Cities must be allowed to change and evolve, and such a process is not one of simple engineering optimisation, especially when looking at development issues. There are very few consistent studies on how settlements evolve over time, and there is a real need for more. City planning needs input from all levels of society: Community engagement is key to identifying and prioritising issues and developing practical planning solutions. Work since the s by planners such as John Turner influenced policy to rely primarily on communities for their own development. However, taken to an extreme this approach is not the answer. Sanitation and law enforcement are typical areas where community-driven efforts often struggle, but such problems can be solved well by plans developed jointly between communities and the relevant agencies or authorities. To address this issue the Santa Fe Institute have an ongoing project in collaboration with Slum Dwellers International to better understand and measure the main issues shared by informal neighborhoods across cities and nations. The global discourse on cities has to some extent been co-opted by an idealistic vision of the kind of technologies that will facilitate urban life in the future. Link planners and communities to create new participatory frameworks: Working on human development gives architects and urban planners a chance not only to apply their practical skills but to mediate and encourage dialogue between institutions and communities. Participatory planning should be context-specific: We can think of some broad principles on how to understand planning, but when it comes to practice, planning engagement processes and facilitating participatory actions will inevitably differ. Development projects often focus on planning, and remain within the household or neighbourhood level. There are some great examples of the use of mobile technologies in planning these days. The non-profit technology company Ushahidi , for example, are doing some interesting work. Vergara City New urban growth should not be rushed: The private sector also needs to take on a longer-term perspective. There are cities that are getting it right and we need to ensure lessons learned inspire others to take action with a long term and inclusive perspective. As it stands today, the consensus is that if nothing changes, the urbanisation of the next 20 years will be led by informal settlements which will lack basic infrastructure and services which will be expensive to provide. We can do better than that and enable cities to grow in a participatory but orderly manner which enables a higher quality of life. Make the best of resources in poor communities: Planners and community leaders should find ways that maximise and optimise the resources poor communities have already invested in to create safer places with adequate services, infrastructure and housing. Smart planning takes the lead from the people and enables local initiatives to be transformed in sustainable urban growth. The Lincoln Institute of Land Policy has excellent publications on land value capture. There is certainly a need for more quantitative data in order to better forecast and plan urban development. Acknowledge how collaboration benefits everyone: For planners, collaboration brings a first-hand perspective on the issues that concern the community. For communities, it reinforces a view that local authorities are willing to solve their problems. And for both of them it allows further understanding about which resources are available at each level, and to find solutions and strategies to solve problems accordingly. This interesting report by Future Proofing Cities reaffirms the fact that communities are bound to grow. This means that spaces where planners and local leaders can exchange ideas are vital. This content is brought to you by Guardian Professional. To get more articles like this direct to your inbox, sign up free to become a member of the Global Development Professionals Network Topics.

*Through our partners, Africa Sand Dam Foundation, Excellent Development supports communities to create the conditions needed for a sustainable future. Time saved from collecting water can be invested in sustainable land management.*

