

# OUTREACH 2015

Providing you an insightful lively critical analysis and news

## SOUTH AFRICA CALLS FOR JOHANNESBURG + 5



In a statement explaining the South African Government position for CSD-14 they reminded us that:

“at the five year review of the Millennium Summit, the Millennium report clearly indicated that failure in meeting the MDGs is more than just an inconvenience to the world’s poor, but rather a matter of the survival of humanity.”

They went on to say:

“Next year, 2007, marks the five year milestone since the Johannesburg Summit. If we continue to send the same message of failure to meet the MDGs and JPOI targets many may well give up hope.”

We should not fail to uphold the commitment made by world leaders at the WSSD in 2002, to act now before it is too late.

Whilst some countries and donor community have met their commitment, particularly those that we agreed upon at the Monterrey Financing for Development Conference, there are those that continue to move at a slower pace and with conditionalities.

To realise the Monterrey Consensus we need an accelerated and integrated global effort through Overseas Development Assistance, the creation of an environment conducive for investment and an equitable and fair trading system. In addition we need a global science and technology for the development that promotes technology transfer as well as appropriate capacity building programmes that are underpinned by viable financing mechanisms.

South Africa attaches great importance to the contribution of our major groups and of business and industry towards the achievement of the JPOI targets. We can without doubt say that their efforts channelled through partnerships that are locally driven, government supported and monitored can

### KEY SIDE EVENT ON UN REFORM

**Reforming the UN Development Architecture:** UN Reform processes on System-Wide Coherence Panel and International Environmental Governance.

*The event will provide an update on recent progress in negotiations in New York organised by:* FBOMS - Brazilian Forum Of NGOs And Social Movements For The Environment And Development and Stakeholder Forum for a Sustainable Future

In Room A at 1:15 – 2:45 Tuesday, 2 May 2006

Speakers confirmed:

- **Adnan Amin:** Executive Director, High Level Panel
- **Philippe Leglise-Costa:** Government of France, Counselor: Environment and Sustainable Development
- **Yvo de Boer:** CSD Vice Chair
- **Khalid Elbakly:** Government of Egypt Minister Plenipotentiary
- **Stephan Contius:** Government of Germany, Head of Division UN, Cooperation with Emerging and Developing Countries
- **Felix Dodds:** Executive Director, Stakeholder Forum

### TUESDAY 2ND MAY

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complement our efforts and ultimately make a difference.

The Commission on Sustainable Development must remain relevant in a reformed United Nations, as a global platform and measure progress in the implementation of the global sustainable development agenda. We have a responsibility to ensure that CSD is strengthened in its role of holding all of us accountable to our commitments to achieving sustainable development.

By the end of CSD14 it is our hope that we have sufficiently exploited the barriers and constraints in a manner that enable us at CSD15 to define and agree on clear action to unblock and expedite implementation.

In addition, in view that CSD15 marks five years since WSSD, the Commission should consider integrating a five year review into its organization of work.

## NUCLEAR POWER - UNSUSTAINABLE, UNECONOMIC, DIRTY AND DANGEROUS



*By Felicity Hill  
Political Adviser on Nuclear and  
Disarmament Issues,  
Greenpeace International*

*The world needs safe, clean and affordable renewable energy. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (JPOI) calls for action to improve access to "reliable, affordable, economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally sound" energy. When one assesses nuclear power against each of these criteria in turn, the conclusion is clear: nuclear power is not – and can never be – an acceptable source of energy for sustainable development.*

What is clear from both the JPOI and the World Summit held in September 2005, is that clean and renewable energy is vital to all themes of CSD-14: energy for sustainable development; industrial development; air pollution; and, climate change. Efficient renewable energy is the only source that can advance each of these goals. Nuclear energy, on the other hand, undermines them all, with its cost, inflexibility, generation of waste, inherent danger and security implications. Moreover, consideration of nuclear energy must weigh the opportunity costs: every dollar invested in nuclear is a dollar that could be invested in the solutions – clean and renewable energy. In the context of these sustainable development criteria, it is clear that human and economic resources are best invested into renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Nuclear energy actually stands in the way of real solutions to climate change. The dilemma between building nuclear power

or suffering the effects of climate change is a false dilemma, a public relations contrivance. About 440 nuclear power stations provide approximately 5% of the global primary energy mix. To even double this figure, some 1,320 nuclear reactors would have to be on the grid in 25 years' time, requiring approximately one reactor to be put into operation each week, which is completely unfeasible. Each reactor would require a construction time of up to 10 years, possibly more. In addition to the long construction lead times and limited industrial capabilities for building nuclear power plants and fuel-cycle facilities, any expansion of nuclear power would also involve extensive deployment of nuclear technology, including radioactive waste dump sites and fuel cycle facilities around the world.

# GREENPEACE

*Greenpeace will present a paper on this theme on Wednesday in Conference Room 6 at 1.15 – 2.45 entitled:*

*"Myths and Realities: Nuclear Power, Climate Change and the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons."*

*The Greenpeace paper explains why nuclear power is neither safe nor reliable, is not an answer to climate change, is not environmentally sound, is neither affordable nor economically viable, is not socially acceptable and leaves a toxic legacy lasting for 250,000 years.*

# PRIORITIES FOR “ENERGY CYCLE”: OUTCOMES FROM THE REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEETINGS

By Richard Sherman, Consultant;  
and Jennifer Peer, Policy Coordinator,  
Stakeholder Forum



2 cross cutting issues: Sustainable Consumption and Production and Means of Implementation. The following is a summary of the main obstacles, constraints and challenges identified in relation to energy for sustainable development.

Regional discussions will begin today at CSD 14, focusing on 4 of the 5 regions; namely the Africa region, West Asia region, European region, and Asia and the Pacific. The regional discussions will include presentations of the outcomes of Regional Implementation Meetings (RIMs); interactive discussions focusing, in particular, on region-specific barriers and constraints, as well as lessons learned and best practices, based on regional experiences; and next steps.



UN ECE, Geneva

On **energy and poverty eradication**, improving access to energy services to meet basic human needs and achieving sustainable industrial development was identified as a priority for CSD-14/CSD-15.

Regarding **sustainable consumption and production** the RIMs identified the need to diversify energy sources in terms of policy and practice. However, it was recognised that many countries still rely on oil as a major source for income and as a major energy source for consumption. Many countries less endowed with fossil fuel reserves are increasingly looking towards lowering their import dependency. While all regions identified the need to ‘fast track’ diversification measures, one region prioritised the need to significantly increase the share of renewable energy, decrease the environmental impact and carbon intensity of fossil energies, and improve the efficiency of energy transformation and networks as a measure to diversify supply. Several RIMs also outlined the importance of addressing energy security and security of supply as a key argument for diversifying both geographical and fuel sources, securing adequate investment in production, transport and distribution infrastructure, and deepening political dialogue between producer and consumer countries. On **energy efficiency**, it was recognised that many policies and regulations across the regions do not encourage energy conservation or



UN ECLAC RIM, Santiago de Chile

In preparation for the second cycle (CSD-14), Regional Implementation Meetings were held in late 2005 or early 2006 focusing on the agreed thematic cluster of issues. Collectively, the RIMs identified 84 obstacles, constraints and challenges and 148 possible policy approaches across the four thematic areas (*see table below*). Energy issues received the predominant focus of attention during the RIMs, focusing in turn on issues such as energy security, energy diversification, clean energy technologies, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. Regarding obstacles, constraints and challenges, the RIMs identified 17 priority areas grouped into

energy efficiency, owing largely to the energy pricing policies and subsidies provided for certain forms of energy. The RIMs highlighted the role of **energy efficiency** as a contributor to sustainable energy, noting that energy efficiency measures yield a net cost benefit, as well as many ancillary economic and environmental benefits. However, the RIMs also noted that barriers need to be overcome for energy efficient measures to deliver their full potential; this would require education and awareness-raising, regulatory and energy pricing reforms, emissions trading, and particularly the establishment of adequate financing instruments. Regarding energy consumption, the need to decouple the upward trend in energy consumption caused by economic growth and to address inequalities in energy consumption among countries was also identified as a priority. Regarding the share of **renewable energy** sources in the energy matrix, several RIMs emphasized that not enough has been done to overcome the obstacles to renewable energies (whether obstacles are economic, regulatory, technical, institutional, financial or other). Concerns were also voiced over the high dependence on, and inefficient use of, biomass energy sources and the associated environmental, economic and social impacts, especially on women and children, in the majority of African countries and Small Island Developing States.