The keys to creating a sustainable financial model are to thoroughly understand the audience and their needs, manage operational expenses, maximize earned revenue, and increase regular contributed funding by building a strong case for support. Inspiring Change focuses on the aspects of building earned income primarily through increased attendance, but also identifies opportunities to increase revenue through ancillary services, longer stay times and repeat visitation. Operational expenses have been considered in terms of efficiencies and overall costs; however, detailed calculations are still to be completed for some aspects of development. A zoological garden is never complete – guests continually seek new experiences, world standards for animal welfare demand constant improvements in animal habitats and care, and conservation needs continue to escalate. For a zoo to remain relevant, it must seek to continually grow and evolve to keep pace through a balanced mix of new and renovated exhibits, along with updated and new interpretation, guest services and educational programs. For these reasons, zoos require significant investment to build, maintain and operate. Inspiring Change takes a measured approach to defining the future, recognizing that the quality of the experience and the quality of the facilities must be maintained – especially in a northern climate – but seeks ways to lower costs where possible and outlines a plan that incorporates a gradual implementation over time. Working with the Climate A dilemma shared by most northern zoos is the desire to build indoor spaces in an effort to attract more off-season guests. The reality is that most guests visit to be outside and weather is a primary influence on their decision to attend on any given day. They visit in the company of their families and like-minded guests to celebrate the seasons, but most frequently when plants are growing and animals are active. Visitation peaks in the summer, and it can be difficult and costly to attract significant attendance in the winter. The existing African Savannah and TransAlta Rainforest facilities, and the proposed Tropical House, are devoted to the display, care and interpretation of tropical species. The end result of establishing this balance is that the animal groups are primarily, but not exclusively, cold-hardy species. Consideration was given to traffic flow and guest capacity to accommodate anticipated visitation demands without overtaxing staff, facilities or animals. Achieving greater efficiency in providing care for the animals and the site were also evaluated. Achieving Balance The zoo thrives by virtue of the quality of the experience that it continually offers guests. Simply put, without its guests the zoo could not accomplish its conservation work. Inspiring Change examines the experiences that can – and should – be accommodated to support guest interest and provide comfort. The optimum guest capacity of the existing zoo site, while still maintaining an enjoyable guest experience, was reviewed as well as the impact that projected increased attendance would have over time - both essential in the development of the future business case. Small, isolated animal exhibits are replaced with expansive, multi-species exhibits that provide better overall welfare, a more complex environment for the animals, and more engaging and immersive experiences for guests. Providing shelter opportunities throughout the zoo will encourage greater visitation during shoulder seasons and such spaces will frequently double as flexible program spaces for a variety of functions and activities, including potential use for educational offerings. Washrooms and food services are more evenly distributed and designed with flexibility to handle mid-winter low visitation days, peak attendance summer days and seasonal special events. The zoo will continue its commitment of providing unique event and meeting spaces for private functions and special occasions. This broad spectrum of activities and events will enable the zoo to share its passion and vision with audiences that might not normally visit the zoo. It is anticipated that with the implementation of various milestone exhibits, such as giant pandas, in combination with strategic marketing and attractive programming, there will be a positive impact on zoo attendance in addition to expected regular annual growth. This increase will be accommodated in each phase through the addition of exhibit viewing space, pathways and circulation areas, food services, retail, washrooms and parking. By incorporating a balanced capacity

increase between guest areas and support facilities, projected guest attendance will not be compromised by over-crowded conditions. The renewal and maintenance of facilities and the ability to showcase educational programming are other important elements to Inspiring Change. This capacity will eliminate the need to continually reinvest in major capital projects in order to drive visitation. A habitat that accurately captures the essence and excitement of nature and provides for fulfilling lives for the animals will withstand the test of time. The Calgary Zoological Society is a charitable organization that relies on your donations. Charitable Registration RR

### Chapter 5 : World Bank and Sri Lanka: Creating a Sustainable Future

*Our strategy Supported by three pillars, Arcadis' strategy, named Creating a Sustainable Future, builds on the mega trends to position us as the Design and Consultancy for Sustainable and resilient cities, smart infrastructural solutions and future-proof industries.*

### Chapter 6 : Awakening Earth: The Keys to Creating a Sustainable Future

*Creating a sustainable future Our Corporate Responsibility program is driven to ensure that we as a company contribute to sustainable development to not only meet the needs of present generations, but do this without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*

### Chapter 7 : The Sustainability Project - Creating a sustainable future

*Conservation Science Institute, Post Office Box , Santa Cruz, CA , USA. Thomas A. Okey Conservation Science Institute, Post Office Box , Santa Cruz, CA , USA. The message of Jeffrey D. Sachs' Editorial "Sustainable development" (30 Apr., p. ), a summary of the State of.*

### Chapter 8 : Vantage - Creating a sustainable future for healthcare organizations!

*Creating a sustainable future. Chartered Global Management Accountant (CGMA) CGMA is the most widely held management accounting designation in the world. It.*

### Chapter 9 : Å KODA VISION RS: Creating a sporty and sustainable future - Å KODA Storyboard

*The UN Global Compact's 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set an ambitious and transformative vision for peace and prosperity on a healthy planet. They are pledges to overcome some of the biggest challenges the world faces by*