Regarding the **means of implementation**, several RIMs highlighted that inadequate access to financing and technologies remains a major constraint to rapid progress. They called for the promotion of environmentally sound and

economically viable technologies as well as renewable resources focusing on resource-saving, generating less waste and recycling. It was also noted that the development and acceptance of low-emission technologies will require innovation on the part of industry and the support of Governments. Other priority issues identified included: inadequate policy, legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks; limited financial flow for the development and provision of sustainable energy, especially for the poor; underdeveloped transportation, production, transmission and distribution infrastructure; high up-front energy investment and use costs; and low private sector participation and investment in the energy sector.

In addition to energy for sustainable development, industrial development issues also received significant attention in all the RIMs, followed by climate change and atmosphere/air pollution. Regarding cross-cutting issues, policy options focused primarily on measures related to Sustainable Consumption and Production and Means of Implementation.

Concerned with whether the information gathered at the RIMs is effectively being translated into concrete measures and policy actions for consideration by the Commission, Stakeholder Forum has produced a content analysis of the RIM outcome documents. The full report, entitled **Priorities for Energy Cycle: Summary of the Possible Policy Approaches Identified in the Second Regional Implementation Meetings** is available on the Stakeholder Forum website at [www.stakeholderforum.org](http://www.stakeholderforum.org)

#### SUMMARY OF THE MAIN OUTCOMES OF THE SECOND CYCLE REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION MEETINGS

	Obstacles, constraints and challenges	Possible Policy Approaches
<b>Energy for Sustainable Development</b>	34 issues grouped into 2 cross cutting issues: Sustainable Consumption and Production; and Means of Implementation.	69 approaches grouped into 9 cross cutting issues: Poverty Eradication (10); Gender (3); Sustainable Consumption and Production (24); Health (1); Globalisation (6); SIDS (4); Africa (4); Means of Implementation (14); and Institutional Frameworks of Sustainable Development Governance (3).
<b>Industrial Development</b>	15 issues grouped into 2 cross cutting issues: Sustainable Consumption and Production; and Means of Implementation.	28 approaches grouped into 5 cross cutting issues: Gender (1); Sustainable Consumption and Production (18); Health (1); Means of Implementation (5); and Institutional Frameworks of Sustainable Development Governance (3).
<b>Atmosphere/Air Pollution</b>	20 issues grouped into 2 cross cutting issues: Sustainable Consumption and Production; and Means of Implementation.	26 approaches grouped into 3 cross cutting issues: Sustainable Consumption and Production (11); Means of Implementation (12); and Institutional Frameworks of Sustainable Development Governance (3).
<b>Climate Change</b>	15 issues grouped into 2 cross cutting issues: Sustainable Consumption and Production; and Means of Implementation.	25 approaches grouped into 1 cross cutting issues: Means of Implementation.

# SPECULATION ON NEW UN SECRETARY GENERAL



Speculation is rife that Razali Ismail, who was the Malaysian Ambassador and the first Chair of the CSD is a serious candidate for the next Secretary General. Felix Dodds, Stakeholder Forum Executive Director said "We could do no better than have Ambassador Ravalli as the next Secretary General." He has also been country's ambassador to Cuba and its High Commissioner to Barbados,

Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago.

As Malaysia's Permanent Representative, he has served in various capacities in the United Nations. From 1989 to 1990, he headed Malaysia's delegation to the Security Council,

where he was President in June 1989 and July 1990. In 1990, he chaired the Security Council Committee on the South African arms embargo, and in 1991 he served as Vice- President of the Economic and Social Council. In 1992, Mr. Razali headed Malaysia's delegation to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), and in 1993 he was elected Chairman of the Commission on Sustainable Development. He also served as Vice-Chairman, representing Asia, of the Preparatory Committee for the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations. In 1989, Mr. Razali was Chairman of the "Group of 77" developing countries.

## OFFICIAL CANDIDATES



**Ban Ki-moon**  
Foreign Minister  
South Korea



**Dhanapala, Jayantha**  
Former Under-Secretary-General for  
Disarmament and former Secretary-  
General of the Sri Lankan Peace  
Process, Sri Lanka



**Surakiart Sathirathai**  
Deputy Prime  
Minister and former  
Foreign Minister  
Thailand

## UNDER SERIOUS SPECULATION CANDIDATES



**Dervis, Kemal;**  
Administrator, UN  
Development  
Program, Turkey



**Hussein, Prince Zeid;**  
Permanent  
Representative to the  
UN, Jordan



**Kwasniewski,  
Alexander**  
Former President  
Poland



**Ramos-Horta, José**  
Minister for Foreign  
Affairs &  
Cooperation. Timor-  
Leste



**Razali Ismail;**  
Former President  
of the UN General  
Assembly  
Former UN Envoy  
to Myanmar.  
Malaysia



**Viķe-Freiberga, Vaira**  
President, Latvia

# EDUCATION THE DRIVING FORCE: LINKING KNOWLEDGE WITH ACTION

*By P.J. Puntenney, Education Caucus*

People world-wide are exploring, creating, and tinkering with new ways to conduct our civic and economic lives in ways that do not compromise our future, but in fact enhance both long-term physical security and the development of the human spirit. The Review Cycle of this two-year Thematic Cluster of issues provides an opportunity to mark our progress on the integration of human energy and resource needs into the cycles of Earth's life-support system. A creative wisdom is emerging among diverse stakeholders around renewable energy, recycling-based/ "Cradle-to-Cradle" manufacturing, new methods to eliminate waste and pollution, and adaptive strategies regarding climate change.

At the interface between people/environment we are focused on strategy. It is dawning on us that we can no longer seek solutions to problems one at a time. What is judged and assessed in terms of understanding concrete actions and measures that will enhance international cooperation is highly dependent upon and intricately linked to education as a cross-cutting issue, and knowledge shared about how to foster learning. How we create the means of our material well-being is fundamental to the development of a sustainable society.

The challenge and the opportunity in front of CSD 14 is to take stock of National Plans of Action for SD in terms of education for sustainable development. Substantial action requires at least a three-pronged approach aimed at the younger people, learning organizations across all sectors and levels, and stakeholders: Schooling; life-long learning processes; and decentralization of organizations to create learning organizations working in partnerships – consortiums to address issues of sustainability, moving from dialog to implementation. The art of Sustainable Development is the human face, the cultural dimension. "People cannot manage the natural environment/environmental degradation if the way we live together forces us to be hungry, greedy, or destructive." The current phase we have entered is one of not quite understanding how we will cope with both increasing complexity and interrelated issues where attempts to ameliorate one can alter or even exacerbate the impacts of another. Today, tomorrow we need to be able to understand the language of many disciplines, facts, assessment tools and integrate information across them to find feasible, efficacious, culturally sensitive and socially acceptable solutions.

**GRACE Policy Institute and Friends of the Earth** cordially invite you to a panel discussion on green hydrogen and sustainable energy:

## **Green Hydrogen: Towards a Sustainable Energy Future**

Tuesday, May 2, 6.15 - 7.45 pm. Conference Room A

### **Moderator:**

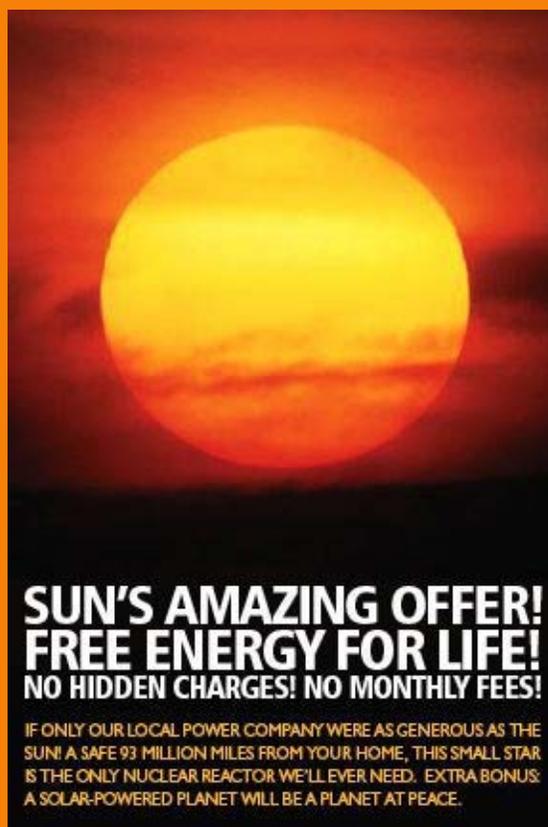
Woodrow W. Clark, Co-Chair, Green Hydrogen Science & Technology Team and Senior Fellow, Milken Institute.

### **Speakers:**

Kert Davies, Research Director, Greenpeace International

Walter Schroeder, Founder and CEO, Distributed Energy Systems

Alice Slater, President, GRACE Policy Institute



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## CLASP AT CSD-14

The Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) eagerly anticipates the opportunity to expand its global network at CSD 14. CLASP registered as a CSD Sustainable Development Partnership in 2002 and is the only organization in the world devoted entirely to addressing the most effective global policy for advancing economic development and reducing greenhouse gas emissions—energy efficiency standards and labels (S&L). CLASP supports policymakers and practitioners in developing and implementing S&L programs. Since its formation in 1999, CLASP has helped implement 21 new minimum energy performance standards, energy efficiency endorsement labels and energy information labels that will save 90 terawatt hours (TWh) of electricity and 86 megatonnes of CO<sup>2</sup> (Mt CO<sup>2</sup>) annually by 2014.

CLASP is an outgrowth of an initiative begun in 1996 at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory to help developing countries pursue energy-efficient S&L policies. Shortly afterward, the US Agency for International Development (USAID) embraced the effort and provided funding that led to CLASP's formation in 1999 as a partnership among LBNL and two other founding organizations. For the five years 2000 through 2004, supported by \$9.4 million from 12 different donors, CLASP helped stimulate the current world trend toward governments increasingly utilizing S&L to cost-effectively develop and transform markets. In 2005, CLASP completed its originally intended transformation into an independent global non-profit corporation open to all willing and able participants and is now governed by 12 directors from 8 countries in four continents.

At CSD 14, CLASP will share with delegates, other Sustainable Development Partnerships, and potential CLASP partners, CLASP's approach to sustainable development and its accomplishments to date. Since its inception, CLASP has conducted work in Argentina, Bahrain, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, China, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, India, Mexico, Nepal, Poland, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tunisia, and Uruguay. It has supported regional S&L projects in 30 additional countries. CLASP has been actively involved in S&L programs within the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Cooperation and Development (SARI), the Asia and South East Asia Network (ASEAN), and the North American Energy Working Group (NAEWG) and is helping UNDP-GEF develop several regional S&L projects.

CLASP is promoting its new Standards and Labeling Trust Fund at CSD 14. The Trust Fund is set up to allow rapid response to a variety of opportunities that constantly arise for expediting the implementation of S&L worldwide as well as enhancing the effectiveness of the standards and labels



that are adopted. Many opportunities are either time sensitive or have little appeal, but are crucial in the grand scheme of S&L. The Trust Fund will ensure that these opportunities are not lost.

CLASP is planning to participate in several venues at CSD 14. It is providing a panelist for the first of several CSD sessions on energy efficiency. It is sponsoring its own event in the Partnership Fair, as well as participating in two others and a discussion session. It is sponsoring an information desk. And it is providing a speaker at an energy efficiency seminar that is a side-event to CSD 14. CLASP invites all Outreach 2015 readers to attend some or all of the following events at CSD 14:

May 2: CSD Panel Discussion "Enhancing *energy efficiency* to address air pollution and atmospheric problems, combat climate change, and promote industrial development with focus on (1) Energy efficiency: incentives vis-à-vis disincentives; (2) Improved transmission of electricity, and (3) End use efficiency in commercial and residential sectors," (3:00 – 6:00 PM; Steve Wiel panelist; Conf Room 2)

*May 2: Partnerships in Practice Interactive Discussion Session: Access to efficient technologies: from energy efficiency to cleaner industrial development (3:00 - 4:25 PM; Christine Egan speaking; in Conf Room 6)*

May 3: U.S. government's CTI Partnership Fair session (10:00-10:40 AM; Steve Wiel speaking; in Conf Room 6)

May 4: PEPS Partnership Fair session (10:45 -11:25 AM; in Conf Room 6)

May 8-9: REEEP Energy Efficiency Investment Forum (May 8-9; Christine Egan speaking on May 8 at 10:30 AM at the Millennium UN Plaza Hotel)

**International Centre for Law in Development  
& Center for Justice and International Law**  
Present

**The First Human Rights Council Election:  
Some Perspectives from the Developing World**

**Dag Hammarskjöld Lounge, Church Center for  
the United Nations, 777 U.N. Plaza, 12<sup>th</sup> floor**  
**Tuesday, May 2, 2006 -- 3:30 to 5:00 p.m.**

**Panelists:**

Ayesha Imam (Nigeria), African Democracy Forum  
Viviana Krsticevic (Argentina), Center for Justice and  
International Law  
Nozima Kamalova (Uzbekistan), Legal Aid Society of  
Uzbekistan  
Clarence Dias (India), International Centre for Law in  
Development

**Moderator:**

Juan Mendez (Argentina), International Center for  
Transitional Justice, Secretary-General's Special  
Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide

**Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, The  
Carter Center, Open Society Institute, Democracy  
Coalition Project and The World Federalist  
Movement - Institute for Global Policy**  
invite you to attend

**A Reception for Candidates  
for the U.N. Human Rights Council**

**Dag Hammarskjöld Lounge, Church Center for  
the United Nations, 777 U.N. Plaza, 12<sup>th</sup> floor**  
**Tuesday, 2 May 2006 -- 5:00 to 6:30 p.m.**

All U.N. Member States and nongovernmental  
organizations are welcome to attend the panel and  
reception without charge. An area will be designated  
for Candidates for the U.N. Human Rights Council to  
make available materials in support of their election  
campaigns.

## 75 PERCENT OF THE UK BACKS NEW CLIMATE LAW

Three quarters of the UK population would support the introduction of a new law to combat climate change, a new survey revealed today (1 May). The results were released as some of the UK's top musicians prepare to play 'The Big Ask Live' - a sell out bank holiday concert at KOKO in London in support of The Big Ask, Friends of the Earth's climate campaign.

The national online survey, conducted for Friends of the Earth by TNS, asked 1000 people aged between the ages of 16 and 64 if they would support the introduction of a new law requiring the Government to tackle climate change by making annual reductions in UK carbon dioxide emissions, as called for by 'The Big Ask' campaign. [www.thebigask.com](http://www.thebigask.com)

Results also showed that there is strong support for a new climate change law across all age groups and all social groups.

The commissioned online poll, said 75 percent of those asked wanted governments to tackle climate change by making a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 3 percent each year.

The government said in March it was likely to miss its target to slash CO2 emissions by a fifth by 2010, compared with the 1990 level.

The subject has also risen up the political agenda in the UK following the election of 39-year-old [David Cameron](#) as leader of the Conservative party in December.

Cameron has repeatedly talked about his desire to make the environment a priority and in April he traveled to Norway to see first hand the effects of global warming.

Friends of the Earth Director [Tony Jupiter](#) said in a statement. "This means a new climate change law that would require the government to make annual reductions in the UK's carbon emissions.

Friends of the Earth is calling for the introduction of new climate change laws which would force the government to cut emissions of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas, by three per cent every year..

Climate change has topped the political agenda for much of the year yet carbon dioxide emissions in the UK continue to rise.

## GENDER SENSITIVE STRATEGIES FOR INCREASING ACCESS TO ENERGY SERVICES

Tuesday, May 2 1:15 –2:45pm, Conference Room 6

This side event is designed to build on and carry forward the official UN CSD Thematic Discussions scheduled for May 1 and 2 on improving access to energy services, with a special focus on the importance of incorporating gender sensitivity into energy plans and strategies. It will contribute to the work of the Commission by presenting additional case studies and lessons learned from Africa, China and India, and by bringing together CSD participants interested in working to strengthen the Commission's focus on gender-related factors affecting efforts to expand access to energy services.

Proposed agenda:

1. Welcome and introduction by Elizabeth Cecelski from ENERGIA, who will moderate the event. She will briefly describe energy poverty issues in general, and discuss the fact that the impacts on women are different and need to be addressed separately, within a broader context of gender roles, responsibilities and rights. (Elizabeth is one of panelists at the official CSD Thematic Discussion on gender as a factor in access to energy on Monday May 1.) She will also outline ENERGIA's advocacy role at the CSD.
2. Short video by ENDA: Tiers Monde: 'The Faces of Energy-related Poverty as Seen Through the Eyes of Men and Women in Senegal' with a brief introduction by Yacine Diagne Gueye from ENDA
3. Report on "Gender Relations and the Energy Transition in Rural Asia", focusing on links between access to new fuels and energy appliances equipment and new employment opportunities, by Dr. Govind Kelkar, UNIFEM South Asia Regional Office.
4. Outline of connections between micro-enterprises and energy service delivery to meet women's needs by Sharmila Davra, Self-Employed Women's Association, India, and Harish Hande, SELCO, India
5. Description of gender audit conducted in Botswana to evaluate existing energy policies and government practices and identify gender and energy gaps, presented by Nozipho Wright from Botswana Technology Centre.
6. General discussion, moderated by Elizabeth Cecelski, on recommendations and strategies for better incorporation of gender and energy issues in the work of CSD 14 and 15

## RIO - GRINDS: the light hearted side of sustainable development



WHO IS WHO?  
SEPERATED AT BIRTH CYRIL RITCHIE  
AND VALADIMIR LENIN



## STAKEHOLDER FORUM

is an EcoSoc Accredited Organization

### HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS

Henrique Cavalcanti, Juan Mayr, Bedrich Moldan, Mustafa Toulba, Simon Upton

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## DIARY - SIDE EVENTS

1:15-2:45	ARPEL Environmental Project. Regional Association of Oil and Natural Gas Companies in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARPEL), CIDA & Environmental Services Association of Alberta,	2
	Gender Sensitive Strategies for Increasing Access to Energy Services. The Botswana Technology Centre (BOTEC)	6
	The Obstacles and Constraints to Mobilising Finance for Renewables. Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future	A
	Confronting the Challenges of Energy for Sustainable Development The Role of Scientific and Technical Analysis. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)	*DHLA
6:15-7:45	Energy Technology Perspectives and Energy Indicators for Sustainable Development. International Energy Agency	2
	U.S. Actions to Advance Access to Energy At Home and Abroad. US Department of State	6
	Green Hydrogen: Towards a Sustainable Energy Future. Friends of the Earth and GRACE	A
	How Can Institutions Help Address the Challenges of Energy, Industrial Development, Air Pollution, and Climate Change? International Social Science Council	*DHLA

## DIARY - PARTNERSHIPS FAIR

### NECK AREA

9:00 -6:00	Electricity Governance Initiative
	International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions (Mountain Partnership)
	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air
<b>PARTNERSHIP PRESENTATIONS (CR 6)</b>	
10-10:40	Partnership for Clean Indoor Air
10:45-11:25	Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development.
12:15 - 1	Methane to Markets Partnership
<b>INTERACTIVE DISCUSSIONS/ PARTNERSHIP PRESENTATIONS (CR 6)</b>	
3-4:25	"Partnerships in Practice" interactive discussion on <b>Access to more efficient technologies: from energy efficiency to cleaner industrial development</b>
4:30-5:10	Sustainable Cities Initiative (SCI)
5:15-6:00	International Law on Sustainable Development Partnership

## NETWORK 2015

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TUESDAY 2ND MAY, CSD 14

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